

WIDEPOINT CORP
Form 10-K/A
August 17, 2005

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A No. 2

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Amendment No. 2 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004

WIDEPOINT CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter.)

Delaware

000-23967

52-2040275

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(Commission
File Number)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

One Lincoln Centre, Oakbrook Terrace, IL

60181

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's phone number, including area code: (630) 629-0003

The undersigned registrant hereby amends the following items, financial statements, exhibits or other portions of its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, as previously amended by Amendment No. 1 filed on June 17, 2005, as set forth in the pages attached hereto:

Part I	Item 1	Business
Part II	Item 7	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
	Item 8	Financial Statements
	Item 9A	Controls and Procedures
Part IV	Item 15(a)	Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule
	Item 15(b)	Exhibits

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this amendment to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

WidePoint Corporation

Date: August 17, 2005

By: /s/ James T. McCubbin
James T. McCubbin
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Introduction

WidePoint Corporation (WidePoint or the Company) was incorporated in Delaware on May 30, 1997. WidePoint is an information technology (IT) services firm with established competencies in federal government and commercial sector IT consulting services, including planning, managing and implementing IT solutions, software and secure authentication processes, and specialized outsourcing arrangements. WidePoint s

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staff consists of business and computer specialists who help our government and civilian customers augment and expand their resident technological skills and competencies, drive technical innovation, and help develop and maintain a competitive edge in today's rapidly changing technological environment in business.

From 2000 through 2002, WidePoint undertook several initiatives in an effort to transition from a millennium solutions provider to an integrated IT services company. In addition to establishing its corporate identity and brand imagery and optimizing its organizational structure, management implemented a services strategy that was responsive to the evolving requirements of its customers and target markets.

During 2002 and 2003, WidePoint witnessed a highly competitive economic environment within the commercial IT sector due to a combination of constrained business investment and an excessive supply of IT consultants. As a result of these conditions, the Company experienced both reduced gross margins and decreased demand for the IT services that it provides.

In 2004, WidePoint acquired Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. and Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC) as part of its strategy to refocus our business development initiatives toward the substantial increase in government spending on infrastructure and automation that has been accelerated by recent geopolitical events that have created an unprecedented need for systems and process expertise across most federal, state and local government markets. This market is also growing due to the fact that many government legacy systems and processes are approaching the end of their technologically useful lives, indicating the need for significant upgrade and enhancement. WidePoint intends to capitalize on the expected growth in its target markets through strategic acquisitions, and by implementing its project based enterprise strategy emphasizing industry-wide best practices disciplines.

Specifically, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), the Federal Privacy Act, concern over lack of critical infrastructure protection, increasing preoccupation over proprietary design information, requirements for digital information archiving, and legal and political expectations for businesses and citizens to be able to conduct business with state and federal agencies in a secure environment, have increased expectations for 24 hour a day, 7 day a week service and information availability (as well as efficiency and cost savings of providing electronic/digital forms processing). With the establishment by the U.S. Government of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the U.S. Government is focused on the requirement to ensure the integrity of sensitive or confidential information. Addressing the threats to our country's information infrastructure, such as the spread of the Code-Red Worm (CRv2)¹ to 359,000 computer servers in less than 14 hours, has become a vital component in information assurance and security.

¹ David Moore (dmoore@caida.org), analysis on the spread of the Code-Red (CRv2) Worm.

Looking forward, this secured and authenticated access market opportunity expands by orders of magnitude as information is increasingly circulated on the Internet among limited, but frequently changing audiences of specifically named individuals. Digital transactions must have the capability to prove who the provider of a piece of information is (by name, not simply office) as well as to verify that no one has modified the information subsequent to its issuance. There must be no question as to exactly when information is published. There must be a means of reviewing an auditable history of transactions and there must also be a means to archive all information securely, as well as a means to recall the information from the secure archive at a later time. The information age has created an urgent need for these requirements to be realized in an environment that is easy to use, suitable for senior executives and managers, highly reliable, and that supports the increasingly mobile demands of our society.

As federal agencies and commercial concerns are separately trying to implement meaningful and efficient security into Internet/Intranet operations to protect sensitive information and billions of dollars in transactions each day, WidePoint and its wholly-owned subsidiary ORC are postured to help these organizations meet the requirements by leveraging already existing infrastructures and creating a digital credential for each individual and device recognized and accepted both internally to an organization and externally by any other infrastructure recognizing federally authorized credentials as trustworthy. ORC's Common Identity Enabling Infrastructure (CIEI)© and services fully support these needs.

WidePoint, through its ORC subsidiary, has solidly established its reputation as an elite provider of information assurance and security of digital transactions for the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), Navy, Air Force, National Security Agency (NSA), US Coast Guard, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), General Services Administration (GSA), General Accounting Office (GAO), commercial clients and several state governments. ORC has distinguished itself by providing the highest levels of professionalism, on-time delivery of solutions and superior management.

WidePoint, through its ORC subsidiary, offers *iIdentity Management and eAuthentication Services*© based on existing technology and open systems standards. ORC provides Identification and Authentication (I&A) interoperability among users and relying parties (Government, businesses, trading partners, and citizens) at the assurance level and rigor required by the owner of the protected resource. These services include three major US Government Certifications:

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GSA eAuthentication Service Provider for Assurance Levels 1, 2, and 3

US Government External Certificate Authority (ECA)

GSA Access Certificates for Electronic Services (ACES)

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iIdentity Management and eAuthentication Services© fully support Business-to-Government, Government-to-Government, and Citizen-to-Government secure digital transaction requirements, and, because ORC-provided digital credentials are an allowable direct charge or ODC under the Federal Acquisition Regulation rules, the cost of such services and products can be passed-on to others by ORC's customers in a contract and/or proposal.

WidePoint's organization emphasizes an intense commitment to its people, its customers, and the quality of its solutions offerings. As a services organization, our customers are our primary focus. WidePoint has developed thorough, comprehensive policies, procedures and controls to mitigate the threat, or potential threat, of intentional, unintentional, physical, natural or electronic compromise or disruption of any portion of its systems or services. The talent and technology are available, and the resident expertise experienced in working together, to ensure goals are achieved quickly and seamlessly. Contract instruments are already in place, and substantive reference base with an assortment of Federal Agencies are available.

WidePoint's ORC subsidiary anticipates capturing a market share in *iIdentity Management and eAuthentication Services*©, which are expected to be a growing market that will have the potential of providing significant revenue growth for the Company.

Most of WidePoint's current costs consist of salaries and benefits paid to its technical, marketing and administrative personnel, as well as the solutions required to maintain the secure facilities that support the Company's information assurance and security offerings. As a result of its plan to expand operations through a combination of internal growth initiatives and acquisition opportunities, such costs are expected to increase. The Company's profitability depends upon both the volume of services performed and the ability to manage costs. A significant portion of the Company's cost structure is labor related and it must effectively manage these costs in order to achieve growth and profitability. To date, WidePoint has attempted to maximize its operating margins through efficiencies achieved by the use of its proprietary methodologies and by offsetting increases in consultant salaries with increases in consultant fees charged to its clients.

Enterprise Strategy

In the continuing effort to differentiate itself and overcome the highly competitive environment that has been an obstacle to the expansion of its revenue streams, WidePoint has modified its strategic plan, including the launch of a federal sector business initiative, continued development of new technologies and capabilities tied to wireless technologies, and initiated and expanded several alliances and relationships to enhance its ability to penetrate new market segments.

As a result of its 2003 efforts, the Company was awarded a General Services Administration (GSA) Schedule in February 2004 that enhanced its ability to market to federal government markets. In addition, the Company acquired Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. (Chesapeake) on March 24, 2004. The acquisition of Chesapeake accelerated our ability to compete for federal business as the result of Chesapeake's existing alliances and expertise within the federal marketplace. WidePoint intends to leverage both Chesapeake's capabilities and WidePoint's GSA Schedule to expand its revenue base, even as it continues to look for and analyze growth alternatives via other selected merger and acquisition opportunities.

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On October 25, 2004, we completed the acquisition of ORC. ORC specializes in providing IT solutions, including the provision of integration and secure authentication processes and related IT services to the United States Government. ORC has been at the forefront of implementing Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) technologies and ORC is currently the only External Certificate Authority for the United States Government. As such, ORC is authorized to issue all permissible certificate types and services in accordance with Defense Information Systems Agency and National Security Agency standards necessary for the interoperable, secure exchange of information between U.S. Governmental agencies, contractors, and international allies such as members of NATO.

WidePoint intends to leverage both ORC's and Chesapeake's capabilities, in concert with its pre-existing GSA Schedule, to expand its existing revenue base. In addition, the Company is actively seeking to acquire other companies with complementary technical capabilities in IT related services to the federal government (both defense and civilian), state governments and local government agencies. If successful, WidePoint

anticipates that it will become a significantly larger company with broader capabilities and resources than has been the case historically.

At the heart of the Company's enterprise strategy is the vision of a Commonwealth of semi-autonomous but tightly intertwined business units, focused on the provision of a broad range of IT-based solutions to a clearly defined target market. While leveraging financial and support resources, and motivated to aggressively cross-market and cross-sell, these business units would retain their entrepreneurial cultures and management teams and be accountable for the performance and growth of their own lines of business and relationships. WidePoint believes this model to be quite attractive to individuals who have built quality businesses with inherent value, but who seek assistance and support in driving their businesses to the next level of growth and maturity. Such individuals will be provided with the opportunity to participate in the growth and performance of the total Widepoint enterprise and potentially capitalize upon the enterprise valuation they have helped build over the years within their respective organizations.

Business Strategy and Services

WidePoint's strategy for its project-based initiatives has been to apply a structured delivery methodology based on industry standard best practices, enhanced with a set of deliverable templates that boost productivity and effectiveness through the services of its consultants. The Company focuses on providing end results with significant, tangible business benefits through consultants that possess recognized industry-standard certifications and years of successful project experience. The ancillary strategy for staff augmentation services has been to provide a value added service based upon the best to market practices developed internally, that utilizes a rapid response capability to our clients via highly trained consultants.

The Company presently focuses on planning, implementing and supporting IT-based initiatives with the following services:

Systems Engineering and Integration

Systems engineering and integration consists of working with Government and commercial clients to develop a plan, policies and specific requirements that are tailored to their unique needs. An electronic information approach, policy and implementation plan for any customer is developed after conducting an analysis of that customer's requirements, including:

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- Survey of existing systems hardware and software;
- Review/ audit of current requirements, directives, etc.;
- Presentation of tools, systems and techniques available to support customer needs;
- Consulting with and advising the customer about optimum investment options within available budget, including phasing recommendations;
- Information Assurance and Security technology update and refresh;
- Support Services such as training, education and Help Desk;
- Data archiving; and
- Consulting for application development, establishing enterprise directories and validation capabilities across a heterogeneous environment.

Architecture and Planning Services

IT Strategic Planning

Preparing an Information Architecture (IA) plan requires analysis, evaluation, integration, administration and maintenance. We are in an era where many government and commercial entities have an increasingly urgent need to protect sensitive business and personal information from the Internet information thieves of our time. Indeed, some would argue that protecting shared information and having the opportunity to guarantee trusted digital identity verification must be assured before full communications can take place. The use of digital signatures and Public Key enablement are becoming requirements for many who do business electronically with federal, state and local government agencies, but there are many other aspects of electronic information assurance that are important for users to consider. WidePoint's ORC subsidiary and WidePoint's commercial operations have an established reputation for developing solutions individually tailored to a customer's many needs, while remaining within that customer's schedule and time constraints. WidePoint sees itself as an advisor to the user, not a sales organization for specific equipment or solutions. The Company believes that attaining required information security standards for electronic communications and computer systems need not be seen as requiring huge dollar outlays, inevitably requiring wholesale replacement of existing systems, servers, hardware, software and security tools/firewalls, etc.

Software Selection

Architecture and Planning Services

Through its operating subsidiaries, WidePoint applies open systems technology and Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) tools, which complement rather than replace existing systems wherever possible. Further, the Company s preferred recommendation is to migrate as many existing systems as possible from their current capabilities to more secure, robust capabilities by augmenting those systems with COTS products. One objective is to make changes that are largely invisible to operators and managers so there is little in the way of training challenges for the customer and only modest requirements for equipment investment. WidePoint does not design unique and proprietary software that forces the customer to work through the Company when subsequent (and inevitable) upgrades are required. WidePoint s ORC subsidiary is GSA and DoD certified in the PKI arena, mandating that it remain current with policy, technical and security requirements for IA work on behalf of customers who may communicate with the Federal Government or DoD.

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Management

WidePoint s strength is that it values its people, its customers, and the quality of the services it provides. As a services organization, the focus of the Company s business is its customers. For that reason any organizational discussion starts with WidePoint s primary customer interface.

WidePoint has developed thorough, comprehensive policies, procedures and controls to mitigate the threat, or potential threat, of compromise or disruption to any portion of the WidePoint systems as a result of intentional, unintentional, physical, natural or electronic means. These policies, procedures and controls are implemented and adhered to by those individuals fulfilling trusted roles.

The people selected to fill such trusted roles have proven to be diligent and trustworthy. The functions performed in these roles form the basis of trust for each such system. As an added precaution, WidePoint assigns the roles and functions responsible for security among a group of several individuals, so that any malicious activity requires collusion. Through sound security planning based on proven techniques and industry standards, the WidePoint systems were developed and are operated and maintained to provide digital credentials asserting the appropriate level of assurance to protect strategic and intellectual property and related information management.

The policies, procedures and controls are periodically reviewed for currency and possible upgrade. Random testing is performed and documented for use as a tool to further refine the means and methods used to maintain the integrity of each system. Widepoint executive management must authorize all actions performed by individuals fulfilling trusted roles.

Program/ Project Management

WidePoint and its subsidiaries Project Managers are people-oriented systems engineering professionals with leadership competence capable of determining the most effective ways to meet the customer s requirements. Project Managers are facilitators, integrators, team builders, and relationship managers. Within its requirements-driven, performance-based, people oriented environment, Project Managers have responsibility and authority for project requirements. They are responsible for applying the systems engineering discipline to ensure that the technical, cost and schedule requirements are clearly defined and communicated and that quality products and/or services are rendered. The Project Manager is also responsible for designating resource allocation and for documenting requirements and assessing project performance. Project Managers are responsible for getting the job done correctly, on time, and on budget. This is accomplished by authorizing schedule/tasks with efficient and effective resources.

The Company s Team Leads and Supervisors are people-oriented engineering professionals capable of determining the most effective ways to execute assignments delegated by the Project Manager. A Team Lead may be on a systems engineering or other competency/professional track. Team Leads are responsible to the Project Manager for the planning and execution of assignments, and to ensure performance parameters are met within timelines. Team Leads are responsible for identifying and mitigating risks associated with meeting requirements. If technical, schedule or resource obstacles cannot be overcome it is the responsibility of Team Leads to communicate to the Project Manager to achieve resolution.

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Competency Leads are specialists or subject matter experts focused on areas of expertise that meet customer requirements and provide quality products and services. Development of competencies, from the apprentice through expert level, will be accomplished by matching task assignments with skill and knowledge. Competency Leads guide and recommend resource allocation to Project Managers. Competency expertise will vary depending on project requirements. Individuals with certain skills may be added or removed from projects, as required. On the job training at the Company is the key to developing expertise.

IT Outsource Solutions

Infrastructure Management

Common Identity Enabling Infrastructure (CIEI)©: On-site and out-source services that support an organization's Business-to-Government (B2G), Business-to-Business (B2B), Citizen -to-Business (C2B), Government-to-Government (G2G), and Citizen-to-Government (C2G) enterprise requirements for:

- Secure and trusted identity creation and management;
- Authoritative sources for credentials and entitlements; and
- Convenient access to Enterprise resources while maintaining appropriate security.

Applications Management

Focused in the medium to high assurance level market the Company's CIEI© allows enterprise and application owners to begin where they currently are architecturally and migrate toward a vision of a secure network identity model. The Company is poised to support these secure network identity enterprise requirements (in-house or outsourced), by providing seamless integration of four services that make up CIEI©:

- iIdentity Management* providing infrastructure and processes that provide for creation and maintenance of an identity, including centralized administration and self-service of user accounts.
- eAuthentication* providing authoritative repositories for identity, network and/or resource profiles combined with security services that enable identification, validation and support for authorization.
- Access Management* providing authorization, audit functions and session management that enable enterprise and application owners to define access rights for individuals carrying out roles such as a business partners, suppliers, customers or employees.
- Provisioning and Workflow* implementing business policies across enterprises, applications and data that support a higher degree of automation (devices such as identity tokens, credit cards, cell phones and personal computers).

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Architecture and Design

By leveraging standards based, mature commercial-off-the-shelf components that have been proven in the technology market, CIEI© and other services offer the efficiency of a common solution for multiple applications within an enterprise and interoperability with the Federal Government and trading partners. The Company can also replicate these services (in part or whole) to provide an enterprise with the following advantages:

- Enabling organization's applications with multiple I&A/validation interfaces rapidly;
- Enabling enterprise applications to have enterprise or local access to account data;
- Centralizing enterprise configuration management, managing information with multiple authentication methods;
- Enabling local policy to determine trusted authentications by each application (i.e., application does not inherit trust that is not wanted);
- Implementing of components designed to manage specific tasks so that applications do not have to support all authentication functions natively;
- Enabling an easy migration path from less elegant eAuthentication schemes through higher assurance, including full PKI implementations and Federated Identities; and,
- Enabling organizations to leverage a Government approved solution.

Software and Authentication Technology

By leveraging the Company's systems engineering experience Widepoint is striving to become one of the nation's premier systems engineering firms with a specialization in information assurance and security. This is evidenced by the following accomplishments:

- The Company's ORC subsidiary was distinguished as the first designated DoD Interim External Certificate Authority (IECA-1) and more recently the first US Government External Certificate Authority.
- ORC has been distinguished as one of only three GSA Access Certificates for Electronic Services contract recipients.

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ORC is distinguished as the first commercial GSA eAuthentication Service Provider.
ORC has been engaged as the lead systems engineer for the DoD PKI.

WidePoint's ORC subsidiary is certified by the GSA eAuthentication Program Management Office as an eAuthentication Service Provider to facilitate public access to the services offered by Government agencies through use of information technologies, including on-line access to computers for purposes of reviewing, retrieving, providing, and exchanging information. ORC offers various authentication credentials that include Userid/Password (Level 1 and 2 assurance), as well as Digital Certificates (Level 3 assurance).

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ORC's eAuthentication, defined by the System Security Plan for Operational Research Consultants (ORC) Information Assurance/ Identity Management (IA/ IDM)© supports multiple authentication methods, from Level 1 Userid/ Password to Level 3 Digital Certificates to authenticate users and validate their credentials. Real-time consumer and business authentication methods are used to extend ORC's eAuthentication offering, allowing an organization to address broad audiences of users for eGovernment and internal applications in a timely manner. These are proven capabilities, compliant with existing laws and regulations, which can be integrated and rapidly deployed. ORC's eAuthentication services apply a variety of proven methods that can be incorporated and validated quickly, developing confidence among your users and relying application.

ORC is certified as a trusted third party under the US Government ECA program, as defined by the ORC External Certification Authority (ECA) Certification Practice Statement© and the ORC External Certification Authority (ECA) Key Recovery Practice Statement©. ORC is currently the only ECA authorized to issue Server (Device) Certificates and Code Signing Certificates, in addition to personal certificates:

Server Certificates provide trusted verification of the identity of web/application servers and enable those servers to support encrypted (Secure Sockets Layer) transaction protection.

Code Signing Certificates provide trusted verification of the integrity of software and documents.

ORC is a certified trusted third party under the GSA ACES program to provide digital certificates to the citizenry of the United States, as defined by the ORC ACES Certification Practice Statement©. The ACES certificates can be provided to each and every American citizen, as well as, federal, state and local government and business entities to conduct business electronically with federal agencies such as the Veteran's Administration, Social Security Administration and any other agency offering services via the Internet. In addition to the ACES contract, ORC is authorized as a trusted third party to sell ACES certificates directly to the business and private citizen communities. This offering is currently migrating to an ORC ACES/Shared Service Provider (SSP) capability that will expand the ACES program to offering full B2G and G2G PKI services.

The documents described above define the system and process intellectual property that allows the Company to be the leader in this market.

WidePoint's ability to successfully expand requires significant revenue growth from increased services to existing and new clients, as well as successful strategic acquisitions and/or mergers. The realization of these events depends on many factors, including successful strategic sales and marketing efforts and the identification and acquisition of appropriate businesses. Any difficulties encountered in expansion through successful sales and marketing efforts and/or acquisitions could have an adverse impact on the Company's revenues and operating results.

Clients

Widepoint's commercial client base is located predominantly in the MidWestern region of the United States, while the government client base is located in the East Coast region of the United States. The Company has experience and expertise in the successful completion and staff augmentation of projects in the following industries: federal government agencies and associated contractor/suppliers, manufacturing, consumer product goods, direct marketing, healthcare and financial services.

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Historically WidePoint has derived, and may continue to derive in the future, a significant percentage of its total revenues from a relatively small number of clients. During 2004, two customers, Abbott Laboratories and The Department of Homeland Security individually represented 12% and 11% of revenues, respectively, and we therefore are materially dependent upon such customers. Due to the nature of WidePoint's business and the relative size of certain contracts, which are entered into in the ordinary course of business, the loss of any single significant customer, including the above customers, would have a material adverse effect on results. Further, with the acquisition of ORC, we have expanded the Company's clientele dramatically with the following additional clients:

Clients

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United States Treasury
United States Patent & Trademark Office
Administrative Office of U.S. Courts
Department of Agriculture
Census Bureau
Maritime Administration
General Services Administration
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Northrop Grumman IT
Lockheed Martin
Boeing
Maryland Procurement Office
Central Intelligence Agency
Department of Defense

- Defense Information Systems Agency
- Dependent Schools System
- White House Communication Agency
- U.S. Navy
- U.S. Marine Corps
- U.S. Air Force
- U.S. Army
- U.S. Coast Guard

Marketing and Sales

WidePoint focuses sales and marketing efforts on targeting federal government and corporate clients with significant IT budgets and requirements. Although work is performed for companies in various industries, the majority of the Company's revenues for 2003 and 2004 were derived from contracts and projects with manufacturing clients, consumer products clients, healthcare clients, and financial services clients. Prospectively, the Company expects to derive a majority of its revenue from contracts with the federal government and related contracting opportunities.

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The Company markets its solutions through its direct sales force, and alliances with several strategic partnerships in specific industries. The direct sales force is responsible for providing highly responsive, quality service and ensuring client satisfaction with services provided. Strategic partnerships and alliances provide the Company with additional access to potential clients.

Because time is of the essence (and cost is always a factor), WidePoint believes our proven CIEI© and services will scale well to the commercial market. By eliminating the lead-time needed to become operational while waiting for in-house development efforts, the Company can enable an organization to quickly deploy a fully operational capability, providing the highest levels of I&A of users and devices, securing of sensitive data, time-stamping and archiving of data, and an auditable process flow. Further, the credentials used to accomplish all of these requirements are interoperable with any other agency or organization choosing to accept Federal-compliant credentials. Moreover, because the trial and error phase has been previously facilitated, the resulting answers can be immediately gleaned, thereby mitigating overall costs dramatically.

Backlog

Through its operating subsidiaries, WidePoint maintains a significant backlog of multiple award government contracts that include:

GSA contracts that allow it to actively market specific tasking and initiatives throughout the Federal Government, including:

Access Certificates for Electronic Services (ACES), Contract Number GS00T99ALD0007, <http://aces.orc.com/>
Information Technology Professional Services FSC Group 70, Contract Number GS-35F-0164J,
http://www.orc.com/contract_vehicles/gsa_fss/it/index.html
Worldwide FSS for Professional Engineering Services (PES) FSC Class 871, Contract Number GS-23F-0162L,
http://www.orc.com/contract_vehicles/gsa_fss/pes/index.html
GSA Solutions and More (SAM) FSC Group 61 Part V, Contract Number GS-07F-0099L,
http://www.orc.com/contract_vehicles/gsa_fss/s&m/index.html

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The Company also holds various Government OMNIBUS contracts through its ORC subsidiary, including:

Naval Sea Systems Command multiple award SEAPORT
US Air Force ITSP
Pennsylvania

Contracts are also held with specific Government agencies, including:

Naval Supply Systems Command
Department of Homeland Security
US Patent and Trademark Office (Subcontract to PPC)

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Defense Information Systems Agency (Subcontract to Tangible)
US Air Force PKI System Project Office (Subcontract to Anteon)

Additionally, WidePoint's ORC subsidiary has over two-dozen iDentity Management and eAuthentication Services© pricing agreements with commercial companies for lots of 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 credentials and associated services in various stages of agreement. The iDentity Management and eAuthentication Services© are expected to be WidePoint's largest growth market.

WidePoint also holds several non-governmental contracts and preferred vendor relationships with major international corporations to provide IT manpower, consulting support and various outsourcing services.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company's government contract awards which the Company could compete for task orders under had a backlog of approximately \$575 million. Under these contract vehicles approximately \$42 million was funded with approximately \$20 million of that funded amount expected to occur after the current fiscal year. The Company presently is obligated to perform approximately \$8 million in backlog in the current fiscal year.

Competition

The market for the services that the Company provides is highly competitive, fragmented, and is subject to rapid change. Primary competitors include participants from a variety of market segments, including publicly and privately held firms, large accounting and consulting firms, systems consulting and implementation firms, application software firms, service groups of computer equipment companies, and other general management consulting firms. Increasingly, companies with third-world and emerging markets operations bases are also targeting this market. Competition is generally based on quality, timeliness, cost of services, and relevant targeted expertise.

With relation to systems engineering in the government sector, WidePoint's long-range concern is the element of uncertainty associated with the Federal budget and its impact upon competition among the many contractors. The Company believes that the best way to meet the challenge of this market is to maintain a low overhead, employ quality personnel, and continue to deliver a product of the highest quality. Many corporations that operate in this market have reputable corporate histories and can draw employees from an enormous pool of suitable candidates. They have the ability to absorb substantial losses from operations. Additionally, they have an established network to assimilate data and formulate strategy in today's competitive environment. Their strength is often their mass, which gives them flexibility in both proposing and responding to new requirements. Also, while there are advantages to being small, lack of name recognition becomes a problem in major contracts, even if past performance is in the Company's favor.

However, many of these same corporations have higher overhead costs. They have policies and procedures in effect that quite frequently cause a longer response time to meet customer's needs. Management personnel within those corporations are usually far removed from their workforce, thus fostering employee dissatisfaction.

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Competition within the information security market is still fragmented. The most significant competition is in the planning and analysis portion of the market, in which many of the companies referred to above also operate, such as: Booz-Allen Hamilton, SAIC, CACI/AMS, BAE Systems, Northrop Grumman, etc. However, the market to which the Company provides its CIEI© products and services has limited competition. Most of that competition (that includes Verisign, Digital Signature Trust, BeTrusted, and GeoTrust) is focused on low to medium levels of assurance. WidePoint believes it is the only company that has satisfied all of the certification requirements to serve the more

meaningful medium to high level assurance market, and further believe this constitutes a twelve to eighteen month advantage over competition.

Additionally, the Company believes that its advantage in each of the markets described above is two-fold: highly experienced personnel and relatively low overhead. WidePoint's professional staff has a proven record of success in meeting service needs of both private industry and public sector clients. Senior staff personnel hold advanced degrees in science, engineering, and operations research, specializing in the resolution of complex operational problems. Experienced personnel, competitive overhead, and being first to market will allow the Company to be very competitive.

Intellectual Property

WidePoint's intellectual property primarily consists of methodologies developed for use in application development solutions. The services described above define the system and process intellectual property that allows the Company to be the leader in its markets. The Company's ORC subsidiary holds a Patent for a Digital Parsing Tool that provides a secure repository gateway that will allow users, including first time users, the ability to immediately establish and access accounts by presenting their certificates to a directory validated by the gateway. In this manner, the Company relies upon a combination of trade secrets, copyright and trademark laws, and contractual restrictions to establish and protect the ownership of its proprietary methodologies. WidePoint generally enters into nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements with its employees, partners, consultants, independent sales agents and clients. As the number of its competitors increase, the likelihood that such competitors will use similar methodologies increases. Although the Company's methodologies have never been subject to an infringement claim, there can be no assurance that third parties will not assert infringement claims against the Company in the future; that the assertion of such claims will not result in litigation; or that WidePoint would prevail in such litigation or be able to obtain the license for the use of any allegedly infringed intellectual property from a third party on commercially reasonable terms. Further, regardless of its outcome, litigation can result in substantial costs to WidePoint and divert management's attention from its operations. Although the Company is not aware of any basis upon which a third party could assert an infringement claim, any infringement claim or litigation could materially adversely affect the business, operating results and financial condition of the Company.

Personnel

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had 76 full time employees and 4 part-time employees including 6 persons in sales and recruiting, 62 persons in consulting, and 8 persons in management and administration. WidePoint also periodically employs additional consultants and temporary employees.

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The Company's facilities are located in areas populated by military (both retired and active duty) and highly skilled civilian personnel. Potential employees possessing the unique qualifications required are readily available for both part-time and full-time employment. The primary method of soliciting personnel is through recruiting resources directly utilizing all known sources that include electronic databases, public forums, and personal networks of friends and former coworkers.

WidePoint believes that its future success will depend in part on its continued ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, technical, sales and support personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to attract and retain personnel necessary for the development of its business. The Company generally does not have employment contracts with its employees, but does maintain employment agreements with its key employees. However, confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements are in place with many of the Company's employees. None of WidePoint's employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. The Company believes that its relations with its employees are good.

SEC Filing Status

Commencing with its quarter ended March 31, 2005, the Company will file its reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a small business issuer as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Act.

Part II.**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.****Forward Looking Statements**

The information set forth below includes forward-looking statements. Certain factors that could cause results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements are set forth below. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Overview

WidePoint Corporation is a consulting services firm specializing in planning, managing and implementing Information Technology (IT) solutions. Its staff consists of business and computer specialists who help customers augment and expand their resident technologic skills and competencies, drive technical innovation, and help develop and maintain a competitive edge in today s rapidly changing technological environment in business.

During 2002 and 2003, WidePoint witnessed a highly competitive economic environment within the commercial IT sector due to a combination of constrained business investment and an excessive supply of IT consultants. As a result of these conditions, the Company experienced both reduced gross margins and decreased demand for the IT services that it provides.

In 2004, WidePoint acquired Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. (Chesapeake) and Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC) as part of WidePoint s strategy to refocus the Company s business development initiatives toward the substantial increase in government spending on infrastructure and automation that has been accelerated by recent geopolitical events that have created an unprecedented need for systems and process expertise across most government markets, federal, state and local. This market is also growing due to the fact that many government legacy systems and processes are approaching the end of their technologically useful lives, indicating the need for significant upgrade and enhancement. WidePoint intends to capitalize on the expected growth in its target markets through its strategic acquisitions, continuing rollout of the ORC Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) initiative, and by continuing to implement our project based enterprise strategy emphasizing industry-wide best practices disciplines. With the addition of the customer base and the increase in revenues attributable from the ORC acquisition, WidePoint s opportunity to leverage and expand further into the federal marketplace has improved dramatically. ORC s past client successes, top security clearances in their facilities and with their personnel, and additional breadth of management talent have expanded the Company s reach into markets that previously were not accessible to WidePoint. The Company intends to continue to leverage the synergies between the newly acquired operating subsidiaries and cross sell those technical capabilities into each separate marketplace serviced by its respective subsidiaries. Further, the Company is continuing to actively search out new synergistic acquisitions that WidePoint believes will further enhance the present base of business which has been augmented by its recent acquisitions and internal growth initiatives.

As a result of these actions in 2004, the Company s revenues for the period ending December 31, 2004 increased by approximately 68% from approximately \$3.3 million in 2003 to \$5.5 million in 2004. This increase was materially due to the additional revenues of approximately \$2.2 million generated by ORC from October 25, 2004 through December 31, 2004. ORC generated approximately \$10.5 million in unaudited revenues for the year ending December 31, 2004. Taken together with the results of WidePoint s revenues for the same period, the combined total materially affects the comparability of the information reflected in the selected consolidated financial information presented above, and therefore may not be indicative of the Company s future financial condition or results of operations. Further, as the Company attempts to continue to implement its strategy of strategic growth driven both by internal growth and potential merger and acquisition activity, we believe that future performance may continue to affect the comparability of the information reflected in the selected consolidated financial information presented above.

In addition, most of the Company s current costs consist primarily of the salaries and benefits paid to WidePoint s technical, marketing and administrative personnel and as a result of its plan to expand its operations through a combination of internal growth initiatives and merger and

acquisition opportunities, the Company expects such costs to increase. WidePoint's profitability also depends upon both the volume of services performed and the Company's ability to manage costs. As a significant portion of the Company's cost is labor related, WidePoint must effectively manage these costs to achieve and grow its profitability. To date, the Company has attempted to maximize its operating margins through efficiencies achieved by the use of its proprietary methodologies, and by offsetting increases in consultant salaries with increases in consultant fees received from its clients. The uncertainties relating to the ability to achieve and maintain profitability, obtain additional funding to partially fund the Company's growth strategy and provide the necessary investment to continue to upgrade its management reporting systems to meet the continuing demands of the present regulatory changes affect the comparability of the information reflected in the selected consolidated financial information presented above.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. WidePoint believes that the estimates, judgments and assumptions upon which the Company relies are reasonably based upon information available to it at the time that these estimates, judgments and assumptions are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates, judgments and assumptions and actual results, the Company's financial statements will be affected. The significant accounting policies that WidePoint believes are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results include the following:

Revenue recognition;

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Allowance for doubtful accounts;

Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Accounting for income taxes.

In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by U.S. GAAP and does not require management's judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting among available alternatives would not produce a materially different result. The Company's senior management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and related disclosures with its Audit Committee. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which contain additional information regarding accounting policies and other disclosures required by U.S. GAAP.

Revenue Recognition

The majority of WidePoint's revenues are derived from cost-plus, or time-and-materials contracts. Under cost-plus contracts, revenues are recognized as costs are incurred and include an estimate of applicable fees earned. For time-and-material contracts, revenues are computed by multiplying the number of direct labor-hours expended in the performance of the contract by the contract billing rates and adding other billable direct costs. In the event of a termination of a contract, all billed and unbilled amounts associated with those task orders where work has been performed would be billed and collected. The termination provisions of the contract would be accounted for at the time of termination. Any deferred and/or amortization cost would either be billed or expensed depending upon the termination provisions of the contract. Further, the Company has had no history of losses nor has it identified any specific risk of loss at December 31, 2004 due to termination provisions and thus has not recorded provisions for such events.

The Company's other revenues are derived from the delivery of non-customized software. In such cases revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists (generally a purchase order has been received or contract signed), delivery has occurred, the charge for the software is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

WidePoint determines its Allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligations, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company makes judgments as to its ability to collect outstanding receivables based on these factors and provide allowances for these

receivables when collections become doubtful. Provisions are made based on specific review of all significant outstanding balances.

Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill represents costs in excess of fair values assigned to the underlying net assets acquired. The Company has adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, *Business Combinations*, and SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. These standards require the use of the purchase method of accounting for business combinations, set forth the accounting for the initial recognition of acquired intangible assets and goodwill and describe the accounting for intangible assets and goodwill subsequent to initial recognition. Under the provisions of these standards, goodwill is not subject to amortization and annual review is required for impairment. The impairment test under SFAS No. 142 is based on a two-step process involving (i) comparing the estimated fair value of the related reporting unit to its net book value and (ii) comparing the estimated implied fair value of goodwill to its carrying value. Impairment losses are recognized whenever the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value. The Company's annual impairment testing date is December 31.

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The Company recognizes an acquired intangible apart from goodwill whenever the intangible arises from contractual or other legal rights, or when it can be separated or divided from the acquired entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or in combination with a related contract, asset or liability. Such intangibles are amortized over their useful lives. Impairment losses are recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible subject to amortization is not recoverable from expected future cash flows and its carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

The Company reviews its long-lived assets, including property and equipment, identifiable intangibles, and goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. To determine recoverability of its long-lived assets, the Company evaluates the probability that future undiscounted net cash flows will be less than the carrying amount of the assets.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company is not aware of any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that are reasonably likely to occur and materially affect the methodology or the assumptions the Company has used to value goodwill and other long-lived assets. Goodwill and long-lived assets are a significant item on the Company's balance sheet and represent approximately 60% of our total assets. Any impairment as a result of the estimate utilizing net cash flows to determine the assumed value of long-lived assets could have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations. Goodwill and other long-lived assets are identified on the face of the Balance Sheet as Goodwill and Intangibles. Amortization of Intangibles are identified on the face of the Statement of Operations within Amortization and Depreciation.

The Company's senior management has discussed the development and selection of the accounting estimate, and the MD&A disclosure regarding it, with the audit committee of the Company's board of directors.

Accounting for Income Taxes

WidePoint accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under the asset and liability method of SFAS No. 109, deferred income taxes are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between financial statement carrying amounts, and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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The Company has incurred historical net operating losses, or NOLs, for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, no federal income tax provision has been recorded to date and there are no taxes payable. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible.

Based upon the level of historical losses that may limit utilization of NOL carry forwards in future periods, management is unable to predict whether these net deferred tax assets will be utilized prior to expiration. The unused NOL carry forwards expire in years 2010 through 2023. As such, the Company has recorded a full valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets. Although WidePoint believes that its estimates are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final outcome of these matters will not be different than that which is reflected in the historical income tax provisions. Such differences could have a material effect on the income tax provision and net income in the period in which such determination is made.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (Statement 123(R)). This Statement requires that the costs of employee share-based payments be measured at fair value on the awards' grant date using an option-pricing model and recognized in the financial statements over the requisite service period. This Statement does not change the accounting for stock ownership plans, which are subject to American Institute of Certified Public Accountants SOP 93-6, *Employer's Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans*. Statement 123(R) supersedes Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and its related interpretations, and eliminates the alternative to use Opinion 25's intrinsic value method of accounting, which the Company is currently using.

Statement 123(R) allows for two alternative transition methods. The first method is the modified prospective application whereby compensation cost for the portion of awards for which the requisite service has not yet been rendered that are outstanding as of the adoption date will be recognized over the remaining service period. The compensation cost for that portion of awards will be based on the grant-date fair value of those awards as calculated for pro forma disclosures under Statement 123, as originally issued. All new awards and awards that are modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the adoption date will be accounted for under the provisions of Statement 123(R). The second method is the modified retrospective application, which requires that the Company restate prior period financial statements. The modified retrospective application may be applied either to all prior periods or only to prior interim periods in the year of adoption of this statement. The Company is currently determining which transition method it will adopt and is evaluating the impact Statement 123(R) will have on its financial position, results of operations, EPS and cash flows when the Statement is adopted. Upon making its determination of the transition method the Company will adopt Statement 123(R). The Company will adopt this Statement on January 1, 2006 in accordance with the requirements.

Results of OperationsYear Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to the Year ended December 31, 2003

Revenues. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004, were approximately \$5.5 million, an increase of \$2.2 million, as compared to revenues of approximately \$3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The 68% increase in revenues in 2004 was primarily attributable to the acquisition of Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC). ORC contributed approximately \$2.2 million in revenues subsequent to its acquisition by the Company on October 25, 2004.

Gross profit. Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2004, was approximately \$1.5 million, or 27% of revenues, an increase of \$0.7 million as compared to gross profit of approximately \$0.8 million, or 25% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2003.

The increase in the amount of gross profit was primarily attributable to higher billing rates as a result of the greater demand for the IT security skill sets of the consultants at ORC. The increased margins at ORC resulted from a greater demand for IT security personnel and higher billing rates attributable to the greater demand. The increased level of demand for the IT security skill set was primarily the result of the actions taken by the federal government subsequent to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

The cost elements related to consultant salaries, benefits and expenses at both ORC and WidePoint are substantially similar. ORC's ability to contain its salary, benefit, and other cost elements on both an absolute and per capita basis, while revenue per capita has been increasing, has resulted in WidePoint's realization of an improvement in gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to December 31, 2003.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 were approximately \$0.6 million, or 11% of revenues, as compared to \$0.4 million, or 13% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2003. The \$0.2 million increase in sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003, was primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of sales and marketing expenditures as a result of the Company's recent acquisition of ORC.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 were approximately \$1.2 million, or 24% of revenues, as compared to \$0.7 million, or 21% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2003. The \$0.5 million increase in general and administrative expenses in 2004 was primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of general and administrative expenses associated with the acquisitions of both Chesapeake and ORC, and the Company's implementation of its federal sector business initiative.

Interest income (expense). Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$5,841, a decrease of \$5,710, or 51%, as compared to \$11,551 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease in interest income in 2004 was primarily attributable to lesser amounts of available cash and other securities. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$38,144, an increase of \$36,840, or 2,725%, as compared to \$1,304 in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase in interest expense in 2004 was primarily attributable to the Company's increase in interest expense associated with its recent secured senior lending facility with RBC-Centura which was utilized in association with the purchase of ORC.

Loss from Financial Instruments. The Company recognized a loss from financial instruments of approximately \$3,071,000 in the year ended December 31, 2004 which related to the difference between the fair value of the warrants issued to Barron Partners, LP in connection with the preferred stock financing and the market price of the common stock underlying such warrants at December 31, 2004. No such loss was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2003.

Net loss. As a result of the above, the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2004 was approximately \$3.5 million, an increase of \$3.2 million, as compared to the net loss of approximately \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to the Year ended December 31, 2002

Revenues. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2003, were approximately \$3.3 million, a decrease of \$0.2 million, as compared to revenues of approximately \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. The 6% decrease in revenues in 2003 was primarily attributable to negative pricing pressures that resulted from the highly competitive economic environment that reduced average billing rates for the Company's consultants.

Gross profit. Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2003, was \$0.8 million, or 25% of revenues, a decrease of \$0.2 million as compared to gross profit of \$1.0 million, or 29% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2002. The decrease in the amount of gross profit was attributable to a reduction in revenues and a decrease in operating margins caused by the inability of the Company to completely offset lower average bill rates with a decrease in corresponding consultant costs.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$0.4 million, or 13% of revenues, as compared to \$0.5 million, or 15% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2002. The \$0.1 million decrease in sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003, was primarily attributable to the Company's attempt to match the size of the Company's sales force with the operational requirements of the Company's business.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$0.7 million, or 21% of revenues, as compared to \$0.6 million, or 18% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2002. The \$0.1 million increase in general and administrative expenses in 2003 was primarily attributable to increases in administrative labor cost.

Interest income (expense). Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$11,551, a decrease of \$6,107, or 35%, as compared to \$17,658 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The decrease in interest income in 2003 was primarily attributable to lower interest rates. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$1,304, a decrease of \$255, or 16%, as compared to \$1,559 in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2002. The decrease in interest expense in 2003 was primarily attributable to the elimination of the capital lease obligations.

Net loss. As a result of the above, the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2003 was approximately \$0.3 million, an increase of \$0.2 million, as compared to the net loss of approximately \$60,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has, since inception, financed its operations and capital expenditures through the sale of preferred and common stock, seller notes, convertible notes, convertible exchangeable debentures, senior secured loans and the proceeds from the exercise of the warrants related to a convertible exchangeable debenture. During 2004 and 2003, operations were materially financed with working capital, senior debt and the proceeds from a convertible preferred stock issuance.

Cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2004, was approximately \$0.5 million as compared to cash used in operating activities of approximately \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease in cash balances available for operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, were primarily a result of investments in which we expanded our sales and general and administrative cost structure to implement our growth strategy. Capital expenditures in property and equipment were approximately \$15,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to capital expenditures in property and equipment of approximately \$8,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003.

The Company had material increases in our balance sheet in accounts receivables, prepaid expenses, goodwill, intangibles, accounts payable and accrued expenses as of December 31, 2004 as compared to December 31, 2003. The increases in the assets and liabilities in our balance sheet

were primarily due to our recent acquisition of ORC. Accounts receivable increased as a result of the increase in revenues from ORC and prepaid expenses increased as a result of the additional cost associated with operating ORC. The increase in accounts receivable attributable to the ORC acquisition allowed the Company to secure a senior line of credit for up to \$2.5 million dollars. The line of credit allowed the Company to partially finance the purchase of ORC and presently provides additional liquidity and working capital for the Company. As a result of the acquisition of ORC, the Company's accounts receivable aging has declined. This has primarily been as a result of a longer payment cycle at ORC. ORC invoices monthly while WidePoint invoices, weekly and monthly. As a result of the monthly billing cycle at ORC, the Company has experienced a longer average period to collect its accounts receivable from its clients. As of December 31, 2004, the Company has not witnessed any problems associated with collectibility or billing problems with any major customers or any significant changes in credit terms, collection efforts, credit utilization and/or delinquency policies. Goodwill and intangible assets increased as a result of the purchase accounting related the purchase of ORC and Chesapeake. Accounts payable and accrued expenses increased as a result of the increased cost of operating ORC.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had a net working capital deficit of approximately \$4.0 million. Excluding the impact of the financial instruments associated with the issuance of the common stock warrants attributable to the preferred stock capital investment by Barron Partners, LP in the Company in October 2004 and discussed below, the working capital deficit would be reduced by approximately \$6.6 million, resulting in an adjusted net working capital deficit of approximately \$0.2 million. WidePoint's primary source of liquidity consists of approximately \$0.5 million in cash and cash equivalents and approximately \$3.0 million of accounts receivable. Current liabilities include approximately \$2.4 million in accounts payable and accrued expenses; \$1.6 million in a line of credit with RBC Centura Bank; and \$6.6 million in financial instruments which may be converted to equity upon the extinguishment of the Company's liquidation damages clause within the registration rights agreement entered into with Barron Partners, LP.

The market for the Company's services is experiencing an environment of constrained technology investment resulting from an economic slowdown that has reduced new technology initiatives. As a result of this negative environment, the demand for IT consultants ranging from software programmers to network engineers has been negatively affected. This has reduced demand for consultants, as well as created an increase in competition from both domestic and foreign firms for the diminished amount of new and ongoing IT initiatives. WidePoint anticipates a reversal of these negative events in the future, as economic growth is restored, the constrained environment in new technology initiatives ebb, and the Company executes its current mergers and acquisitions strategy. Therefore, the Company's business environment is characterized by rapid technological change; experiences times of high growth and contraction and is influenced by material events such as mergers and acquisitions that can substantially change the Company's outlook.

Since 2002, WidePoint has embarked upon several new initiatives to counter the current negative environment within our industry and expand our capacity to restore revenue growth. The Company requires substantial working capital to fund the future growth of its business, particularly to finance accounts receivable, sales and marketing efforts, and capital expenditures. There are currently no commitments for capital expenditures. Future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the rate of revenue growth, if any, the timing and extent of spending for new product and service development, technological changes and market acceptance of the Company's services.

On October 25 and 29, 2004, WidePoint completed financings with Barron Partners L.P. (Barron), a private equity fund that engages in investing primarily in private investments in publicly traded entities, for an aggregate amount of \$3,580,000, under a preferred stock purchase agreement and related agreements. Net proceeds from the financing after costs and expenses, including fees of finders and agents, were approximately \$3,030,000. WidePoint issued an aggregate of 2,045,714 shares of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock that are convertible into an aggregate of 20,457,143 shares of its Common Stock at a conversion rate equal to \$0.175 per share. In addition, WidePoint issued to Barron a warrant to purchase up to an additional 10,228,571 shares of its Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.40 per common share. The shares of Common Stock which may be acquired by Barron upon its conversion of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and/or the exercise of its warrant are subject to contractual restrictions which restrict the ability of Barron and its affiliates to acquire shares of Common Stock which equal no more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of WidePoint's Common Stock at any time. This contractual restriction may be removed upon 61 days notice to WidePoint from Barron, but in the event Barron elects to remove this restriction, then Barron and its affiliates agreed that Barron and its affiliates can only vote the shares of Common Stock held by Barron and its affiliates which result in Barron and its affiliates having no more than 22% of the total voting power of all outstanding shares of WidePoint's Common Stock at any time. As a result of the Barron financing transaction, WidePoint issued warrants to Westcap Securities, Inc., a registered broker-dealer and WidePoint's placement agent in such transaction, to purchase 511,428 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share, which warrants expire in October 2009. On April 8, 2005, Barron converted 100,000 shares of its preferred stock into 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock.

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, between Barron and WidePoint, related to the stock issuances described in the preceding paragraph, WidePoint filed a registration statement on January 5, 2005, covering the resale of the shares of Common Stock issuable upon

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conversion and/or exercise of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and the warrants issued to Barron. If our registration statement is not declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission by April 23, 2005 and thereafter kept effective through October 20, 2007, subject to permissible blackout periods and registration maintenance periods, then WidePoint will be required to pay Barron a maximum penalty of up to \$20,000 for each month the registration statement is not effective.

WidePoint believes that its current cash position and line of credit is sufficient to meet capital expenditure and working capital requirements for the near term. However, the growth and technological change of the market make it difficult to predict future liquidity requirements with certainty. Over the longer term, the Company must successfully execute its plans to increase revenue and income streams that will generate significant positive cash flows if it is to sustain adequate liquidity without impairing growth or requiring the infusion of additional funds from external sources. Additionally, a major expansion, such as occurred with the acquisition of ORC or any other major new subsidiaries, might require external financing that could include additional debt or equity capital. The Company obtained a one year senior line of credit from RBC-Centura Bank in October 2004 for up to \$2.5 million dollars, collateralized against accounts receivables, that also allows for the expansion of this line of credit up to \$5.0 million upon the successful completion of an additional acquisition. The interest rate on the line of credit is variable, and is based upon the prime lending rate. Our failure to comply with the restrictive covenants under our revolving credit facility could result in an event of default, which, if not cured, amended, or waived, could result in us being required to repay these borrowings before their due date. To date any covenants with which we have not been compliant have either been amended or waived and we continue to work with RBC-Centura to structure appropriate covenants that match our present business condition and environment. Although we currently are not in compliance with two of our covenants, which includes our ebitda to debt ratio covenant and our net income covenant, RBC-Centura has waived such violations until such time as the Company delivers to RBC-Centura the Company's financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 evidencing that the Company is in compliance with the above covenants. If we are forced to refinance these borrowings on less favorable terms, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected by increased cost and rate. Approximately \$1.2 million dollars of the senior line of credit was utilized in the acquisition of ORC. In addition, the Company raised approximately \$3.6 million dollars in connection with the aforementioned equity investments by Barron Partners, LP, that were used in the acquisition of ORC. There can be no assurance that additional financing, if required, will be available on acceptable terms, if at all, for future acquisitions and/or growth initiatives.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no existing off-balance sheet arrangements as defined under SEC regulations.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations at December 31, 2004 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	3-4 years	More than 5 years
Contractual Obligations					
Long-Term	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Capital Lease	--	--	--	--	--
Convertible debt	--	--	--	--	--
Operating lease (1)	2,072,877	595,259	525,340	887,928	64,350
Purchase Obligations	--	--	--	--	--
Other Long-Term Liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
Total (2)	\$ 2,072,877	\$ 595,259	\$ 525,340	\$ 887,928	\$ 64,350

(1) WidePoint's office located at One Lincoln Center, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181 has a lease which runs through July 31, 2007, with payments in 2005 representing an obligation of approximately \$42,800 and payments from 2006 to 2007 representing obligations of approximately \$70,600. The office at 1736 South Park Court, Chesapeake, VA has a lease which runs through April 30, 2006, with payments in 2005 representing an obligation of approximately \$26,700 and payments in 2006 representing obligations of approximately \$9,000. The office at 11250 Waples Mill Rd., Fairfax, VA, has a lease which runs through March 15, 2009, with payments in 2005 representing an obligation of approximately \$341,000 and payments in 2006 through 2009 representing obligations of approximately \$1,188,000. The office at 1625 Prince St., Alexandria, VA, has a lease which runs through January 31, 2008, with payments in 2005 representing an obligation of approximately \$91,700 and payments in 2006 through 2008 representing obligations of approximately \$191,600.

Contractual Obligations

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(2) The above table does not include the financial instrument that is reported as a current liability on the Company's balance sheet at December 31, 2004 and is discussed in Note 9 to the Company's consolidated financial statements contained herein. Such financial instrument (which amounted to \$6,648,571 at December 31, 2004) does not fall within the above five categories of contractual obligations called for by the table. The recordation of that short-term liability resulted from the issuance of warrants by the Company to Barron Partners, LP in October 2004 and the related registration rights agreement that included a liquidated damages clause, requiring the fair value of the warrants to be treated as a derivative financial instrument under EITF 00-19.

Other

Inflation has not had a significant effect on the Company's operations, as increased costs to the Company have generally been offset by increased prices of products and services sold, although this has been more recently compromised by some of the competitive pricing pressures referenced under Competition in Item 1 of this document.

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

This report contains forward-looking statements setting forth the Company's beliefs or expectations relating to future revenues and profitability. Actual results may differ materially from projected or expected results due to changes in the demand for the Company's products and services, uncertainties relating to the results of operations, dependence on its major customers, risks associated with rapid technological change and the emerging services market, potential fluctuations in quarterly results, and its dependence on key employees and other risks and uncertainties affecting the technology industry generally. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

The consolidated financial statements and schedules required hereunder and contained herein are listed under Item 15 below.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and financial officers, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2004 required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and conducted by the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, such officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2004. That conclusion was based on the fact that during the first quarter of 2005, the Company identified a material weakness in the design of its internal control over financial reporting due to insufficient technical accounting expertise within the accounting function to resolve non-routine or complex accounting and tax matters such as those that occur in connection with a material acquisition such as the Company's recent acquisition of Operational Research Consultants, Inc. Additional information regarding that matter is set forth below under Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. As a result of that material weakness, the Company failed to timely file its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company filed a Form 12b-25 extending the March 31, 2005 filing due date for the report to April 15, 2005, but did not file the report until April 19, 2005.

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In November 2004, the Company discovered that its proxy statement, dated November 17, 2003 and used in connection with the Company's annual meeting of shareholders on December 18, 2003, had not been filed with the SEC as required, and its 2002 annual report to shareholders (which consisted of a one-page cover letter attached to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, which had been timely filed) had not been submitted to the SEC as required. On November 12, 2004, the Company filed such proxy material and submitted such annual report to shareholders to the Commission. The late filing resulted from the fact that the service provider that had been engaged by the Company in 2003 to Edgarize and file the proxy statement and submit the annual report to shareholders inadvertently failed to make such filing and submission. The service provider acknowledged responsibility for its failure to make such filings, and the Company

engaged another service provider that Edgarized and made the filings. In the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company instituted an additional internal reporting process to track and confirm the timely filing of reports with the SEC whereby confirmations are routed to executive management after each new filing is submitted and accepted to track and confirm the timely filing. That new internal control was instituted during the quarter ended December 31, 2004 and was in place at December 31, 2004.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In connection with the evaluation by the principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Company required by Rule 13a-15(d) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, such officers determined that the following change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2004, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. As discussed above under Disclosure Controls and Procedures, that change in internal control over financial reporting was designed to remediate the weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting relating to the tracking of the timeliness of its filings and submissions with the SEC. That change implemented an additional internal control that involved an additional reporting process to track and confirm the filing of SEC filings whereby confirmations are routed to executive management after each new filing is submitted and accepted to track and confirm the filing.

During the first quarter of 2005, in connection with the Company's preparation of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Company identified a material weakness in the design of its internal control over financial reporting related to insufficient technical accounting expertise within our accounting function to resolve non-routine or complex accounting and tax matters that occurred in connection with (i) our recent material acquisition of Operational Research Consultants, Inc. in October 2004; and (ii) determination of the proper accounting treatment of the financial instrument relating to the warrants issued by the Company in October 2004. The material weakness in internal controls resulted in (i) our late filing on April 19, 2005 (four days after the extended due date) of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, and (ii) the need to restate the recorded amount of the financial instrument at December 31, 2004 and March 31, 2005 due to the failure to mark-to-market such instrument at December 31, 2004. In an effort to remediate that material weakness, we engaged a consulting firm in January 2005 with the requisite accounting expertise, and are continuing to use the services of that firm in connection with such complex accounting matters. That action constituted a change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the first quarter of 2005. To date, the Company has not expended any material costs, nor does it estimate it will expend any material costs associated with engaging the accounting consultancy firm the Company hired to assist it in its technical accounting requirements. The accounting consultancy firm does not have any relationship with our current independent auditors.

Part IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

(1) Financial Statements:

Report of Grant Thornton LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2004 and 2003

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 2004, 2003, and 2002

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

All other schedules are omitted either because they are not applicable or required, or because the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto:

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(b) Exhibits: The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated herein by reference:

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<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement among ZMAX Corporation, Michael C. Higgins and Michael S. Cannon, dated November 6, 1996, for the acquisition of Century Services, Inc. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger between ZMAX Corporation and New ZMAX Corporation, dated June 10, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of WidePoint Corporation. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement, as filed on December 27, 2004.)
3.2	Bylaws of ZMAX Corporation. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.6 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
4.1	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock of ZMAX Corporation. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
10.1	ZMAX Corporation 1999 Stock Incentive Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*
10.2	Form of ZMAX Corporation 1999 Non-qualified Stock Option Award (form of grant and vesting schedule). (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*
10.3	ZMAX Corporation 1999 Directors Formula Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*
10.4	Form of ZMAX Corporation Directors Formula Stock Option Award (form of grant and vesting schedule). (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*
10.5	Employment Agreement between Century Services, Inc. and Michael C. Higgins, dated November 6, 1996. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*

* Management contract or compensatory plan

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|------|---|
| 10.6 | First Amendment to the Employment Agreement between Century Services, Inc. and Michael C. Higgins, dated May 21, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)* |
| 10.7 | Employment Agreement between Century Services, Inc. and Joseph Yeh, dated June 18, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)* |

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- 10.8 Separation Agreement between Century Services, Inc. and Michael S. Cannon, dated April 22, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*
- 10.9 Consulting Agreement among ZMAX Corporation, MBY, Inc. and Michel Berty, dated April 1, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*
- 10.10 Consulting Agreement among ZMAX Corporation, Wareham Management Ltd. and G.W. Norman Wareham, dated May 30, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*
- 10.11 Consulting Agreement between ZMAX Corporation and Shafiq Nazerali, dated May 30, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)*
- 10.12 Earn Out Stock Escrow Agreement among ZMAX Corporation, Michael C. Higgins, Michael S. Cannon and Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy, dated November 6, 1996. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
- 10.13 ZMAX Corporation Stockholders Agreement among Michael C. Higgins, Michael S. Cannon and ZMAX Corporation, dated November 6, 1996. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
- 10.14 Stock Pledge and Security Agreement from Michael C. Higgins in favor of ZMAX Corporation, dated November 6, 1996. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)

* Management contract or compensatory plan

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- 10.15 Letter Agreement among ZMAX Corporation, IMS International, Inc., Wan Hsien Information International Corporation, Ltd., Multi-Dimension International, and Institute for Information Industry Regarding the Purchase by ZMAX Corporation of the "COCACT" Software Program, dated April 30, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
- 10.16 Letter Agreement between ZMAX Corporation and Institute for Information Industry Regarding the Purchase by ZMAX Corporation of the COCACT Software Program, dated April 30, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
- 10.17 Letter Agreement between ZMAX Corporation and Wan Hsien Information International Corporation Ltd. Regarding the Purchase by ZMAX Corporation of the COCACT Software Program, dated April 30, 1999, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
- 10.18 Conversion Agreement between Fiserv Federal Systems, Inc. and ZMAX Corporation, dated April 28, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
- 10.19 Agreement between ZMAX Corporation and Investor Communications Company, LLC, dated as of May 20, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
- 10.20 Investor Relations Consulting Agreement between ZMAX Corporation and Investor Communications Company, LLC, dated as of May 20, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).)
- 10.21 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 14, 1998, by and among ZMAX Corporation, Eclipse Acquisition Corporation, Eclipse Information Systems, Inc., and Frank Schultz, Mark Mirabile, John Schultz, Scott Shedd, Brad Adams, Ron Hilicki, Fred Anderson, Harold Zimmerman, Chris Gildone, Dave Vittitow, Kristina Palmer, Tom Carroll and Gary Singer. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Registrant's Current Report of Form 8-K, as filed on December 29, 1998 (File No. 333-555993).)

* Management contract or compensatory plan

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- 10.22 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 1, 1999, by and among ZMAX Corporation, Parker Acquisition Corporation, Parker Management Consultants, Ltd., Westmont Non-Grantor Trust, and Kenneth W. Parker and Jennifer L Parker. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Registrant's Current Report of Form 8-K, as filed on October 18, 1999 (File No. 333-55993).)
- 10.23 Employment Agreement between ZMAX Corporation and Michael C. Higgins, dated September 1, 1999.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to Registrant's Report of Form 10-K, as filed on March 30, 2000 (File No. 000-23967).)
- 10.24 Employment Agreement between ZMAX Corporation and James T. McCubbin, dated September 1, 1999.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Registrant's Report of Form 10-K, as filed on March 30, 2000 (File No. 000-23967).)
- 10.25 Separation Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Michael C. Higgins, dated December 31, 2001.*
- 10.26 Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Steve Komar, dated July 1, 2002.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Registrant's Report of Form 10Q, as filed on August 15, 2002 (File No. 000-23967))
- 10.27 Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and James McCubbin, dated July 1, 2002.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Registrant's Report of Form 10Q, as filed on August 15, 2002 (File No. 000-23967))
- 10.28 Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Mark Mirabile, dated July 1, 2002.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Registrant's Report of Form 10Q, as filed on August 15, 2002 (File No. 000-23967))
- 10.29 Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among WidePoint Corporation, Chesapeake Acquisition Corporation, Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. and Mark C. Fuller, John D. Crowley and Jay O. Wright. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)
- 10.30 Escrow Agreement by and among WidePoint Corporation, Mark C. Fuller, John D. Crowley, Jay O. Wright and Foley & Lardner LLP. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)
- 10.31 Stock Pledge Agreement by and among WidePoint Corporation, Mark C. Fuller, John D. Crowley, Jay O. Wright and Foley & Lardner LLP. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)

* Management contract or compensatory plan

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- 10.32 Employment and Non-Compete Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Mark C. Fuller.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)
- 10.33 Employment and Non-Compete Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and John D. Crowley.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)
- 10.34 Consulting and Non-Compete Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Jay O. Wright.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)
- 10.35 Warrant Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Mark C. Fuller. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)
- 10.36 Warrant Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and John D. Crowley. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)
- 10.37 Warrant Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Jay O. Wright. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2004.)

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Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement Between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners LP. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)

- 10.39 Common Stock Purchase Warrant between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners LP. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)
- 10.40 Registration Rights Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners LP. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)
- 10.41 Certificate Of Designations, Rights And Preferences Of The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners LP (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)

* Management contract or compensatory plan

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- 10.42 Stock Purchase Agreement between WidePoint Corporation, Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)
 - 10.43 Master Amendment between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners L.P. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 11, 2004.)
 - 10.44 Common Stock Purchase Warrant between WidePoint Corporation and Westcap Securities Inc. (Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004).
 - 10.45 Common Stock Purchase Warrant between WidePoint Corporation and Westcap Securities Inc. (Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004).
 - 10.46 Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2004, by and between RBC Centura Bank and WidePoint Corporation. (Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A No. 1 for the year ended December 31, 2004).
 - 10.47 Letter Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of February 7, 2005, by and between RBC Centura Bank, WidePoint Corporation and the subsidiaries of WidePoint Corporation. (Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A No. 1 for the year ended December 31, 2004).
 - 21 Subsidiaries of WidePoint Corporation (Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004).
 - 23.1A Consent of Grant Thornton LLP
 - 31.1A Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
 - 31.2A Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
 - 32A Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
WidePoint Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of WidePoint Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WidePoint Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company did not record its financial instrument at fair value at December 31, 2004. Accordingly, the Company has restated its financial instrument, loss on financial instrument and retained deficit to reflect the recording of the financial instrument at fair value at December 31, 2004.

Chicago, Illinois
 April 14, 2005,
 except for Note 1,
 which is dated
 August 12, 2005

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

F-1

WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets	December 31,	
	Restated 2004	2003
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 463,525	\$ 949,612
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$0 and \$18,819 respectively	3,007,590	405,662
Prepaid expenses and other assets	203,126	49,645
Total current assets	3,674,241	1,404,919
Property and equipment, net	80,652	6,990
Goodwill	2,806,440	--
Intangibles	3,190,927	--
Other assets	161,148	53,736
Total assets	\$ 9,913,408	\$ 1,465,645
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,342,759	\$ 52,382
Accrued expenses	859,345	238,902
Income taxes payable	79,177	--
Short-term portion of deferred rent	2,720	--
Short-term borrowings	1,592,408	--
Financial instruments	6,648,571	--
Total current liabilities	10,524,980	291,284
Long-term portion of deferred rent	7,058	--
Deferred income tax liability	221,959	--
Total liabilities	10,753,997	291,284
Stockholders' equity:		

	December 31,	
Consolidated Balance Sheets		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 2,045,714 shares and no shares issued and outstanding, respectively	2,046	--
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 21,125,393 shares and 15,579,913 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	21,125	15,580
Stock warrants	14,291	--
Related party notes receivable	(81,100)	(128,003)
Additional paid-in capital	43,515,382	42,110,539
Accumulated deficit	(44,312,333)	(40,823,755)
	<u>840,589</u>	<u>1,174,361</u>
Total stockholders' equity		
	<u>\$ 9,913,408</u>	<u>\$ 1,465,645</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated statements of operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	Restated 2004	2003	2002
Revenues, net	\$ 5,542,118	\$ 3,293,508	\$ 3,495,160
Cost of revenues	4,066,543	2,460,281	2,489,983
Gross profit	1,475,575	833,227	1,005,177
Sales and marketing	596,564	430,065	525,322
General and administrative	1,196,707	693,220	643,771
Depreciation and amortization	70,896	12,777	51,792
Loss from operations	(388,592)	(302,835)	(215,708)
Other income (expenses):			
Interest income	5,841	11,551	17,658
Interest expense	(38,144)	(1,304)	(1,559)
Loss from financial instruments	(3,070,617)	--	--
Other	2,118	1,500	140,000
Net loss before provision for income taxes	(3,489,394)	(291,088)	(59,609)
Income tax provision	(816)	--	--
Net loss	\$ (3,488,578)	\$ (291,088)	\$ (59,609)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)
Basic and diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	18,664,148	15,579,913	14,243,310

For the Years Ended December 31,

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

F-3

WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity**

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Stock Warrants	Related Party Notes Receivable	Additional Paid-In Capital	Restated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				Accumulated Deficit	
Balance, January 1, 2002	--	--	12,984,913	12,985	140,000	--	41,931,484	(40,473,058)	1,611,411
Adjustment of warrant valuation	--	--	--	--	(140,000)	--	--	--	(140,000)
Sale of common stock	--	--	2,595,000	2,595	--	--	179,055	--	181,650
Issuance of related party notes receivable	--	--	--	--	--	\$ (185,056)	--	--	(185,056)
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(59,609)	(59,609)
Balance, December 31, 2002	--	--	15,579,913	15,580	--	(185,056)	42,110,539	(40,532,667)	1,408,396
Collections on related party notes receivable	--	--	--	--	--	57,053	--	--	57,053
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(291,088)	(291,088)
Balance, December 31, 2003	--	\$ --	15,579,913	\$ 15,580	\$ --	\$ (128,003)	\$ 42,110,539	\$ (40,823,755)	\$ 1,174,361
Collections on related party notes receivable	--	--	--	--	--	46,903	--	--	46,903
Issuance of common stock									
Tripoint	--	--	500,000	500	--	--	71,928	--	72,428
Issuance of common stock									
- Chesapeake	--	--	4,082,980	4,083	--	--	1,491,702	--	1,495,785
Issuance of common stock									
- ORC	--	--	962,500	962	--	--	384,038	--	385,000
Sale of preferred stock	2,045,714	2,046	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,046
Expenses associated from									

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	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Stock	Related Party Notes	Additional Paid-In	Restated Accumulated	
preferred stock	--	--	--	--	--	--	(542,825)	--	(542,825)
Issuance of common stock warrants	--	--	--	--	14,291	--	--	--	14,291
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,488,578)	(3,488,578)
Balance, December 31, 2004	2,045,714	\$ 2,046	21,125,393	\$ 21,125	\$ 14,291	\$ (81,100)	\$ 43,515,382	\$ (44,312,333)	\$ (840,589)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

F-4

WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	Restated 2004	2003	2002
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (3,488,578)	\$ (291,088)	\$ (59,609)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities			
Depreciation expense	15,712	12,777	51,792
Amortization expense	64,884	--	--
Deferred financing costs	11,909	--	--
(Gain) Loss on sale of property and equipment	(1,500)	(1,500)	(750)
Loss from financial instruments	3,070,617	--	--
Adjustment of warrant valuation	--	--	(140,000)
Changes in assets and liabilities-			
Accounts receivable	(179,376)	(11,435)	65,756
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(257,505)	18,579	(19,312)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	273,341	(30,711)	(235,502)
Income tax payable	79,177	--	--
Deferred tax liability	(110,980)	--	--
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(522,299)	(303,378)	(337,625)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(4,640,729)	--	--
Purchases of property and equipment	(15,336)	(7,802)	--
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1,500	1,500	750
Cashflows (used in) provided by investing activities	(4,654,565)	(6,302)	
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings on notes payable	1,792,408	--	--
Payments on notes payable	(200,000)	--	--
Collections on related party notes	46,903	57,053	--
Net payments on long-term obligations	--	(6,421)	(18,009)

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	For the Years Ended December 31,		
Proceeds from issuance of warrants	14,291	--	--
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	3,037,175	--	--
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cashflows provided by (used in) financing activities	4,690,777	50,632	(18,009)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net (decrease) in cash	(486,087)	(259,048)	(354,884)
Cash, beginning of period	949,612	1,208,660	1,563,544
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents, ending of period	463,525	949,612	1,208,660
Supplementary cash flow information:			
Cash paid for-			
Interest	\$ 7,125	\$ --	\$ --
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income taxes	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation, Organization and Nature of Operations:

WidePoint Corporation is a consulting services firm specializing in planning, managing and implementing Information Technology (IT) solutions. Its staff consists of business and computer specialists who help customers augment and expand their resident technologic skills and competencies, drive technical innovation, and help develop and maintain a competitive edge in today s rapidly changing technological environment in business.

During 2002 and 2003, WidePoint witnessed a highly competitive economic environment within the commercial IT sector due to a combination of constrained business investment and an excessive supply of IT consultants. As a result of these conditions, the Company experienced both reduced gross margins and decreased demand for the IT services that it provides. In 2004, WidePoint acquired Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. (Chesapeake) and Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC) as part of WidePoint s strategy to refocus our business development initiatives toward the substantial increase in government spending on infrastructure and automation that has been accelerated by recent geopolitical events that have created an unprecedented need for systems and process expertise across most government markets, federal, state and local. WidePoint intends to capitalize on the expected growth in its target markets through its strategic acquisitions, continue rollout of ORC s Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) initiative, and by continuing to implement our project based enterprise strategy emphasizing industry-wide best practices disciplines. The Company intends to continue to leverage the synergies between its newly acquired operating subsidiaries and cross sell its technical capabilities into each separate marketplace serviced by its respected subsidiaries.

The Company has physical locations in Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois, Fairfax, Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, and Chesapeake, Virginia. The Company employees work at various client locations throughout the upper Midwest, Texas, and Mid Atlantic areas of the United States.

In addition, most of the Company s current costs consist primarily of the salaries and benefits paid to the Company s technical, marketing and administrative personnel and as a result of its plan to expand its operations through a combination of internal growth initiatives and merger and acquisition opportunities, the Company expects such costs to increase. The Company s profitability also depends upon both the volume of services performed and the Company s ability to manage costs. As a significant portion of the Company s costs is labor related, the Company must effectively manage these costs to achieve and grow its profitability. To date, the Company has attempted to maximize its operating margins through efficiencies achieved by the use of the Company s proprietary methodologies, and by offsetting increases in consultant salaries with increases in consultant fees received from its clients. The uncertainties relating to its ability to achieve and maintain profitability, obtain additional funding to fund its growth strategy and provide the necessary investment to continue to upgrade its management reporting systems to meet the continuing demands of the present regulatory changes affect the comparability of the information reflected in the selected consolidated financial information presented above. The Company believes that its cash on hand and available senior lending facility is adequate to finance operations through 2005.

Restatement.

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At December 31, 2004, the financial instrument, loss on financial instrument, and retained deficit were adjusted from previously reported amounts to properly reflect the recording of the financial instrument at fair value at December 31, 2004. The impact of this accounting error was to understate the recorded value of the financial instrument and net loss by \$2,865,621 at December 31, 2004. For the year ended December 31, 2004 the restatement increased the basic and diluted net loss per share by \$0.16 from a basic and diluted net loss per share of \$0.03, as previously stated, to a restated basic and diluted net loss per share of \$0.19. The effect of this restatement of \$2,865,621 at December 31, 2004 on the Company's financial statements resulted in an increase in the loss on financial instrument from \$204,998 to \$3,070,617. This change in the valuation of the financial instrument increased the net loss from \$622,959 to \$3,488,578 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The adjustment increased the valuation of the financial instrument at December 31, 2004 from \$3,782,952 to \$6,648,571. As a result of the adjustment to properly reflect the recording of the financial instrument at fair value, the retained deficit increased from \$41,446,714 to \$44,312,333.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies:

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of acquired entities since their respective dates of acquisition. All significant intercompany amounts have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less are considered cash equivalents for purposes of these consolidated financial statements. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with various major financial institutions. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, cash and cash equivalents of investments in money market and overnight sweep accounts were \$46,065 and \$250,144, respectively. At times, cash balances held at financial institutions were in excess of federally insured limits. The Company places its temporary cash investments with high-credit, quality financial institutions, and as a result, the Company believes that no significant concentration of credit risk exists with respect to these cash investments.

Accounts Receivable

The majority of the Company's accounts receivable are due from established companies in the following industries: manufacturing, consumer product goods, direct marketing, healthcare and financial services. Credit is extended based on evaluation of a customer's financial condition and, generally, collateral is not required. Accounts receivable are due within 30 to 60 days and are stated at amounts due from customers net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are reviewed for collectability and after 90 days are considered past due.

The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, the Company's previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligation to the Company, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company writes-off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible, and payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

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Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
-------------	--------------------------------------	--	------------	--------------------------------

For the year ended December 31, 2002,

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Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 30,000	\$ 3,950	\$ 30,000	\$ 3,950
For the year ended December 31, 2003, Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 3,950	\$ 17,864	\$ 2,995	\$ 18,819
For the year ended December 31, 2004, Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 18,819	\$ 14	\$ 18,833	\$ --

Unbilled accounts receivable on time-and-materials contracts represent costs incurred and gross profit recognized near the period-end but not billed until the following period. Unbilled accounts receivable on fixed-price contracts consist of amounts incurred that are not yet billable under contract terms. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, unbilled accounts receivable totaled \$138,529 and \$6,207, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The majority of the Company's revenues are derived from cost-plus, or time-and-materials contracts. Under cost-plus contracts, revenues are recognized as costs are incurred and include an estimate of applicable fees earned. For time-and-material contracts, revenues are computed by multiplying the number of direct labor-hours expended in the performance of the contract by the contract billing rates and adding other billable direct costs. In the event of a termination of a contract, all billed and unbilled amounts associated with those task orders where work has been performed would be billed and collected. The termination provisions of the contract would be accounted for at the time of termination. Any deferred and/or amortization cost would either be billed or expensed depending upon the termination provisions of the contract. Further, the Company has had no history of losses nor has it identified any specific risk of loss at December 31, 2004 due to termination provisions and thus has not recorded provisions for such events.

The Company's other revenues are derived from the delivery of non-customized software. In such cases revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists (generally a purchase order has been received or contract signed), delivery has occurred, the charge for the software is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable.

Significant Customers

During 2004, two customers, Abbott Laboratories and The Department of Homeland Security, individually represented 12%, and 11% of revenues, respectively, and we therefore are materially dependent upon such customers. Due to the nature of our business and the relative size of certain contracts which are entered into in the ordinary course of business, the loss of any single significant customer, including the above customers, would have a material adverse effect on results. During 2003, four customers, Abbot Laboratories, Spencer Stuart, Manpower, and Baxter Healthcare, individually represented 18%, 14%, 13%, and 13% of revenue, respectively.

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Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, short-term debt and other financial instruments associated with the issuance of the common stock warrants attributable to the preferred stock capital investment in the Company in October of 2004. The carrying values of cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. The carrying amounts of the Company's bank borrowings under its credit facility approximate fair value because the interest rates are reset periodically to reflect current market rates.

The Company's financial instruments also include a financial instrument in which a valuation for the warrants from the Barron Partners, LP preferred financing agreement contained a registration rights agreement which contained a liquidating damages provision. Accordingly, a Black Scholes calculation was used to determine the fair value of those warrants which are classified as a financial instrument. The Financial Instrument was marked to market at December 31, 2004.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2004, two customers, The Department of Homeland Security and Tangible Software, individually represented 24% and 13% of accounts receivable, respectively. As of December 31, 2003, three customers, Abbott Laboratories, Meritage Technologies, and BTE Consulting,

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Inc., individually represented 26% and 11% and 10% of accounts receivable, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Under SFAS No.109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed based on the difference between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted marginal tax rate. SFAS No. 109 requires that the net deferred tax asset be reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the net deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Property and equipment consisted of the following:

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	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Computers, equipment and software	\$ 90,029	\$ 25,535
Less- Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(9,377)	(18,555)
	\$ 80,652	\$ 6,990

Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of three years.

In accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 98-1 Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use, the Company capitalizes costs related to software and implementation in connection with its internal use software systems.

Software Development Costs

WidePoint accounts for software development costs related to software products for sale, lease or otherwise marketed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 86, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed. For projects fully funded by the Company, significant development costs are capitalized from the point of demonstrated technological feasibility until the point in time that the product is available for general release to customers. Once the product is available for general release, capitalized costs are amortized based on units sold, or on a straight-line basis over a five-year period or other such shorter period as may be required. WidePoint recorded \$9,700 of amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company recorded no amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Capitalized software costs included in Other Intangibles at December 31, 2004 were approximately \$0.6 million. WidePoint had no capitalized software costs included in Other Intangibles at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets, and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill represents costs in excess of fair values assigned to the underlying net assets acquired. The Company has adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, *Business Combinations*, and SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. These standards require the use of the purchase method of accounting for business combinations, set forth the accounting for the initial recognition of acquired intangible assets and goodwill and describe the accounting for intangible assets and goodwill subsequent to initial recognition. Under the provisions of these standards, goodwill is not subject to amortization and annual review is required for impairment. The impairment test under SFAS No. 142 is based on a two-step process involving (i) comparing the estimated fair value of the related reporting unit to its net book value and (ii) comparing the estimated implied fair value of goodwill to its carrying value. Impairment losses are recognized whenever the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value. The Company's annual impairment testing date is December 31.

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The Company recognizes an acquired intangible apart from goodwill whenever the intangible arises from contractual or other legal rights, or when it can be separated or divided from the acquired entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or in combination with a related contract, asset or liability. Such intangibles are amortized over their useful lives. Impairment losses are recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible subject to amortization is not recoverable from expected future cash flows and its carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

The Company reviews its long-lived assets, including property and equipment, identifiable intangibles, and goodwill annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. To determine recoverability of its long-lived assets, the Company evaluates the probability that future undiscounted net cash flows will be less than the carrying amount of the assets.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

Basic income or loss per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income or loss per share includes the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. The treasury stock effect of options and warrants to purchase 18,220,141, 2,112,000, and 1,978,000 shares of common stock outstanding at December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively, has not been included in the calculation of the net loss per share as such effect would have been anti-dilutive. As a result of these items, the basic and diluted loss per share for all periods presented are identical.

Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based employee compensation arrangements using the intrinsic value method in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and complies with the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Under APB Opinion No. 25, compensation cost is generally recognized based on the difference, if any, on the date of grant between the fair value of the Company's common stock and the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB Statement 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, using the assumptions described in Note 8, to its stock-based employee plans.

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	Year ended December 31,		
	Restated 2004	2003	2002
Net loss, as reported	\$ 3,488,578	\$ 291,088	\$ 59,609
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for awards granted, modified, or settled, net of related tax effects	\$ 690,503	\$ 615,704	\$ 644,178
Pro forma net loss	\$ 4,179,081	\$ 906,792	\$ 703,787
Loss per share:			
Basic and diluted - as reported	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.00
Basic and diluted - pro forma	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.05

The pro forma disclosure is not likely to be indicative of pro forma results which may be expected in future years because of the fact that options vest over several years, pro forma compensation expense is recognized as the options vest and additional awards may also be granted.

For purposes of determining the effect of these options, the fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant based on the Black-Scholes single-option pricing model assuming the following for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002:

Restated 2004	2003	2002
------------------	------	------

Dividend yield	--	--	--
Risk-free interest rate	3.03 - 3.25%	3.03 - 3.25%	2.70 - 4.13%
Volatility factor	166%	140%	156%
Expected life in years	5	5	5

New accounting pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (Statement 123(R)). This Statement requires that the costs of employee share-based payments be measured at fair value on the awards grant date using an option-pricing model and recognized in the financial statements over the requisite service period. This Statement does not change the accounting for stock ownership plans, which are subject to American Institute of Certified Public Accountants SOP 93-6, *Employer's Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans*. Statement 123(R) supersedes Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and its related interpretations, and eliminates the alternative to use Opinion 25's intrinsic value method of accounting, which the Company is currently using.

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Statement 123(R) allows for two alternative transition methods. The first method is the modified prospective application whereby compensation cost for the portion of awards for which the requisite service has not yet been rendered that are outstanding as of the adoption date will be recognized over the remaining service period. The compensation cost for that portion of awards will be based on the grant-date fair value of those awards as calculated for pro forma disclosures under Statement 123, as originally issued. All new awards and awards that are modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the adoption date will be accounted for under the provisions of Statement 123(R). The second method is the modified retrospective application, which requires that the Company restates prior period financial statements. The modified retrospective application may be applied either to all prior periods or only to prior interim periods in the year of adoption of this statement. The Company is currently determining which transition method it will adopt and is evaluating the impact Statement 123(R) will have on its financial position, results of operations, EPS and cash flows when the Statement is adopted. Upon making its determination of the transition method the Company will adopt Statement 123(R). The Company will adopt this Statement on January 1, 2006 in accordance with the requirements.

3. Debt:

**December
31,
2004**

Borrowings under WidePoint's Senior Debt Agreement:

\$ 1,592,408

On October 25, 2004, the Company executed a senior lending agreement with RBC-Centura. The Agreement initially provides for a \$2.5 million revolving credit facility. The maturity date of the credit facility is October 25, 2005.

The maximum available borrowing under revolving credit facility at December 31, 2004 was \$2.2 million. Borrowings under the Agreement are collateralized by the Company's eligible contract receivables, inventory, all of its stock in certain of our subsidiaries and certain property and equipment, and bear interest at the Prime Rate which was 5%.

WidePoint's credit facility requires that the Company maintain specified financial covenants relating to fixed charge coverage, interest coverage, and debt coverage, and maintain a certain level of consolidated net worth. As of and during the year ended December 31, 2004, WidePoint was in compliance with each of these financial covenants. The weighted average borrowings under the revolving portion of the facility and the prior agreement during the year ended December 31, 2004, were \$1.5 million. In conjunction with the execution of the credit facility, the Company recorded \$0.1 million in loan origination costs, included in other assets, which have been amortized ratably over the term of the credit facility.

The total interest and finders' fees paid was approximately \$34,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

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4. Acquisition:

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On October 25, 2004, WidePoint completed the acquisition of 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Operational Research Consultants, Inc., or ORC. ORC specializes in information technology, or IT, integration and secure authentication solutions and providing services to the United States Government. The results of operations for ORC have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date.

In consideration for the ORC stock, the Company paid the ORC shareholders an aggregate of \$5,000,000 payable in a combination of cash of approximately \$4.6 million, approximately \$0.4 million of the Company's common stock, and approximately \$0.1 million in a receivables holdback. In addition an earnout provision worth up to \$5 million in consideration in the form of Company common stock of up to \$2.5 million at \$0.45 per common share and cash consideration up to \$2.5 million may be realized upon performance parameters disclosed within the purchase agreement further described in an 8-K filing on October 29, 2004. The earnout provisions may be realized through December 31, 2005. No earnout provisions have been earned as of December 31, 2004.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

	October 25, 2004
Current assets	\$ 2,446,740
PP&E, net	74,038
Goodwill	2,806,440
Intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	1,655,594
Other assets	21,724
Current liabilities	1,560,422
Deferred tax liability	332,939
Total	5,111,175

(1) Intangible assets. As part of the Company's preliminary purchase accounting for ORC, an estimated preliminary intangible valuation amount of \$1,145,523 was allocated to intangibles for ORC's customer relationships and ORC's PKI business opportunity. An intangible asset was also identified as internally generated software that was associated with ORC's PKI-I development of its PKI phase 1 software product application with a valuation amount of \$334,672. Further, ORC subsequently initiated an additional development measure in which ORC was accumulating the costs associated with the further development of an additional software product application, ORC's PKI-II development, with an intangible value of \$175,399, for which ORC continues to accumulate development costs.

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The weighted average lives of 6 and 5 years is associated with the estimated preliminary purchase valuation of the intangible value attributed to the ORC purchase accounting that is related to ORC's customer relationships and ORC's PKI business opportunity. The 5 year period was used as the estimate for the intangible asset allocated to ORC's customer relationships, and 6 years was used as the estimate for the PKI business opportunity.

The following table summarizes the pro forma statements of operations of ORC and WidePoint consolidated for the periods ending December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively:

	Proforma 2004	Proforma 2003
Revenues	13,853,008	18,250,123
Net Loss	(3,515,211)	(522,027)
Loss per share	(0.18)	(0.03)
	19,636,648	19,133,420

Basic common shares outstanding

5. Goodwill and Intangible Assets:

Effective January 1, 2002, WidePoint adopted SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. SFAS 142 requires, among other things, the discontinuance of goodwill amortization. Under SFAS 142, goodwill is to be reviewed at least annually for impairment; the Company has elected to perform this review annually on December 31st of each calendar year. These reviews have resulted in no adjustments in goodwill.

During 2004, WidePoint completed the acquisitions of Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. and Operational Research Consultants, Inc. As a result of these acquisitions the Company has acquired goodwill and intangibles. The following details the components of goodwill and intangibles:

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	As of December 31, 2004	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amortized intangible assets		
(1) ORC Intangible (Includes customer relationships and PKI business opportunity purchase accounting preliminary valuations)	\$ 1,145,523	\$ (36,847)
(2) Chesapeake Intangible	1,540,319	(18,337)
(3) PKI-I Intangible (Related to internally generated software)	334,672	(9,700)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$ 3,020,514	\$ (64,884)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Unamortized intangible assets		
(4) Other (PKI-II Intangible)	\$ 235,297	
	<u> </u>	
Total	\$ 235,297	
	<u> </u>	
<u>Aggregate Amortization Expense:</u>		
For year ended 12/31/04	\$ 64,884	
<u>Estimated Amortization Expense:</u>		
For year ended 12/31/05	\$ 389,305	
For year ended 12/31/06	\$ 389,305	
For year ended 12/31/07	\$ 389,305	
	<u> </u>	

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As of December 31, 2004

For year ended 12/31/08

For year ended 12/31/09 \$ 307,803

- (1) The ORC intangible is made up of the estimated preliminary purchase accounting associated with the valuation assigned by the Company to ORC's customer relationships and its PKI business opportunity. The PKI business opportunity intangible has an estimated life of 6 years and ORC's customer relationships has an estimated life of 5 years. The PKI business opportunity intangible life was estimated based upon the contractual life assigned to the authority to issue PKI certificates by the federal government. The fair value of the PKI business opportunity intangible was estimated using the expected present value of future cash flows estimated by the Company for ORC's PKI business opportunity. ORC's customer relationship intangible was estimated based upon an analysis of the historic life of ORC's present customer relationships and their present contract opportunities. A fair value was estimated using the expected present value of the estimated future cash flows generated from those relationships. The weighted average life of this intangible asset class is 5.5 years.

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- (2) The Chesapeake intangible is related to the ORC purchase. Chesapeake was materially responsible for acquisition of ORC by WidePoint. As a result, Chesapeake's intangible value was assigned an estimated life of 14 years or the historic life of ORC. The weighted average life of this intangible class is 14 years.
- (3) The PKI-I intangible is related to internally generated software that was associated with ORC's PKI-I development of its phase 1 software offerings. ORC commenced sales of its PKI-I service in August of 2004. It has a weighted average life of 5.5 years and is based upon the contractual life assigned to the authority to issue PKI certificates by the federal government.
- (4) The PKI-II intangible is related to a secondary PKI software development effort by ORC which is still ongoing. Therefore, no amortization expense has been incurred.

The total weighted average life of all of the intangibles is approximately 8 years.

There were no amounts of research and development assets acquired in 2004 nor any written off in the period.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2004 are as follows:

	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2004	\$ 0
Goodwill acquired during year	\$ 2,806,440
Balance as of December 31, 2004	\$ 2,806,440

The goodwill acquired is associated with the acquisition of ORC in October of 2004. No impairment was required as of December 31, 2004.

6. Promissory Notes:

Related Party Notes

Pursuant to stock purchase agreements entered into on July 8, 2002, between the Company and each of Steve L. Komar, James T. McCubbin and Mark M. Mirabile, the Company privately sold 865,000 shares of its common stock to each such person without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, pursuant to the private offering exemption under Section 4(2) thereof, in consideration of a three (3) year full-recourse, five percent (5%) interest bearing promissory note with equal annual principal payments due, issued by each such person to the Company in the principal amount of \$60,550, or \$181,650 in the aggregate (which equals \$0.07 per share, being the closing price of the Company's common stock on July 8, 2002). Amounts outstanding under these notes are reflected as a reduction to stockholders' equity until paid.

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7. Income Taxes:

The income tax benefit of \$816 for the year ended December 31, 2004, consisted of a current expense of \$110,164 and a deferred benefit of \$110,980. The Company had no provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002.

The provision (benefit) for income taxes results in effective rates, which differs from the federal statutory rate as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Statutory federal income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
Non-deductible expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)	(2.1)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	200.7	(35.4)	(36.4)
Intangibles	(167.4)	--	--
Capitalized software cost	(35.7)	--	--
Section 481(a) adjustment	(35.3)	--	--
Other	3.8	1.6	4.5
	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>

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The deferred tax assets (liabilities) consisted of the following as of December 31, 2004 and 2003:

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 6,810,059	\$ 6,561,552
AMT credit	13,853	13,853
Capital losses in excess of capital gains	696,215	696,215
Financial instrument	81,999	--
Other assets	95,403	162,189
Total deferred tax assets	<u>7,697,529</u>	<u>7,433,809</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Section 481(a) adjustment	(221,959)	--
Intangibles	(1,052,263)	--
Depreciation and amortization	(248,606)	--
Capitalized software costs	(224,108)	--
Total deferred liabilities	<u>(1,746,936)</u>	<u>--</u>

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beneficially own in excess of 4.99% of the number of shares of the common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such conversion. In the event the converted shares when issued and combined with all other shares of common stock beneficially owned by the holder and its affiliates equals, at any time, more than 4.99% of the total number of then outstanding shares of common stock, then for so long as such holder and its affiliates beneficially owns more than 4.99% of the total number of then outstanding shares of common stock, the holder of the converted shares and its affiliates shall have no more than 22% of the total voting power of all outstanding shares of common stock at any time.

Holders of WidePoint's Series A Convertible Preferred Stock are entitled to receive a liquidation preference equal to \$1.75 per share in the event of the liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company's business.

Holders of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock are not entitled to voting rights. However, unless approved by the holders of the outstanding Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, the Company cannot: (a) alter or change adversely the powers, preferences or rights given to the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock or alter or amend the certificate of designation relating to the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, (b) authorize or create any class of stock ranking as to dividends or distribution of assets upon a liquidation senior to or otherwise *pari passu* with the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, (c) amend the certificate of incorporation or other charter documents in breach of the certificate of designations, or (d) increase the authorized number of shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

Dividends are not payable with respect to the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

Shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock are subject to automatic conversion generally under the following circumstances: (i) a change in control of WidePoint, (ii) the consummation of a public offering (with a value of at least \$5 million or more) of our common stock, (iii) upon receipt of the consent of all holders of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, or (iv) in the event that the fair market value of the outstanding shares of our common stock exceeds \$100 million.

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Pursuant to the terms of a preferred stock purchase agreement, master amendment, warrants and other related agreements between WidePoint and Barron, on October 25, 2004 and October 29, 2004, the Company issued and sold, an aggregate of 2,045,714 shares of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and warrants to purchase up to 10,228,571 shares of common stock for an aggregate price of \$3,580,000. Expenses associated with this financing as of December 31, 2004 were \$542,824.

As a result of the issuance of a registration rights agreement that contained a liquidated damages clause, the Company is required to follow EITF 00-19, Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock by the Company (see footnote 9). In light of the required accounting treatment under EITF 00-19, the entire proceeds of the issuance were allocated to warrants and as such no proceeds have been allocated to the preferred stock issuance as of December 31, 2004.

Common Stock

On October 25, 2004, WidePoint completed the acquisition of Operational Research Consultants, Inc., or ORC, a privately held IT and engineering firm providing mission-critical sensitive and strategic information security solutions to the United States Government. Pursuant to the terms of a Purchase Agreement entered into on October 25, 2004, between the Company and the ORC Shareholders, the Company issued 5,555,556 common shares of the Company's stock and placed it into an escrow to be released to the ORC shareholders in the event they attain certain performance parameters in 2004 and 2005. As of December 31, 2004 no common shares were earned.

On April 30, 2004, the Company closed upon the acquisition of all the issued and outstanding shares of Chesapeake, pursuant to the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of March 24, 2004. WidePoint issued 4,082,980 shares of its common stock to stockholders of Chesapeake in consideration for all of the issued and outstanding shares of Chesapeake owned by them. In conjunction with this closing, the sole stockholders also entered into an escrow agreement and deposited 3,266,384 shares of the 4,082,980 newly issued shares of WidePoint common stock into escrow. The 3,266,384 shares of common stock placed into escrow will be released to the Chesapeake Shareholders in the event of the satisfaction of certain conditions set forth in the merger agreement, which provides that during the period commencing after the closing of the merger and ending on December 31, 2005, the 3,266,384 shares of common stock will be released to the Chesapeake Shareholders in a ratio based on the amount of revenues actually received by the Company from the business acquired from Chesapeake. The December 31, 2005 escrow expiration date may be extended for one additional year in the event it is determined that Chesapeake has achieved certain performance levels in the latter part of 2005. In the event that WidePoint does not receive certain levels of revenues from the business acquired from Chesapeake, then any of the 3,266,384 shares of common stock to which the Chesapeake Shareholders have not become entitled to receive will be returned to the Company. For the period ending December 31, 2004, the Company will release 544,397 shares from escrow to the Chesapeake Shareholders upon the filing of the Company's Form 10K with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Pursuant to an agreement on April 30, 2004 between the Company and Tripoint Capital Advisors, LLP, the Company issued 500,000 shares of its common stock without registration under the Securities Act of 1933 for services rendered in association with the Chesapeake acquisition. These shares were reported at the fair value at the date of issuance.

Pursuant to stock purchase agreements entered into on July 8, 2002, between the Company and each of Steve L. Komar, James T. McCubbin and Mark M. Mirabile, the Company privately sold 865,000 shares of its common stock to each such person without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, pursuant to the private offering exemption under Section 4(2) thereof, in consideration of a three (3) year full-recourse note. (See note 6)

Stock Warrants

On October 27, 2004 and November 22, 2004, the Company issued 30,612 and 5,556 warrants, respectively to Liberty Capitol as part of a consulting agreement in which Liberty Capitol assisted the Company in arranging its senior debt financing with RBC-Centura. The warrant has a term of 5 years. The Company used a fair-value option pricing model to value this stock warrant at approximately \$14,291. This value has been reflected as part of stock warrants in the stockholders' equity section of the consolidated balance sheet and are being amortized over the life of the debt as interest expense.

On October 1, 1999, the Company issued a stock warrant to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock at \$5.00 per share, an amount that exceeded the stock's trading price on that date, as part of the PMC acquisition. The warrant has a term of 3 years. The Company used a fair-value option pricing model to value this stock warrant at approximately \$140,000. This value has been reflected as part of stock warrants in the stockholders' equity section of the consolidated balance sheet and has been included as part of the Company's purchase accounting for the PMC acquisition. This warrant expired on October 1, 2002 and as such, the Company reversed the expense recognized in 1999 and reduced the amounts allocated to deferred compensation and to the warrant.

Related Party Notes

Pursuant to stock purchase agreements entered into on July 8, 2002, between the Company and each of Steve L. Komar, James T. McCubbin and Mark M. Mirabile, the Company privately sold 865,000 shares of its common stock to each such person without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, pursuant to the private offering exemption under Section 4(2) thereof, in consideration of a three (3) year full-recourse, five percent (5%) interest bearing promissory note with equal annual principal payments due, issued by each such person to the Company in the principal amount of \$60,550.00, or \$181,650.00 in the aggregate (which equals \$0.07 per share, being the closing price of the Company's common stock on July 8, 2002). Amounts outstanding under these notes are reflected as a reduction to stockholders' equity until paid.

9. Financial Instrument:

In October of 2004, the Company issued 10,228,571 warrants to Barron Partners, LP as part of a preferred stock financing. The warrants have a term of 5 years. The Company used a fair-value option pricing model to value this stock warrant. The value of these warrants has been reflected as a financial instrument in the short-term liabilities section of the consolidated balance sheet as a result of the issuance of a registration rights agreement that included a liquidated damages clause, which is linked to an effective registration of such securities. Accordingly, the Company applied EITF 00-19, *Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock* and accounted for the warrants as a liability. In light of the required accounting treatment under EITF 00-19, the Company is also required to value the fair market price of the financial instrument as of December 31, 2004. The Company has recorded a loss on the financial instrument of \$3,070,617 for the period ending December 31, 2004, to adjust the difference between the fair-value of these warrants and the market price.

10. Stock Options and Stock-Based Compensation:

1997 Stock Incentive Plan

In May 1997, the Company adopted the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan (the *Incentive Plan*). The purpose of the Incentive Plan is to provide additional compensation to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company or its affiliates. Under the terms of the Incentive Plan, as amended, 3,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance as incentive awards under the Incentive Plan. The number of shares of Company common stock associated with any forfeited stock incentive will be added back to the number of shares that can be issued

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under the Incentive Plan. Awards under the Incentive Plan and their terms are determined by a committee (the Committee) that has been selected by the Board of Directors. The Incentive Plan permits the Committee to make awards of a variety of equity-based incentives (collectively, Stock Incentives).

The Incentive Plan allows for the grant of incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options. The exercise price of the options will be established by the Committee. The term of an option will be specified in the applicable agreement provided, however, that no option can be exercised ten years after the date of grant. In addition to stock options, the Incentive Plan also allows for the grant of other Stock Incentives, including stock appreciation rights, stock awards, phantom shares, performance unit appreciation rights and dividend equivalent rights. These Stock Incentives will be subject to the terms prescribed by the Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Incentive Plan.

In February 1998, the Company amended the Incentive Plan to permit the adjustment of the terms and conditions of outstanding options. On October 25, 2004, the Company issued 1,111,111 options to an employee pool of ORC. On January 27, 2005, the shareholders of the Company approved an amendment to increase the common stock reserved for issuance as incentive awards under the Incentive Plan to 10,000,000.

1997 Directors Formula Stock Option Plan

In May 1997, the Company adopted the 1997 Directors Formula Stock Option Plan (the Director Plan). The Company has reserved 120,000 shares of common stock to underlie stock options granted under the Director Plan. Any shares associated with forfeited options are added back to the number of shares that underlie stock options to be granted under the Director Plan.

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The awards of stock options under the Director Plan are determined by the express terms of the Director Plan. Generally, only non-employee directors of the Company who do not perform services for the Company are eligible to participate in the Director Plan. The Director Plan provides for option grants to purchase 12,000 shares of common stock upon a non employee director's initial appointment to the Board of Directors. The options will vest immediately to 8,000 shares of common stock underlying such options, will vest to an additional 2,000 shares after the director's completion of the first year of continued service to the Company, and will vest to the remaining 2,000 shares after the completion of the second year of continued service to the Company. Each option granted pursuant to the Director Plan will be evidenced by an agreement and will be subject to additional terms as set forth in the agreement. Options become exercisable when vested and expire ten years after the date of grant, subject to any shorter period that may be provided in the agreement.

The following is a summary of the WidePoint options and management warrant activity:

	Number of Shares	Option Price Range	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2002	1,816,000	0.07 - 1.35	0.15
Granted	400,000	0.07 - 0.13	0.12
Canceled or expired	(104,000)	0.12 - 14.06	0.17
Outstanding, December 31, 2003	2,112,000	0.07 - 1.35	0.14
Granted	5,111,111	0.235 - 0.45	0.28
Canceled or expired	--	--	--
Outstanding, December 31, 2004	7,223,111	.07 - 1.35	0.24

As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, options and management warrants to purchase 7,223,111 and 1,447,340 shares, respectively of common stock were exercisable with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.24 and \$0.14, respectively. The weighted-average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, was 6 and 8 years, respectively. The weighted-average fair value of options and management warrants granted in 2004 and 2003 was \$0.28 and \$0.04, respectively.

Had compensation expense been determined based on the fair value of the options at the grant dates consistent with the method of accounting under SFAS No. 123, the Company's net loss and net loss per share would have been increased to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	Restated 2004	2003	2002
Net loss:			
As reported	\$ 3,488,578	\$ 291,088	\$ 59,609
Pro forma	\$ 3,550,573	\$ 906,792	\$ 703,787
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share:			
As reported	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.00
Pro forma	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.05

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividend yield, expected volatility of 140-166 percent, risk-free interest rates from 2.70 to 4.13 percent and an expected term of five years.

11. Commitments and Contingencies:

The Company has entered into a number of leases for its offices location as describe above in Note 1. The Company's commitments and contingencies are as follows for its operating leases which include those leases, and other operating leases. The terms of the operating leases run through 2009 and the total commitments per year are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Operating Leases
2005	\$ 595,259
2006	525,340
2007	499,530
2008	388,398
2009	64,350
Total	\$ 2,072,877

Employment Agreements

The Company has employment agreements with certain executives that set forth compensation levels and provide for severance payments in certain instances.

Litigation

As of December 31, 2004, ORC was the defendant in a lawsuit entitled Fleurette v. ORC, C.A. No. 1:04-cv-1054, in the Eastern District of Virginia, in which Renee Fleurette Gallagher, a former employee of ORC, alleged that ORC wrongfully terminated her employment with ORC. The plaintiff sought an unspecified amount of damages from ORC. Prior administrative and judicial proceedings instituted by Ms. Gallagher against ORC have been dismissed or found to be without merit. ORC did not believe that it had committed any wrong against Ms. Gallagher and therefore vigorously defended itself in the lawsuit filed by Ms. Gallagher. As part of the agreements entered into between WidePoint, ORC and the former stockholders of ORC at the time of WidePoint's acquisition of ORC, the former stockholders of ORC agreed to indemnify WidePoint and ORC from any liability involving the claims by Ms. Gallagher against ORC, including the above-captioned lawsuit. In February of 2005, a settlement was reached between the parties and the complaints were dismissed.

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Other than as described above, the Company is not involved in any material legal proceedings.

12. Segment reporting:

During 1998, the Company adopted SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. SFAS No. 131 requires a business enterprise, based upon a management approach, to disclose financial and descriptive information about its operating segments. Operating segments are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker(s) of an enterprise. Under this definition, the Company operated as a single segment for all periods presented. The single segment is comprised of our Consulting services segment within the Commercial and Federal Marketplaces.

13. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited):

A summary of selected quarterly information for 2004 and 2003 is as follows:

	2004 Quarter Ended			
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)			
	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Sep. 30</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>
Net Sales	\$ 723	\$ 841	\$ 907	\$ 3,071
Gross Profit	157	223	240	855
Net Loss	(95)	(182)	(105)	(3,107)
Loss per Share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.17)

	2003 Quarter Ended			
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)			
	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Sep. 30</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>
Net Sales	\$ 923	\$ 815	\$ 759	\$ 796
Gross Profit	246	219	197	171
Net Loss	(64)	(56)	(73)	(98)
Loss per Share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)

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