

CIBER INC
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012

OR

- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-13103

CIBER, INC.

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(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

38-2046833

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

**6363 South Fiddler s Green Circle, Suite 1400,
Greenwood Village, Colorado**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

80111

(Zip Code)

(303) 220-0100

(Registrant s telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer o

Accelerated filer x

Non-accelerated filer o

Smaller reporting company o

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes o No x

There were 72,848,769 shares of the registrant s Common Stock outstanding as of March 31, 2012.

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Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations***(In thousands, except per share amounts)**(Unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
REVENUES		
Consulting services	\$ 228,121	\$ 243,557
Other revenue	12,897	11,356
Total revenues	241,018	254,913
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of consulting services	173,873	182,663
Cost of other revenue	8,592	6,483
Selling, general and administrative	51,350	58,541
Amortization of intangible assets	164	632
Total operating expenses	233,979	248,319
OPERATING INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	7,039	6,594
Interest income	197	56
Interest expense	(1,829)	(1,492)
Other expense, net	(581)	(785)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	4,826	4,373
Income tax expense	3,986	1,077
Net income from continuing operations	840	3,296
Income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	363	900
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	1,203	4,196
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	60	73
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO CIBER, INC.	\$ 1,143	\$ 4,123
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to CIBER, Inc.:		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.05
Discontinued operations	0.01	0.01
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to CIBER, Inc.	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.06
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	72,735	70,936
Diluted	73,342	72,091

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Consolidated net income	\$ 1,203	\$ 4,196
Gain on hedging activity, net of tax		55
Foreign currency translation adjustments	7,788	11,549
Comprehensive income	8,991	15,800
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	60	78
Comprehensive income attributable to CIBER, Inc.	\$ 8,931	\$ 15,722

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets***(In thousands, except per share amounts)**(Unaudited)*

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,328	\$ 65,567
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$1,205 and \$1,422, respectively	197,943	182,359
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	30,698	25,700
Deferred income taxes	2,567	3,302
Current assets of discontinued operations		20,382
Total current assets	261,536	297,310
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$68,640 and \$64,929, respectively	24,949	26,845
Goodwill	280,188	275,504
Other intangible assets, net	502	649
Other assets	8,361	6,900
Long-term assets of discontinued operations		17,862
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 575,536	\$ 625,070
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 400	\$ 25,571
Accounts payable	29,549	35,112
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	55,781	60,124
Deferred revenue	21,713	22,308
Income taxes payable	9,184	8,613
Other accrued expenses and liabilities	41,815	45,454
Current liabilities of discontinued operations		7,310
Total current liabilities	158,442	204,492
Long-term debt	22,587	41,380
Deferred income taxes	18,859	15,462
Other long-term liabilities	7,929	6,729
Total liabilities	207,817	268,063
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
CIBER, Inc. shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, no shares issued		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000 shares authorized, 74,487 shares issued	745	745
Treasury stock, at cost, 1,639 and 1,919 shares, respectively	(9,389)	(10,998)
Additional paid-in capital	331,426	330,088

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Retained earnings	44,254	44,337
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	782	(7,006)
Total CIBER, Inc. shareholders' equity	367,818	357,166
Noncontrolling interests	(99)	(159)
Total equity	367,719	357,007
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 575,536	\$ 625,070

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity***(In thousands)**(Unaudited)*

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Noncontrolling	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Earnings	Other	Interests	Equity
					Capital		Income (Loss)		
BALANCES AT									
JANUARY 1, 2012	74,487	\$ 745	(1,919)	\$ (10,998)	\$ 330,088	\$ 44,337	\$ (7,006)	\$ (159)	\$ 357,007
Consolidated net income						1,143		60	1,203
Foreign currency translation							7,788		7,788
Treasury shares issued									
under employee share plans			280	1,609		(1,226)			383
Share-based compensation					1,338				1,338
BALANCES AT									
MARCH 31, 2012	74,487	\$ 745	(1,639)	\$ (9,389)	\$ 331,426	\$ 44,254	\$ 782	\$ (99)	\$ 367,719

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows***(In thousands)**(Unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Consolidated net income	\$ 1,203	\$ 4,196
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Income from discontinued operations	(363)	(900)
Depreciation	2,836	2,845
Amortization of intangible assets	164	632
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	1,064	(2,859)
Provision for doubtful receivables	(313)	584
Share-based compensation expense	1,338	1,028
Change in value of contingent consideration	219	810
Amortization of debt costs	688	344
Other, net	119	5
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(11,624)	4,018
Other current and long-term assets	(1,882)	(2,090)
Accounts payable	(6,145)	(17,753)
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	(5,987)	(2,649)
Other current and long-term liabilities	(4,605)	(5,051)
Income taxes payable/refundable	465	1,283
Cash used in operating activities continuing operations	(22,823)	(15,557)
Cash used in operating activities discontinued operations	(1,996)	(1,295)
Cash used in operating activities	(24,819)	(16,852)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property and equipment, net	(882)	(3,736)
Cash used in investing activities continuing operations	(882)	(3,736)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities discontinued operations	31,461	(21)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	30,579	(3,757)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings on long-term debt	93,899	107,842
Payments on long-term debt	(137,886)	(107,878)
Employee stock purchases and options exercised	383	3,593
Credit facility fees paid	(175)	(190)
Other, net		315
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities continuing operations	(43,779)	3,682
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2,780	5,178
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(35,239)	(11,749)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	65,567	69,329
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 30,328	\$ 57,580

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements****(1) Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of CIBER, Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, CIBER, the Company, we, our or us) have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) for quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and do not include all of the information and note disclosures required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for complete financial statements. These consolidated financial statements should therefore be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC. The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and include all adjustments of a normal, recurring nature that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for an interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for a full fiscal year.

Other Expense, Net Other expense, net consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Foreign exchange losses, net	\$ (615)	\$ (178)
Change in fair value of acquisition-related contingent consideration		(620)
Other	34	13
Other expense, net	\$ (581)	\$ (785)

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income (ASU 2011-05), which amends the disclosure requirements for the presentation of comprehensive income. This guidance, effective retrospectively for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011, requires presentation of total comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate, but consecutive statements. ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in equity. ASU 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income, or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. We have included a Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in our first quarter financial statements. Other than the change in presentation, the adoption of this accounting guidance had no impact on our consolidated financial statements.

(2) Discontinued Operations

On March 9, 2012, we sold substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of our Federal division to CRGT Inc. for an aggregate sales price of \$40 million, subject to adjustment based on the final determination of the working capital of the Federal division at the time of closing. Based

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upon our current estimates of related working capital, we estimate the total cash proceeds will be approximately \$39 million and we expect to finalize these calculations with CRGT during the second quarter of 2012. We received net cash of approximately \$35 million from the buyer in March 2012. We have recorded a preliminary gain on sale of \$0.9 million, which is net of estimated transaction costs of \$3.8 million and estimated lease exit costs of \$1.6 million related to certain Federal division office space we vacated.

The following table summarizes the operating results of the discontinued operations included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The 2012 results of operations for the Federal division included in the following table relate to the period ended March 9, 2012.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Total revenues	\$ 17,644	\$ 27,537
Operating expenses	17,911	26,390
Operating income (loss) from discontinued operations	(267)	1,147
Interest and other expense	90	122
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	(357)	1,025
Income tax expense		125
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(357)	900
Gain on sale	920	
Income tax expense	200	
Gain on sale, net of income taxes	720	
Total income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ 363	\$ 900

Effective with the sale, the ongoing operations and cash flows of the Federal division were removed from the operations of our Company. However, we have retained certain historical accounts receivable as well as certain liabilities, and accordingly, any adjustments to such items will be recorded through our results of operations in future periods.

(3) Earnings Per Share

Our computation of earnings per share basic and diluted is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
Numerator:		
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 840	\$ 3,296
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	60	73
Net income attributable to CIBER, Inc. from continuing operations	780	3,223
Income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	363	900
Total net income attributable to CIBER, Inc.	\$ 1,143	\$ 4,123
Denominator:		
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	72,735	70,936
Dilutive effect of employee stock plans	607	1,155
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	73,342	72,091
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to CIBER, Inc.:		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.05
Discontinued operations	0.01	0.01
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to CIBER, Inc.	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.06
Anti-dilutive securities omitted from the calculation	7,853	5,637

Dilutive securities, including stock options and restricted stock units, are excluded from the diluted weighted average shares outstanding computation in periods in which they have an anti-dilutive effect, such as when we report a net loss or when stock options have an exercise price

that is greater than the average market price of CIBER common stock during the period.

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(4) Borrowings

On May 7, 2012, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") among CIBER, as United States ("U.S.") borrower, certain of our United Kingdom and Dutch subsidiaries (the "U.K. Dutch Borrowers"), certain of our German subsidiaries (the "German Borrowers"), Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as administrative agent ("Wells Fargo"), and the other lenders from time to time party thereto. The Credit Agreement replaced our previous credit agreement and refinanced all amounts outstanding thereunder.

The Credit Agreement provides for (1) an asset-based revolving line of credit of up to \$60 million (the "ABL Facility"), with the amount available for borrowing at any time under such line of credit determined according to a borrowing base valuation of eligible account receivables, and (2) a \$7.5 million term loan to CIBER (the "Term Loan"). The total available borrowing base on May 7, 2012, was \$60 million. The ABL Facility matures on May 7, 2017, and the Term Loan matures on November 7, 2013. The Term Loan amortizes in monthly principal payments of approximately \$0.4 million starting on October 31, 2012, with the balance due at maturity of the Term Loan.

The ABL Facility contains sub-facilities for (i) a revolving line of credit in favor of the U.K. Dutch Borrowers providing for borrowings in Euros or Great Britain Pounds of up to the equivalent of \$20 million (the "U.K. Dutch Revolver"), (ii) a revolving line of credit in favor of the German Borrowers providing for borrowings in Euros of up to the equivalent of \$10 million (the "German Revolver"), (iii) letters of credit of up to \$6.7 million, and (iv) shorter term swingline loans of up to \$10 million. The ABL Facility may be increased from time to time by us upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, including obtaining additional lender commitments for such increase, by up to an aggregate of \$25 million.

The obligations of CIBER under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by our U.S. subsidiaries and secured by substantially all the assets of CIBER and such subsidiaries. The obligations of the U.K. Dutch Borrowers and the German Borrowers under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by us and all our material U.S., Dutch and British subsidiaries, and secured by substantially all the assets of CIBER and such subsidiaries.

The Term Loan accrues interest at an annual rate of 12.0%. The ABL Facility accrues interest at a rate of the London interbank offered rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin ranging from 225 to 275 basis points, or, at our option, a base rate equal to the greatest of (a) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, (b) LIBOR plus 1%, and (c) the "prime rate" set by Wells Fargo plus a margin ranging from 125 to 175 basis points. Borrowings under the U.K. Dutch Revolver and the German Revolver accrue interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 225 to 275 basis points and certain fees related to compliance with European banks and regulators. The interest rates applicable to borrowings under the Credit Agreement are subject to increase during an event of default. We are also required to pay an unused line fee ranging from 0.375% to 0.50% annually on the unused portion of the ABL Facility. In the case of the ABL Facility, the applicable margin and unused line fee is determined according to the amount of unused borrowing capacity under the ABL Facility.

If we terminate the Credit Agreement within one year of the date of the Credit Agreement we must pay a prepayment fee equal to 1% of the amount of the ABL Facility plus the amount outstanding under the Term Loan. Otherwise, loans under the Credit Agreement may be prepaid, in whole or in part, without premium or penalty. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains certain mandatory prepayment provisions. Subject to certain exceptions and conditions, we may be required to prepay the Term Loan with the net cash proceeds received from certain events, including, receipt of proceeds from a disposition of assets, a judgment or settlement, the issuance of indebtedness or the issuance of common stock or other equity interests. In addition, a mandatory prepayment of the Term Loan is required on an annual basis in an amount equal to 50% of any excess cash flow (as defined in the Credit Agreement) less the amount of any other prepayments made that year. The ABL Facility or any sub-facility must be prepaid to the extent that borrowings under such facility exceed the maximum availability under the ABL Facility or the applicable sub-facility.

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The Credit Agreement includes a number of business covenants, including customary limitations on, among other things, indebtedness, liens, investments, guarantees, mergers, dispositions, acquisitions, liquidations, dissolutions, issuances of securities, payments of dividends, loans and advances, and transactions with affiliates.

The Credit Agreement also contains certain financial covenants, including: (i) a minimum trailing 12-month EBITDA, which starts at \$39.2 million for April 2012, decreases over seven months to \$27.6 million for November and December of 2012 and then increases over ten months to \$41.4 million for October 2013; (ii) a minimum trailing 12-month fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.1 to 1.0; and (iii) a maximum trailing 12-month leverage ratio, which starts at 1.1 to 1.0 for April 2012, decreases over five months to 1.6 to 1.0 for September through November of 2012 and increases over 11 months to 1.0 to 1.0 for October 2013. We are required to be in compliance with the financial covenants at the end of each calendar month until the Term Loan is repaid in full. We are also required to be in compliance with the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio after the

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Term Loan is repaid in full if (i) an event of default has occurred and is continuing, (ii) less than 25% of the ABL Facility is available for borrowing, or (iii) less than \$15 million is available for borrowing under the ABL Facility. We must then continue to comply with the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio until (1) no event of default is continuing and (2) at least 25% of the ABL Facility and a minimum of \$15 million have been available for borrowing under the ABL Facility for 30 consecutive days.

Wells Fargo will take dominion over our U.S. cash and cash receipts and will automatically apply such amounts to the ABL Facility on a daily basis if (i) an event of default has occurred and is continuing, (ii) less than 30% of the ABL Facility or less than \$18 million is available for borrowing under the ABL Facility for five consecutive days, or (iii) less than 25% of the ABL Facility or less than \$15 million is available for borrowing under the ABL Facility at any time. Wells Fargo will continue to exercise dominion over our U.S. cash and cash receipts until (1) no event of default is continuing and (2) at least 30% of the ABL Facility and a minimum of \$18 million have been available for borrowing under the ABL Facility for 30 consecutive days. In addition, at all times during the term of the ABL Facility, Wells Fargo will have dominion over the cash of the U.K. Dutch Borrowers and the German Borrowers and will automatically apply such amounts to the ABL Facility on a daily basis. As a result, any borrowings that will be outstanding subject to the banks' dominion, will be classified as a current liability on our balance sheet.

The Credit Agreement generally contains customary events of default for credit facilities of this type, including nonpayment, material inaccuracy of representations and warranties, violation of covenants, default of certain other agreements or indebtedness, bankruptcy, material judgments, invalidity of the Credit Agreement or related agreements, and a change of control. Upon an event of default that is not cured or waived within any applicable cure periods, in addition to other remedies that may be available to the lenders, the obligations under the Credit Agreement may be accelerated, outstanding letters of credit may be required to be cash collateralized and remedies may be exercised against the collateral.

In connection with the Credit Agreement, we estimate that we will incur debt issuance costs of approximately \$3 million that will be capitalized and recorded as interest expense over the terms of the borrowing arrangements.

(5) Income Taxes

Current period U.S. and foreign income (loss) before income taxes and income tax expense were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:		
U.S.	\$ (4,331)	\$ (3,373)
Foreign	9,157	7,746
Total	\$ 4,826	\$ 4,373
Income tax expense (benefit):		
U.S.	\$ 1,388	\$ (593)
Foreign	2,598	1,670
Total	\$ 3,986	\$ 1,077

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Beginning in the second quarter of 2011, due to our recent history of losses in our U.S. operations, we no longer record tax benefits for our U.S. incurred losses. Additionally, irrespective of our income or loss levels, we continue to record deferred U.S. tax expense related to goodwill amortization.

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Our reportable segments are our operating divisions. At the beginning of 2012, we combined the operations of our former IT Outsourcing division with our International and North America divisions and changed our reporting to our chief operating decision maker. Our International division provides a range of IT consulting services, including ERP software implementation, application development, and systems integration and support services, with a significant emphasis on SAP-related solutions and services. Our North America division primarily provides application development, integration and support, as well as software implementation services for ERP software from software vendors such as Oracle, SAP and Lawson. In 2012, we also began sharing the costs of our India global solutions center with both our International and North America divisions, whereas in previous years, our India operations had been reported as part of our North America division with services provided to our International division recorded as inter-segment revenues. All 2011 segment data has been adjusted to conform to the 2012 presentation.

The following presents financial information about our reporting segments:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Revenues:		
International	\$ 122,749	\$ 121,260
North America	119,353	133,562
Other	771	858
Inter-segment	(1,855)	(767)
Total revenues	\$ 241,018	\$ 254,913
Operating income from continuing operations:		
International	\$ 8,412	\$ 7,276
North America	5,635	7,463
Other	50	152
Corporate expenses	(6,652)	(7,510)
Unallocated expenses of discontinued operations	(242)	(155)
Earnings before interest, taxes and amortization	7,203	7,226
Amortization of intangible assets	(164)	(632)
Total operating income from continuing operations	\$ 7,039	\$ 6,594

(7) Contingencies

We are involved in legal proceedings, audits, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. Although the outcome of such matters is not predictable, we do not expect that the ultimate outcome of any of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, we are engaged in legal proceedings in Germany in connection with our acquisition of a controlling interest in Novasoft AG (now known as CIBER AG) in 2004. In August 2006, we completed a buy-out of the remaining minority shareholders of Novasoft; however, certain of those former minority shareholders challenged the adequacy of the buy-out consideration in a German court. The

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court appointed independent experts have evaluated the consideration and claims of the minority shareholders and on April 27, 2012, CIBER filed a brief on its positions with respect to the evaluation. At this time, we are unable to predict the outcome of these proceedings, although, if the court awards additional consideration, such consideration will increase the goodwill associated with the acquisition and we will be liable for that additional consideration, as well as the costs associated with these proceedings.

CamSoft, Inc., a Louisiana corporation, claims that it had a role in an alleged joint venture that developed a wireless network for video camera surveillance systems to be deployed to municipal governments. The lawsuit, *CamSoft Data Systems, Inc. v. Southern Electronics, et al.*, was filed initially in October 2009 in Louisiana state court against numerous defendants, including CIBER. The lawsuit was subsequently removed to federal court in the Middle District of Louisiana and the complaint amended to include additional defendants and causes of action including antitrust claims, civil RICO claims, unfair trade practices, trade secret, fraud, unjust enrichment and conspiracy claims. The suit has many of the same parties that were

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involved in related litigation in state court in New Orleans, which was concluded in 2009 when CIBER settled the New Orleans suit with the plaintiffs, Active Solutions and Southern Electronics, who are now co-defendants in the current lawsuit and CamSoft's former alleged joint venturers. CIBER is vigorously defending the allegations and has filed a comprehensive motion to dismiss all claims, state and federal. In July 2011, the Court granted CIBER's motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' unfair trade practices, trade secret, fraud and unjust enrichment claims, but not the state law conspiracy claim. On April 30, 2012, the Court granted CIBER's motion to dismiss the Plaintiffs' antitrust and civil RICO claims. CIBER is not certain at this point if the Plaintiffs will attempt to pursue the remaining state law claims in state court or a federal court appeal or what claims, if any, may survive in the future.

On October 28, 2011, a putative securities class action lawsuit, *Weston v. CIBER, Inc. et al.*, was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado against CIBER, its current Chief Executive Officer David C. Peterschmidt, current Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Claude J. Pumilia and former CFO Peter H. Cheesbrough (the Class Action). The Class Action purports to have been filed on behalf of all holders of CIBER common stock between December 15, 2010 and August 3, 2011 by alleged stockholder and plaintiff, Burt Weston. The Class Action generally alleges that defendants CIBER, Mr. Peterschmidt, Mr. Pumilia and Mr. Cheesbrough (the Class Action Defendants) violated Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 10b-5. Specifically, the complaint alleges that the Class Action Defendants disseminated or approved alleged false statements concerning the Company's outlook and forecast for fiscal year 2011 in: (1) the Company's 8-K filed with the SEC and press conference held with investors on December 15, 2010; (2) the Company's press release and earnings conference call on February 22, 2011; (3) the Company's 10-K for fiscal year 2010 filed with the SEC on February 25, 2011; and (4) the Company's press release, earnings conference call, and Form 10-Q for first quarter 2011 filed with the SEC on May 3, 2011. The complaint also generally alleges that the Class Action Defendants violated Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. Specifically, the complaint alleges that the Class Action Defendants acted as controlling persons of CIBER within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act by reason of their positions with the Company. The Class Action seeks, among other things: (1) an order from the Court declaring the complaint to be a proper class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and certifying plaintiff as a representative of the purported class; (2) awarding plaintiff and the members of the class damages, including interest; (3) awarding plaintiff reasonable costs and attorneys' fees; and (4) awarding such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper. The Court appointed Mr. Weston and City of Roseville Employees' Retirement System as lead plaintiffs and the law firms of Robbins, Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP and Robbins Umeda LLP as lead plaintiffs' counsel on January 31, 2012. Lead Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in early April 2012. The Class Action Defendants expect to respond to the consolidated complaint in early May. The Company believes that the Class Action is without merit and intends to defend against it vigorously. There can, however, be no assurance of the outcome of these actions.

On February 7, 2012, a purported verified shareholder derivative lawsuit, *Seni v. Peterschmidt. et al.*, was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado (the Derivative Action) against Messrs. Peterschmidt, Pumilia, and Cheesbrough, and CIBER's current board of directors: Messrs. Bobby G. Stevenson, Jean-Francois Heitz, Paul A. Jacobs, Stephen S. Kurtz, Kurt J. Lauk, Archibald J. McGill, and James C. Spira (Individual Defendants). CIBER is named as a nominal defendant (collectively, with the Individual Defendants, the Derivative Defendants). The Derivative Action is largely based on the same alleged facts as the Class Action. The complaint in the Derivative Action generally alleges that the Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties of good faith, fair dealing, loyalty, due care, reasonable inquiry, oversight, and supervision by approving the issuance of allegedly false statements that misrepresented material information about the finances and operations of the Company. The Derivative Complaint also alleges that the Individual Defendants were unjustly enriched as a result of the compensation they received while breaching their fiduciary duties to the Company. The complaint seeks, among other things: (1) damages for losses sustained by the Company as a result of the Individual Defendants' breaches; (2) various corporate therapeutics; (3) restitution for the Company from the Individual Defendants; (4) an award to plaintiff of reasonable costs and attorneys' fees; and (5) such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper. On April 30, 2012, the Court granted CIBER's Motion to Stay Discovery and Vacate the Scheduling Conference and Related Deadlines. CIBER anticipates filing a motion to dismiss. If that motion is denied, the Court will require a scheduling conference within 72 hours of the ruling on the motion to dismiss.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and with the information under the heading

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. References to we, our, us, the Company or CIBER in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q refer to CIBER, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

We use the phrase in local currency to indicate that we are comparing certain financial results after removing the impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, thereby allowing for the comparison of business performance between periods. Financial results in local currency are calculated by restating current period activity into U.S. dollars using the comparable prior year period's foreign currency exchange rates. This approach is used for all results where the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 relating to our operations, results of operations and other matters that are based on our current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections. Words, such as anticipate, believe, could, expect, estimate, intend, may, opportunity, plan, potential, project, similar expressions, are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions as to future events that may not prove to be accurate. Risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- Our results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to execute on the key elements of our strategic plan.

- Our results of operations can be adversely affected by economic conditions and the impacts of economic conditions on our clients operations and technology spending.

- Termination of a contract by a significant client and/or cancellation with short notice could adversely affect our results of operations.

- The IT services industry, in the U.S. and internationally, is highly competitive, with increased focus on offshore capability and we may not be able to compete effectively.

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- Our new Credit Agreement, an asset-based and term loan facility, limits our operational and financial flexibility; we also face the need to comply with covenants in our Credit Agreement.
- We may experience declines in revenue and profitability if we do not accurately estimate the cost of engagements conducted on a fixed-price basis.
- Our business could be adversely affected if our clients are not satisfied with our services, and we could face damage to our professional reputation and/or legal liability.
- If we are not able to anticipate and keep pace with rapid changes in technology, our business will be negatively affected.
- Our international operations are susceptible to different financial and operational risks than our domestic operations.
- We intend to increase our presence in India, which may expose us to operational risks.
- Our revenues, operating results and profitability will vary from quarter to quarter, which may impact our ability to comply with our debt covenants, and may also result in increased volatility in the price of our stock.
- A data security or privacy breach could adversely affect our business.
- If we are unable to collect our receivables, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.
- Our future success depends on our ability to continue to retain and attract qualified sales, delivery and technical employees.
- We could incur additional losses due to further impairment in the carrying value of our goodwill.
- We depend on contracts with various state and local government agencies for a significant portion of our revenue

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and, if the spending policies or budget priorities of these agencies change, we could lose revenue.

- Unfavorable government audits could require us to adjust previously reported operating results, to forego anticipated revenue and subject us to penalties and sanctions.
- Our services or solutions could infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others, or we might lose our ability to utilize rights we claim in intellectual property or the intellectual property of others.
- We have adopted anti-takeover defenses that could make it difficult for another company to acquire control of CIBER or limit the price investors might be willing to pay for our stock, thus affecting the market price of our securities.

For a more detailed discussion of these factors, see the information under the **Risk Factors** heading in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and other documents filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements in light of new information or future events. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Business Overview

CIBER is a provider of information technology (IT), business consulting and outsourcing services. We serve a variety of clients, including Global 2000 blue-chip companies, governmental agencies and educational institutions. We solve complex IT and business issues across growing industries like energy and utilities, telecommunications, retail, healthcare, financial services, entertainment and manufacturing. Our offerings are focused around a set of core competencies which include: Application Development and Management (ADM), Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Business Intelligence and Data Warehousing, Managed Services, Testing and Quality Assurance, Mobility Services and Digital Marketing. We combine local, on-site account management with a global delivery model to serve clients in an intimate manner while still utilizing the power and cost efficiencies of global resources. To a lesser extent, we also resell certain IT hardware and software products.

On March 9, 2012, we sold substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of our Federal division to CRGT Inc. The Federal division is reported as a discontinued operation for all periods in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. At the beginning of 2012, we combined the operations of our former IT Outsourcing division with our International and North America divisions and changed our reporting to our chief operating decision maker. Our International division provides a range of IT consulting services, including ERP software implementation, application development, and systems integration and support services, with a significant emphasis on SAP-related solutions and services. Our North America division primarily provides application development, integration and support, as well as software implementation services for ERP software from software vendors such as Oracle, SAP and Lawson. In 2012, we also began sharing the costs of our India global solutions center with both our International and North America divisions, whereas in previous years, our India operations had been reported as part of our North America division with services provided to our International division recorded as inter-segment revenues. All 2011 segment data has been adjusted to conform to the 2012 presentation.

Representing approximately half of our consolidated revenues, our International division operates primarily in Western Europe. These operations transact business in the local currencies of the countries in which they operate. In recent years, generally 60% to 70% of our International division's revenue has been denominated in Euros, 10% to 15% has been denominated in Great Britain Pounds (GBP) and the balance has come from a number of other European currencies. Changes in the exchange rates between these foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar affect the reported amounts of our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. For financial reporting purposes, the assets and liabilities of our foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at current exchange rates at period end and revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

The market demand for CIBER's services is heavily dependent on IT spending by major corporations, organizations and government entities in the markets and regions that we serve. In the last three to four years, economic recession and volatile economic conditions have negatively impacted many of our existing and prospective clients and caused fluctuations in their IT spending behaviors. In 2011, economic conditions began to have a greater negative impact on clients in a number of our International division's territories. The pace of technological advancement, as well as changes in business requirements and practices of our clients all have a significant impact on the demand for the services that we provide.

Our results of operations are affected by economic conditions, including macroeconomic conditions, credit market conditions and levels of business confidence. Revenue is driven by our ability to secure new contracts and deliver solutions

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and services that add value relevant to our clients' current needs and challenges. In recent quarters and ongoing for the foreseeable future, we have been affected by significant efforts by our clients (both current and potential) to implement cost-savings initiatives. These initiatives have included going to third-party vendor management systems, taking their business to larger, pure-play offshore vendors and vendor consolidation. In some cases, these initiatives have benefited CIBER, but in others we have lost our revenue stream entirely or seen a decline in our level of revenues with particular clients. The pricing environment continues to be extremely competitive. A number of our competitors are structuring more offshore services into their bids, thereby lowering their pricing to help clients reduce costs, and making it more difficult for us to compete on pricing. We also have global delivery options to offer to our current and potential clients as possible cost savings, and we are expanding our offshore capabilities and increasing the usage of these resources; however, they are on a smaller scale than the offshore offerings of some of our competitors. Another issue which has had and continues to have an impact on our revenues and profitability involves a much longer sales cycle than we have seen historically, which has been driven by a much slower decision-making process in starting new projects in a variety of industries that we currently serve, or in which we are currently bidding for work. The longer sales cycle increases the cost of our sales efforts and pushes potential revenues and profitability further into the future. Some clients remain cautious, seeking flexibility by shifting to a more phased approach to contracting for work. Over the past year, we have tightened our standards governing the quality of engagements that we will accept with the goal of growing revenue, increasing margins, improving collectability of receivables and delivering sustained, predictable performance. However, there can be no assurances that we will be successful with such actions, and in certain cases, these actions may slow our revenue growth. Economic conditions and other factors continue to impact the business operations of some of our clients, their ability to continue to use our services and their financial ability to pay for our services in full. The impact of project cancellations cannot be accurately predicted and bad debt expense will differ from our estimates, and any such events may negatively impact our results of operations.

Discontinued Operations

On March 9, 2012, we sold substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of our Federal division to CRGT Inc. for an aggregate sales price of \$40 million, subject to adjustment based on the final determination of the working capital of the Federal division at the time of closing. Based upon our current estimates of related working capital, we estimate the total cash proceeds will be approximately \$39 million and we expect to finalize these calculations with CRGT during the second quarter of 2012. We received net cash of approximately \$35 million from the buyer in March 2012. We have recorded a preliminary gain on sale of \$0.9 million, which is net of estimated transaction costs of \$3.8 million and estimated lease exit costs of \$1.6 million related to certain Federal division office space we vacated.

The following table summarizes the operating results of the discontinued operations included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The 2012 results of operations for the Federal division included in the following table relate to the period ended March 9, 2012.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Total revenues	\$ 17,644	\$ 27,537
Operating expenses	17,911	26,390
Operating income (loss) from discontinued operations	(267)	1,147
Interest and other expense	90	122
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	(357)	1,025
Income tax expense		125
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(357)	900
Gain on sale	920	
Income tax expense	200	
Gain on sale, net of income taxes	720	
Total income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ 363	\$ 900

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Effective with the sale, the ongoing operations and cash flows of the Federal division were removed from the operations of our Company. However, we have retained certain historical accounts receivable as well as certain liabilities, and accordingly, any adjustments to such items will be recorded through our results of operations in future periods.

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The following table sets forth certain Consolidated Statement of Operations data in dollars and expressed as a percentage of revenue:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2012	(Dollars in thousands)		2011
Consulting services	\$ 228,121	94.6%	\$ 243,557	95.5%
Other revenue	12,897	5.4	11,356	4.5
Total revenues	\$ 241,018	100.0%	\$ 254,913	100.0%
Gross profit - consulting services	\$ 54,248	23.8%	\$ 60,894	25.0%
Gross profit - other revenue	4,305	33.4	4,873	42.9
Gross profit - total	58,553	24.3	65,767	25.8
SG&A costs	51,350	21.3	58,541	23.0
Amortization of intangible assets	164	0.1	632	0.2
Operating income from continuing operations	7,039	2.9	6,594	2.6
Interest income	197	0.1	56	
Interest expense	(1,829)	(0.8)	(1,492)	(0.6)
Other expense, net	(581)	(0.2)	(785)	(0.3)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	4,826	2.0	4,373	1.7
Income tax expense	3,986	1.7	1,077	0.4
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 840	0.3%	\$ 3,296	1.3%
Net income from continuing operations attributable to CIBER	\$ 780	0.3%	\$ 3,223	1.3%

Revenues. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, total revenues decreased \$13.9 million, or 5% in U.S. dollars and decreased \$9.7 million, or 4% in local currency as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2011. International division revenues improved as current period revenue growth in local currency was mostly offset by the impact of unfavorable currency rates. The International revenue improvement was more than offset by decreased North America revenues as sales of new projects or additional work from existing clients have not been sufficient enough to offset attrition.

Revenue by segment from continuing operations was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			% change
	2012	2011		
	(In thousands)			
International	\$ 122,749	\$ 121,260		1.2%
North America	119,353	133,562		(10.6)
Other	771	858		n/m
Inter-segment	(1,855)	(767)		n/m

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Total revenues	\$	241,018	\$	254,913	(5.5)%
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n/m = not meaningful

- International revenues improved 1% overall and 5% in local currency as the softer European economy caused revenue results to vary considerably by territory. Improvements were led by territories such as the U.K., Norway and Germany with continued strong demand for IT services and where we have been successful at providing certain technology-specific and/or vertical-specific services. The continued strength of revenue growth in these territories offset declines that were predominately related to client-specific issues, which in certain cases were driven by economic concerns, and included several canceled, delayed or completed projects. The ongoing impact from certain larger European clients focusing on cost-cutting measures such as vendor consolidation, offshoring, and increasing pricing pressure on service providers also affected International revenues. One of our largest clients accounted for 6% of consolidated revenues and 9% of the International division's revenues in 2011. As a result of a bidding process the client

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conducted, we were notified that our status changed to secondary provider from primary provider. The level of overall services we provided to this client increased in 2011 as compared with 2010; however, during the second half of 2011 this client began cost-reduction initiatives, which included reductions in the level of services they purchased from us. While we cannot predict the future revenue from this client, based on the reduced spend which started in 2011 and the further reductions in the first quarter of 2012, we believe that the revenue from this client in 2012 will be significantly less than the revenue we received from them in 2011.

- We saw an 11% decline in our North America division revenues between the comparable periods as increases in the level of services provided at several current clients were not sufficient to replace revenues from concluded projects and service-level reductions at other clients. We believe that North America revenues have mostly stabilized as total revenues were generally unchanged from the previous three month period. Growth in the division is dependent on our ability to win more new projects, especially those that are larger in size.

Gross Profit. In total, our gross profit margin decreased 150 basis points to 24.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2012, compared to 25.8% for the same period in 2011. Gross profit margin in the International division declined significantly, due to decreased utilization resulting from concluded and canceled projects, reliance on more expensive subcontractor labor, delivery inefficiencies on a few projects and pricing pressures.

Selling, general and administrative costs. Our SG&A costs decreased \$7.2 million, or over 12% to \$51.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, from \$58.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, due to reduced salary and benefit costs, as well as savings in discretionary SG&A items, bad debt expenses and recruiting and consulting costs.

Operating income. Operating income improved \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, as compared to the same period of 2011, due to reduced amortization on intangible assets. Earnings before interest, taxes and amortization (EBITA) was flat between the comparable three month periods, as the decrease in North America operating income was offset by increased International operating income and reduced corporate expenses.

Operating income from continuing operations by segment was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		%	2012	2011
	2012	2011	change	% of revenue*	% of revenue*
	(In thousands)				
International	\$ 8,412	\$ 7,276	15.6%	6.9%	6.0%
North America	5,635	7,463	(24.5)	4.7	5.6
Other	50	152	(67.1)	6.5	17.7
Corporate expenses	(6,652)	(7,510)	11.4	(2.8)	(2.9)
Unallocated expenses of discontinued operations	(242)	(155)	(56.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
EBITA	7,203	7,226	(0.3)	3.0	2.8
Amortization of intangible assets	(164)	(632)	74.1	(0.1)	(0.2)
Total operating income	\$ 7,039	\$ 6,594	6.7%	2.9%	2.6%

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*Segments and Other calculated as a % of their respective revenue, all other items calculated as a % of total revenue

- International operating income improvement of \$1.1 million was due to SG&A cost savings for salary and benefit costs and discretionary spending outweighing decreased gross profit from decreased utilization, reliance on subcontractor labor and pricing pressure.
- North America operating income decreased \$1.8 million due to decreased revenue from concluded projects and service-level reductions, the impact of which was partially offset by reduced SG&A expenses for discretionary items, bad debt expense and facilities costs.
- Corporate expenses decreased during the current three month period due to significant expenses related to management changes and other organization transition-related expenses, including recruiting and consulting costs, that were incurred in the comparable prior year period.

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Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, compared to the same period of 2011 primarily due to the increased amortization of fees under our debt agreement. Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2012 will include \$1.2 million of capitalized debt facility fees that were on the balance sheet as of March 31, 2012 related to our terminated senior credit facility.

Other expense, net. Other expense, net was \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily due to foreign exchange losses. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, other expense, net was \$0.8 million, related to a \$0.6 million increase in the fair value of our liability for acquisition-related consideration and \$0.2 million for foreign exchange losses.

Income taxes. Current period U.S. and foreign income (loss) before income taxes and income tax expense were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:		
U.S.	\$ (4,331)	\$ (3,373)
Foreign	9,157	7,746
Total	\$ 4,826	\$ 4,373
Income tax expense (benefit):		
U.S.	\$ 1,388	\$ (593)
Foreign	2,598	1,670
Total	\$ 3,986	\$ 1,077

Beginning in the second quarter of 2011, due to our recent history of losses in our U.S. operations, we no longer record tax benefits for our U.S. incurred losses. Additionally, irrespective of our income or loss levels, we continue to record deferred U.S. tax expense related to goodwill amortization and we expect to record approximately \$6 million of related U.S. deferred tax expense in 2012. The effective rate on our foreign tax expense varies with the mix of income and losses across multiple tax jurisdictions with most statutory tax rates varying from 25% to 33%. In 2011, certain of our foreign operations benefited from the utilization of net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2012, we had an increase in working capital to \$103.1 million from \$92.8 million at December 31, 2011. Our current ratio was 1.7:1 at March 31, 2012, compared to 1.5:1 at December 31, 2011. Our primary sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations, available cash reserves and debt capacity under our new credit agreement. In addition, we could seek to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financings. We believe that our cash and cash equivalents, our expected operating cash flow and our available credit agreement will be sufficient to finance our working capital needs through at least the next year.

Our balance of cash and cash equivalents was \$30.3 million at March 31, 2012, compared to \$65.6 million at December 31, 2011. Our domestic cash balances are generally used daily to reduce our outstanding borrowings. Typically, most of our cash balance is maintained by our foreign subsidiaries. From time to time, we may engage in short-term loans from our foreign operations. On March 31, 2012, we had a short-term \$5.5

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million loan from our foreign operations, which was repaid in April 2012. In order to meet the scheduled principal reduction requirements for the term loan under our previous senior credit facility, we repatriated \$30 million of foreign cash to the U.S. in January 2012. Due to our domestic NOL carryforwards, this repatriation did not result in any material current tax payments. The repatriation reduced the available NOL carryforwards which are available to offset future U.S. taxable income. Except for the \$30 million cash repatriation, we have not provided for any additional U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, as we currently do not have plans to repatriate cash in the future and we consider these to be permanently reinvested in the operations of such subsidiaries. Effective May 7, 2012, our new credit agreement provides for foreign borrowings if needed; however, we presently have no immediate plans to borrow under this portion of the new credit agreement. If future events, including material changes in estimates of cash, working capital and long-term investment requirements, necessitate that the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries be distributed, an additional provision for income taxes may apply, which could materially affect our future tax expense. At March 31, 2012, we estimate we have approximately \$25 million of U.S. Federal NOL

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carryforwards available to offset future taxable income. Absent the availability of NOL carryforwards or tax credits, the possible tax consequences of any foreign cash repatriation could be significant.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations:		
Operating activities	\$ (22,823)	\$ (15,557)
Investing activities	(882)	(3,736)
Financing activities	(43,779)	3,682
Net cash used in continuing operations	(67,484)	(15,611)
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations:		
Operating activities	(1,996)	(1,295)
Investing activities	31,461	(21)
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations:	29,465	(1,316)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2,780	5,178
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (35,239)	\$ (11,749)

Operating activities. Cash used in operating activities from continuing operations was \$22.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012, compared with \$15.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011. Lower earnings and changes in normal short-term working capital items contributed to the overall reduction in cash from continuing operations during the current three month period as compared to same period of the prior year. Our working capital fluctuates significantly due to changes in accounts receivable (discussed below), as well as due to the timing of our domestic payroll and accounts payable processing cycles with regard to month-end dates and other seasonal factors. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, our domestic operations used \$11.1 million and \$5.9 million, respectively, of cash from continuing operations while our International operations used \$11.7 million and \$9.7 million, respectively. Typically, the seasonality of our business in many European countries results in negative cash from operations in the early part of the year with improvements in the second half of the year. Cash flow from European receivables and payables are typically maximized in the fourth quarter, and annual bonuses are paid during the first quarter.

Changes in accounts receivable can have a significant impact on our cash flow. Items that can affect our cash flow from accounts receivable include: contractual payment terms, client payment patterns (including approval or processing delays and cash management), client mix (public vs. private), fluctuations in the level of IT product sales and the effectiveness of our collection efforts. Many of the individual reasons are outside of our control and, as a result, it is normal for cash flow from accounts receivable to fluctuate from period to period, affecting our liquidity.

Total accounts receivable increased to \$197.9 million at March 31, 2012, from \$182.4 million at December 31, 2011. Total accounts receivable days sales outstanding (DSO) increased to 59 days at March 31, 2012, from 53 days at December 31, 2011, but both were improvements over DSO of 65 days at March 31, 2011 and 61 days at December 31, 2010. During each of the comparable three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, we experienced increased DSO both domestically and from our International division. Our International division typically experiences slower receivable payments in the first half of the year with improvement in the second half of the year and their lowest DSO levels typically occur in December.

Accrued compensation and related liabilities fluctuate from period to period based on a couple of primary factors, including the timing of our normal bi-weekly U.S. payroll cycle and the timing of variable compensation payments. Our bonuses are typically accrued throughout the year and paid quarterly or, in the case of annual management bonuses, in the first quarter of the following year, causing some fluctuation from quarter

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to quarter. Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities typically fluctuate based on when we receive actual vendor invoices and when they are paid. The largest of such items typically relates to vendor payments for IT hardware and software products that we resell and payments to services-related subcontractors.

Investing activities. Spending on property and equipment decreased to \$0.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012, from \$3.7 million in the same period of 2011. Generally, our capital spending is primarily for technology equipment and software and to support our global employee base, as well as our management and corporate support

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infrastructure, and for investment in our domestic and off-shore delivery centers. Such investments will fluctuate from period to period. We expect a normal level of annual capital expenditures for 2012 in the range of \$10-\$12 million.

Investing activities from discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2012, consisted of current period proceeds totaling \$31.5 million from the sale of our Federal division, net of transaction costs.

Financing activities. Typically, our most significant financing activities consist of the borrowings and payments under our credit facility. This primarily fluctuates based on net cash provided by, or used in, our domestic operations during the period as our U.S. cash receipts and disbursements are linked to the revolving credit facility. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we had net payments on our long-term debt of \$44.0 million primarily from the repatriation of \$30 million of foreign cash to the U.S. in January and the sale of our Federal Division in March 2012.

Credit Agreement. On May 7, 2012, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") among CIBER, as United States ("U.S. ") borrower, certain of our United Kingdom and Dutch subsidiaries (the "U.K. Dutch Borrowers"), certain of our German subsidiaries (the "German Borrowers"), Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as administrative agent ("Wells Fargo"), and the other lenders from time to time party thereto. The Credit Agreement replaced our previous credit agreement and refinanced all amounts outstanding thereunder.

The Credit Agreement provides for (1) an asset-based revolving line of credit of up to \$60 million (the "ABL Facility"), with the amount available for borrowing at any time under such line of credit determined according to a borrowing base valuation of eligible account receivables, and (2) a \$7.5 million term loan to CIBER (the "Term Loan"). The total available borrowing base on May 7, 2012, was \$60 million. The ABL Facility matures on May 7, 2017, and the Term Loan matures on November 7, 2013. The Term Loan amortizes in monthly principal payments of approximately \$0.4 million starting on October 31, 2012, with the balance due at maturity of the Term Loan.

The ABL Facility contains sub-facilities for (i) a revolving line of credit in favor of the U.K. Dutch Borrowers providing for borrowings in Euros or Great Britain Pounds of up to the equivalent of \$20 million (the "U.K. Dutch Revolver"), (ii) a revolving line of credit in favor of the German Borrowers providing for borrowings in Euros of up to the equivalent of \$10 million (the "German Revolver"), (iii) letters of credit of up to \$6.7 million, and (iv) shorter term swingline loans of up to \$10 million. The ABL Facility may be increased from time to time by us upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, including obtaining additional lender commitments for such increase, by up to an aggregate of \$25 million.

The obligations of CIBER under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by our U.S. subsidiaries and secured by substantially all the assets of CIBER and such subsidiaries. The obligations of the U.K. Dutch Borrowers and the German Borrowers under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by us and all our material U.S., Dutch and British subsidiaries, and secured by substantially all the assets of CIBER and such subsidiaries.

The Term Loan accrues interest at an annual rate of 12.0%. The ABL Facility accrues interest at a rate of the London interbank offered rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin ranging from 225 to 275 basis points, or, at our option, a base rate equal to the greatest of (a) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, (b) LIBOR plus 1%, and (c) the "prime rate" set by Wells Fargo plus a margin ranging from 125 to 175 basis points. Borrowings under the U.K. Dutch Revolver and the German Revolver accrue interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 225 to 275 basis points and certain fees related to compliance with European banks and regulators. The interest rates applicable to borrowings under the Credit

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Agreement are subject to increase during an event of default. We are also required to pay an unused line fee ranging from 0.375% to 0.50% annually on the unused portion of the ABL Facility. In the case of the ABL Facility, the applicable margin and unused line fee is determined according to the amount of unused borrowing capacity under the ABL Facility.

If we terminate the Credit Agreement within one year of the date of the Credit Agreement we must pay a prepayment fee equal to 1% of the amount of the ABL Facility plus the amount outstanding under the Term Loan. Otherwise, loans under the Credit Agreement may be prepaid, in whole or in part, without premium or penalty. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains certain mandatory prepayment provisions. Subject to certain exceptions and conditions, we may be required to prepay the Term Loan with the net cash proceeds received from certain events, including, receipt of proceeds from a disposition of assets, a judgment or settlement, the issuance of indebtedness or the issuance of common stock or other equity interests. In addition, a mandatory prepayment of the Term Loan is required on an annual basis in an amount equal to 50% of any excess cash flow (as defined in the Credit Agreement) less the amount of any other prepayments made that year. The ABL Facility or any sub-facility must be prepaid to the extent that borrowings under such facility exceed the maximum availability under the ABL Facility or the applicable sub-facility.

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The Credit Agreement includes a number of business covenants, including customary limitations on, among other things, indebtedness, liens, investments, guarantees, mergers, dispositions, acquisitions, liquidations, dissolutions, issuances of securities, payments of dividends, loans and advances, and transactions with affiliates.

The Credit Agreement also contains certain financial covenants, including: (i) a minimum trailing 12-month EBITDA, which starts at \$39.2 million for April 2012, decreases over seven months to \$27.6 million for November and December of 2012 and then increases over ten months to \$41.4 million for October 2013; (ii) a minimum trailing 12-month fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.1 to 1.0; and (iii) a maximum trailing 12-month leverage ratio, which starts at 1.1 to 1.0 for April 2012, decreases over five months to 1.6 to 1.0 for September through November of 2012 and increases over 11 months to 1.0 to 1.0 for October 2013. We are required to be in compliance with the financial covenants at the end of each calendar month until the Term Loan is repaid in full. We are also required to be in compliance with the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio after the Term Loan is repaid in full if (i) an event of default has occurred and is continuing, (ii) less than 25% of the ABL Facility is available for borrowing, or (iii) less than \$15 million is available for borrowing under the ABL Facility. We must then continue to comply with the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio until (1) no event of default is continuing and (2) at least 25% of the ABL Facility and a minimum of \$15 million have been available for borrowing under the ABL Facility for 30 consecutive days.

Wells Fargo will take dominion over our U.S. cash and cash receipts and will automatically apply such amounts to the ABL Facility on a daily basis if (i) an event of default has occurred and is continuing, (ii) less than 30% of the ABL Facility or less than \$18 million is available for borrowing under the ABL Facility for five consecutive days, or (iii) less than 25% of the ABL Facility or less than \$15 million is available for borrowing under the ABL Facility at any time. Wells Fargo will continue to exercise dominion over our U.S. cash and cash receipts until (1) no event of default is continuing and (2) at least 30% of the ABL Facility and a minimum of \$18 million have been available for borrowing under the ABL Facility for 30 consecutive days. In addition, at all times during the term of the ABL Facility, Wells Fargo will have dominion over the cash of the U.K. Dutch Borrowers and the German Borrowers and will automatically apply such amounts to the ABL Facility on a daily basis. As a result, any borrowings that will be outstanding subject to the banks' dominion, will be classified as a current liability on our balance sheet.

The Credit Agreement generally contains customary events of default for credit facilities of this type, including nonpayment, material inaccuracy of representations and warranties, violation of covenants, default of certain other agreements or indebtedness, bankruptcy, material judgments, invalidity of the Credit Agreement or related agreements, and a change of control. Upon an event of default that is not cured or waived within any applicable cure periods, in addition to other remedies that may be available to the lenders, the obligations under the Credit Agreement may be accelerated, outstanding letters of credit may be required to be cash collateralized and remedies may be exercised against the collateral.

We were in compliance with the financial covenants under our previous senior credit facility at March 31, 2012.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any reportable off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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For a description of our critical accounting policies and estimates, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, there were no material changes in our market risk exposure. For a complete discussion of our market risk associated with foreign currency risk and interest rate risk as of December 31, 2011, see Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures During the fiscal period covered by this report, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based upon this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 under the Exchange Act that occurred during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in legal proceedings, audits, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. Although the outcome of such matters is not predictable, we do not expect that the ultimate outcome of any of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, we are engaged in legal proceedings in Germany in connection with our acquisition of a controlling interest in Novasoft AG (now known as CIBER AG) in 2004. In August 2006, we completed a buy-out of the remaining minority shareholders of Novasoft; however, certain of those former minority shareholders challenged the adequacy of the buy-out consideration in a German court. The court appointed independent experts have evaluated the consideration and claims of the minority shareholders and on April 27, 2012, CIBER filed a brief on its positions with respect to the evaluation. At this time, we are unable to predict the outcome of these proceedings, although, if the court awards additional consideration, such consideration will increase the goodwill associated with the acquisition and we will be liable for that additional consideration, as well as the costs associated with these proceedings.

CamSoft, Inc., a Louisiana corporation, claims that it had a role in an alleged joint venture that developed a wireless network for video camera surveillance systems to be deployed to municipal governments. The lawsuit, CamSoft Data Systems, Inc. v. Southern Electronics, et al., was filed initially in October 2009 in Louisiana state court against numerous defendants, including CIBER. The lawsuit was subsequently removed to federal court in the Middle District of Louisiana and the complaint amended to include additional defendants and causes of action including antitrust claims, civil RICO claims, unfair trade practices, trade secret, fraud, unjust enrichment and conspiracy claims. The suit has many of the same parties that were involved in related litigation in state court in New Orleans, which was concluded in 2009 when CIBER settled the New Orleans suit with the plaintiffs, Active Solutions and Southern Electronics, who are now co-defendants in the current lawsuit and CamSoft's former alleged joint venturers. CIBER is vigorously defending the allegations and has filed a comprehensive motion to dismiss all claims, state

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and federal. In July 2011, the Court granted CIBER's motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' unfair trade practices, trade secret, fraud and unjust enrichment claims, but not the state law conspiracy claim. On April 30, 2012, the Court granted CIBER's motion to dismiss the Plaintiffs' antitrust and civil RICO claims. CIBER is not certain at this point if the Plaintiffs will attempt to pursue the remaining state law claims in state court or a federal court appeal or what claims, if any, may survive in the future.

On October 28, 2011, a putative securities class action lawsuit, *Weston v. CIBER, Inc. et al.*, was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado against CIBER, its current Chief Executive Officer David C. Peterschmidt, current Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Claude J. Pumilia and former CFO Peter H. Cheesbrough (the Class Action). The Class Action purports to have been filed on behalf of all holders of CIBER common stock between December 15, 2010 and August 3, 2011 by alleged stockholder and plaintiff, Burt Weston. The Class Action generally alleges that defendants CIBER, Mr. Peterschmidt, Mr. Pumilia and Mr. Cheesbrough (the Class Action Defendants) violated Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 10b-5. Specifically, the complaint alleges that the Class Action Defendants disseminated or approved alleged

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false statements concerning the Company's outlook and forecast for fiscal year 2011 in: (1) the Company's 8-K filed with the SEC and press conference held with investors on December 15, 2010; (2) the Company's press release and earnings conference call on February 22, 2011; (3) the Company's 10-K for fiscal year 2010 filed with the SEC on February 25, 2011; and (4) the Company's press release, earnings conference call, and Form 10-Q for first quarter 2011 filed with the SEC on May 3, 2011. The complaint also generally alleges that the Class Action Defendants violated Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. Specifically, the complaint alleges that the Class Action Defendants acted as controlling persons of CIBER within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act by reason of their positions with the Company. The Class Action seeks, among other things: (1) an order from the Court declaring the complaint to be a proper class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and certifying plaintiff as a representative of the purported class; (2) awarding plaintiff and the members of the class damages, including interest; (3) awarding plaintiff reasonable costs and attorneys' fees; and (4) awarding such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper. The Court appointed Mr. Weston and City of Roseville Employees' Retirement System as lead plaintiffs and the law firms of Robbins, Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP and Robbins Umeda LLP as lead plaintiffs' counsel on January 31, 2012. Lead Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in early April 2012. The Class Action Defendants expect to respond to the consolidated complaint in early May. The Company believes that the Class Action is without merit and intends to defend against it vigorously. There can, however, be no assurance of the outcome of these actions.

On February 7, 2012, a purported verified shareholder derivative lawsuit, *Seni v. Peterschmidt, et al.*, was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado (the Derivative Action) against Messrs. Peterschmidt, Pumilia, and Cheesbrough, and CIBER's current board of directors: Messrs. Bobby G. Stevenson, Jean-Francois Heitz, Paul A. Jacobs, Stephen S. Kurtz, Kurt J. Lauk, Archibald J. McGill, and James C. Spira (Individual Defendants). CIBER is named as a nominal defendant (collectively, with the Individual Defendants, the Derivative Defendants). The Derivative Action is largely based on the same alleged facts as the Class Action. The complaint in the Derivative Action generally alleges that the Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties of good faith, fair dealing, loyalty, due care, reasonable inquiry, oversight, and supervision by approving the issuance of allegedly false statements that misrepresented material information about the finances and operations of the Company. The Derivative Complaint also alleges that the Individual Defendants were unjustly enriched as a result of the compensation they received while breaching their fiduciary duties to the Company. The complaint seeks, among other things: (1) damages for losses sustained by the Company as a result of the Individual Defendants' breaches; (2) various corporate therapeutics; (3) restitution for the Company from the Individual Defendants; (4) an award to plaintiff of reasonable costs and attorneys' fees; and (5) such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper. On April 30, 2012, the Court granted CIBER's Motion to Stay Discovery and Vacate the Scheduling Conference and Related Deadlines. CIBER anticipates filing a motion to dismiss. If that motion is denied, the Court will require a scheduling conference within 72 hours of the ruling on the motion to dismiss.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in a dynamic and rapidly changing economic and technological environment that involves numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are driven by factors that we cannot control or predict. The following section describes some, but not all, of the factors that could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and the market price of our common stock.

Our results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to execute on the key elements of our strategic plan.

The key initiatives of our strategic plan include: (i) focusing on high-value, tightly-defined core offerings with a well-developed portfolio of reusable solution sets; (ii) developing a world-class sales organization; and (iii) performing under heightened operational regimes.

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To tighten focus on our market approach, in 2011, we re-aligned our sales and delivery functions with our global markets and refined our offerings into practices and verticals. This involved analyzing and better qualifying our client base, as well as identifying those clients that represent greater opportunity for selling services of strategic value. If we fail to properly analyze and classify our clients or refine our offerings, we may not be focusing on the optimal client group or service offerings to help us achieve our desired objectives and, as a consequence, our results may not meet the forecasted levels.

To improve our revenue and profitability, we transitioned to a collaborative sales force that is driven by global account management. In addition, we are continuing to improve the training of our sales force in consultative selling techniques. This transition and training requires the investment of both time and capital. If we are unable to effectively transition to a globally-integrated, effective sales force, we may be less effective in generating revenue and profit than our competitors.

To improve our delivery execution, resource utilization, decision making process and cash collection cycle, we changed our internal operational regimes. As with any organization with over 7,400 employees and contractors, effecting significant changes in operational regimes and corporate culture can be challenging. If we are unable to instill the appropriate operational

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regimes and gain the anticipated improvements, we may not be able to increase our profitability, improve our cash flow and strengthen our balance sheet.

Implementing our strategic plan requires, among other things, expending capital, developing and adopting new technologies, recruiting talented employees, expanding our offshore capabilities and changing our corporate culture. If we are unable to successfully execute any or all of the initiatives of our strategic plan, our revenues, operating results and profitability may be adversely affected. Even if we successfully implement our strategic plan, we cannot guarantee that our revenues, operating results and profitability will improve.

Our results of operations can be adversely affected by economic conditions and the impacts of economic conditions on our clients operations and technology spending.

Our results of operations are affected by the level of business activity of our clients, which in turn is affected by the regional and global economic conditions in which they operate. The uncertainty of global economic conditions has affected, and may continue to affect, demand for our services. These circumstances have caused some of our clients to delay, cancel or scale back their IT projects or IT spending, to seek lower pricing or extended payment terms, to delay payments due to us and, as occurred with several clients, to enter into bankruptcy or liquidation. Reduced demand for IT services has also resulted in reductions in the growth of new business and led to increased price competition for our services and increased the likelihood of entering into contracts that produce lower profit margins. In the event our clients continue to be negatively affected by economic conditions, our revenues, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

Termination of a contract by a significant client and/or cancellation with short notice could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our five largest clients accounted for approximately 16% of our total revenue in 2011, including one client that accounted for 9% of total International division revenue and two clients that accounted for 9% and 8%, respectively, of total North America division revenue. Our clients typically retain us on a non-exclusive, engagement-by-engagement basis. Most individual client assignments are from three to twelve months; however, many of our client relationships have continued for many years. Although they may be subject to penalty provisions, clients may generally cancel a contract with short notice. Under many contracts, clients may reduce or delay their use of our services without penalty. These terminations, reductions or delays could result from factors unrelated to our work product or the progress of the project, such as factors related to business or financial conditions of the client, changes in client strategies or the domestic or global economy generally. When contracts are terminated, for whatever reason, we lose the associated revenues, and we may not be able to eliminate associated costs in a timely manner. There is a risk that we could experience significant contract terminations that adversely affect our revenue and profit margins.

The IT services industry, in the U.S. and internationally, is highly competitive, with increased focus on offshore capability and we may not be able to compete effectively.

We operate in a highly competitive industry that includes a large number of participants. We currently compete principally with other IT professional services firms and technology vendors, including a variety of large multinational providers and large offshore service providers that offer some or all of the services that we offer, as well as many niche solution or service providers that compete with us in a specific geographic market, industry segment or service area. Many of the companies that provide services in our industry have significantly greater financial, technical, offshore and marketing resources than we do. In addition, a client may choose to use its own resources rather than to engage an

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outside firm for the type of services that we provide. Additionally, some of our competitors, particularly those located in regions with lower costs of doing business, may be able to provide services and solutions to clients at lower costs or on more attractive terms. Increased competition has, and may continue to, put downward pressure on the prices we can charge for our services. For example, as further discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, the significant client that accounted for 9% of total International division revenue in 2011 has reduced the level of services purchased from us and, as a result, we believe that the revenue from this client will be significantly less in 2012. In particular, our ability to improve our profitability is related to our ability to move additional work to our lower-cost, offshore Global Solutions Centers and, specifically, to expand our presence in India and to integrate India into our services delivery.

Our marketplace is experiencing rapid changes in its competitive landscape. Some of our competitors have sought access to public and private capital and others have merged or consolidated. A possible consequence of the consolidation activity among hardware manufacturers, software developers and vendors and IT service providers may be greater convergence of products and services that were once offered separately by independent vendors. This possible integration of products and services could adversely affect our competitive position.

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We may be unable to compete successfully with current or future competitors, and our revenue and profitability may be adversely affected.

Our new Credit Agreement, an asset-based and term loan facility, limits our operational and financial flexibility; we also face the need to comply with covenants in our Credit Agreement.

We and certain of our European subsidiaries have entered into the Credit Agreement that provides for (1) an asset-based revolving line of credit of up to \$60 million, with the amount available for borrowing at any time under such line of credit determined according to a borrowing base valuation of eligible account receivables, and (2) a \$7.5 million term loan to CIBER. CIBER's obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all the assets of CIBER and its subsidiaries, and the obligations of the European subsidiary borrowers under the Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all the assets of CIBER and such subsidiaries.

We are dependent on our asset-based revolving credit facility to fund operations, and access to our asset-based facility is dependent on, among other things, the borrowing base valuation of eligible account receivables, the absence of a default under the Credit Agreement, including any default arising from a failure to comply with the financial and other covenants in the facility. The amount available for borrowing under the Credit Agreement could be significantly reduced if there is a reduction in our eligible accounts receivable. Any loss or material reduction of our ability to access funds under the Credit Agreement could materially and negatively impact our liquidity.

Our ability to remain in compliance with our covenants under our Credit Agreement, to maintain an adequate borrowing base valuation and to make future principal and interest payments in respect of our debt depends on, among other things, our operating performance, competitive developments and economic conditions, all of which are significantly affected by financial, business, competitive, economic and other factors. We are not able to control many of these factors. There is an increased risk regarding our ability to maintain compliance with our debt covenants due to the impact that the current global economy, exchange rates, internal reorganizations and other factors have on creating unpredictable variances in our revenues, operating results and profitability, which may also cause increased volatility in our stock price.

The Credit Agreement includes, among other provisions, specific limitations on indebtedness, liens, investments, guarantees, mergers, dispositions, acquisitions, liquidations, dissolutions, issuances of securities, payments of dividends, loans and advances, and transactions with affiliates. Additionally, the Credit Agreement requires us to maintain certain financial covenants, including a minimum trailing 12-month EBITDA, a minimum trailing 12-month fixed charge coverage ratio and a minimum trailing 12-month leverage ratio.

The Credit Agreement replaces our prior senior credit facility under which we completed a series of amendments and waivers during 2010 and 2011, in order to obtain relief from covenant violations and to revise various financial covenants. If we require amendments to the Credit Agreement in the future and are unable to obtain such amendments, we face the risk of failure to comply with the financial and other covenants under the Credit Agreement, which would likely cause a default under the Credit Agreement. A default, if not waived or cured by amendment, could cause our debt to become immediately due and payable and terminate our ability to draw upon the funds under the Credit Agreement. In such a situation, we may not be able to repay our debt or borrow sufficient funds to refinance it, and even if new financing is available, it may not contain terms acceptable to us. This could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, if we needed to obtain a waiver under, or an amendment to, the Credit Agreement in the future, or if we seek other financing, if available, our cost of borrowing would be likely to significantly increase (including higher interest rates) and we could face more restrictive covenants.

We may experience declines in revenue and profitability if we do not accurately estimate the cost of engagements conducted on a fixed-price basis.

Although the percentage may vary from year to year, approximately 20-25% of our total services revenue in 2011 was from engagements performed in accordance with fixed-price contracts. When making a proposal or managing a fixed-price engagement, we rely on our estimates of costs and timing for delivering our services, which might be based on limited data and could be inaccurate. These estimates reflect our best judgment regarding the efficiencies of our methodologies and consultants as we plan to apply them to the engagement. If we do not accurately estimate our costs and timing for completion of projects, our contract could prove unprofitable or yield a profit margin that is lower than expected.

Some fixed-price engagements are long-term contracts of three to five years and estimating future year costs on such engagements is extremely difficult and subject to additional risks. Often our cost estimates and pricing from outsourcing

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projects anticipate long-term cost savings from transformational and other initiatives that we expect to benefit from over the term of the outsourcing contract. There is a risk that we will fail to accurately estimate the costs of performing our services, and that we will under price our contracts causing an adverse effect on our profits.

Losses, if any, on fixed-price contracts are recognized when the loss is determined. Any increased or unexpected costs or unanticipated delays in connection with the performance of fixed-price contracts, including delays caused by factors outside of our control, could make these contracts less profitable or unprofitable and may affect the amount of revenue reported in any period.

For example, in the second quarter of 2011, we made approximately \$13.4 million in revenue adjustments in our North America division for significant changes in estimates related to costs or scope on five fixed-price projects.

Our business could be adversely affected if our clients are not satisfied with our services, and we could face damage to our professional reputation and/or legal liability.

As a professional services firm, we depend largely on our relationships with our clients and our reputation for high-quality professional services and integrity to attract and retain clients. Additionally, many of our engagements involve projects that are critical to the operations of our clients businesses and many involve the protection of confidential client information. If a client is not satisfied with the quality of work performed by us or a subcontractor, or with the type of services or solutions delivered, or if a data security breach occurs, we could incur additional costs to address the situation, the profitability of that work might be impaired, and the client's dissatisfaction with our services could damage our ability to obtain additional work from that client. Clients that are not satisfied may also seek to terminate our contracts. In addition, negative publicity related to our client relationships, regardless of its accuracy, may further damage our business by affecting our ability to compete for new contracts with current and prospective clients.

If we do not meet our contractual obligations to a client, we could be subject to legal liability. Our contracts typically include provisions to limit our exposure to legal claims relating to our services and the applications we develop; however, these provisions may not protect us, or may not be enforceable under some circumstances or under the laws of some jurisdictions. We may enter into non-standard agreements because we perceive an important economic opportunity or because our personnel did not adequately adhere to our guidelines. We may find ourselves committed to providing services that we are unable to deliver or whose delivery will cause us financial loss. If we cannot or do not fulfill our obligations, we could face legal liability. Although we maintain professional liability insurance, the policy limits may not be adequate to provide protection against all potential liabilities. In addition, if we were to fail to properly deliver on a project, we may not be able to collect any related accounts receivable or could even be required to refund amounts paid by the client.

If we are not able to anticipate and keep pace with rapid changes in technology, our business will be negatively affected.

Our success depends on our ability to develop and implement technology services and solutions that anticipate and keep pace with rapid and continuing changes in technology, industry standards and client preferences. We may not be successful in anticipating or responding to these developments on a timely basis, and our services and solutions may not be successful in the marketplace. In addition, services, solutions and technologies developed by current or future competitors may make our service or solution offerings uncompetitive or obsolete. Any one of these circumstances could adversely affect our ability to obtain and successfully complete client engagements.

Our international operations are susceptible to different financial and operational risks than our domestic operations.

We have continued to expand our international operations and estimate that our foreign offices currently represent approximately half of our total revenue. We operate in over 15 foreign countries. Due to our international operations, we are subject to a number of financial and operational risks that may adversely affect our revenue and profitability, including:

- the costs and difficulties related to managing geographically diverse operations;
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations (discussed in more detail below);
- differences in, and uncertainties arising from, changes in foreign business culture and practices;
- restrictions on the movement of cash and the repatriation of earnings;
- multiple and possibly overlapping or conflicting tax laws;

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- the costs of complying with a wide variety of national and local laws;
- operating losses incurred in certain countries and the non-deductibility of those losses for tax purposes; and
- differences in, and uncertainties arising from, changes in legal, labor, political and economic conditions, as well as international trade regulations and restrictions, and tariffs.

The revenues and expenses of our international operations generally are denominated in local currencies. Accordingly, we are subject to exchange rate fluctuations between such local currencies and the U.S. dollar. These exchange rate fluctuations subject us to currency translation risk with respect to the reported results of our international operations. There can be no assurance that we will not experience fluctuations in financial results from our operations outside of the U.S., and there can be no assurance that we will be able, contractually or otherwise, to reduce the currency risks associated with our international operations. We manage our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates through our normal operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, with derivative financial instruments. There is no assurance that we will continue to use such financial instruments in the future or that any such use will be successful in managing or controlling foreign currency risks.

We have experienced and may continue to experience material impacts to revenues and earnings due to fluctuations in foreign currency rates, and in addition, these impacts may cause material fluctuations in our revenues and earnings from period to period. Significant strengthening or weakening of the U.S. dollar against currencies like the Great Britain Pound and the Euro may materially impact our revenue and profits. As we expand our presence in India, we will have increased exposure to fluctuations between the Indian Rupee and the U.S. dollar. In addition, we have transactions with clients, as well as inter-company transactions between our subsidiaries, that cross currencies and expose us to foreign currency gains and losses. These types of events are difficult to predict and may recur.

We intend to increase our presence in India, which may expose us to operational risks.

To enhance our global offshore delivery structure, we plan to continue to grow the scope of our operations in India over the next 12-18 months. As of March 31, 2012, we had approximately 1,300 employees in India. Concentrating our global offshore delivery structure in India presents a number of operational risks, many of which are beyond our control. India has experienced severe weather, political instability, worker strikes and terrorist attacks. These types of events may impair the ability of our people to safely travel to, and work in, our facilities in India. Our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not be effective, particularly if catastrophic events occur. If any of these circumstances occurs, it may impact our ability to communicate with our personnel and clients in other locations. In addition, down-time in any processes operated for clients may adversely affect our operations and reputation.

Our revenues, operating results and profitability will vary from quarter to quarter, which may impact our ability to comply with our debt covenants, and may also result in increased volatility in the price of our stock.

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Our quarterly revenues, operating results and profitability have varied significantly in the past, making them difficult to predict. This has led to volatility in the price of our stock. Our goal is to deliver more sustained, predictable performance in the future; however, there are factors that have caused and may continue to cause variations in our revenues, operating results and profitability, such as:

- the business decisions of our clients regarding the use of our services;
- the stage of completion of existing projects and/or their termination;
- client satisfaction with our services;
- our clients' financial ability to pay for our services;
- our ability to properly manage and execute client projects, especially those under fixed-price arrangements;
- our ability to properly price fixed-price contracts to provide for adequate profits;
- our ability to maintain our profit margins and manage costs, including those for personnel and support services;

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- acquisition and integration costs related to possible acquisitions of other businesses;
- costs related to the Federal division activities previous to the sale;
- costs or charges associated with potential asset sales or dispositions;
- changes in, or the application of changes in, accounting principles or pronouncements under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- changes in significant accounting estimates;
- changes in interest rates on our debts;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- changes in estimates, accruals or payments of variable compensation to our employees; and
- global, regional and local economic and political conditions and related risks.

Our profit margin, and therefore our profitability, is a function of the rates we charge for our services and the utilization rate, or chargeability, of our consultants. Accordingly, if we are not able to maintain the rates we charge for our services or an appropriate utilization rate for our consultants, we will not be able to sustain our profit margin and our profitability will suffer. A number of factors affect the rates we charge for our services, including:

- our clients' perception of our ability to add value through our services;
- changes in our pricing policies or those of our competitors;

- the introduction of new products or services by us or our competitors;
- the use of globally-sourced, lower-cost service delivery capabilities by our competitors and our clients; and
- economic conditions in the U.S. and abroad.

Additionally, a number of factors affect our utilization rates, such as:

- seasonality, including number of workdays, holidays and vacations;
- our ability to transition consultants quickly from completed projects to new engagements;
- our ability to forecast demand for our services and thereby maintain an appropriately balanced and sized workforce; and
- our ability to manage employee turnover.

As a services business, our largest expense is salaries and payroll-related expenses. However, it is our skilled employees that generate our revenues. Balancing our workforce levels against the demands for our services is extremely difficult in troubled economic times. Delays or cutbacks in projects or delays in finding new projects increase the non-productive time of our consultants which decrease our utilization levels and our margins. We generally cannot reduce our labor costs as quickly as negative changes in revenue can occur. In addition, in a number of the foreign countries in which we operate, the local labor regulations make it very expensive to involuntarily terminate employees. As a result, our foreign operations will often retain underutilized employees for longer periods than our domestic operations.

A data security or privacy breach could adversely affect our business.

The protection of client, employee and company data is critical to the Company. We have ongoing processes to assess and mitigate risks including intrusion prevention systems and training tools to educate employees on information security and data privacy risks before deployment to client engagements. The regulatory environment surrounding information security and privacy is increasingly demanding, with the frequent imposition of new and constantly changing requirements. Our risk

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management techniques are continuing to evolve in response to these changing requirements. In addition, our clients have a high expectation that we will adequately protect their confidential information. Protection of client, employee and Company data, along with compliance in the constantly changing regulatory environment may add expenses to our business operations. We are required at times to manage, utilize and store sensitive or confidential client or employee data. As a result, we are subject to numerous U.S. and foreign jurisdiction laws and regulations designed to protect this information, such as the European Union Directive on Data Protection and various U.S. federal and state laws governing the protection of health or other individually identifiable information. If any person, including any of our employees, negligently disregards or intentionally breaches our established controls with respect to such data or otherwise mismanages or misappropriates that data, we could be subject to monetary damages, fines and/or criminal prosecution. Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or employee data, whether through systems failure, employee negligence, fraud or misappropriation, could damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients. Similarly, unauthorized access to or through our information systems or those we develop for our clients, whether by our employees or third parties, could result in system disruptions, negative publicity, legal liability, monetary damages and damage to our reputation.

If we are unable to collect our receivables, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Our business depends on our ability to successfully obtain payment from our clients for the amounts they owe us for work performed. We evaluate the financial condition of our clients and usually bill and collect on relatively short cycles. We maintain allowances against receivables, but actual losses on client balances could differ from those that we currently anticipate and as a result, we might need to adjust our allowances. There is no guarantee that we will accurately assess the creditworthiness of our clients. In addition, timely collection of client balances depends on our ability to complete our contractual commitments and bill and collect our contracted revenues. Recent global economic conditions and other factors resulted in financial difficulties for a number of our clients and, consequentially, we experienced a greater amount of bad debt expense.

If we are unable to meet our contractual requirements, we might experience delays in the collection of, and/or be unable to collect, our client balances and, if this occurs, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Our future success depends on our ability to continue to retain and attract qualified sales, delivery and technical employees.

Our business involves the delivery of professional services and is highly labor intensive. Our future success depends upon our ability to continue to attract, train, effectively motivate and retain highly-skilled technical, managerial, sales and marketing personnel. Although we invest significant resources in recruiting and retaining employees, there is often considerable competition for certain personnel in the IT services industry and as a result, employee turnover is generally high. From time to time, we have trouble locating enough highly-qualified candidates that are in our desired geographic locations, with the required specific expertise or at the desired compensation levels. The inability to attract and retain qualified employees in sufficient numbers could have a serious negative effect on us, including our ability to obtain and successfully complete important client engagements and thus, maintain or increase our revenues. Such conditions could also force us to resort to the use of higher-priced subcontractors, which would adversely affect the profitability of the related engagement. Our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel in India will become increasingly important as we implement our plans to expand our Global Solutions Center in India and increase the number of employees working there.

In addition, we believe that there are certain key employees within the organization, primarily in the senior management team, who are important for us to meet our objectives. Due to the competitive employment nature of our industry, there is a risk that we will not be able to retain these key employees. The loss of one or more key employees could adversely affect our continued growth. In addition, uncertainty created by turnover of key employees could result in reduced confidence in our financial performance, which could cause fluctuations in the

price of our securities and result in further turnover of our employees.

We could incur additional losses due to further impairment in the carrying value of our goodwill.

We have recorded a significant amount of goodwill on our consolidated balance sheet as a result of numerous acquisitions. At March 31, 2012, the carrying value of our goodwill was \$280.2 million. The carrying value of goodwill represents the fair value of an acquired business in excess of identifiable assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date. We are required to test goodwill for impairment annually and do so during the second quarter of each year, as well as on an interim basis to the extent that factors or indicators become apparent that could reduce the fair value of any of our reporting units below its book value. These determinations are based in part on several factors, including our judgments regarding the cash flow potential of each of our business units and involve projections that are inherently subject to change based on future events. A

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significant downward revision in the fair value of one or more of our business units that causes the carrying value to exceed the fair value, as determined based on discounted future cash flows of the related business, will cause goodwill to be considered impaired, and would result in a non-cash impairment charge in our consolidated statement of operations.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2011, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge within discontinued operations of \$27.4 million to write-down the Federal division's goodwill to estimated fair value and, as of June 30, 2011, we performed our annual test for goodwill impairment and as a result, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$16.3 million related to our IT Outsourcing division. This occurred following our June 2010 goodwill impairment charges of \$82.0 million and \$30.0 million related to our North America and Federal divisions, respectively, which also resulted from our annual goodwill impairment testing. The forecasts utilized in the discounted cash flow analysis as part of our impairment test assume future revenue and profitability growth in each of our divisions during the next five years and beyond. If our operating divisions cannot obtain, or we determine at a later date that we no longer expect them to obtain the projected levels of profitability, future goodwill impairment tests may also result in an impairment charge. There can be no assurances that our operating divisions will be able to achieve our estimated levels of profitability. Given fluctuations in the global economic conditions affecting our industry and impacting our clients and their use of our services, we cannot be certain that goodwill impairment will not be required during future periods.

We depend on contracts with various state and local government agencies for a significant portion of our revenue and, if the spending policies or budget priorities of these agencies change, we could lose revenue.

In 2011, approximately 13% of our total revenue was from public sector clients, including state, local and foreign governments and agencies. The market for our services depends largely on legislative programs and the budgetary capability to support programs, including the continuance of existing programs. These programs can be modified or amended at any time by acts of such governments. Moreover, a number of state and local governments and agencies are suffering from significant budget shortfalls, which may result in curtailment of spending on consulting and technology services. A reduction in spending at the state or local level could negatively impact our operations, revenue and profitability.

Additionally, government contracts contain provisions and are subject to laws and regulations that provide government clients with rights and remedies not typically found in commercial contracts. Among other things, governments may terminate contracts with short notice for convenience, as well as for default, and may cancel multi-year contracts if funds become unavailable. Cancellation or reduction in price or scope could limit our ability to recover incurred costs, reimbursable expenses and profits on work completed prior to the termination. If insufficient funding is appropriated to the government entity to cover termination costs, we may not be able to fully recover our investments.

Unfavorable government audits could require us to adjust previously reported operating results, to forego anticipated revenue and subject us to penalties and sanctions.

The government agencies we contract with and the federal agencies that our Federal division contracted with, generally have the authority to audit and review our contracts with them. As part of that process, the government agency reviews our performance on the contract, our pricing practices, our cost structure and our compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. Although we sold our Federal division, we remain responsible for any audits related to work performed prior to the sale. An audit of our work, including an audit of work performed by companies we have acquired or may acquire, could result in a substantial adjustment to our previously reported operating results. For example, any costs that were originally reimbursed could be subsequently disallowed. In this case, cash we have already collected may have to be refunded and operating margins may be reduced.

If a government audit uncovers improper or illegal activities by us, or we otherwise determine that these activities have occurred, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or disqualification from doing business with the government. Any unfavorable determination could adversely affect our ability to bid for new work with one or more jurisdictions.

Our services or solutions could infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others, or we might lose our ability to utilize rights we claim in intellectual property or the intellectual property of others.

We cannot be sure that our services and solutions, or the solutions of others that we offer to our clients, do not infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties, and we could have infringement claims asserted against us or against our clients. These claims could harm our reputation, cost us money and prevent us from offering some services or solutions. In a number of our contracts, we agree to indemnify our clients for expenses or liabilities resulting from claimed infringements of

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the intellectual property rights of third parties. In some instances, the amount of these indemnities could be greater than the revenues we receive from the client. Any claims or litigation in this area, whether we ultimately win or lose, could be time-consuming and costly, injure our reputation or require us to enter into royalty or licensing arrangements. We might not be able to enter into these royalty or licensing arrangements on acceptable terms. If a claim of infringement were successful against us or our clients, an injunction might be ordered against our clients or our own services or operations, causing further damages. We could lose our ability to utilize the intellectual property of others. Third-party suppliers of software, hardware or other intellectual property assets could be acquired or sued, and this could disrupt use of their products or services by us and our clients. If our ability to provide services and solutions to our clients is impaired, our operating results could be adversely affected.

In addition, if we are unable to capture the intellectual capital developed by our employees and convert such intellectual capital into reusable and commercially marketable intellectual property, our costs of delivering our services may increase, our development efforts may be duplicated and we may lose the economic advantage of owning and licensing CIBER intellectual property.

We have adopted anti-takeover defenses that could make it difficult for another company to acquire control of CIBER or limit the price investors might be willing to pay for our stock, thus affecting the market price of our securities.

We have adopted a Rights Agreement, commonly known as a poison pill, under which each shareholder of the Company holds one share purchase right, which we refer to as a Right, for each share of Company common stock held. The Rights become exercisable upon the occurrence of certain events and may make the acquisition of our Company more difficult and expensive. In addition, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws each contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our Company more difficult without the approval of our board of directors, including a provision that gives our board of directors the ability to issue preferred stock and determine the rights and designations of the preferred stock at any time without shareholder approval. The rights of the holders of our common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The issuance of preferred stock by our board of directors pursuant to our certificate of incorporation could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or of discouraging a third party from acquiring, a majority of the outstanding voting stock of CIBER.

In addition, the staggered terms of our board of directors could have the effect of delaying or deferring a change in control. These provisions could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for our securities and as a result, the price of our securities could decline.

The above factors and certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or otherwise delaying or preventing changes in the control or management of CIBER; this could adversely affect transactions in which our shareholders might otherwise receive a premium over the then-current market price for their CIBER securities.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference	
			File No.	Date Filed
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement by and between CIBER, Inc. and CRGT Inc., dated January 21, 2012	8-K	001-13103	1/23/2012
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of CIBER, Inc.	10-Q	001-13103	11/7/2005
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of CIBER, Inc. as adopted February 15, 2001; Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of CIBER, Inc. as adopted February 18, 2003; Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of CIBER, Inc. as adopted May 3, 2005; Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of CIBER, Inc., as adopted February 25, 2009	10-K	001-13103	3/5/2009
3.3	Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of CIBER, Inc., as adopted June 2, 2010	10-Q	001-13103	8/5/2010
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate	S-1	33-74774	2/2/1994
4.2	First Amended and Restated Rights Agreement, dated as of May 2, 2008, between CIBER, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	8-A/A	001-13103	5/2/2008
10.1	Consent to Sale and Sixth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, by and among CIBER, Inc., as borrower, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, lender, swing line lender and L/C issuer, and the other lender parties thereto, dated January 21, 2012.	8-K	001-13103	1/23/2012
10.2*	Employment Agreement dated October 19, 2011 between CIBER, Inc. and Thomas Johannes Cornelis Van Den Berg	10-K	001-13103	3/12/2012
10.3	Letter Agreement by and between CIBER, Inc. and CRGT Inc., dated March 9, 2012	10-K	001-13103	3/12/2012
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002		Filed herewith	
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002		Filed herewith	
32.1	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002		Furnished	
32.2	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002		Furnished	
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document		Furnished	
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document		Furnished	
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document		Furnished	
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document		Furnished	
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document		Furnished	
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document		Furnished	

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

** In accordance with Regulation S-T, the XBRL-related information in Exhibit 101 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q shall be furnished and not filed.

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SIGNATURES

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

CIBER, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: May 8, 2012

By */s/ David C. Peterschmidt*
David C. Peterschmidt
President and Chief Executive Officer

By */s/ Claude J. Pumilia*
Claude J. Pumilia
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer