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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013

Commission file number: 1-12997

MAXIMUS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

54-1000588
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**1891 Metro Center Drive, Reston,
Virginia**
(Address of principal executive offices)

20190
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(703) 251-8500**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, no par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, 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 No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a
smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of outstanding voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of March 31, 2013 was \$2,639,737,871 based on the last reported sale price of the registrant's Common Stock on The New York Stock Exchange as of the close of business on that day.

There were 68,538,100 shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of November 1, 2013.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 19, 2014, which definitive Proxy Statement will

be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.



MAXIMUS, Inc.
Form 10-K
September 30, 2013

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our company, the industry in which we operate and other matters, as well as management's beliefs and assumptions and other statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "anticipate," "believe," "could," "expect," "estimate," "intend," "may," "opportunity," "plan," "potential," "project," "should," "will" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements and convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes. These statements are not guarantees and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from such forward- looking statements due to a number of factors, including without limitation:

- a failure on our part to comply with federal, state or local laws governing our business, which might result in us being subject to fines, penalties and other sanctions;
- a failure to meet performance requirements in our contracts, which might lead to contract termination and liquidated damages;
- the outcome of reviews or audits by federal, state and local governments, which might result in financial penalties and reduce our ability to respond to invitations for new work;
- the effects of future legislative or government budgetary and spending changes;
- difficulties in integrating acquired businesses;
- matters related to business we have disposed of or divested; and
- other factors set forth in Exhibit 99.1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Special Considerations and Risk Factors."

As a result of these and other factors, our past financial performance should not be relied on as an indication of future performance. Additionally, we caution investors not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements as these statements speak only as of the date when made. Except as otherwise required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether resulting from new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. *Business.*

Throughout this annual report, the terms "MAXIMUS," "Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer to MAXIMUS, Inc. and its subsidiaries. A list of key terms is included in a glossary at the end of this section.

General

We provide business process services ("BPS") to government health and human services agencies under our mission of *Helping Government Serve the People*.® We are one of the largest pure-play health and human services administrative providers to governments in the United States, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia. We use our expertise, experience and advanced technological solutions to help government agencies run efficient, cost-effective programs and to improve program accountability and outcomes, while enhancing the quality of services provided to program beneficiaries.

Over the course of the past five years, our revenue and earnings have grown primarily as a result of economic, demographic and legislative trends, which are driving demand for services from providers, such as MAXIMUS, who can provide efficient, cost-effective solutions to problems, such as:

- A need for governments to manage budgets in the face of increasing demands for social services;
- Aging populations, which place a greater strain on the health care and welfare systems;
- A global demand for social services based upon measurable outcomes; and
- Legislative initiatives, such as the Affordable Care Act in the United States and the Work Programme in the U.K, which require the implementation of new services.

With our proven track record and expertise, we are in a superior position to provide these services. We believe that we can bring the right combination of people, business process and technology to deliver the best value solution to governments. This has allowed us to gain market share in an area that has significant barriers to entry. As a result, we are:

- The largest Medicaid and CHIP operator in the United States;
- In the United States, a leading operator of health insurance exchange customer contact centers, with services provided to five of the fifteen states operating state-based exchanges, as well as to the District of Columbia, and two customer contact centers for the federal exchange;
- The largest provider of health insurance appeals for the United States Medicare program; and
- An established provider of welfare-to-work services in the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Canada.

We pursue selective acquisitions to enhance and expand our offerings or geographic presence. In 2013, we acquired Health Management Limited, the leading provider of independent medical assessments in the United Kingdom; in 2012, we acquired Policy Studies, Inc., a provider of health and human services operations in the United States; and in 2010, we acquired DeltaWare Services, Inc., a provider of software in Canada.

Much of our revenues are derived from long-term contractual arrangements with governments. Base contracts are typically three to five years and often have additional option periods, which provide good visibility in terms of predicting revenues. Most of our contracts are related to programs that are long-term in nature, such as Medicaid and Medicare. Our client relationships are frequently decades long.

Our business segments

Our reportable segments are Health Services and Human Services. For more information concerning our segment presentation, including comparative revenue, gross profit, operating profit, identifiable assets and related financial information for the 2013, 2012 and 2011 fiscal years, see "Note 2. Business segments" within Item 8 of this Form 10-K, which we incorporate by reference here.

Health Services Segment

Our Health Services Segment generated 65% of our total revenue in fiscal year 2013. This segment provides a variety of business process services, as well as related consulting services, for state, provincial and federal government programs, including Medicaid, CHIP, SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), Medicare, the Affordable Care Act and Health Insurance BC (British Columbia). The segment's services help improve the efficiency, cost effectiveness, quality and accountability of government-sponsored health benefit programs. In this segment, our BPS and consulting services can be described as follows:

- Comprehensive government health insurance program administration
- Health insurance program eligibility and enrollment services to improve access to health care for citizens and to help beneficiaries make the best choice for their health insurance coverage
- Health insurance exchange design and operations
- Consumer outreach and education—including multilingual customer contact centers and multi-channel self-service options, such as Web-based portals—for easy enrollment
- Application assistance and independent enrollment counseling to beneficiaries
- Premium payment processing and administration, such as invoicing and reconciliation
- Independent health appeals and assessments
- Independent medical reviews
- Health plan oversight
- Comprehensive eHealth solutions with the Medigent® product suite
- Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) planning and oversight
- Specialized program consulting services

Historically, the Health Services business has not been subject to significant effects from seasonality; however it experiences revenue and margin fluctuations due to transaction-based work, such as periodic program open enrollment and activity related to contract life cycles. During the first quarter of our fiscal year, reductions in working days due to holidays and vacations may impact our sales and accounts receivable, but the effect is generally not significant. In the future, the segment may experience more seasonality related to ACA which provides for a six month open enrollment in the first year and a three month open enrollment in subsequent years.

Human Services Segment

Our Human Services Segment generated 35% of our total revenue in fiscal year 2013. This segment provides federal, national, state and county human services agencies with a variety of business process services, as well as related consulting services for welfare-to-work, child support, higher education and K-12 special education programs. Our services can be described as follows:

- Comprehensive welfare-to-work services—including eligibility determination, case management, job-readiness preparation, job search and employer outreach, job retention and career advancement, and selected educational and training services—to help disadvantaged individuals

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transition from government assistance programs to sustainable employment and economic independence;

- Full and specialized child support case management services, customer contact center operations, and program and systems consulting services;
- Management tools and professional consulting services for higher education institutions;
- K-12 special education case management solutions;
- Program consulting services including independent verification and validation, cost allocation plans, repeatable management services and other specialized consulting offerings; and
- Tax credit and employer services.

The Human Services Segment may experience some seasonality due to holidays and vacations. In addition, the segment typically derives revenue and associated higher margins from our tax credit business in the second half of the year, principally in the fourth quarter.

Geographic Information

We operate in the United States, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia. The distribution of revenues and assets among the United States, Australia and the rest of the world are included in "Note 2. Business Segments" within Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Market overview

We expect that demand for our core health and human services offerings will continue to increase over the next few years, driven by new legislation, austerity measures and increasing caseloads, as governments strive to deliver more services with fewer resources. Legislation, such as the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in the United States as well as other health and welfare reform initiatives abroad, has created increased demand for our services, a trend we expect to continue over the next several years. We believe that we remain well-positioned to benefit from this increasing demand as governments look for ways to improve overall program efficiency and achieve value for funds spent on social benefits programs.

Demand for our services is contingent upon factors that affect governments, including:

- The need for U.S. state governments, which run federally mandated and federally funded programs such as Medicaid and CHIP, to deliver efficient, cost-effective services to program beneficiaries while meeting requirements to maintain federal matching funds;
- The requirement of state governments to implement federal initiatives, such as ACA, which will expand health insurance coverage to millions of Americans;
- The impact of continued budgetary pressures, which result in governments having to operate more programs with the same level of resources and/or implement cost-control measures; and
- The need to improve business processes, push innovations, and update technology for public programs with many governments seeking outside sources of support to gain needed expertise or to address trends as more public workers become eligible for retirement.

As a result, governments utilize BPS companies, such as MAXIMUS, to help them deliver innovative, efficient and cost-effective services to beneficiaries on their behalf. We possess the knowledge and resources to operate government health and human programs efficiently, while maintaining the service levels demanded by our government clients. With the ability to tightly balance resources with demand, we also offer the flexibility and scalability that governments do not always possess.

Health Services Market Environment

Over the past decade, health care costs have risen substantially in the United States, a trend that is expected to continue. U.S. health care spending, among the highest of all industrialized countries, is increasing at a rate that outpaces inflation and national income growth. Stemming these costs, as well as improving quality and access to health care, is a major policy priority for governments.

In recent years, state fiscal realities have prompted states to reexamine their Medicaid programs. Many states have made program changes, most notably through benefit changes and the expansion of managed care to new populations—including the aged, blind and disabled (ABD) populations—that have historically been served through fee-for-service Medicaid. Although ABD populations represent only a quarter of the total Medicaid population, they are responsible for approximately 70% of the costs. We have seen growth in our current programs from Medicaid managed care expansion. We believe that we remain well-positioned to benefit from future Medicaid managed care expansion due to our role as the administrative enrollment vendor for 19 Medicaid managed care programs.

In March 2010, Congress passed ACA, a comprehensive overhaul of the U.S. health insurance system that initially seeks to expand access to health care, while ultimately improving quality and reducing overall delivery costs. Most notably, ACA aims to expand health insurance coverage to more than 30 million Americans through Medicaid expansion and subsidized insurance coverage purchased through health insurance exchanges. In June 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Medicaid expansion under ACA was optional for states. Nevertheless, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that most states will expand Medicaid coverage over the next several years. The ACA also extends CHIP through 2019, provides increased matching federal funds, and guarantees funding through 2015. We currently serve as the administrative vendor for CHIP in nine states.

The law also promotes the integration of new health insurance exchanges with existing state Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide a "no wrong door" entry for program beneficiaries. A health insurance exchange is designed to be an insurance marketplace where individuals and small businesses can shop, compare and buy affordable and qualified health benefit plans. Under the ACA, states were able to determine how they wanted to create their health insurance exchanges by either relying upon the federal exchange or creating their own exchange. In 2013, approximately 35 states opted to use the federal exchange and the remaining states, plus the District of Columbia, chose to operate their own state-based exchanges. States currently on the federal exchange may transition to their own state-based exchanges in the future. Many of the core functions of a health insurance marketplace are similar to Medicaid and CHIP, including consumer outreach and education, eligibility and enrollment, customer contact centers, web portals, and comprehensive business process managed services to help beneficiaries navigate the new exchanges and enroll in health insurance plans. As a result, we are operating customer contact centers for the District of Columbia, five state-based exchanges and two customer contact centers as a subcontractor for the federal exchange.

ACA also includes enhanced consumer protections for health insurance appeals. The law requires an independent, evidence-based external review process and the option for individuals to appeal coverage determinations or claims to insurance companies. This expands the requirement to states that do not have an existing compliant external review process and non-governmental, self-insured plans which previously were not required to have an objective independent health appeals process. We are one of the largest providers of evidence-based health insurance appeals to Medicare and more than 30 state agencies.

We believe the current health environment positions us to benefit from continued demand under the ACA. Overall, we expect the underlying demand for our services to increase over the next several years as states consider transitioning from the federal exchange to their own state-based exchanges and as additional states contemplate Medicaid expansion. In September 2013, the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare awarded MAXIMUS a contract to provide the overall management of the eligibility appeals

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process for the federal exchange. This one year, \$43.2 million contract has four one-year option periods that would bring the total contract value to \$383.2 million if all option periods and optional tasks are exercised.

Human Services Market Environment

The Human Services market has experienced increased demand driven by the need for governments to reduce costs and improve efficiency of social benefits programs. The most dynamic portion of the market is in the welfare-to-work arena where governments worldwide are seeking to reform their programs as an important component of comprehensive fiscal austerity measures. Certain governments are modeling new welfare reforms after established programs in Australia and the United States. Variations of these models, with which we have a substantial amount of experience, knowledge and expertise, are being emulated around the world through privatized efforts, with MAXIMUS being a leading provider.

We believe we are well-positioned to compete for these global welfare-to-work opportunities because of our established presence, strong brand recognition, and ability to achieve the requisite performance requirements and outcomes outlined in the new reform measures. We offer clients demonstrated results and more than 20 years of proven experience in administering welfare-to-work programs in several states and countries.

Since 1997, we have provided comprehensive welfare-to-work case management services throughout the United States. In Australia, we are one of the largest and highest rated welfare-to-work providers where we operate more than 80 sites and 65 outreach locations. We also have an established presence in the United Kingdom's welfare-to-work market and presently provide employment and job training services under the country's ambitious reform effort called the Work Programme. This program is a key component of the coalition government's austerity plan to rein in costly benefits programs and reduce mounting debt. The Work Programme consolidates many of the U.K.'s disparate welfare-to-work programs into a single, back-to-work effort. In fiscal 2012, we expanded our geographic reach in the welfare-to-work market with new programs in Canada and Saudi Arabia.

In addition to welfare reform, we have seen an increase in initiatives to use private firms for children's services, such as family maintenance and child support. We currently provide services to the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program in British Columbia as well as several jurisdictions throughout the United States, including Shelby County, Tennessee and Baltimore, Maryland, two of the largest child support privatization efforts in the nation.

We believe ongoing reform initiatives, as well as measures to reduce costs and improve efficiencies, combined with our outstanding performance, expertise and proven solutions will continue to drive demand for our core human services business across multiple geographies.

Our growth strategy

Our goal is to enable future growth by remaining a leading provider of operations program management and consulting services to government agencies. The key components of our business growth strategy include the following:

Pursue new domestic and international business opportunities and expand our customer base. With more than 35 years of business expertise in the government market, we continue to be a leader in developing innovative solutions to meet the evolving needs of government agencies. We seek to grow our domestic and international businesses by leveraging our existing core capabilities, consistently delivering the required outcomes for governments to achieve program goals, and pursuing opportunities with new and current clients.

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Grow long-term, recurring revenue streams. We seek to enter into long-term relationships with clients to meet their ongoing objectives. As a result, long-term contracts (three to five years with additional option years) are often the preferred method of delivery for customers and are also beneficial to us. We believe an incumbent has a considerable advantage in recompetes and that customer relationships can last decades.

Pursue strategic acquisitions. We will selectively identify and pursue strategic acquisitions. Acquisitions can provide us with a rapid, cost-effective method to enhance our services, obtain additional skill sets, expand our customer base, cross-sell additional services, enhance our technical capabilities, and establish or expand our geographic presence.

Continue to optimize our current operations to drive innovation and quality to customers. We continue to seek efficiencies and optimize operations in order to achieve sustainable, profitable growth. We will continue to deliver quality business process services to clients to improve cost effectiveness, program efficiency and overall program scalability as governments deal with rising demand and increasing caseloads.

Recruit and retain highly skilled professionals. We continually strive to recruit motivated individuals, including top managers from larger organizations, former government officials, consultants experienced in our service areas and recent college graduates with degrees aligned with our mission, such as degrees in government policy and administration. We believe we can continue to attract and retain experienced and educated personnel by capitalizing on our focused market approach and our reputation as a premier government services provider.

Focus on core health and human services business lines. We have centered our core business offerings on delivering business process managed services to government health and human services agencies. Our market focus and established presence positions us to benefit from health care reform in the United States and welfare reform initiatives abroad.

See Exhibit 99.1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Special Considerations and Risk Factors" for information on risks and uncertainties that could affect our business growth strategy.

Competitive advantages

We offer a private sector alternative for the operation and management of critical government-funded health and human services programs. Our reputation and extensive experience over the last 38 years give us a competitive advantage as governments value the level of expertise, proven delivery and brand recognition that we bring our customers. The following are the competitive advantages that allow us to capitalize on various market opportunities:

Proven track record, ability to deliver outcomes and exceptional brand recognition. Since 1975, we have successfully assisted governments in delivering cost-effective services to beneficiaries of government programs. We operate large-scale program management operations on behalf of government agencies, improving the quality of services provided to beneficiaries, and achieving the necessary outcomes to help these governments cost-effectively meet their program goals. This has further enhanced our brand recognition as a proven partner with government agencies.

Subject matter expertise. Our workforce includes many individuals who possess substantial subject matter expertise in areas critical to the successful design, implementation, administration and operation of government health and human services programs. Many of our employees have worked for governments in management positions and can offer insights into how we can best provide valuable, practical and effective services to our clients.

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Intellectual property that supports the administration of government programs. We have proprietary solutions to address client requirements in our market that are configurable or provide a platform that can be transferred to meet contractual needs. We also leverage commercial off-the-shelf platforms across multiple contracts in which we have considerable expertise to ensure we can deploy repeatable proven solutions. The Company also leverages software development methodology to shorten software development cycles. Extensive use of shared infrastructure and standard solutions provides considerable price and quality advantages. Management believes our extensive industry focus and expertise embedded in our systems and process provide us with a competitive advantage.

Flexibility and Scalability. We are experienced in launching large scale operations under compressed time frames. We offer clients the flexibility and scalability to deliver the people, processes and technology to complete short- and long-term contractual assignments in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

Financial strength. We maintain a strong balance sheet, generate consistent annual cash flow, and have minimal long-term debt. We possess the financial strength to ensure clients can confidently trust MAXIMUS to safely operate their high-profile public health and human services programs.

Focused portfolio of services. We are one of the largest publicly traded companies that provide a portfolio of BPS health and human services specifically to government customers. Our government program expertise and proven ability to deliver defined, measurable outcomes differentiate us from other firms and non-profit organizations with limited resources and skill sets, as well as from large consulting firms that serve multiple industries and lack the focus necessary to manage the complexities of serving health and human services government agencies efficiently.

Established international presence. International governments are seeking to improve government-sponsored health and human services programs and contain costs. We have an established presence in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia. Our international efforts are focused on delivering cost effective welfare-to-work and health insurance eligibility and enrollment services to beneficiaries on behalf of governments.

Expertise in competitive bidding. Government agencies typically award contracts through a comprehensive, complex and competitive requests for proposals (RFPs) and bidding process. Although the bidding criteria varies from contract to contract, we believe that typical contracts are awarded based upon a mix of technical solution and price. In some cases, governments award points for past performance tied to program outcomes. With more than 35 years of experience in responding to RFPs, we have the necessary experience and resources to navigate government procurement processes. We possess the expertise and experience to assess and allocate the appropriate resources necessary for successful project completion in accordance with contractual terms.

Our clients

Our primary customers are government agencies, with the majority at the federal, provincial and state level and, to a lesser extent, some at the county and municipal level. In the United States, even when our direct customers are state governments, a significant amount of our revenue is ultimately provided by the United States Federal Government in the form of cost sharing arrangements with the states, such as is the case with Medicaid. In the year ended September 30, 2013, approximately 56% of our total revenue was derived from state government agencies whose programs received significant federal funding, 24% from foreign government agencies, 12% from U.S. federal government agencies, and 8% from other sources including local municipalities and commercial customers. We were not significantly affected by the recent shut-down of the United States Federal Government in October 2013. The nature of our programs is such that they are typically deemed essential, which means that a short-term shut-down would not be expected to cause significant disruption to our operations. However,

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an extended delay may affect certain government programs that rely upon federal funding and may also have an effect on our cash flows from operations if payments are delayed.

For the year ended September 30, 2013, we derived approximately 14% of our consolidated revenue from contracts with the State of Texas, 12% of our consolidated revenue from the United States Federal Government and 12% of our consolidated revenue from the Commonwealth of Australia. Revenue from Texas and the United States Federal Government was principally in our Health Services Segment; revenue from Australia was exclusively within our Human Services Segment.

We typically contract with government clients under four primary contract types: performance based, fixed-price, cost-plus, and time and materials. For the year ended September 30, 2013, 48% of our contracts were performance based, 29% were fixed-price, 20% were cost plus and 3% were time and materials.

Generally, the relationships with our clients are long-term, multi-year contracts, subject to option years and periodic rebids. See the "Backlog" section below for more details.

Competition

The market for providing our services to government agencies is competitive and subject to rapid change. However, given the specialized nature of our services and the programs we serve, market entry can be difficult for new or inexperienced firms. The complex nature of competitive bidding and required investment in subject-matter expertise, repeatable processes and support infrastructure creates barriers to entry for potential new competitors unfamiliar with the nature of government procurement.

Our primary competitors in the Health Services Segment market in the United States are Affiliated Computer Services, a Xerox Company; Electronic Data Systems, an HP Company; and specialized private service providers. Our primary competitors in the Human Services Segment market include Serco, Atos Origin, other specialized consulting companies and non-profit organizations.

Legislative initiatives

We actively monitor legislative initiatives and respond to opportunities as they develop. Over the past several years, legislative initiatives created new growth opportunities and potential markets for us. Legislation passed in all the geographies in which we operate has significant public policy implications for all levels of government and presents viable business opportunities in the health and human services arena. We are well-positioned to meet the operations program management and consulting needs resulting from that legislation and subsequent regulatory and program implementation efforts.

Some recent legislative initiatives that have created new growth opportunities for us in the government market include the following:

ACA. In March 2010, the United States enacted comprehensive health care reform, known as the Affordable Care Act (ACA). This law is designed to expand access to health coverage to more than 30 million Americans, protects consumer rights, control health care costs, and improves the overall health care delivery system over the course of the next four years and beyond. On June 28, 2012, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld ACA while allowing states to opt out of the previously mandated Medicaid expansion. The law presents several business opportunities for us to offer our expertise in the administration of public programs, including:

- Establishment of state and federal health insurance exchanges or marketplaces where individuals and small businesses can buy affordable and qualified health benefit plans, as well as initiate the process for enrolling in public health insurance programs;
- Expansion of Medicaid in those states that elect to receive federal matching funds to cover more low-income individuals and families; as a result of the June 2012 Supreme Court decision, some states may opt out of the Medicaid expansion or may phase-in the expansion over time as health

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insurance exchanges offer new avenues to enrollment; states may also see an increase in participation rates among Medicaid-eligible individuals;

- Extension of CHIP through 2019 and the extension of funding through 2015, which is two additional years beyond the CHIPRA of 2009;
- Funding up to 90% of total costs to promote the integration of state eligibility processing associated with health and human services entitlement programs;
- Development of consumer-friendly education and outreach materials, including easy-to-use websites, so beneficiaries with varying literacy levels can compare options and select the appropriate health insurance coverage;
- Funding for long-term care initiatives that allow states to offer home- and community-based services to elderly and disabled individuals through Medicaid rather than institutional care in nursing homes;
- Expansion of independent medical appeals services to provide consumer protection through an external review process and the option for individuals to appeal coverage determinations or claims to insurance companies; and
- Funding and coordination of state demonstration projects associated with integrating different funding streams, maintaining or improving care, and reducing costs for the dual-eligible population (those individuals eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare).

Numerous legislative attempts to repeal the ACA have failed thus preserving ACA and the related business opportunities. In addition, the President has repeatedly stated that he would veto such legislation. As a continued sign of support, the administration transferred monies from other programs to support the implementation of the ACA. Further, the federal exchange was designed to be a temporary function thereby providing additional time for the implementation of state based insurance exchanges. Additional monies may become available to promote state based insurance exchanges.

Shift to Medicaid Managed Care. As Medicaid programs become larger, more complex and costly, states look to new models. Estimates from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) indicate that although the fee-for-service system covers less than half of the total Medicaid population, it accounts for more than 80% of all Medicaid spending. In response, several states have initiatives to reduce the current costs of Medicaid by moving different populations of beneficiaries from fixed-fee-for-service models to managed care, which represents new growth opportunities for us.

CHIPRA. CHIPRA was signed into law on February 2, 2009, extending the previous SCHIP program. As part of the ACA, CHIP has been extended through 2019 and funding has been extended through 2015, which is two additional years beyond the original CHIPRA Act. By expanding state options to find and enroll eligible children through "express lane eligibility" and "auto enrollment," CHIPRA has presented us with an opportunity to expand our partnerships with states for the administration of CHIP programs. The advent of state and federal exchanges at the beginning of 2014 will increase participation of eligible children in CHIP.

Work Programme in the United Kingdom. The Work Programme, part of the Coalition government's debt reduction measures, is a government-sponsored welfare-to-work model that consolidates several existing employment programs into a single comprehensive back-to-work program in an effort to achieve higher quality, longer-term and sustainable employment outcomes for job seekers in the United Kingdom. The Work Programme presented new opportunities for MAXIMUS and we have been delivering employment services throughout Thames Valley, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and West London since June 2011.

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Employment Program of British Columbia. In 2009, the Province of British Columbia (BC) and the Government of Canada signed a Labour Market Development Agreement that delegates responsibility for delivery of employment and training programs from the federal to the provincial level. In response, the new Employment Program of BC was created to provide all British Columbians eligible for work a single point of entry to employment and labor market services. This program represents a shift in policy to a consolidation and integration of programs into a "one-stop" and "employment first" model with required contracted services that are responsive, inclusive, accessible and client-centered. This program presented an opportunity for us to expand its workforce services offerings to new jurisdictions.

Backlog

At September 30, 2013, we estimate that we had approximately \$3.4 billion of revenue in backlog. Backlog represents an estimate of the remaining future revenue from existing signed contracts and revenue from contracts that have been awarded, but not yet signed. Our backlog estimate includes revenue expected under the current terms of executed contracts and revenue from contracts in which the scope and duration of the services required are not definite but estimable (such as performance-based contracts). Our backlog estimate does not assume any contract renewals.

Increases in backlog result from the awarding of new contracts or the extension or renewal of existing contracts and option periods. Reductions come from fulfilling contracts and early termination of contracts. Increases and decreases can follow from changes in management's estimates, particularly for performance-related contracts.

Our contracts typically contain provisions permitting government customers to terminate the contract on short notice, with or without cause. The backlog associated with our performance-based contracts is an estimate based upon management's experience of case loads and similar transaction volume from which actual results may vary.

We believe that period-to-period backlog comparisons are difficult and may not necessarily accurately reflect future revenue we may receive. The actual timing of revenue receipts, if any, on projects included in backlog could change for any of the aforementioned reasons. The dollar amount by segment of our backlog as of September 30, 2013 and 2012 was as follows:

	As of	
	September 30,	
	2013	2012
	(In millions)	
Health Services	\$ 2,379	1,412
Human Services	1,021	1,488
Total	\$ 3,400	2,900

Our BPS businesses typically involve contracts covering a number of years. Once contracts are signed, they typically take three to six months to begin generating revenue. At September 30, 2013, the average weighted life of these contracts was in excess of 5.5 years, including options. Although the exercise of options is uncertain, we believe the incumbent contractor enjoys significant advantages. The longevity of these contracts assists management in predicting revenues, operating income and cash flows. We expect approximately 43% of the backlog balance to be realized as revenue in fiscal 2014 and, with the inclusion of anticipated option period renewals, to represent approximately 95% of current estimated 2014 revenues.

Employees

As of September 30, 2013, we had approximately 12,000 employees, consisting of 9,000 employees in the Health Services Segment, 2,800 employees in the Human Services Segment and 200 corporate

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administrative employees. Our success depends in large part on attracting, retaining and motivating talented, innovative, experienced and educated professionals at all levels.

As of September 30, 2013, 450 of our employees in Canada were covered under three different collective bargaining agreements, each of which has different components and requirements. There are 438 employees covered by two collective bargaining agreements with the British Columbia Government and Services Employees' Union and 12 employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the Professional Employees Association. These collective bargaining agreements expire in 2015.

As of September 30, 2013, 938 of our employees in Australia were covered under a Collective Agreement, which is similar in form to a collective bargaining agreement. The Collective Agreement is renewed annually.

None of our other employees are covered under any such agreement. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

Other information

MAXIMUS is a Virginia Corporation, founded in 1975.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1891 Metro Center Drive, Reston, Virginia, 20190. Our telephone number is 703-251-8500.

Our Internet address is <http://www.maximus.com>. We make our website information available for information purposes only. It should not be relied upon for investment purposes, nor is it incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

We make our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and the proxy statement for our annual shareholders' meeting, as well as any amendments to those reports, available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practical after we file that material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Our SEC filings may be accessed through the Investor Relations page of our website. These materials, as well as similar materials for other SEC registrants, may be obtained directly from the SEC through their website at <http://www.sec.gov>. This information may also be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

Glossary

Key terms included in this section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K include the following:

ACA—The Affordable Care Act, also known as Health Reform or Health Care Reform

CHIP—Children's Health Insurance Program

CHIPRA—Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

Our operations are subject to many risks that could adversely affect our future financial condition and performance and, therefore, the market value of our securities. See Exhibit 99.1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Special Considerations and Risk Factors" for information on risks and uncertainties that could affect our future financial condition and performance. The information in Exhibit 99.1 is incorporated by reference into this Item 1A.

ITEM 2. *Properties.*

We own a 60,000 square foot office building in Reston, Virginia. We also lease offices for operations, management and administrative functions in connection with the performance of our services. At September 30, 2013, we leased 114 offices in the United States totaling approximately 2.0 million square feet. In four countries outside the United States, we leased 174 offices containing approximately 0.6 million square feet. The lease terms vary from month-to-month to ten-year leases and are generally at market rates. In the event that a property is used for our services in the United States, we typically negotiate clauses to allow termination of the lease if the service contract is terminated by our customer. Such clauses are not standard in overseas leases.

We believe that our properties are maintained in good operating condition and are suitable and adequate for our purposes.

ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings.*

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings, including contract and employment claims, in the ordinary course of its business. The matters reported on below involve significant pending or potential claims against us.

In March 2009, a state Medicaid agency asserted a claim against MAXIMUS, related to a discontinued business line, in the amount of \$2.3 million in connection with a contract MAXIMUS had through February 1, 2009 to provide Medicaid administrative claiming services to school districts in the state. MAXIMUS entered into separate agreements with the school districts under which MAXIMUS helped the districts prepare and submit claims to the state Medicaid agency which, in turn, submitted claims for reimbursement to the United States Federal Government. No legal action has been initiated. The state has asserted that its agreement with MAXIMUS requires the Company to reimburse the state for the amounts owed to the Federal Government. However, the Company's agreements with the school districts require them to reimburse MAXIMUS for such payments and therefore MAXIMUS believes the school districts are responsible for any amounts disallowed by the state Medicaid agency or the Federal Government. Accordingly, the Company believes its exposure in this matter is limited to its fees associated with this work and that the school districts will be responsible for the remainder. MAXIMUS has exited the federal health care claiming business and no longer provides the services at issue in this matter.

In 2008 MAXIMUS sold the SchoolMAX student information system business line as part of the divestiture of the MAXIMUS Education Systems division. In 2012, a school district ("District") which was a SchoolMAX client filed a formal arbitration notice alleging that MAXIMUS and the buyer failed to (i) use best practices in developing the software and (ii) deliver and test product releases as required by the contract. The District contended that those failures resulted in damages of at least \$10 million. In December 2012, the arbitration panel denied the District's claims in their entirety. Costs related to the arbitration proceeding have been included within discontinued operations. The District subsequently filed a motion to vacate the decision of the arbitration panel which was denied by the court in July 2013. The District has appealed that ruling. Separately, in late 2012, the District asserted that MAXIMUS had defrauded the District in 2007 or 2008 by misrepresenting its intentions regarding the sale of the Education Systems division. That allegation was not part of the arbitration, and no formal claim or lawsuit has been filed. The company believes it has a number of defenses to that allegation and would contest it vigorously if it were asserted.

ITEM 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable

PART II**ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "MMS." The following table sets forth, for the fiscal periods indicated, the range of high and low sales prices for our common stock and the cash dividends per share declared on the common stock. All common stock and per share amounts have been adjusted for the stock split.

	Price Range		Dividends
	High	Low	
Year Ended September 30, 2013:			
First Quarter	\$ 32.58	\$ 27.20	\$ 0.045
Second Quarter	40.50	31.76	0.045
Third Quarter	40.69	35.32	0.045
Fourth Quarter	45.35	34.65	0.045
Year Ended September 30, 2012:			
First Quarter	\$ 21.37	\$ 16.74	\$ 0.045
Second Quarter	23.40	20.13	0.045
Third Quarter	25.97	19.97	0.045
Fourth Quarter	30.03	24.24	0.045

As of October 31, 2013, there were 63 holders of record of our outstanding common stock. The number of holders of record is not representative of the number of beneficial owners due to the fact that many shares are held by depositories, brokers, or nominees. We estimate there are approximately 22,600 beneficial owners of our common stock.

We expect to continue our policy of paying regular cash dividends, although there is no assurance as to future dividends. Future cash dividends, if any, will be paid at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend, among other things, upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

As partial consideration for the acquisition of Health Management Limited (HML) on July 1, 2013, we issued 202,972 unregistered shares of our common stock to the former owners of HML. The recipients have agreed to hold these shares for a period of at least two years. The shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act and Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act.

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The following table sets forth information regarding repurchases of common stock that we made during the three months ended September 30, 2013:

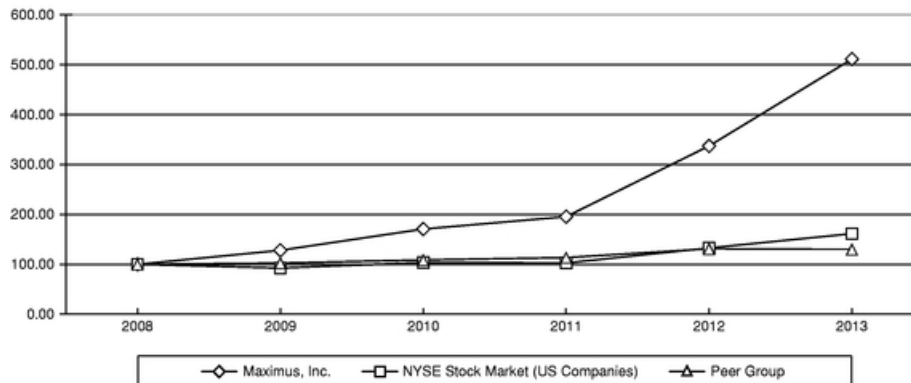
<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans(1)</u>	<u>Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan (in thousands)</u>
Jul. 1, 2013 - Jul. 31, 2013	4,000	\$ 34.95	4,000	\$ 102,177
Aug. 1, 2013 - Aug. 31, 2013	138,100	37.61	138,100	\$ 97,093
Sep. 1, 2013 - Sep. 30, 2013	3,500	38.86	3,500	\$ 97,065
Total	<u>145,600</u>	<u>\$ 37.56</u>	<u>145,600</u>	

- (1) Under a resolution adopted on November 8, 2011, the Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase, at management's discretion, of up to an aggregate of \$125.0 million of the Company's common stock. The resolution also authorized the use of option exercise proceeds for the repurchase of the Company's common stock.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock for the five-year period from September 30, 2008 to September 30, 2013, with the cumulative total return for the NYSE Stock Market (U.S. Companies) Index and a peer group comprising Accenture, CGI, Hewlett Packard, IBM and Xerox. The peer group companies represent a mix of information technology, BPS and management consultancy businesses and reflect a cross section of businesses against whom the Company competes for business and executive talent. The peer group is weighted by market capitalization. This graph assumes the investment of \$100 on September 30, 2008 in our common stock, the NYSE Stock Market (U.S. Companies) Index, and our peer group and assumes dividends are reinvested.

**Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return
Assumes Initial Investment of \$100
September 2013**



**Comparison of Five—Year Cumulative Total Returns
Performance Graph for
MAXIMUS, INC.**

Notes:

- A. The lines represent index levels derived from compounded daily returns that include all dividends.
- B. The indexes are reweighted daily, using the market capitalization on the previous trading day.
- C. If the monthly interval, based on the fiscal year-end, is not a trading day, the preceding trading day is used.
- D. The index level for all series was set to \$100.0 on 09/30/2008.

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data.

We have derived the selected consolidated financial data presented below, as adjusted for discontinued operations, from our consolidated financial statements and the related notes. The revenue and operating results related to the acquisition of companies using the purchase accounting method are included from the respective acquisition dates. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included as Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes included as Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The historical results set forth in this Item 6 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected in the future. All common stock and per share amounts have been adjusted for the stock split.

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of operations data:					
Revenue	\$ 1,331,279	\$ 1,050,145	\$ 929,633	\$ 831,749	\$ 720,108
Acquisition-related expenses(1)	2,168	2,876	—	254	—
Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net(2)	(202)	90	(808)	(5,605)	(4,271)
Operating income from continuing operations	186,208	127,575	122,401	107,406	88,589
Income from continuing operations	117,125	76,099	82,142	69,397	53,841
Income (loss) from discontinued operations(3)	(394)	34	(974)	1,012	(7,301)
Net income	\$ 116,731	\$ 76,133	\$ 81,168	\$ 70,409	\$ 46,540
Basic earnings per share:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.77
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	0.01	(0.11)
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.66
Diluted earnings per share:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.75
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	—	(0.02)	0.01	(0.10)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.65
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	68,165	67,734	68,834	69,653	70,282
Diluted	69,893	69,611	71,062	71,860	71,545
Cash dividends per share of common stock	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12

	At September 30,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 125,617	\$ 189,312	\$ 172,950	\$ 155,321	\$ 87,815
Working capital	227,292	258,606	227,383	191,461	164,646
Total assets	857,978	695,293	565,279	527,741	433,234
Long-term debt	1,489	1,736	1,696	1,411	—
Total shareholders' equity	529,508	451,106	374,457	338,789	297,128

- (1) Acquisition-related expenses are the incremental costs incurred as a consequence of the acquisitions of Health Management Limited in fiscal year 2013, Policy Studies, Inc. in fiscal year 2012 and DeltaWare Services, Inc. in fiscal year 2010. These costs include legal fees, valuation costs, severance and costs related to the termination of redundant service contracts.
- (2) Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net consists of costs, net of reimbursed insurance claims, related to significant legal settlements and non-routine legal matters, including future probable legal costs estimated to be incurred in connection with those matters. See "Note 17. Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net" to our consolidated financial statements for additional information.

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- (3) Income (loss) from discontinued operations includes the results of divisions that the Company has disposed of, as well as the net gain or loss recorded in these transactions.

During the year ended September 30, 2010, the Company sold its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) division. The operating results of that division are shown as discontinued operations for all periods presented. The Company recorded an additional loss on the sale of the ERP division in the year ended September 30, 2011 as the final sales price was resolved. During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company incurred additional costs related to legal matters pertaining to discontinued operations and also received funds related to the sale of a business in fiscal year 2008.

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is provided to enhance the understanding of, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes.

Business overview

We provide business process services (BPS) to government health and human services agencies under our mission of *Helping Government Serve the People*.[®] Our business is focused almost exclusively on administering government-sponsored programs such as Medicaid, CHIP, health care reform, welfare-to-work, Medicare, child support and other government programs. We are one of the largest pure-play health and human services administrative providers to governments in the United States, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia. We use our deep domain expertise, repeatable processes and technology solutions to help government agencies run efficient, cost-effective programs and to improve program accountability and outcomes, while enhancing the quality of services provided to program beneficiaries.

During the past five years, the Company has focused on its core health and human services businesses. Prior to this point, a number of non-core businesses were divested or discontinued while operations were expanded in the United States and internationally through a combination of organic growth and the acquisition of companies with complementary capabilities. We believe that this focus, balanced by a risk-management structure, has enabled the Company to attain profitable growth in recent years.

The Company believes that a combination of its record of results, robust financial performance and global experience makes it well-positioned to capitalize on opportunities in its existing markets and elsewhere. Both within the United States and internationally, governments are being challenged by factors that increase social burdens, including ageing populations and demands for health care reform, offset by reduced funds with which to deal with these demands. We believe that these trends will provide a demand for services that can be met by companies such as MAXIMUS.

Acquisitions

On July 1, 2013, the Company acquired Health Management Limited (HML), a leading provider of independent health assessments within the United Kingdom. MAXIMUS acquired HML in order to expand the Company's independent medical assessment business and to strengthen the presence of the Company's Health Services Segment in the United Kingdom. HML provided \$14.1 million of revenue and \$0.5 million of operating income during the fourth fiscal quarter of fiscal year 2013.

On April 30, 2012, the Company acquired Policy Studies, Inc. (PSI). PSI supports government clients in the administration of a number of health and human services programs exclusively within the United States. MAXIMUS acquired PSI, among other reasons, to strengthen its leadership in the administration of public health and human services programs. The acquired assets and business have been integrated into the Company's Health Services and Human Services Segments.

In assessing the performance of our business, we believe that it is helpful to our investors to show organic revenue growth, which represents the increase in revenue from contracts excluding those provided by our acquired businesses. Organic growth is a non-GAAP number that we believe provides a useful basis for assessing the performance of the business excluding the results of PSI and HML. In order to calculate organic growth, we remove the revenue from the acquired businesses from all periods being compared. Organic growth is not meant to be used in isolation, nor as an alternative to revenue growth as a measure of performance.

Financial overview

The Company has experienced strong year-over-year growth in both revenue and operating profit across both segments. There are a number of drivers of this growth.

- The Health Services Segment's organic growth has been fuelled by states transferring from Medicaid populations to managed-care plans, resulting in increased transaction-based activity revenues; additional revenues from services provided for the implementation of the Affordable Care Act; and volume growth in our Medicare federal appeals business.
- The Human Services Segment's organic growth has been derived from the ramp-up of our contract in the United Kingdom and expansion into new overseas markets, including Saudi Arabia.
- The Company benefitted from acquired growth from HML in 2013 and PSI and 2012.

The Company continues to see opportunities to further expand the business. In particular, the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and Medicaid expansion in the United States has provided opportunities for MAXIMUS related to the federal and state-based health insurance exchanges. MAXIMUS estimates that ACA has added more than \$150 million in new annual contract revenue for the Company from the operation of customer contact centers for five states, the District of Columbia and the United States Federal Government. In addition, MAXIMUS is providing eligibility appeals services for the federal exchange and expertise and experience to other states in their preparations for the implementation of ACA.

Although the Company's operations have expanded, cash flows from operations have been constrained through the additional requirements for working capital necessitated by the Company's growth, as well as increases in the time taken by our customers to pay us. The Company's free cash flow, which includes cash outflows related to capital expenditures, has also been tempered by the need to invest in the necessary infrastructure primarily associated with new contract awards, particularly in the United States. Overall, the Company's cash balance has declined by \$63.7 million during fiscal 2013, which includes a cash payment of \$71.4 million related to the acquisition of HML.

Sales pipeline at September 30, 2013 was \$2.4 billion, compared to \$2.6 billion at September 30, 2012. At the start of the current year, the Company had a significant number of new contracts in start-up and these converted opportunities were the principal driver behind the current fiscal year's growth in revenue. The sales pipeline only reflects opportunities where the request for proposal (RFP) is expected to be released within the next six months. Under most circumstances, contract opportunities that are carried within the pipeline reflect the base contract value and do not include future option periods. Option periods are typically reported in the pipeline six months before they are eligible to be exercised. For contracts with the United States Federal Government, it is common to see a single year base contract with multiple options, whereas state, local and international contracts typically have longer base periods. Our assessment of pipeline reflects only opportunities that the Company is pursuing or planning to pursue and should not be considered as indicative of guaranteed future revenues.

International businesses

The Company operates in international locations and, accordingly, transacts business in currencies other than the United States Dollar, principally the Australian Dollar, the Canadian Dollar, the British Pound and the Saudi Arabian Riyal. During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company earned approximately 25% of revenues and operating income from foreign subsidiaries. At September 30,

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2013, approximately 34% of the Company's assets are held by foreign subsidiaries. International business exposes the Company to certain risks.

- International tax rules may limit the use of cash in other parts of the business without increasing significant additional tax penalties or withholding. The Company mitigates this risk by maintaining sufficient capital within its foreign subsidiaries to support the short-term and long-term capital requirements of the businesses. The Company establishes its legal entities to make the most efficient use of tax laws and holding companies to minimize this exposure.
- The Company may be subject to exposure from foreign currency fluctuations. The Company's foreign subsidiaries typically incur costs in the same currency as they earn revenues, thus limiting the Company's exposure to unexpected currency fluctuations. The operations of the U.S. business do not depend upon cash flows from foreign subsidiaries.

The Company's revenues, profits and asset balances, including cash balances, are affected by fluctuations in the currencies noted above. When the United States Dollar is strengthening, as it was during fiscal year 2013, our international operations will contribute less revenue and profit than would have been the case had the currencies remained consistent. In assessing the performance of our business, we believe that it is helpful to our investors to show constant currency revenue growth, which represents the increase in revenue from contracts excluding the effects of year-over-year currency fluctuations. Constant currency growth is a non-GAAP number that we believe provides a useful basis for assessing the performance of the business excluding the unpredictable effects of foreign exchange movements. In order to calculate constant currency, we calculate revenue for all international businesses using the exchange rates used in the prior year. Constant currency growth is not meant to be used in isolation, nor as an alternative to revenue growth as a measure of performance.

Summary of consolidated results

The following table sets forth, for the fiscal year ends indicated, selected statements of operations data:

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(dollars in thousands, except per share data)		
Revenue	\$ 1,331,279	\$ 1,050,145	\$ 929,633
Gross profit	386,033	287,943	253,651
Gross profit margin	29.0%	27.4%	27.3%
Selling, general and administrative expense	197,859	157,402	132,058
Selling, general and administrative expense as a percentage of revenue	14.9%	15.0%	14.2%
Operating income excluding acquisition-related expenses and legal and settlement expenses and recoveries	188,174	130,541	121,593
Operating income excluding legal and settlement expense as a percentage of revenue	14.1%	12.4%	13.1%
Acquisition-related expenses	2,168	2,876	—
Legal and settlement expense (recovery)	(202)	90	(808)
Operating income from continuing operations	186,208	127,575	122,401
Operating margin from continuing operations	14.0%	12.1%	13.2%
Interest and other income, net	2,851	4,176	3,495
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	189,059	131,751	125,896
Provision for income taxes	71,934	55,652	43,754
Tax rate	38.0%	42.2%	34.8%
Income from continuing operations, net of income taxes	117,125	76,099	82,142
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(394)	34	(974)
Net income	\$ 116,731	\$ 76,133	\$ 81,168
Basic Earnings per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.19
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	—	(0.01)
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.18
Diluted Earnings per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.16
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	—	(0.02)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.14

The Company's common stock was split two-for-one during the 2013 fiscal year. All results presented in these financial statements have been adjusted for this stock split.

The following provides an overview of the significant elements of our Consolidated Statements of Operations. As our business segments have different factors driving revenue growth and profitability, the sections that follow cover these segments in greater detail.

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Fiscal year 2013 compared to fiscal year 2012

Revenue increased 26.8% to \$1,331.3 million. On a constant currency basis, growth would have been 27.5%. Organic growth was 19.4%. Much of the growth came from our Health Services Segment, driven by new work, the expansion of existing contracts and the acquisitions of PSI and HML.

Gross profit increased 34.1% to \$386.0 million, representing a profit margin of 29.0% compared to 27.4% in the prior year. Gross profit margins within the Health Services Segment was driven principally by the accretive nature of the higher volumes in our federal Medicare appeals business. Gross profit margins declined within our Human Services Segment, driven in part by additional costs within our Australian business.

Selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A) consists of costs related to general management, marketing and administration. These costs include salaries, benefits, bid and proposal efforts, travel, recruiting, continuing education, employee training, non-chargeable labor costs, facilities costs, printing, reproduction, communications, equipment depreciation, intangible amortization and legal expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business. Our SG&A as a percentage of revenue has remained broadly consistent between fiscal year 2013 and 2012.

Operating income from continuing operations increased 46.0% to \$186.2 million for the year ended September 30, 2013, compared to the prior year. Excluding the acquisition-related expenses and legal and settlement expense, growth would have been 44.1%. This growth was driven by the acquisitions of PSI and HML, new work in our Health Services Segment and \$10.9 million of income related to a terminated contract.

Interest and other income declined due to decreases in our international cash balances, which generated the majority of our interest income. These funds were used to acquire HML.

Our tax rate for fiscal year 2013 was 38.0%, compared to 42.2% in 2012. The prior year tax rate includes a charge of \$2.7 million to correct an error from prior years, without which the rate would have been 40.3%. During fiscal year 2013, the Company received the benefit of increased profits in locations with lower tax rates than the United States, particularly in the United Kingdom, where the ramp up of the UK contract and the acquisition of HML resulted in profits taxed at lower rates. We anticipate that our tax rate will decline slightly during fiscal year 2014, primarily driven by anticipated profit outlook by jurisdiction.

Fiscal year 2012 compared to fiscal year 2011

Revenue increased 13.0% to \$1,050.1 million. On a constant currency basis, growth would have been 13.2%. Organic growth was 6.5%. Organic growth was driven by the Health Services Segment, which was offset by declines in revenue from our international operations in the Human Services Segment.

Gross profit increased 13.5% to \$287.9 million, representing a profit margin of 27.4% compared to 27.3% in the prior year. Although gross profit margins did not move significantly at a consolidated level, gross profit margins in the Health Services Segment declined and those in the Human Services Segment increased, as discussed in more detail below.

SG&A increased by 19.2% to \$157.4 million. This increase is in excess of the increase in revenue and was caused by a number of factors including significant business development activity, including the preparation of bids and proposals, and the acquisition of PSI, which resulted in additional intangible asset amortization expense.

Operating income from continuing operations increased 4.2% to \$127.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2012, compared to the prior year. Excluding the acquisition-related expenses and legal and settlement expense, growth would have been 7.4%. This growth was driven by the acquisition of

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PSI, new work in our Health Services Segment and growth in our Human Services Segment. The sections below cover segment results in more detail.

Interest and other income increased primarily due to increases in cash balances in jurisdiction with higher interest rates than the United States. This increase in cash was driven by strong international cash flows.

Our effective tax rate for fiscal year 2012 was 42.2% compared with 34.8% in 2011. The tax charge in fiscal year 2012 included a charge of \$2.7 million to correct an error from prior years, without which the rate would have been 40.3%. This increase was driven by a greater share of the Company's profits being recorded in the United States, which has a higher corporate tax rate than other jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The increase in profits in the United States was driven by organic growth; the acquisition of PSI, which conducted all of its business within the United States; and the anticipated decline in profits in the United Kingdom, which is discussed below.

Income from continuing operations, net of income taxes, declined 7.4% to \$76.1 million. The benefits from the Company's organic growth and acquisitions were offset by the significantly higher tax rate.

Acquisition-related expenses and legal and settlement expenses

Acquisition-related expenses are direct costs incurred as a consequence of the acquisition of HML in 2013, PSI in 2012 and various other acquisitions that were not completed. These costs include legal fees, brokerage fees, due diligence, valuation reports, contract terminations related to redundant support services and severance.

Legal and settlement expense (recovery) consists of costs, net of reimbursed insurance claims, related to significant legal settlements and non-routine legal matters, including future probable legal costs estimated to be incurred in connection with those matters. Legal expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business are included in selling, general and administrative expense. Legal and settlement expenses (recoveries) are summarized below (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Insurance recoveries	\$ (390)	\$ (1,180)	\$ —
Employee lawsuit	—	600	—
Client indemnification	—	490	—
Other	188	180	(808)
Legal and settlement expense (recovery)	<u>\$ (202)</u>	<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$ (808)</u>

During fiscal year 2012, the Company agreed to settle a lawsuit brought by a former employee for \$0.6 million and agreed to pay \$0.5 million relating to client indemnification of funds misappropriated by a former employee. During fiscal year 2013, the Company's insurance provider reimbursed the Company for part of the latter claim.

The insurance recovery in fiscal year 2012 relates to a litigation settlement in fiscal year 2008.

During the 2011 fiscal year, the Company reversed a legal expense previously recognized in fiscal year 2010 for a matter that concluded without liability to the Company.

We discuss operating income from continuing operations excluding acquisition-related expenses and legal and settlement expenses and recoveries. Operating income excluding acquisition-related expenses and legal and settlement expenses and recoveries is a non-GAAP number. We believe that excluding acquisition-related expenses and legal and settlement expenses and recoveries provides a framework for comparing the performance of the business between periods as these charges do not

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reflect the underlying performance of the business. This non-GAAP number should not be used in isolation, nor as an alternative to operating income as a measure of performance.

Health Services Segment

The Health Services Segment provides a variety of business process services for state, provincial and federal programs, such as ACA, Medicaid, CHIP, Medicare and the Health Insurance British Columbia Program.

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(dollars in thousands)		
Revenue	\$ 862,879	\$ 671,181	\$ 565,881
Gross profit	248,100	172,456	147,239
Operating income	129,834	80,619	74,715
Gross profit margin	28.8%	25.7%	26.0%
Operating profit margin	15.0%	12.0%	13.2%

Fiscal year 2013 versus fiscal year 2012

Revenue increased by 28.6% to \$862.9 million. Growth was not significantly affected by year-over-year fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Organic growth was 22.8%. Gross profit increased by 43.9% and operating profit increased by 61.0%, with margins increasing year-over-year.

The results for the segment were driven by:

- New work, particularly that associated with ACA;
- Expansion of existing contracts, including strong volumes in our federal Medicare appeals practice; and
- The benefit of a full year of PSI's business, as well as three months of HML's business.

The expansion of the gross and operating profit margins was driven principally by the accretive nature of the higher volumes in our federal Medicare business.

We expect to see growth in fiscal year 2014 through the full year benefit of our contracts associated with ACA. The Health Services Segment should also receive the benefit of a full year of HML's business. We expect lower margins in the Health Services Segment in fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013. This is driven by an expected increase in federal cost-reimbursable contracts, which tend to have lower margins; highly accretive contract work ending; and the launch of a loss-making contract that was acquired as part of the PSI acquisition.

Fiscal year 2012 versus fiscal year 2011

Revenue increased by 18.6%, or 18.9% on a constant currency basis. Organic growth was 14.8%. Gross profit increased by 17.1% and operating profit increased by 7.9%, with margins declining year-over-year.

The results for the segment were driven by:

- The expansion of Medicaid managed care, where the transfer of individuals to managed care plans increases the transaction-based revenues recorded by the Company, increasing revenue but reducing margins, as this work is less accretive than our remaining portfolio of contracts; and
- The acquisition of PSI, which increased revenue but reduced operating profit margins due to a portfolio of lower-margin contracts.

Human Services Segment

The Human Services Segment includes a variety of business process services, case management, job training and support services for programs such as welfare-to-work programs, child support, K-12 special education and other specialized consulting services.

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(dollars in thousands)		
Revenue	\$ 468,400	\$ 378,964	\$ 363,752
Gross profit	137,933	115,487	106,412
Operating income	58,091	49,922	46,822
Gross profit margin	29.4%	30.5%	29.3%
Operating profit margin	12.4%	13.2%	12.9%

The results for the Human Services Segment in fiscal year 2013 were affected by a one-time benefit from the termination of a system-integration contract acquired with PSI. The termination resulted in one-time, non-cash benefits to revenue of \$16.0 million and to gross and operating profit of \$10.9 million. Although contract terminations for convenience do occur within our business, they are infrequent. In addition, this termination was unusual due to the significant effect of the transaction as it involved deferred revenue from the PSI acquisition and does not reflect the underlying operations of the Company. We have provided a reconciliation below showing our results excluding the effect of this contract.

	Results for Human Services Segment for year ended September 30, 2013		
	Revenue	Gross profit	Operating profit
	(dollars in thousands)		
As reported	\$ 468,400	\$ 137,933	\$ 58,091
Effect of terminated contract	(16,035)	(10,900)	(10,900)
Results excluding the effect of the terminated contract	452,365	127,033	47,191
Profit margins excluding the effect of the terminated contract.		28.1%	10.4%

The numbers in the table above are non-GAAP numbers, but we believe that the presentation of these numbers provides a useful basis for assessing the performance of this segment compared to prior periods or the results of our competitors. However, these non-GAAP numbers should not be considered in isolation nor as alternatives to their GAAP equivalents as measures of performance.

Fiscal year 2013 versus fiscal year 2012

Revenue increased 23.6% to \$468.4 million. On a constant currency basis, growth would have been 25.4% and organic growth was 12.8%. Gross profit increased 19.4% and operating profit increased 16.4%. Excluding the effect of the termination of the contract, revenue growth was 19.4%.

Results for the segment were driven by a number of factors:

- The termination of the contract noted above, which resulted in significant one-time benefits to revenues, profits and profit margins;
- Our contract in the United Kingdom has reached a level of maturity where the deferred nature of the fees for achieving sustained employment more closely matches the ongoing operating cost of the contract;

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- Other international growth in Saudi Arabia and Canada, which was offset by declines in our Australian business. The declines in Australia were driven by required, permanent changes in the contract including increased documentation and regulatory oversight;
- The benefit of a full year of revenue from PSI, which resulted in increased revenue. However, profit margins on the United States human services business tend to earn lower margins than our international businesses; and
- Revenue and margins within the United States were adversely affected by the absence of a benefit received in fiscal year 2012 from a fixed-price program that contributed \$6.8 million to revenue and profit associated with a revision in the estimate of the cost to complete this contract.

We are forecasting that fiscal year 2014 will be fairly flat for revenue compared to fiscal year 2013. This assumes that growth in our international operations will be offset by a decline in the United States, largely related to the successful completion of a large, multi-year, fixed-price contract. In both fiscal years 2013 and 2012, the segment enjoyed unusual benefits from two contracts that seem unlikely to be repeated in fiscal year 2014. We believe the full year segment operating margins will be towards the lower end of our stated range of 10-15%.

Fiscal year 2012 versus fiscal year 2011

Revenue increased 4.2% to \$379.0 million in fiscal year 2012 compared to fiscal year 2011. On a constant currency basis, the growth would have been 4.4%. Excluding acquisition driven growth from PSI, segment revenues would have declined 6.4%. Gross profit increased 8.5% and operating profit increased 6.6%, resulting in increases to both profit margins.

The results for the segment were driven by a number of factors.

- The acquisition of PSI contributed \$38.4 million of revenue.
- A United Kingdom contract, which was in place for much of fiscal year 2011, was terminated and replaced with the Work Programme contract, resulting in a decline in revenue and profit. This termination and subsequent decline in revenues was anticipated and reflects the back-ended payment structure of the Work Programme, where a greater share of revenue is earned when individuals enter into sustained employment, typically considered to be a period of six months. This decline in revenue also reduced operating profit margins.
- In Australia, a number of short-term contracts were completed and our principal contract also recorded lower volumes, resulting in reduced revenues, profits and margins.
- In the United States, a fixed-price contract received the benefit of \$6.8 million to revenue and profit, whereas it had incurred a charge of \$7.3 million in fiscal year 2011. This resulted in a benefit to revenue and profit and made a significant contribution to our gross and operating profit margins in this period.

Discontinued operations

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company incurred legal costs in defending a proceeding related to a discontinued operation. The Company prevailed in that proceeding, but the plaintiff has appealed and the Company may continue to incur costs in defending itself due to claims arising from this, or any other, discontinued operation. Although the Company estimates and accrues anticipated costs relating to such actions, and tries to negotiate indemnifications against liabilities arising from discontinued operations where possible, the Company is unable to anticipate every potential legal claim, and might incur legal defense costs.

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The Company's results in fiscal year 2011 include the effects of the sale of our ERP business, which took place during fiscal year 2010. During fiscal year 2011, the Company resolved a dispute with the buyer of the business and recorded a pre-tax loss of \$1.7 million.

The Company continues to record gains on the sale of Unison MAXIMUS, Inc., a business which was sold in May 2008. The consideration for the sale included a promissory note which is fully reserved. Small payments continue to be received on this note, but owing to uncertainties over the collectability of the full balance, the Company has only recorded a gain on sale where recovery is considered assured, which is typically when cash payments are received. The Company recorded gains on sale of \$0.4 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Liquidity and capital resources

In recent years, the Company has relied upon cash flows from operations to fund operations, capital expenditures, acquisitions, share repurchases and dividends. Both domestic and overseas locations have remained self-sufficient in funding operations and capital resources. The Company expects to be able to continue to fund operations and capital expenditures from operating cash flows but has a line of credit available if necessary to fund operations. In prior periods, the Company has faced short-term payment delays from state customers, all of which were ultimately recovered. The Company believes its liquidity and capital positions are adequate to weather short-term payment delays. In the event of more protracted delays, the Company may be required to seek additional capital sources, amend payment terms or take other actions. Extended payment delays could adversely affect the Company's cash flows, operations and profitability.

At September 30, 2013, the Company held \$125.6 million in cash and cash equivalents. Approximately 60% of these funds are held in overseas locations, principally in Canada and Australia. If we were to transfer these funds to the United States, the Company could be required to accrue and pay additional taxes. We have no requirement to repatriate these funds as we believe we have access to sufficient funds in the United States to fund our operations, capital outlays, dividends, share repurchases or any other requirements. Accordingly, we do not intend to repatriate these funds held overseas and we have not attempted to quantify the charges that might arise if we were to make this transaction. The charges would vary based upon tax legislation in the United States and in the overseas jurisdictions as well as the manner and timing of these transactions.

The Company currently has no debt, with the exception of a \$1.5 million interest-free loan from the Atlantic Innovation Fund of Canada, the funds of which must be used for certain investment projects in Prince Edward Island. At September 30, 2013, the Company has access to up to \$84.6 million from a credit facility in the United States. These funds are available to cover short-term cash requirements and other potential capital outlays, including share repurchases and acquisitions. Also at September 30, 2013, the Company had letters of credit totaling \$15.4 million and performance bond commitments totaling \$50.8 million. The letters of credit and performance bonds are typically renewed annually and remain in place until the contractual obligations have been satisfied. Although the triggering events vary from contract to contract, in general we would only be liable for the amount of these guarantees in the event of default of our obligations under each contract, the probability of which we believe is remote.

Our primary source of cash is revenues received from customers. Our collection of cash is driven by billing schedules and payment terms that can vary based upon a number of factors, including contract type. In certain contracts, particularly international welfare-to-work contracts, cash receipts are structured around our performance, which may take several quarters to be realized. In these cases, contracts will typically result in cash outflows over the early period of the contract and the ultimate cash flows of the contract will be subject to risk until the performance outcomes are known. Certain contracts require significant financial outlays in terms of capital assets and in start-up costs. These

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expenditures result in our use of cash which may be reimbursed during the set-up phase or over the life of the contract. Related revenue may also be deferred during the set-up phase. At September 30, 2013, management considered that the net book value of all capital assets, including deferred contract costs, was less than the expected future cash flows related to these assets.

The Company's acquisition of HML in July 2013 resulted in a net cash payment of \$71.4 million, which was paid from cash held outside the United States. The Company's acquisition of PSI in April 2012 resulted in a net cash payment of \$66.0 million, using cash based in the United States.

The following table provides a summary of our cash flow information for the three years ended September 30, 2013.

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities—continuing operations	\$ 121,557	\$ 115,160	\$ 97,585
Operating activities—discontinued operations	(619)	—	(725)
Investing activities—continuing operations	(129,833)	(86,612)	(25,877)
Financing activities—continuing operations	(41,862)	(17,765)	(51,608)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(12,938)	5,579	(1,746)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (63,695)</u>	<u>\$ 16,362</u>	<u>\$ 17,629</u>

Cash provided by operating activities was \$121.6 million in fiscal year 2013, which was slightly higher than cash flows in fiscal year 2012. The operating cash flows have been dampened by delays in payments from customers, as well as a general increase in working capital requirements as the business expands. We do not anticipate these delays in payments to continue but the level of receivables continues to be well within our expected range.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$115.2 million in fiscal year 2012, an increase of \$17.6 million from fiscal year 2011. The increase was primarily driven by increases in cash receipts from customers. This was driven by increases in revenue as well as the timing of cash receipts on certain projects which did not directly correspond with revenue recognition.

Cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations in fiscal year 2013 relates to arbitration charges on a discontinued line of business. In fiscal year 2011, the Company made payments related to the sale of the Company's ERP division in September 2010, notably the settlement of payroll and other liabilities that were not transferred to the buyers of the business.

Cash used in investing activities includes \$68.1 million of net cash outflow related to acquisitions in fiscal year 2013 and \$66.0 million in fiscal year 2012. These are principally related to the acquisitions of HML and PSI respectively, with some benefits arising from other transactions. Excluding these events, the principal driver of this cash outflow was the Company's capital expenditures, which increased significantly during fiscal year 2013 as a consequence of the significant additional requirements for new contract start-ups, principally within the United States and Canada. Future investing cash flows will be contingent upon acquisition activity and new business awards.

Cash used in financing activities from continuing operations was \$41.9 million, \$17.8 million and \$51.6 million in fiscal years 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. These cash flows were principally driven by repurchases of common stock of \$33.3 million, \$13.0 million and \$56.5 million, respectively. Other fluctuations have been caused by an increase in the Company's tax benefit on option exercises and RSU vestings, offset by increases in withholding payments related to employee tax liabilities. These increases reflect the increase in the share price since the grant date for many of the RSUs that vested in fiscal year 2013.

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The detrimental effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents of \$12.9 million in the 2013 fiscal year reflects the strengthening of the United States Dollar against the Australian Dollar.

To supplement our statements of cash flows presented on a GAAP basis, we use the non-GAAP measure of free cash flow from continuing operations to analyze the funds generated from operations. We believe free cash flow from continuing operations is a useful basis for comparing our performance with our competitors. The presentation of non-GAAP free cash flow from continuing operations is not meant to be considered in isolation, nor as an alternative to net income as an indicator of performance, nor as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. We calculate free cash flow from continuing operations as follows:

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(dollars in thousands)		
Cash provided by operating activities—continuing operations	\$ 121,557	\$ 115,160	\$ 97,585
Purchases of property and equipment	(43,580)	(18,369)	(18,506)
Capitalized software costs	(18,596)	(4,779)	(7,608)
Free cash flow from continuing operations	<u>\$ 59,381</u>	<u>\$ 92,012</u>	<u>\$ 71,471</u>

Repurchases of the Company's common stock

The Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase, at management's discretion, of specified amounts of the Company's common stock. The Board has also authorized the use of option exercise proceeds for the repurchase of the Company's common stock. During the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company repurchased 974,498, 612,000 and 3,194,916 common shares at a cost of \$32.5 million, \$12.8 million and \$57.5 million, respectively. Up to \$97.1 million remained available for repurchase under the most recent board authorization as of September 30, 2013.

Dividend

On October 4, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.045 for each share of the Company's common stock outstanding. The dividend will be paid on November 29, 2013 to shareholders of record on November 15, 2013. Based on the number of shares outstanding, the payment will be approximately \$3.1 million.

Obligations and commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at September 30, 2013 that require the Company to make future cash payments (in thousands):

Contractual obligations	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Operating leases	\$ 171,958	\$ 52,406	\$ 70,059	\$ 33,462	\$ 16,031
Long-term debt	1,489	170	340	340	639
Deferred compensation plan liabilities(1)	15,960	2,007	2,794	2,434	8,725
Total(2)	<u>\$ 189,407</u>	<u>\$ 54,583</u>	<u>\$ 73,193</u>	<u>\$ 36,236</u>	<u>\$ 25,395</u>

- (1) Deferred compensation plan liabilities are typically payable at times elected by the employee at the time of deferral. However, early withdrawal is permitted for certain conditions, including employee hardship or termination, which may accelerate the payment of these liabilities.

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- (2) Due to the uncertainty with respect to the timing of future cash flows associated with the Company's unrecognized income tax benefits at September 30, 2013, we are unable to reasonably estimate settlements with taxing authorities. The above table does not reflect unrecognized income tax benefits of approximately \$1.0 million, of which approximately \$0.5 million is related interest and penalties. See "Note 18. Income Taxes" of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion on income taxes.

The contractual obligations table also omits our liabilities with respect to acquisition-related contingent consideration. As part of the acquisition arrangement for DeltaWare Systems, Inc., which was acquired in fiscal year 2010, we agreed to pay up to 4.0 million Canadian Dollars in the event that certain sales targets are reached up to 2016. At present, we have accrued \$0.4 million based upon a probability-weighted assessment of our likely payments under this arrangement. At this time, no sales arrangements have been entered into which would require a payment to be made. See "Note 4. Business combinations" of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on this balance.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

We do not have material off-balance sheet risk or exposure to liabilities that are not recorded or disclosed in our financial statements. While we have significant operating lease commitments for office space, those commitments are generally tied to the period of performance under related contracts. Additionally, although on certain contracts we are bound by performance bond commitments and standby letters of credit, we have not had any defaults resulting in draws on performance bonds. Also, we do not speculate in derivative transactions.

Effects of inflation

As measured by revenue, approximately 20% of our business in fiscal year 2013 was conducted under cost-reimbursable contracts that adjust revenue to cover costs increased by inflation. Approximately 3% of the business was time-and-material contracts where labor rates are often fixed for several years. We generally have been able to price these contracts in a manner that accommodates the rates of inflation experienced in recent years. The remaining portions of our contracts are fixed-price and performance-based and are typically priced to account for the likely inflation from period to period to mitigate the risk of our business being adversely affected by inflation.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported. We consider the accounting policies below to be the most important to our financial position and results of operations either because of the significance of the financial statement item or because of the need to use significant judgment in recording the balance. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition. Revenue is generated from contracts with various pricing arrangements, including:

- performance-based criteria, constituting approximately 48% of total revenue in fiscal year 2013;
- fixed-price (29%);
- costs incurred plus a negotiated fee ("cost-plus") (20%); and
- time-and-materials (3%).

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We recognize revenue on arrangements as work is performed and amounts are earned. We consider amounts to be earned once evidence of an arrangement has been obtained, services have been delivered, fees are fixed or determinable and collectability of revenue is reasonably assured.

We recognize revenue on performance-based contracts when earned, which generally occurs when amounts are billable to customers. This may result in revenue being recognized in irregular increments.

Revenue on cost-plus contracts is recognized based on costs incurred plus an estimate of the negotiated fee earned. For certain contracts, the nature and allocation of costs incurred is subject to judgment and differing amounts could be recorded if underlying assumptions or estimates were to change. The Company closely monitors its methodology for recording cost-plus revenue and incorporates the results of client audits where applicable to refine these estimates. Changes in estimates may result in significant changes to revenue.

We recognize revenue on fixed-priced contracts when earned, as services are provided. Revenue is generally recognized on a straight-line basis unless evidence suggests that revenue is earned or obligations are fulfilled in a different pattern. The timing of expense recognition may result in irregular profit margins.

For certain fixed-price contracts, primarily systems design, development and implementation, we generally recognize revenue based upon costs incurred to date and our anticipated gross profit. The cumulative impact of any revisions in estimated revenue and costs is recognized in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known. Provisions for estimated losses on incomplete contracts are provided for in full in the period in which such losses become known. This policy may result in revenues being recognized at different points from amounts being billable. Such contracts require a number of estimates including the timing of future work to be performed, the future costs of labor and materials and, where considered to be estimable and probable, adjustments to revenue from change orders or contract incentives. Changes to these estimates may result in changes to revenue and project profitability. Where the Company enters into contracts where significant uncertainty exists over the ability of management to estimate the future costs, the Company will typically defer all revenue until such time as future costs are estimable or the system implementation is complete.

Revenue on time and materials contracts is recognized based on hours worked and expenses incurred.

Where contracts have multiple deliverables, we evaluate these deliverables at the inception of each contract and as each item is delivered. As part of this evaluation, we consider whether a delivered item has value to a customer on a stand-alone basis and whether the delivery of the undelivered items is considered probable and substantially within our control, if a general right of return exists. Where deliverables, or groups of deliverables, have both of these characteristics, we treat each deliverable item as a separate element in the arrangement, allocate a portion of the allocable arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method to each element and apply the relevant revenue recognition guidance to each element. The allocation of revenue to individual elements requires judgment as, in many cases, we do not provide directly comparable services or products on a standalone basis.

Business combinations and goodwill: The purchase price of an acquired business is allocated to tangible assets and separately identifiable intangible assets acquired less liabilities assumed based upon their respective fair values. The excess balance is recorded as goodwill. Accounting for business combinations requires the use of judgment in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in order to allocate the purchase price of entities acquired. Our estimates of these fair values are based upon assumptions we believe to be reasonable and, where appropriate, include assistance from third-party appraisal firms.

Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. Impairment testing is performed at the reporting unit level.

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This process requires judgment in identifying our reporting units, appropriately allocating goodwill to these reporting units and assessing the fair value of these reporting units. At July 1, 2013, the Company performed the annual impairment test and determined that there had been no impairment of goodwill. In performing this assessment, the Company utilizes an income approach. Such an approach requires estimation of future operating cash flows including business growth, utilization of working capital and discount rates. The valuation of the business as a whole is compared to the Company's market capital at the date of the acquisition in order to verify the calculation. In all cases, we determined that the fair value of our reporting units was significantly in excess of our carrying value to the extent that a 25% decline in fair value in any reporting unit would not have resulted in an impairment charge.

Long-Lived Assets (Excluding Goodwill) The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. Our review is based on our projection of the undiscounted future operating cash flows of the related customer project. To the extent such projections indicate that future undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying amount, we recognize a non-cash impairment charge to reduce the carrying amount to equal projected future discounted cash flows. No impairment charges were recorded in the three years ending September 30, 2013.

Contingencies. From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings, including contract and employment claims, in the ordinary course of business. We assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these contingencies, as well as potential ranges of probable losses and establish reserves accordingly. The amount of reserves required may change in future periods due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach to a matter such as a change in settlement strategy.

Income Taxes. The Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would "more likely than not" sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the "more likely than not" threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. The assumptions and estimates used in preparing these calculations may change over time and may result in adjustments that will affect our tax charge.

At September 30, 2013, the Company's overseas subsidiaries held approximately \$145 million of cumulative earnings. We do not provide for U.S. income taxes on these undistributed earnings as we do not have the intention or the need to repatriate these funds. If we were to transfer these funds to the United States, the Company would be required to accrue and pay additional taxes. We have not attempted to quantify the charges that might arise if we were to make this transaction. The charges would vary based upon tax legislation in the United States and the other overseas jurisdictions as well as the manner and timing in which MAXIMUS would make these transactions. The amount of taxes that may be applicable on earnings planned to be reinvested indefinitely outside the United States is not readily determinable given the various tax planning alternatives the Company could employ should it decide to repatriate these earnings.

ITEM 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.*

We believe that our exposure to market risk related to the effect of changes in interest rates, commodity prices and other market risks with regard to instruments entered into for trading or for other purposes is immaterial.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations in the Australian Dollar, the Canadian Dollar, the British Pound and the Saudi Arabian Riyal. During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company earned approximately 25% of revenues and operating income from foreign subsidiaries. At September 30, 2013, approximately 34% of the Company's assets are held by foreign subsidiaries. The Company mitigates its foreign exchange risks through maintaining sufficient capital within its foreign subsidiaries to support the short-term and long-term capital requirements of these businesses. The Company's foreign subsidiaries typically incur costs in the same currency as they earn revenues, thus limiting the Company's exposure to unexpected fluctuations. The operations of the U.S. business do not depend upon cash flows from foreign subsidiaries.

ITEM 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.*

The following consolidated financial statements and supplementary data are included as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of MAXIMUS, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of MAXIMUS, Inc. as of September 30, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of MAXIMUS, Inc. at September 30, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), MAXIMUS, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) and our report dated November 18, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/Ernst & Young LLP

McLean, Virginia
November 18, 2013

MAXIMUS, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue	\$ 1,331,279	\$ 1,050,145	\$ 929,633
Cost of revenue	945,246	762,202	675,982
Gross profit	386,033	287,943	253,651
Selling, general and administrative expenses	197,859	157,402	132,058
Acquisition-related expenses	2,168	2,876	—
Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net	(202)	90	(808)
Operating income from continuing operations	186,208	127,575	122,401
Interest and other income, net	2,851	4,176	3,495
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	189,059	131,751	125,896
Provision for income taxes	71,934	55,652	43,754
Income from continuing operations	117,125	76,099	82,142
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes:			
Loss from discontinued operations	(635)	—	(133)
Gain (loss) on disposal	241	34	(841)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(394)	34	(974)
Net income	\$ 116,731	\$ 76,133	\$ 81,168
Basic earnings per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.19
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	—	(0.01)
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.18
Diluted earnings per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.16
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	—	(0.02)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.14
Dividends per share	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.15
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	68,165	67,734	68,834
Diluted	69,893	69,611	71,062

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(Amounts in thousands)**

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 116,731	\$ 76,133	\$ 81,168
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(12,253)	7,760	(2,050)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 104,478</u>	<u>\$ 83,893</u>	<u>\$ 79,118</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in thousands)

	September 30,	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 125,617	\$ 189,312
Restricted cash	12,176	11,593
Accounts receivable—billed, net	272,636	172,705
Accounts receivable—unbilled	20,320	10,539
Prepaid income taxes	358	3,800
Deferred income taxes	26,443	22,207
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	32,049	33,061
Total current assets	<u>489,599</u>	<u>443,217</u>
Property and equipment, net	77,710	58,798
Capitalized software, net	40,456	27,390
Goodwill	171,867	112,032
Intangible assets, net	42,039	25,330
Deferred contract costs, net	14,318	9,284
Deferred income taxes	1,179	1,369
Deferred compensation plan assets	10,314	9,220
Other assets	10,496	8,653
Total assets	<u>\$ 857,978</u>	<u>\$ 695,293</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 109,020	\$ 73,128
Accrued compensation and benefits	83,280	56,105
Deferred revenue	53,137	45,501
Current portion of long-term debt	170	178
Income taxes payable	8,327	3,100
Other liabilities	8,373	6,599
Total current liabilities	<u>262,307</u>	<u>184,611</u>
Deferred revenue, less current portion	32,953	34,075
Long-term debt	1,319	1,558
Acquisition-related contingent consideration, less current portion	388	406
Income taxes payable, less current portion	1,191	1,412
Deferred income taxes	16,359	10,384
Deferred compensation plan liabilities, less current portion	13,953	11,741
Total liabilities	<u>328,470</u>	<u>244,187</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value; 100,000 shares authorized; 68,525 and 67,971 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013 and 2012, at stated amount, respectively	415,271	395,967
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,987	20,240
Retained earnings	106,250	34,899
Total shareholders' equity	<u>529,508</u>	<u>451,106</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 857,978</u>	<u>\$ 695,293</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MAXIMUS, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 116,731	\$ 76,133	\$ 81,168
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	394	(34)	974
Depreciation and amortization	35,816	26,460	22,845
Deferred income taxes	2,396	(3,274)	1,758
Stock compensation expense	14,555	12,077	9,485
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business combinations and divestitures:			
Accounts receivable—billed	(93,092)	(7,213)	(11,584)
Accounts receivable—unbilled	(9,905)	2,214	10,068
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,492)	(6,018)	(2,573)
Deferred contract costs	(5,073)	(1,221)	(1,309)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	31,678	6,485	7,312
Accrued compensation and benefits	21,308	(2,648)	4,490
Deferred revenue	6,304	9,827	(11,779)
Income taxes	2,034	6,885	(10,814)
Other assets and liabilities	903	(4,513)	(2,456)
Cash provided by operating activities—continuing operations	121,557	115,160	97,585
Cash used in operating activities—discontinued operations	(619)	—	(725)
Cash provided by operating activities	120,938	115,160	96,860
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(71,435)	(66,003)	—
Proceeds from settlement of final PSI price	3,380	—	—
Purchases of property and equipment	(43,580)	(18,369)	(18,506)
Capitalized software costs	(18,596)	(4,779)	(7,608)
Proceeds from note receivable	398	299	237
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	—	2,240	—
Cash used in investing activities—continuing operations	(129,833)	(86,612)	(25,877)
Cash used in investing activities—discontinued operations	—	—	—
Cash used in investing activities	(129,833)	(86,612)	(25,877)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash dividends paid	(12,272)	(12,180)	(10,327)
Repurchases of common stock	(33,287)	(12,977)	(56,540)
Stock compensation tax benefit	10,569	7,268	6,996
Tax withholding related to RSU vesting	(8,868)	(4,464)	(3,516)
Stock option exercises	2,168	6,441	12,496
Issuance of long-term debt	—	—	304
Repayment of long-term debt	(172)	(44)	—
Acquisition-related contingent consideration	—	(1,809)	(1,021)
Cash used in financing activities	(41,862)	(17,765)	(51,608)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(12,938)	5,579	(1,746)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(63,695)	16,362	17,629
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	189,312	172,950	155,321
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 125,617	\$ 189,312	\$ 172,950

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Amounts in thousands)

	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at September 30, 2010	68,697	\$ 352,696	\$ 14,530	\$ (28,437)	\$ 338,789
Net income	—	—	—	81,168	81,168
Foreign currency translation	—	—	(2,050)	—	(2,050)
Cash dividends	—	—	—	(10,327)	(10,327)
Dividends on RSUs	—	522	—	(522)	—
Repurchases of common stock	(3,194)	—	—	(57,484)	(57,484)
Stock compensation expense	—	9,485	—	—	9,485
Stock compensation tax benefit	—	6,996	—	—	6,996
Tax withholding related to RSU vesting	—	(4,616)	—	—	(4,616)
Stock option exercises and RSU releases	2,084	12,496	—	—	12,496
Balance at September 30, 2011	67,587	377,579	12,480	(15,602)	374,457
Net income	—	—	—	76,133	76,133
Foreign currency translation	—	—	7,760	—	7,760
Cash dividends	—	—	—	(12,180)	(12,180)
Dividends on RSUs	—	656	—	(656)	—
Repurchases of common stock	(612)	—	—	(12,796)	(12,796)
Stock compensation expense	—	12,077	—	—	12,077
Stock compensation tax benefit	—	7,268	—	—	7,268
Tax withholding relating to RSU vesting	—	(8,054)	—	—	(8,054)
Stock option exercises and RSU releases	996	6,441	—	—	6,441
Balance at September 30, 2012	67,971	395,967	20,240	34,899	451,106
Net income	—	—	—	116,731	116,731
Foreign currency translation	—	—	(12,253)	—	(12,253)
Cash dividends	—	—	—	(12,272)	(12,272)
Dividends on RSUs	—	583	—	(583)	—
Repurchases of common stock	(974)	—	—	(32,525)	(32,525)
Stock compensation expense	—	14,555	—	—	14,555
Stock compensation tax benefit	—	10,569	—	—	10,569
Common stock issued pursuant to acquisition of HML	203	6,425	—	—	6,425
Tax withholding related to RSU vesting	—	(14,996)	—	—	(14,996)
Stock option exercises and RSU releases	1,325	2,168	—	—	2,168
Balance at September 30, 2013	68,525	\$ 415,271	\$ 7,987	\$ 106,250	\$ 529,508

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

1. Business and summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Description of business

MAXIMUS, Inc. (the "Company" or "we") provides business process services (BPS) to government health and human services agencies in the United States and to foreign governments. The Company conducts its operations through two business segments: Health Services and Human Services. The Health Services Segment provides a variety of business process services for state, provincial and federal programs, such as ACA, Medicaid, CHIP, Medicare and the Health Insurance British Columbia Program. The Human Services Segment provides a variety of administrative support and case management services for federal, national, state and county human services agencies including welfare-to-work programs, child support, higher education services and K-12 special education services.

Other than disclosed in Note 20, the notes to the consolidated financial statements reflect operating results from continuing operations.

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MAXIMUS, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates used by the Company include estimates of profits or loss on contracts in process, estimates of collectability of receivables, evaluation of asset impairment, accrual of estimated liabilities, and valuation of acquisition-related contingent consideration liabilities.

(d) Stock split

On April 16, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors declared a two-for-one stock split in the form of a dividend of one share for each outstanding share for shareholders of record on June 14, 2013. The additional shares were distributed on June 28, 2013. This stock-split did not affect the proportionate interests that stockholders maintained in the Company. All common stock and per share amounts throughout this document have been adjusted for the stock split.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is generated from contracts with various pricing arrangements, including:

- performance-based criteria, constituting approximately 48% of total revenue in fiscal year 2013;
- fixed-price (29%);
- costs incurred plus a negotiated fee ("cost-plus") (20%); and
- time-and-materials (3%).

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

1. Business and summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

We recognize revenue on arrangements as work is performed and amounts are earned. We consider amounts to be earned once evidence of an arrangement has been obtained, services have been delivered, fees are fixed or determinable and collectability of revenue is reasonably assured.

We recognize revenue on performance-based contracts when earned, which generally occurs when amounts are billable to customers. This may result in revenue being recognized in irregular increments.

Revenue on cost-plus contracts is recognized based on costs incurred plus an estimate of the negotiated fee earned.

We recognize revenue on fixed-priced contracts when earned, as services are provided. Revenue is generally recognized on a straight-line basis unless evidence suggests that revenue is earned or obligations are fulfilled in a different pattern. The timing of expense recognition may result in irregular profit margins.

For certain fixed-price contracts, primarily systems design, development and implementation, we generally recognize revenue based upon costs incurred to date and our anticipated gross profit. The cumulative impact of any revisions in estimated revenue and costs is recognized in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known. Provisions for estimated losses on incomplete contracts are provided for in full in the period in which such losses become known. This policy may result in revenues being recognized at different points from amounts being billable. Where the Company enters into contracts where significant uncertainty exists over the ability of management to estimate the future costs, the Company will typically defer all revenue until such time as future costs are estimable or the system implementation is complete.

Revenue on time and materials contracts is recognized based on hours worked and expenses incurred.

Where contracts have multiple deliverables, we evaluate these deliverables at the inception of each contract and as each item is delivered. As part of this evaluation, we consider whether a delivered item has value to a customer on a stand-alone basis and whether the delivery of the undelivered items is considered probable and substantially within our control, if a general right of return exists. Where deliverables, or groups of deliverables, have both of these characteristics, we treat each deliverable item as a separate element in the arrangement, allocate a portion of the allocable arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method to each element and apply the relevant revenue recognition guidance to each element.

Sales and purchases in jurisdictions subject to indirect taxes, such as value added tax, are recorded net of tax collected and paid.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Where the Company is obliged to hold cash balances as collateral for lease, credit card or letter of credit arrangements, or where MAXIMUS holds funds on behalf of clients, this balance is not considered to be cash and cash equivalents but is reported as restricted cash.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

1. Business and summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at their face amount less an allowance for doubtful accounts. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts at an amount we estimate to be sufficient to cover the risk of collecting less than full payment on our receivables. On a regular basis, we re-evaluate our client receivables, especially receivables that are past due, and reassess our allowance for doubtful accounts based on specific client collection issues.

(h) Business combinations and goodwill

The purchase price of an acquired business is allocated to tangible assets and separately identifiable intangible assets acquired less liabilities assumed based upon their respective fair values. The excess balance is recorded as goodwill. Costs incurred directly related to an acquisition, including legal, accounting and valuation services, are expensed as incurred.

The separately identifiable intangible assets are amortized over useful lives estimated at the time of the business combination.

Goodwill is not amortized but is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. Impairment testing is performed at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is the operating segment, or a business one level below that operating segment (the component level) if discrete financial information is prepared and reviewed regularly by segment management. However, components are aggregated if they have similar economic characteristics. The evaluation is performed by comparing the fair value of the relevant reporting unit to the carrying value, including goodwill, of the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value, no impairment loss is recognized. However, if the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds the fair value, the goodwill of the reporting unit may be impaired.

The Company performs its annual impairment test as of July 1 of each year. At July 1, 2013, the Company performed the annual impairment test and determined that there had been no impairment of goodwill. In performing this assessment, the Company utilizes an income approach. Such an approach requires estimation of future operating cash flows including business growth, utilization of working capital and discount rates. The valuation of the business as a whole is compared to the Company's market value at the date of the test in order to verify the calculation.

In 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued new accounting guidance that simplifies goodwill impairment tests. The new guidance states that a "qualitative" assessment may be performed to determine whether further impairment testing is necessary. We have adopted this accounting standard during this current fiscal year but we have not changed our methodology in performing our goodwill impairment test.

(i) Long-lived assets (excluding goodwill)

Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is recorded over the assets' respective useful economic lives, which are not to exceed 39.5 years for the Company's buildings and seven years for office furniture and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their useful life or the remaining term of the lease. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

1. Business and summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

All of the Company's capitalized software represents development costs for software that is intended for the Company's internal use. Direct costs of time and material incurred for the development of application software for internal use are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software, ranging from three to eight years. Costs incurred for upgrades and enhancements that do not result in additional functionality are expensed as incurred.

Deferred contract costs consist of contractually recoverable direct set-up costs relating to long-term service contracts. These costs include direct and incremental costs incurred prior to the commencement of us providing service to enable us to provide the contracted services to our customer. Such costs are expensed over the period services are provided.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. Our review is based on our projection of the undiscounted future operating cash flows of the related customer project. To the extent such projections indicate that future undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying amount, we recognize a non-cash impairment charge to reduce the carrying amount to equal projected future discounted cash flows. No impairment charges were recorded in the three years ending September 30, 2013.

(j) Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net

Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net consists of costs, net of reimbursed insurance claims, related to significant legal settlements and non-routine legal matters, including future probable legal costs estimated to be incurred in connection with those matters. Legal expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business are included in selling, general and administrative expense.

(k) Income taxes

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured by applying enacted tax rates and laws for the taxable years in which those differences are expected to reverse. In addition, a valuation allowance is recorded if it is believed more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be fully realized.

The Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would "more likely than not" sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the "more likely than not" threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit which has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

1. Business and summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(l) Foreign currency

For all foreign operations, the functional currency is the local currency. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates, and revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the year. The resulting cumulative translation adjustment is included in accumulated other comprehensive income on the consolidated balance sheet. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in interest and other income and are typically immaterial.

(m) Contingencies

From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings, including contract and employment claims, in the ordinary course of business. We assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these contingencies, as well as potential ranges of probable losses and establish reserves accordingly. The amount of reserves required may change in future periods due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach to a matter such as a change in settlement strategy.

(n) Reclassifications

Certain financial results have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

The Company corrected an immaterial balance sheet classification error in the accounting for the repurchase of common stock, which resulted in the reduction of the previously reported amounts of treasury stock and retained earnings by \$429.6 million at September 30, 2012.

The Company corrected an immaterial balance sheet classification error in the accounting for deferred revenue and costs of underlying associated contracts, which resulted in a reclassification of approximately \$14.5 million from current deferred revenue to long-term deferred revenue and \$5.5 million of prepayments to other long-term assets as of September 30, 2012.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****2. Business segments**

The Company is organized and managed based upon the services it provides. We operate in two business segments, Health Services and Human Services. The results of these segments for the three years ended September 30, 2013 are shown below (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue:			
Health Services	\$ 862,879	\$ 671,181	\$ 565,881
Human Services	468,400	378,964	363,752
Total	<u>\$ 1,331,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,050,145</u>	<u>\$ 929,633</u>
Gross Profit:			
Health services	\$ 248,100	\$ 172,456	\$ 147,239
Human Services	137,933	115,487	106,412
Total	<u>\$ 386,033</u>	<u>\$ 287,943</u>	<u>\$ 253,651</u>
Selling, general and administrative expense:			
Health Services	\$ 118,266	\$ 91,837	\$ 72,524
Human Services	79,842	65,565	59,590
Corporate / Other	(249)	—	(56)
Total	<u>\$ 197,859</u>	<u>\$ 157,402</u>	<u>\$ 132,058</u>
Operating income from continuing operations (before income taxes):			
Health Services	\$ 129,834	\$ 80,619	\$ 74,715
Human Services	58,091	49,922	46,822
Corporate / Other	249	—	56
Acquisition-related expenses and legal and settlement recovery (expense), net	(1,966)	(2,966)	808
Total	<u>\$ 186,208</u>	<u>\$ 127,575</u>	<u>\$ 122,401</u>
Depreciation and amortization:			
Health Services	\$ 17,438	\$ 14,257	\$ 12,120
Human Services	13,722	8,790	7,842
Corporate / Other	4,656	3,413	2,883
Total	<u>\$ 35,816</u>	<u>\$ 26,460</u>	<u>\$ 22,845</u>

The Company operates primarily in the United States, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****2. Business segments (Continued)**

Revenues for the Company were distributed as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
United States	\$ 999,419	\$ 775,871	\$ 630,812
Australia	157,383	163,482	176,814
Rest of World	174,477	110,792	122,007
Total	<u>\$ 1,331,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,050,145</u>	<u>\$ 929,633</u>

Identifiable assets for the segments are shown below (in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30	
	2013	2012
Health Services	\$ 518,914	\$ 266,017
Human Services	221,604	305,376
Corporate / Other	117,460	123,900
Total	<u>\$ 857,978</u>	<u>\$ 695,293</u>

Total long-lived assets of the Company, consisting of property and equipment, capitalized software costs and deferred compensation plan assets, were distributed as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30	
	2013	2012
United States	\$ 88,812	\$ 56,188
Canada	24,135	24,110
Australia	9,459	10,358
Rest of World	6,074	4,752
Total	<u>\$ 128,480</u>	<u>\$ 95,408</u>

3. Earnings per share

All common stock amounts have been adjusted for the two-for-one stock split in June 2013.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****3. Earnings per share (Continued)**

The following table sets forth the components of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Numerator:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 117,125	\$ 76,099	\$ 82,142
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(394)	34	(974)
Net income	<u>\$ 116,731</u>	<u>\$ 76,133</u>	<u>\$ 81,168</u>
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding	68,165	67,734	68,834
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee stock options and unvested restricted stock awards	1,728	1,877	2,228
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	<u>69,893</u>	<u>69,611</u>	<u>71,062</u>

Certain unvested restricted stock units have been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as the effect of including them would have been anti-dilutive. The number of such awards did not exceed 30,000 for any of the three years ended September 30, 2013.

4. Business combinations*Health Management Limited*

On July 1, 2013 (the acquisition date), the Company acquired 100% of the share capital of Health Management Limited (HML) for total consideration of \$77.9 million (£51.1 million). The consideration was comprised of \$71.4 million (£46.9 million) in cash and 202,972 shares of MAXIMUS stock worth \$6.4 million (£4.2 million). In addition, the Company incurred \$1.2 million of expenses directly related to the transaction, including legal fees, due diligence expenses and duty related to the transfer of assets. These fees have been recorded as acquisition-related expenses.

HML provides independent health assessments within the United Kingdom. MAXIMUS acquired HML, among other reasons, to expand the Company's independent medical assessment business and to establish a strong presence in the United Kingdom health services market. The acquired assets and business have been integrated into the Company's Health Services Segment.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****4. Business combinations (Continued)**

The assets and liabilities of HML were recorded in the Company's financial statements at their fair values at the acquisition date as follows (in thousands):

	Preliminary Purchase Price Accounting
Cash consideration, net of cash acquired	\$ 71,435
Stock consideration	6,425
Purchase consideration, net of cash acquired	\$ 77,860
Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables	\$ 7,671
Other current assets	1,382
Property and equipment	2,752
Intangible assets	20,542
Total identifiable assets acquired	32,347
Accounts payable and other liabilities	6,228
Deferred revenue	1,149
Current income tax liability	612
Deferred tax liability	4,814
Total liabilities assumed	12,803
Net identifiable assets acquired	19,544
Goodwill	58,316
Net assets acquired	\$ 77,860

Management is still in the process of completing certain assessments of fair value of these assets and liabilities, including the assessment of the fair value of intangible assets acquired. The excess of the acquisition date fair value of consideration over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired will be recorded as goodwill. The Company considers the goodwill to represent benefits that are expected to be realized as a result of the business combination, including, but not limited to, the assembled workforce and the benefit of the enhanced knowledge and capabilities of HML. Goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The valuation of the intangible assets acquired is summarized below (in thousands).

	Useful life	Fair value
Customer relationships	20 years	\$ 19,933
Technology-based intangible assets	2 years	609
Total intangible assets		\$ 20,542

The weighted average amortization period is 19.5 years.

Our consolidated statement of operations includes \$14.1 million of revenue and \$0.5 million of income from continuing operations for the year ended September 30, 2013 generated by the acquired HML business.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****4. Business combinations (Continued)**

The following table presents certain results for the Company for the year ended September 30, 2013 as though the acquisition of HML had occurred on October 1, 2011. The unaudited pro forma information is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of the Company if the acquisition had taken place at this time. The pro forma results presented include amortization charges for acquired intangible assets, adjustments to interest income foregone, the effect of calculating the fair value of acquired deferred revenue and related tax effects, as well as excluding the related acquisition expenses for fiscal year 2013 (in thousands).

	Unaudited pro forma results for the year ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Revenue	\$ 1,368,399	\$ 1,093,389
Income from continuing operations	120,182	77,469

Policy Studies, Inc.

On April 30, 2012 (the PSI acquisition date), the Company acquired 100% of the share capital of PSI Services Holding, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Policy Studies, Inc. (PSI) for cash consideration of \$63.4 million.

PSI supports government clients in the administration of a number of health and human services programs exclusively within the United States. MAXIMUS acquired PSI, among other reasons, to strengthen its leadership in the administration of public health and human services programs. The acquired assets and business have been integrated into the Company's Health Services and Human Services Segments.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****4. Business combinations (Continued)**

The assets and liabilities of PSI are recorded in the Company's financial statements at their fair values as of the PSI acquisition date. An initial valuation was performed at September 30, 2012 and this valuation has been updated through September 30, 2013 (below, in thousands):

	Purchase Price Allocation		
	Updated through September 30, 2012	Adjustments	Updated through September 30, 2013
Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables	\$ 23,017	\$ —	\$ 23,017
Other current assets	9,527	—	9,527
Deferred income taxes	1,931	198	2,129
Property and equipment	6,411	—	6,411
Other assets	1,332	—	1,332
Intangible assets	22,183	—	22,183
Total identifiable assets acquired	64,401	198	64,599
Accounts payable and other liabilities	20,666	—	20,666
Deferred revenue	19,696	79	19,775
Total liabilities assumed	40,362	79	40,441
Net identifiable assets acquired	24,039	119	24,158
Goodwill	39,161	129	39,290
Net assets acquired	\$ 63,200	\$ 248	\$ 63,448

The Company has completed its valuation of the assets and liabilities acquired. The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recognized and measured as of the PSI acquisition date based upon their estimated fair values. The excess of the acquisition date fair value of the consideration over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill and allocated to the Company's two segments, Health Services and Human Services, based upon the respective valuations of the businesses. The Company considers the goodwill to represent a number of potential strategic and financial benefits that are expected to be realized as a result of the acquisition, including, but not limited to, the assembled workforce and the addition of new capabilities within MAXIMUS' existing business. Goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

DeltaWare Systems, Inc.

On February 10, 2010 (the DeltaWare acquisition date), the Company acquired 100% of the share capital of DeltaWare Systems, Inc. (DeltaWare).

As part of the acquisition agreement, the Company must pay the former owners of DeltaWare up to four million Canadian Dollars (\$3.9 million). These payments, considered contingent consideration, will be made based upon the Company making sales of DeltaWare's products in particular geographic markets prior to December 2016. The Company has recorded a long-term liability of \$0.4 million which represents the payment that management assesses will likely be paid. In the event that such sales are anticipated by the Company, this could result in an increase to this liability based upon the size and location of the sales. No such sales have been made to date and the likelihood of future sales between this time and December 2016 is considered low. Management reviews the likelihood of future sales on

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

4. Business combinations (Continued)

a quarterly basis and, to the extent that sales opportunities are identified, proposals submitted or contracts won, the Company updates its probability weighted assessment of payment. Changes in this assessment will result in an expense or credit to earnings. The contingent consideration payable for any single contract signed would be based upon the population of the area served but would be capped at one million Canadian Dollars per sale. As the inputs required for the valuation of this liability require significant judgment, they are considered to be Level 3 inputs under the Financial Accounting Standards Board's classification of assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurement.

The effect on the financial statements is summarized below (in thousands):

	<u>Contingent consideration</u>
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 406
Foreign currency translation	(18)
Balance at September 30, 2013	<u>\$ 388</u>

5. Concentrations of credit risk and major customers

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable, billed and unbilled.

The Company operates predominantly in the United States. Revenue from foreign-based projects and offices was 25%, 26% and 32% of total revenue for the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the year ended September 30, 2013, approximately 56% of our total revenue was derived from state government agencies whose programs received significant federal funding, 24% from foreign government agencies, 12% from U.S.-based federal government agencies, and 8% from other sources including local municipalities and commercial customers. Management believes that the credit risk associated with its receivables is limited due to the credit worthiness of these customers.

During fiscal year 2013, the Company had three customers who each provided more than 10% of the Company's annual revenues: the State of Texas, the United States Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Australia. Revenue from Texas and the United States Federal Government was principally within the Health Services Segment. Revenue from Australia was exclusively within the Human Services Segment. The proportion of revenue recognized from customers providing in excess of 10% of the Company's consolidated revenues for each of the three years ended September 30, 2013 was as follows:

	<u>Year ended September 30,</u>		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Texas	14%	18%	16%
Commonwealth of Australia	12%	16%	19%
United States Federal	12%	*	10%
California	*	10%	11%

* Entity provided less than 10% of the Company's consolidated revenues in this year.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****6. Accounts receivable reserve**

Changes in the reserves against current billed accounts receivable were as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 3,975	\$ 3,265	\$ 1,845
Additions to reserve	2,334	2,061	3,063
Deductions	(2,481)	(1,351)	(1,643)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 3,828</u>	<u>\$ 3,975</u>	<u>\$ 3,265</u>

In evaluating the net realizable value of accounts receivable, the Company considers such factors as current economic trends, customer credit-worthiness, and changes in the customer payment terms and collection trends. Changes in the assumptions used in analyzing a specific account receivable may result in a reserve being recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

At September 30, 2013 and 2012, \$8.3 million and \$3.2 million of our billed receivables related to amounts pursuant to contractual retainage provisions. We anticipate that the majority of the fiscal 2013 balance will be collected during the 2014 fiscal year.

7. Goodwill and intangible assets

Changes in goodwill for the years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 are as follows (in thousands):

	Health Services	Human Services	Total
Balance as of September 30, 2011	\$ 43,242	\$ 28,081	\$ 71,323
Goodwill acquired with PSI	19,898	19,263	39,161
Foreign currency translation	377	1,171	1,548
Balance as of September 30, 2012	<u>63,517</u>	<u>48,515</u>	<u>112,032</u>
Goodwill acquired with HML	58,316	—	58,316
Adjustment to goodwill acquired with PSI	65	64	129
Foreign currency translation	3,198	(1,808)	1,390
Balance as of September 30, 2013	<u>\$ 125,096</u>	<u>\$ 46,771</u>	<u>\$ 171,867</u>

There have been no impairment charges in our goodwill related to continuing operations.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

7. Goodwill and intangible assets (Continued)

The following table sets forth the components of intangible assets (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2013			As of September 30, 2012		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, net	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, net
Customer contracts and relationships	\$ 39,243	\$ 3,953	\$ 35,290	\$ 20,167	\$ 3,082	\$ 17,085
Technology-based intangible assets	9,583	5,974	3,609	9,114	4,909	4,205
Trademarks and trade names	4,421	1,303	3,118	4,450	497	3,953
Non-compete arrangements	243	221	22	254	167	87
Total	\$ 53,490	\$ 11,451	\$ 42,039	\$ 33,985	\$ 8,655	\$ 25,330

The intangible assets include \$3.4 million of fully amortized technology-based assets still in use by the Company. The Company's intangible assets have a weighted average remaining life of 12.6 years, comprising 14.2 years for customer contracts and relationships, 4.1 years for technology-based intangible assets, 3.9 years for trademarks and trade names and 0.3 years for non-compete arrangements. Amortization expense for the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$4.9 million, \$2.7 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. Future amortization expense is estimated as follows (in thousands):

	Future amortization expense
Year ending September 30, 2014	\$ 5,322
Year ending September 30, 2015	5,165
Year ending September 30, 2016	4,865
Year ending September 30, 2017	4,466
Year ending September 30, 2018	3,768

8. Property and equipment

Property and equipment, at cost, consists of the following (in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2013	2012
Land	\$ 1,738	\$ 1,800
Building and improvements	11,661	11,588
Office furniture and equipment	149,796	107,859
Leasehold improvements	17,870	20,263
	181,065	141,510
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(103,355)	(82,712)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 77,710	\$ 58,798

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****8. Property and equipment (Continued)**

Fixed asset depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$26.3 million, \$18.8 million and \$15.1 million, respectively.

9. Capitalized software

Capitalized software consists of the following (in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2013	2012
Capitalized software	\$ 64,189	\$ 46,767
Less: Accumulated amortization	(23,733)	(19,377)
Total Software development costs, net	<u>\$ 40,456</u>	<u>\$ 27,390</u>

Capitalized software amortization expense for the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$4.6 million, \$4.9 million and \$5.5 million, respectively.

10. Deferred contract costs

Deferred contract costs consist of contractually recoverable direct set-up costs relating to long-term service contracts in progress. These costs include direct and incremental costs incurred prior to the commencement of us providing contracted services to our customers. Deferred contract costs consist of the following (in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2013	2012
Deferred contract costs	\$ 23,623	\$ 16,147
Less: accumulated amortization	(9,305)	(6,863)
Total deferred contract costs, net	<u>\$ 14,318</u>	<u>\$ 9,284</u>

11. Credit facilities

On March 15, 2013, the Company entered into an unsecured five-year revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement amends and restates the Company's existing revolving credit agreement entered into in January 2008. The Credit Agreement provides for a revolving line of credit up to \$100 million which may be used for revolving loans; swingline loans, subject to a sublimit of \$5 million; and to request letters of credit, subject to a sublimit of \$30 million. The line of credit is available for general corporate purposes, including working capital expenses, capital expenditures and acquisitions. The arrangement terminates on March 15, 2018, at which time all outstanding borrowings must be repaid.

At September 30, 2013, the Company's only borrowings under the Credit Agreement were five letters of credit totaling \$15.4 million. Each of these letters of credit may be called by customers in the event that the Company defaults under the terms of a contract, the probability of which we believe is remote. In addition, two letters of credit totaling \$3.0 million are held with another financial institution to cover similar obligations.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

11. Credit facilities (Continued)

The Credit Agreement requires the Company to comply with certain financial covenants including a maximum total leverage ratio and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio. The Company was in compliance with all covenants as of September 30, 2013. The obligations of the Company under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by material domestic subsidiaries of the Company. The Credit Facility is currently unsecured. In the event that the Company's total leverage ratio exceeds 2.5:1.0 or the Company incurs a certain level of indebtedness outside of the Credit Agreement, the Credit Agreement will become secured by the assets of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries. At September 30, 2013, our total leverage ratio was less than 0.1:1.0.

The Credit Agreement provides for an annual commitment fee payable on funds not borrowed or utilized for letters of credit. This charge is based upon the Company's leverage and varies between 0.15% and 0.3%. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at our choice at either (a) a Base Rate plus a margin that varies between 0.0% and 0.75% per year, (b) a Eurocurrency Rate plus an applicable margin that varies between 1.0% and 1.75% per year or (c) an Index Rate plus an applicable margin which varies between 1.0% and 1.75% per year. The Base Rate, Eurocurrency Rate and Index Rate are defined by the Credit Agreement and the applicable percentages are based upon the Company's leverage rate at the time of the borrowing. At September 30, 2013, the Company would utilize the lowest available applicable margins listed above.

In addition to this credit facility, the Company has a loan agreement with the Atlantic Innovation Fund of Canada. This provided a loan of 1.8 million Canadian Dollars, the proceeds of which were required to be used for specific technology-based research and development. The loan has no interest charge. At September 30, 2013, this balance was repayable in 35 remaining quarterly installments. At September 30, 2013, \$1.5 million (1.5 million Canadian Dollars) was outstanding under this agreement.

Certain contracts require us to provide a surety bond as a guarantee of performance. At September 30, 2013 and 2012, the Company had performance bond commitments totaling \$50.8 million and \$48.0 million, respectively. These bonds are typically renewed annually and remain in place until the contractual obligations have been satisfied. Although the triggering events vary from contract to contract, in general we would only be liable for the amount of these guarantees in the event of default in our performance of our obligations under each contract, the probability of which we believe is remote.

12. Commitments and contingencies

Litigation

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings, including the matters described below, in the ordinary course of its business.

In March 2009, a state Medicaid agency asserted a claim against MAXIMUS, related to a discontinued business line, in the amount of \$2.3 million in connection with a contract MAXIMUS had through February 1, 2009 to provide Medicaid administrative claiming services to school districts in the state. MAXIMUS entered into separate agreements with the school districts under which MAXIMUS helped the districts prepare and submit claims to the state Medicaid agency which, in turn, submitted claims for reimbursement to the United States Federal Government. No legal action has been initiated. The state has asserted that its agreement with MAXIMUS requires the Company to reimburse the

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

12. Commitments and contingencies (Continued)

state for the amounts owed to the Federal Government. However, the Company's agreements with the school districts require them to reimburse MAXIMUS for such payments and therefore MAXIMUS believes the school districts are responsible for any amounts disallowed by the state Medicaid agency or the Federal Government. Accordingly, the Company believes its exposure in this matter is limited to its fees associated with this work and that the school districts will be responsible for the remainder. MAXIMUS has exited the federal health care claiming business and no longer provides the services at issue in this matter.

In 2008, MAXIMUS sold the SchoolMAX student information system business line as part of the divestiture of the MAXIMUS Education Systems division. In 2012, a school district ("District") which was a SchoolMAX client filed a formal arbitration notice alleging that MAXIMUS and the buyer failed to (i) use best practices in developing the software and (ii) deliver and test product releases as required by the contract. The District contended that those failures resulted in damages of at least \$10 million. In December 2012, the arbitration panel denied the District's claims in their entirety. Costs related to the arbitration proceeding have been included within discontinued operations. The District subsequently filed a motion to vacate the decision of the arbitration panel which was denied by the court in July 2013. The District has appealed that ruling. Separately, in late 2012, the District asserted that MAXIMUS had defrauded the District in 2007 or 2008 by misrepresenting its intentions regarding the sale of the Education Systems division. That allegation was not part of the arbitration, and no formal claim or lawsuit has been filed. The company believes it has a number of defenses to that allegation and would contest it vigorously if it were asserted.

Acquired loss-making contract

As part of the acquisition of PSI in April 2012, the Company acquired a systems-integration contract that was anticipated to record significant future losses. The fair value of the obligation to provide these services at a loss was calculated and recorded on the Company's balance sheet at acquisition as deferred revenue of \$15.1 million.

The contract was an arrangement that included both significant production and customization of software as well as postcontract customer support for these services. As MAXIMUS was unable to estimate the costs of providing these services, management deferred all revenue and costs related until to service in anticipation of recognizing revenue at the commencement of the postcontract customer support services.

In February 2013, the Company received a formal notice of termination for convenience for this contract. The work was terminated as part of a broad, state-wide initiative to focus resources on a select number of projects. At the termination of this agreement, the Company reimbursed the client for certain funds received and undertook to provide services in consideration for the termination. All other obligations to provide services have been extinguished and no material future costs will be incurred. Accordingly, revenue of \$16.0 million has been recognized in the year ended September 30, 2013. In addition, costs of \$5.1 million, including costs which had been deferred, were recognized in the same period for an operating profit of \$10.9 million.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

12. Commitments and contingencies (Continued)

Flexible New Deal contract liabilities and contingent gains

In August 2009, the Company commenced work for the United Kingdom government as a provider of services under the "Flexible New Deal," a welfare-to-work initiative. The work was performed in the Company's Human Services segment. This initiative was terminated for all contract providers during fiscal year 2011 and replaced with the Work Programme, under which MAXIMUS also performs services. As a consequence of the termination of the Flexible New Deal, MAXIMUS incurred certain costs related to the termination of leases, including property leases for offices that are no longer occupied by the Company but for which the Company then retained responsibility for future lease payments. For properties which were exited, the Company recognized a liability for future lease rentals, service charges and property taxes for which it was liable, offset by anticipated future sublease rentals. The Company initially recorded a reserve of \$0.5 million at September 30, 2011 to cover these liabilities, which reserve was fully utilized by September 30, 2012.

As part of the Flexible New Deal contract, MAXIMUS was entitled to reimbursement for costs incurred as a consequence of early termination, as well as a contract settlement for payments the Company would have received for realizing certain long-term goals under the contract. During the year ended September 30, 2012, MAXIMUS received a payment of \$2.7 million for revenue foregone and \$1.7 million of cost recoveries, net of subcontractor expenses.

Contracts

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company recorded a gain of \$6.8 million on a fixed-price contract owing to changes in our estimate to complete the work. During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company recorded a charge of \$7.3 million on the same contract. The Company has no further liabilities relating to anticipated losses on this contract.

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company signed an amendment on a significant Health Services contract. As a consequence, the Company recognized additional revenue in the period of \$10.2 million.

Employment agreements

Subsequent to September 30, 2013, the Company signed an employment agreement with its chief executive officer with a term ending in fiscal 2018.

Collective bargaining agreements

Approximately 12% of our employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements or similar arrangements.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****13. Leases**

The Company leases office space and equipment under various operating leases. Lease expense for the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$49.0 million, \$37.6 million and \$32.0 million respectively.

Minimum future payments under leases in effect as of September 30, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

Year ended September 30,	Operating lease commitments		
	Office space	Equipment	Total
2014	\$ 50,573	\$ 1,833	\$ 52,406
2015	41,736	1,242	42,978
2016	26,525	556	27,081
2017	21,508	335	21,843
2018	11,411	208	11,619
Thereafter	16,031	—	16,031
Total minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 167,784</u>	<u>\$ 4,174</u>	<u>\$ 171,958</u>

14. Employee benefit plans and deferred compensation

The Company has 401(k) plans for the benefit of all employees who meet certain eligibility requirements. The plans provide for Company match, specified Company contributions, and discretionary Company contributions. During the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company contributed \$3.8 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.0 million to the 401(k) plans, respectively.

The Company also has a deferred compensation plan, which is a non-qualified plan available to a restricted number of highly compensated employees. The plan enables participants to defer compensation for tax purposes. These deferred employee contributions are held within a rabbi trust with investments directed by the respective employees. The assets of the rabbi trust are available to satisfy the claims of general creditors in the event of bankruptcy of the Company. The balance sheet at September 30, 2013 includes \$1.5 million of cash and cash equivalents; an asset of \$10.3 million related to life insurance assets, which are held at cash surrender value; and liabilities totaling \$16.0 million.

15. Stock compensation

All common stock amounts have been adjusted for the two-for-one stock split in June 2013.

In March 2012, the Company's shareholders approved the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan which superseded the Company's 1997 Equity Incentive Plan. Under these plans, the Company is authorized to grant stock options, restricted stock units ("RSUs") and other forms of equity awards to officers, employees and directors of the Company. At September 30, 2013, 2.8 million shares remained available for grants under the Company's stock plans. The Company typically issues new shares in satisfying its obligations under its stock plans.

In recent years, the Company has granted equity awards to officers, employees and directors in the form of RSUs. Generally, RSUs issued before 2009 vest ratably over six years. RSUs issued since then

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****15. Stock compensation (Continued)**

vest ratably over five years. The fair value of the RSUs, based on the Company's stock price at the grant date, is expensed in equal installments over the vesting period. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, compensation expense recognized related to RSUs was \$14.6 million, \$12.1 million and \$9.4 million, respectively. Employees who are granted RSUs also receive dividend-equivalent payments in the form of additional RSUs. However, until the shares are issued, they have no voting rights and employees may not buy or sell these RSUs. In the event that an award is forfeited, the dividend-equivalent payments received by the holder with respect to that award are also forfeited.

A summary of the Company's RSU activity for the year ended September 30, 2013, is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested shares outstanding at September 30, 2012	2,892,140	\$ 13.86
Granted	566,249	30.66
Vested	(931,993)	14.46
Forfeited	(107,442)	15.88
Non-vested shares outstanding at September 30, 2013	2,418,954	17.47

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of RSUs granted in the years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$21.00 and \$15.90, respectively. The total fair value of RSUs vesting during the year was \$40.8 million, \$25.0 million and \$14.5 million in the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As of September 30, 2013, the total remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested RSUs was \$29.0 million. This charge is expected to be realized over 5 years, with a weighted average life of 1.6 years.

Prior to fiscal year 2008, the Company granted stock options to certain employees. These were granted at exercise prices equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant, vested over a period of four years and expired ten years after the date of the grant. Compensation expenses related to stock options were immaterial for all three years ended September 30, 2013.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the year ended September 30, 2013, is as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at September 30, 2012	720,358	\$ 8.26
Exercised	(288,742)	7.50
Forfeited or expired	(10,152)	5.54
Outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2013	421,464	8.85

The intrinsic value of outstanding and exercisable stock options at September 30, 2013 was \$15.3 million with a weighted average remaining life of 2.3 years.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****15. Stock compensation (Continued)**

The following table summarizes information pertaining to the stock options vested and exercised for the years presented (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Aggregate intrinsic value of all stock options exercised	\$ 7,081	\$ 10,920	\$ 15,102
Net cash proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,168	6,441	12,496

The total income tax benefit recognized in the income statement for share-based compensation arrangements was \$5.2 million, \$4.3 million and \$3.7 million for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Employees are permitted to forfeit a certain number of shares to cover their personal tax liability. Amounts paid to cover this liability by the Company were \$8.9 million, \$4.5 million and \$3.5 million in the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Cash flows resulting from the tax benefits generated from tax deductions in excess of the compensation costs recognized for those options and RSUs (excess tax benefits) are classified as financing cash flows.

16. Stock repurchase programs

All common stock amounts have been adjusted for the two-for-one stock split in June 2013.

Under resolutions adopted in July 2008 and September 2010, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase, at management's discretion, of up to an aggregate of \$175.0 million of the Company's common stock. In November 2011, this plan was replaced with a new program which authorized up to \$125.0 million of repurchases. The Board has also authorized the use of option exercise proceeds for the repurchase of the Company's common stock. During the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company repurchased 974,498, 612,000 and 3,194,916 common shares at a cost of \$32.5 million, \$12.8 million and \$57.5 million, respectively. At September 30, 2013, \$97.1 million remained available for future stock repurchases.

17. Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net

Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net consists of costs, net of reimbursed insurance claims, related to significant legal settlements and non-routine legal matters, including future probable legal costs estimated to be incurred in connection with those matters. Legal expenses incurred in the

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****17. Legal and settlement expense (recovery), net (Continued)**

ordinary course of business are included in selling, general and administrative expense. Expenses and recoveries for the three years ended September 30, 2013 are shown below (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Insurance recoveries	\$ (390)	\$ (1,180)	\$ —
Employee lawsuit	—	600	—
Client indemnification	—	490	—
Other	188	180	(808)
Total	<u>\$ (202)</u>	<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$ (808)</u>

During fiscal year 2012, the Company agreed to settle a lawsuit brought by a former employee for \$0.6 million and agreed to pay \$0.5 million relating to client indemnification of funds misappropriated by a former employee. During fiscal year 2013, the Company's insurance provider reimbursed the Company for part of the latter claim.

The insurance recovery in fiscal year 2012 relates to a litigation settlement in fiscal 2008.

During the 2011 fiscal year, the Company reversed a legal expense previously recognized in fiscal 2010 for a matter which concluded without liability to the Company.

18. Income taxes

The Company's components of income from continuing operations before income taxes and the corresponding provision for income taxes is as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Income from continuing operations before income taxes:			
United States	\$ 140,371	\$ 93,418	\$ 66,842
Foreign	48,688	38,333	59,054
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	<u>\$ 189,059</u>	<u>\$ 131,751</u>	<u>\$ 125,896</u>

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

18. Income taxes (Continued)

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Current provision:			
Federal	\$ 43,460	\$ 36,348	\$ 20,090
State and local	11,257	9,006	4,484
Foreign	14,821	13,572	17,422
Total current provision	<u>69,538</u>	<u>58,926</u>	<u>41,996</u>
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	\$ 2,741	\$ (1,272)	\$ 1,572
State and local	851	(471)	397
Foreign	(1,196)	(1,531)	(211)
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	<u>2,396</u>	<u>(3,274)</u>	<u>1,758</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 71,934</u>	<u>\$ 55,652</u>	<u>\$ 43,754</u>

The provision for income taxes differs from that which would have resulted from the use of the federal statutory income tax rate as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Federal income tax provision at statutory rate of 35%	\$ 66,171	\$ 46,113	\$ 44,063
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	8,183	5,558	3,175
Foreign taxation	(3,499)	(1,950)	(3,644)
Permanent items	708	2,808	314
True up to prior year	—	2,715	—
Valuation allowances on net operating loss carryforwards	—	305	(16)
Other	371	103	(138)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 71,934</u>	<u>\$ 55,652</u>	<u>\$ 43,754</u>

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company recorded the correction of an error of \$2.7 million. The Company does not believe this correction is material to its consolidated financial statements.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

18. Income taxes (Continued)

The significant items comprising the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2013 and 2012 are as follows (in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets—current:		
Costs deductible in future periods	\$ 21,186	\$ 11,126
Deferred revenue	10,930	14,543
Net operating loss carryforwards	—	811
Other	544	—
Total deferred tax assets—current	<u>32,660</u>	<u>26,480</u>
Deferred tax liabilities—current:		
Accounts receivable—unbilled	6,217	3,932
Other	—	341
Total deferred tax liabilities—current:	<u>6,217</u>	<u>4,273</u>
Net deferred tax asset—current	<u>\$ 26,443</u>	<u>\$ 22,207</u>
Deferred tax assets—non-current:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 4,080	\$ 5,728
Valuation allowance on net operating loss carryforwards	(968)	(1,313)
Net operating loss carryforwards net of valuation reserve	3,112	4,415
Deferred revenue	10,340	6,737
Stock compensation	4,601	4,176
Costs deductible in future periods	1,528	1,021
Other	5,360	3,055
Total deferred tax assets—non-current	<u>24,941</u>	<u>19,404</u>
Deferred tax liabilities—non-current		
Amortization of goodwill and intangible assets	19,383	14,218
Capitalized software	9,045	4,701
Property and equipment	8,687	8,535
Deferred contract costs	2,059	452
Other	947	513
Total deferred tax liability—non-current	<u>\$ 40,121</u>	<u>\$ 28,419</u>
Net deferred tax liability—non-current	<u>\$ 15,180</u>	<u>\$ 9,015</u>

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****18. Income taxes (Continued)**

Due to deferred tax assets and liabilities in different tax jurisdictions, the net long-term assets and liabilities are reflected on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as follows (in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2013	2012
Long-term assets	\$ 1,179	\$ 1,369
Long-term liabilities	16,359	10,384
Net deferred tax liability—non-current	<u>\$ 15,180</u>	<u>\$ 9,015</u>

At September 30, 2013, the Company's overseas subsidiaries held approximately \$144 million of cumulative earnings. We do not provide for U.S. income taxes on these undistributed earnings as we do not have the intention or the need to repatriate these funds. If we were to transfer these funds to the United States, the Company could be required to accrue and pay additional taxes. We have not attempted to quantify the charges which might arise if we were to make this transaction. The charges would vary based upon tax legislation in the United States and the other overseas jurisdictions as well as the manner and timing in which MAXIMUS would make these transactions. The amount of taxes that may be applicable on earnings planned to be reinvested indefinitely outside the United States is not readily determinable given the various tax planning alternatives the Company could employ should it decide to repatriate these earnings.

The Company had \$6.9 million of net operating loss carryforwards in the United States at September 30, 2013, resulting in a deferred tax asset of \$3.1 million. This balance relates exclusively to the losses held by PSI upon their acquisition in 2012. Although the ability of the Company to use these loss carryforwards will be restricted to an annual allowance, the Company has sufficient profits and time within the jurisdictions where losses have arisen to ensure that these losses will be utilized in full. Accordingly, no reserve has been recorded against these balances. These net operating loss carryforwards expire between 2027 and 2031.

The Company had \$3.9 million of net operating loss carryforwards in Canada at September 30, 2013, compared with \$5.0 million at September 30, 2012. This results in a deferred tax asset of \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. A reserve of \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million was applied to these balances at September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These net operating loss carryforwards expire through 2027 to 2031.

At September 30, 2012, the Company had \$3.4 million of net operating loss carryforwards relating to its United Kingdom subsidiary, resulting in a current deferred tax asset of \$0.8 million. No valuation reserve was recorded against this balance and it was utilized during the 2013 fiscal year.

At September 30, 2012, the Company had \$1.2 million of net operating loss carryforwards relating to its Saudi Arabian subsidiary, resulting in a deferred tax asset of \$0.2 million. This asset was fully reserved and was utilized during the 2013 fiscal year.

Cash paid for income taxes during the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$58.2 million, \$44.3 million and \$45.2 million, respectively.

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****18. Income taxes (Continued)**

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions by recognizing the financial statement effects of a tax position only when, based upon the technical merits, it is "more-likely-than-not" that the position will be sustained upon examination. The Company's net unrecognized tax benefits totaled \$1.0 million, \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million at September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the annual effective income tax rate was \$1.0 million at September 30, 2013.

The Company reports interest and penalties as a component of income tax expense. In the fiscal years ending September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized interest expense relating to unrecognized tax benefits of less than \$0.1 million in each year. The net liability balance at September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 includes approximately \$0.5 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of interest and penalties.

The Company recognizes and presents uncertain tax positions on a gross basis (i.e., without regard to likely offsets for deferred tax assets, deductions and/or credits that would result from payment of uncertain tax amounts). The reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30		
	2013	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,059	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,553
Lapse of statute of limitation	(230)	(113)	(381)
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(17)	—	—
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 812</u>	<u>\$ 1,059</u>	<u>\$ 1,172</u>

The Company files income tax returns in the United States federal jurisdiction and in various state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to federal income tax examinations for years before 2010 and is no longer subject to state, and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2008. In international jurisdictions, similar rules apply to filed income tax returns, although the tax examination limitations and requirements may vary. The Company is no longer subject to audit by tax authorities for overseas jurisdictions for years prior to 2006.

19. Quarterly information (unaudited)

Set forth below are selected quarterly income statement data for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012. The Company derived this information from unaudited quarterly financial statements that include, in the opinion of Company's management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the information for such periods. Results of operations for any fiscal quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

Earnings per share amounts are computed independently each quarter. As a result, the sum of each quarter's earnings per share amount may not equal the total earnings per share amount for the respective year.

MAXIMUS, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011

19. Quarterly information (unaudited) (Continued)

All per share amounts have been adjusted for the two-for-one stock split in June 2013.

	Quarter Ended			
	Dec. 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2013	Sept. 30, 2013
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenue	\$ 286,266	\$ 326,351	\$ 334,323	\$ 384,339
Gross profit	76,530	97,444	94,560	117,499
Net income	21,316	31,689	28,100	35,626
Basic earnings per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.52
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.01)	—	—
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.46</u>	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>\$ 0.52</u>
Diluted earnings per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.51
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.45</u>	<u>\$ 0.40</u>	<u>\$ 0.51</u>

	Quarter Ended			
	Dec. 31, 2011	March 31, 2012	June 30, 2012	Sept. 30, 2012
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenue	\$ 239,603	\$ 243,452	\$ 266,353	\$ 300,737
Gross profit	59,847	64,766	78,701	84,629
Net income	17,704	14,273	20,485	23,671
Basic earnings per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.35
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.26</u>	<u>\$ 0.21</u>	<u>\$ 0.30</u>	<u>\$ 0.35</u>
Diluted earnings per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.34
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.26</u>	<u>\$ 0.21</u>	<u>\$ 0.29</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>

20. Discontinued operations

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company incurred costs in legal proceedings related to a discontinued operation. See "Note 12. Commitments and contingencies" for more details on this matter.

The Company continues to record gains on the sale of Unison MAXIMUS, Inc., a business which was sold in May 2008. The consideration for the sale included a promissory note which is fully reserved. Small payments continue to be received on this note but owing to uncertainties over the

MAXIMUS, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****For the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011****20. Discontinued operations (Continued)**

collectability of the full balance, the Company has only recorded a gain on sale where recovery is considered assured, which is typically when cash payments are received. The Company recorded gains on sale of \$0.4 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company's results in fiscal year 2011 include the effects of the sale of our ERP business, which took place during fiscal year 2010. During fiscal year 2011, the Company resolved a dispute with the buyer of the business and recorded a pre-tax loss of \$1.7 million.

The following table summarizes the operating results of the discontinued operations included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011
Loss from operations before income taxes	\$ (1,053)	\$ —	\$ (219)
Benefit from income taxes	(418)	—	(86)
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (635)	\$ —	\$ (133)
Gain (loss) on disposal before income taxes	\$ 398	\$ 57	\$ (1,390)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	157	23	(549)
Gain/(loss) on disposal	\$ 241	\$ 34	\$ (841)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (394)	\$ 34	\$ (974)

The Company made net payments of approximately \$0.7 million in fiscal 2011 related to discontinued operations. These payments principally related to the settlement of customer and employee payments following the sale of the ERP business.

21. Related party transactions

Governor James R. Thompson, one of our outside directors whom the Company's Board of Directors has determined to be independent, is Senior Chairman of the law firm of Winston & Strawn in Chicago. Winston & Strawn has provided certain legal services to the Company. Governor Thompson had no personal involvement in the services provided. In 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company paid Winston & Strawn \$0.2 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million respectively.

22. Subsequent events

On October 4, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.045 for each share of the Company's common stock outstanding. The dividend will be paid on November 29, 2013 to shareholders of record on November 15, 2013. Based on the number of shares outstanding, the payment will be approximately \$3.1 million.

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective and designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of published financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2013. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment, we believe that as of September 30, 2013, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on criteria set forth by COSO in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*.

The attestation report concerning the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2013, issued by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm who also audited our consolidated financial statements, is included following this Item 9A.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) identified in connection with the evaluation of our internal control that occurred during our fourth fiscal quarter of 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of MAXIMUS, Inc.

We have audited MAXIMUS, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) (the COSO criteria). MAXIMUS, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, MAXIMUS, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of MAXIMUS, Inc. as of September 30, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2013 and our report dated November 18, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

McLean, Virginia
November 18, 2013

PART III

The information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III of Form 10-K has been omitted in reliance on General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement relating to its 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the "Proxy Statement") to be filed with the SEC, except as otherwise indicated below:

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Except for the information disclosed in this Item below, the information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information as of September 30, 2013 with respect to shares of our common stock that may be issued under our existing equity compensation plans:

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans(1)
Equity compensation plans/arrangements approved by the shareholders(2)	2,840,418	\$ 1.31	2,846,683
Equity compensation plans/arrangements not approved by the shareholders	—	—	—
Total	2,840,418	\$ 1.31	2,846,683

(1) In addition to being available for future issuance upon exercise of options that may be granted after September 30, 2013, all shares under the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan may be issued in the form of restricted stock, performance shares, stock appreciation rights, stock units, or other stock-based awards.

(2) Includes the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan.

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) 1. Financial Statements.

The consolidated financial statements are listed under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2. Financial Statement Schedules.

None. Financial statement schedules are either not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and therefore have been omitted.

3. Exhibits.

The Exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are listed on the Exhibit Index immediately preceding such Exhibits, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

(b) Exhibits—see Item 15(a)(3) above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules—see Item 15(a)(2) above.

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<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ MARILYN R. SEYMANN</u> Marilyn R. Seymann	Director	November 18, 2013
<u>/s/ JAMES R. THOMPSON, JR.</u> James R. Thompson, Jr.	Director	November 18, 2013
<u>/s/ WELLINGTON E. WEBB</u> Wellington E. Webb	Director	November 18, 2013

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended.(1)
3.2	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation.(2)
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company.(3)
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate.(4)
10.1	1997 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.(5)*
10.2	First Amendment to the 1997 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.(6)*
10.3	1997 Director Stock Option Plan, as amended.(7)*
10.4	1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended.(8)*
10.5	Executive Employment, Non-Compete and Confidentiality Agreement by and between the Company and Richard A. Montoni. (9)*
10.6	First Amendment to the Executive Employment, Non-Compete and Confidentiality Agreement by and between the Company and Richard A. Montoni.(6)*
10.7	Executive Employment, Non-Compete and Confidentiality Agreement by and between the Company and Bruce Caswell.(6)*
10.8	First Amendment to the Executive Employment, Non-Compete and Confidentiality Agreement by and between the Company and Bruce Caswell.(6)*
10.9	Form of Indemnification Agreement by and between the Company and each of the directors of the Company.(9)*
10.10	Amended and Restated Income Continuity Program.(6)*
10.11	Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended.(6)*
10.12	1997 Equity Incentive Plan—Restricted Stock Units—Terms and Conditions.(11)
10.13	1997 Equity Incentive Plan—Non-Qualified Stock Option—Terms and Conditions.(11)
10.14	Purchase Agreement between MAXIMUS, Inc. and UBS AG, London Branch, dated November 15, 2007.(12)
10.15	Extension of Employment Agreement of Richard A. Montoni, dated December 22, 2009.(14)*
10.16	2011 Equity Incentive Plan.(15)
10.17	Credit Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2013, among MAXIMUS, Inc., SunTrust Robinson Humphrey as Administrative Agent and other lenders party thereto.(16)
10.18	Extension of Employment Agreement of Richard A. Montoni, dated October 7, 2013.(17)*
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company. Filed herewith.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Filed herewith.
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
32.1	Section 906 Principal Executive Officer Certification. Furnished herewith.
32.2	Section 906 Principal Financial Officer Certification. Furnished herewith.

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**Exhibit
Number**

- 99.1 Special Considerations and Risk Factors. Filed herewith.
- 101 The following materials from the MAXIMUS, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2013 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Filed electronically herewith.
-
- * Denotes management contract or compensation plan.
- (1) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 (File No. 1-12997) on August 14, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (2) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 (File No. 1-12997) on May 10, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (3) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12997) on September 15, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (4) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1997 (File No. 1-12997) on August 14, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (5) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-136400) on August 8, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (6) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12997) on November 27, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (7) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 1997 (File No. 1-12997) on December 22, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (8) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-122711) on February 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (9) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12997) on April 26, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-21611) on February 12, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (11) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12997) on June 23, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (12) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12997) on November 20, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (13) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12997) on January 29, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (14) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarter ended December 31, 2009 (File No. 1-12997) on February 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (15) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A (File No. 1-12997) on January 27, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (16) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12997) on March 21, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (17) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-12997) on October 7, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.

MAXIMUS, Inc.
List of Subsidiaries
As of September 30, 2013

Name*	Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization
MAXNetwork Pty Limited	Australia
MAXIMUS Canada, Inc.	Canada
MAXIMUS Properties LLC	Virginia
MAXIMUS International, LLC	Virginia
MAXIMUS Federal Services, Inc.	Virginia
MAXIMUS Consulting Services, Inc.	Virginia
MAXIMUS Health Services, Inc.	Indiana
MAXIMUS Human Services, Inc.	Virginia
MAXIMUS K-12 Education, Inc.	Virginia
MAXIMUS Higher Education, Inc.	Virginia
MAXIMUS BC Health, Inc.	British Columbia
MAXIMUS Employment & Training Limited	United Kingdom
MAXIMUS Employment UK Limited	United Kingdom
Health Management Limited	United Kingdom
Policy Studies, Inc.	Colorado
PSI Services Holding, Inc.	Delaware

* The names of other subsidiaries have been omitted from this list because, considered in the aggregate, they would not constitute a significant subsidiary under Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X, Rule 1-02(w).

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- (1) Registration Statements (Form S-8, Nos. 333-88012, 333-41871, 333-62380, 333-75263 and 333-136400) pertaining to the 1997 Equity Incentive Plan of MAXIMUS, Inc.
- (2) Registration Statement (Form S-8, Nos. 333-41867 and 333-122711) pertaining to the 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan of MAXIMUS, Inc. and
- (3) Registration Statement (Form S-8, No. 333-41869) pertaining to the 1997 Director Stock Option Plan of MAXIMUS, Inc.

of our reports dated November 18, 2013 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of MAXIMUS, Inc., and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of MAXIMUS, Inc., included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended September 30, 2013.

/s/Ernst & Young LLP

McLean, Virginia
November 18, 2013

Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Richard A. Montoni, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of MAXIMUS, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 18, 2013

/s/ RICHARD A. MONTONI

Richard A. Montoni
Chief Executive Officer

Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, David N. Walker, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of MAXIMUS, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 18, 2013

/s/ DAVID N. WALKER

David N. Walker

Chief Financial Officer

Section 906 CEO Certification

I, Richard A. Montoni, Chief Executive Officer of MAXIMUS, Inc. ("the Company"), do hereby certify, under the standards set forth in and solely for the purposes of 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 (the "Annual Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. Section 78m or 78o(d)) and
2. The information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 18, 2013

/s/ RICHARD A. MONTONI

Richard A. Montoni
Chief Executive Officer

Section 906 CFO Certification

I, David N. Walker, Chief Financial Officer of MAXIMUS, Inc. (“the Company”), do hereby certify, under the standards set forth in and solely for the purposes of 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 (the “Annual Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. Section 78m or 78o(d)) and
2. The information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 18, 2013

/s/ DAVID N. WALKER

David N. Walker

Chief Financial Officer

Special Considerations and Risk Factors

From time to time, we may make forward-looking public statements, such as statements concerning our then-expected future revenue or earnings or concerning projected plans, performance or contract procurement, as well as other estimates relating to future operations. Forward-looking statements may be in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), in press releases or in informal statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer. The words or phrases “will likely result,” “are expected to,” “will continue,” “is anticipated,” “estimate,” “project,” “believe,” “could,” “intend,” “may,” “opportunity,” “plan,” “potential” or similar terms and expressions are intended to identify “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Exchange Act and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as enacted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

We wish to caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date on which they are made. In addition, we wish to advise you that the factors listed below, as well as other factors we have not currently identified, could affect our financial or other performance and could cause our actual results for future periods to differ materially from any opinions or statements expressed with respect to future periods or events in any current statement.

Except as required by law, we will not undertake and we specifically decline any obligation to publicly release revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect either a circumstance after the date of the statements or the occurrence of events that may cause us to re-evaluate our forward-looking statements.

In connection with the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act, we are hereby filing the following cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf:

We may be subject to fines, penalties and other sanctions if we fail to comply with federal, state and local laws governing our business.

Our business lines operate within a variety of complex regulatory schemes, including but not limited to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Cost Accounting Standards, the Truth in Negotiations Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (and analogous state laws), as well as the regulations governing Medicaid and Medicare. 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, forfeitures of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or disqualification from doing business with the government. Any adverse determination could adversely impact our ability to bid in response to requests for proposals (RFPs) in one or more jurisdictions. Further, as a government contractor subject to the types of regulatory schemes described above, we are subject to an increased risk of investigations, criminal prosecution, civil fraud, whistleblower lawsuits and other legal actions and liabilities to which private sector companies are not, the result of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

If we fail to satisfy our contractual obligations or meet performance standards, our contracts may be terminated and we may incur significant costs or liabilities, including liquidated damages and penalties, which could adversely impact our operating results, financial condition and our ability to compete for future contracts.

Our contracts may be terminated for our failure to satisfy our contractual obligations or to meet performance standards and often require us to indemnify customers. In addition, some of our contracts contain substantial liquidated damages provisions and financial penalties related to performance failures. Although we have liability insurance, the policy coverage and limits may not be adequate to provide protection against all potential liabilities. Further, for certain contracts, we have posted significant performance bonds or issued letters of credit to secure our performance, indemnification and other obligations. If a claim is made against a performance bond or letter of credit, we would be required to reimburse the issuer for the amount of the claim. Consequently, as a result of the above matters, we may incur significant costs or liabilities, including penalties, which could adversely impact our operating results, financial condition and our ability to compete for future contracts.

We are subject to review and audit by federal, state and local governments at their sole discretion and, if any improprieties are found, we may be required to refund revenue we have received, or forego anticipated revenue, which could have a material adverse impact on our revenues and our ability to bid in response to RFPs.

As a provider of services to government agencies, we are subject to periodic audits and other reviews by federal, state and local governments of our costs and performance, accounting and general business practices relating to our contracts with those government agencies. 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. Based on the results of these audits, government agencies may demand refunds or adjust our contract-related costs and fees, including internal costs and expense allocation. Although adjustments arising from government audits and reviews have not had a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the past, there can be no assurance that future audits and reviews would not have such effects.

Our business could be adversely affected by future legislative or government budgetary and spending changes.

The market for our services depends largely on federal and state 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 federal and state governments.

Moreover, part of our growth strategy includes aggressively pursuing new opportunities and continuing to serve existing programs scheduled for re-bid, which are or may be created by federal and state initiatives, principally in the area of health and human services.

Over the last several years state budgets have been adversely impacted by the financial and credit crisis, falling tax revenues and worldwide economic slowdown, resulting in state budget deficits. There are a number of alternatives available to states in managing a possible budget deficit, including:

- accessing previously set aside or “rainy day” funds;
- increasing taxes;
- eliminating or reducing services;
- implementing cost containment and savings measures;
- pursuing additional federal assistance; and
- developing additional sources of revenue, such as the legalization of gaming.

While we believe that the demand for our services remains substantial, state budget deficits could adversely impact our existing and anticipated business as well as our future financial performance.

Also, changes in federal legislation or regulations in the level of federal spending due to budgetary or deficit considerations may have a significant impact on our future financial performance. For example, material changes to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act could impact the level of demand for our services. Many state

programs, such as Medicaid, are federally mandated and fully or partially funded by the United States Federal Government. Changes, such as program eligibility, benefits, or the level of federal funding may impact the demand for our services. Certain changes may present new opportunities to us, while other changes may reduce the level of demand for services provided by us, which could materially adversely impact our future financial performance.

If we do not successfully integrate the businesses that we acquire, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Business combinations involve a number of factors that affect operations, including:

- diversion of management's attention;
- loss of key personnel;
- entry into unfamiliar markets;
- assumption of unanticipated legal or financial liabilities;
- becoming significantly leveraged as a result of incurring debt to finance an acquisition;
- unanticipated operating, accounting or management difficulties in connection with the acquired entities;
- impairment of acquired intangible assets, including goodwill; and
- dilution to our earnings per share.

Businesses we acquire may not achieve the revenue and earnings we anticipated. Customer dissatisfaction or performance problems with an acquired firm could materially and adversely affect our reputation as a whole. As a result, we may be unable to profitably manage businesses that we have acquired or that we may acquire or we may fail to integrate them successfully without incurring substantial expenses, delays or other problems that could materially negatively impact our business and results of operations.

We may face liabilities arising from divested or discontinued businesses.

During 2008 we divested our Security Solutions, Unison, Education Systems, Justice Solutions and Asset Solutions businesses. During fiscal 2010, we divested our ERP Solutions business. The transaction documents for those divestitures contain a variety of representations, warranties and indemnification obligations. We could face indemnification claims and liabilities from alleged breaches of representations or warranties. In addition, the majority of our customer contracts require customer consent to assign those contracts to a third party. Although we are cooperating with the buyers of those businesses to obtain all customer consents, a customer could refuse to consent to an assignment and seek to hold us liable for performance problems or other contractual obligations.

During 2009 we exited the revenue maximization business. Although we no longer provide those services, former projects that we performed for state clients remain subject to federal audits. Our contracts for that business generally provide that the company will refund the portion of its fee associated with any federal disallowance. Accordingly, we may be obligated to refund amounts paid for such revenue maximization services depending on the outcome of federal audits.

If we fail to accurately estimate the factors upon which we base our contract pricing, we may generate less profit than expected or incur losses on those contracts.

We derived approximately 29% of our fiscal 2013 revenue from fixed-price contracts and approximately 48% of our fiscal 2013 revenue from performance-based contracts. For fixed-price contracts, we receive our fee based on services provided. Those services might include operating a Medicaid enrollment center pursuant to specified standards, designing and implementing computer systems or applications, or delivering a planning document under a consulting arrangement. For performance-based contracts, we receive our fee on a per-transaction basis. These contracts include, for example, child support enforcement contracts, in which we often receive a fee based on the amount of child support collected. To earn a profit on these contracts, we must accurately estimate costs involved and assess the probability of completing individual transactions within the contracted time period. If our estimates prove to be inaccurate, we may not achieve the level of profit we expected or we may incur a net loss on a contract.

Adverse judgments or settlements in legal disputes could harm our financial condition and operating results.

We are subject to a variety of lawsuits and other claims that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of our business. These may include lawsuits and claims related to contracts, subcontracts and employment claims and compliance with Medicaid and Medicare regulations as well as laws governing debt collections and child support enforcement. Adverse judgments or settlements in some or all of these legal disputes may result in significant monetary damages or injunctive relief against us. In addition, litigation and other legal claims are subject to inherent uncertainties and management's view of these matters may change in the future. Those uncertainties include, but are not limited to, costs of litigation, unpredictable court or jury decisions, and the differing laws and attitudes regarding damage awards among the states and countries in which we operate.

We may incur significant costs before receiving related contract payments that could result in increasing the use of cash and accounts receivable.

When we are awarded a contract, we may incur significant expenses before we receive contract payments, if any. These expenses may include leasing office space, purchasing office equipment, and hiring personnel. In other situations, contract terms provide for billing upon achievement of specified project milestones. As a result, in these situations, we are required to expend significant sums of money before receiving related contract payments. In addition, payments due to us from government agencies may be delayed due to billing cycles or as a result of failures to approve governmental budgets in a timely manner. These factors could impact us by increasing the use of cash and accounts receivable. Moreover, these impacts could be exacerbated if we fail to either invoice the government agency or collect our fee in a timely manner.

We may be unable to recover the costs of capital investment.

When we are awarded a contract, we may make significant investments in capital and other start-up costs, such as capital assets and internally-developed software. In the event that the contract is less profitable than anticipated to the extent that we may fail to recover the initial costs of our capital investment, the net book value of these assets may be impaired, resulting in an additional expense.

Many of our projects handle protected health information or other forms of confidential personal information pertaining to participants in government programs, the loss or disclosure of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and reputation.

As a provider of services under government health and human services programs, we often receive, maintain and transmit protected health information or other types

of confidential personal information of the participants in those programs. That information may be regulated by the HIPAA, the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009 (“HITECH”) or similar laws. The loss, theft or improper disclosure of that information could subject the Company to sanctions under the relevant laws, lawsuits from affected individuals, negative press articles and a loss of confidence from our government clients, all of which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Our systems and networks may be subject to cybersecurity breaches.

Many of our operations rely heavily upon technology systems and networks to input, maintain and communicate participant and client data pertaining to the programs we manage. Although we have experienced occasional attempted security breaches, none of those attempts have been successful. If our systems or networks were compromised, we could be adversely affected by losing confidential or protected information of program participants and clients, and we could suffer reputational damage and a loss of confidence from prospective and existing clients. Similarly, if our internal networks were compromised, we could be adversely affected by the loss of proprietary, trade secret or confidential technical and financial data.

We obtain most of our business through competitive bidding in response to government RFPs. We may not be awarded contracts through this process at the same level in the future as in the past, and contracts we are awarded may not be profitable.

Substantially all of our customers are government agencies. To market our services to government customers, we are often required to respond to government RFPs, which may result in contract awards on a competitive basis. To do so effectively, we must estimate accurately our cost structure for servicing a proposed contract, the time required to establish operations and likely terms of the proposals submitted by competitors. We must also assemble and submit a large volume of information within an RFP’s rigid timetable. Our ability to respond successfully to RFPs will greatly impact our business. There is no assurance that we will continue to obtain contracts in response to government RFPs and our proposals may not result in profitable contracts. In addition, competitors may protest contracts awarded to us through the RFP process which may cause the award to be delayed or overturned or may require the customer to reinitiate the RFP process.

Government entities have in the past and may in the future terminate their contracts with us earlier than we expect, which may result in revenue shortfalls and unrecovered costs.

Many of our government contracts contain base periods of one or more years, as well as option periods covering more than half of the contract’s potential duration. Government agencies do not have to exercise these option periods, and they may elect not to exercise them for budgetary, performance or any other reason. Our contracts also typically contain provisions permitting a government customer to terminate the contract on short notice, with or without cause. Termination without cause provisions generally allow the government to terminate a contract at any time, and enable us to recover only our costs incurred or committed, and settlement expenses and profit, if any, on the work completed prior to termination. We may or may not be able to recover all the costs incurred during the start-up phase of a terminated contract. The unexpected termination of significant contracts could result in significant revenue shortfalls. If revenue shortfalls occur and are not offset by corresponding reductions in expenses, our business could be adversely affected. We cannot anticipate if, when or to what extent a customer might terminate its contracts with us.

If we are unable to manage our growth, our profitability will be adversely affected.

Sustaining our growth places significant demands on our management as well as on our administrative, operational and financial resources. For us to continue to manage our growth, we must continue to improve our operational, financial and management information systems and expand, motivate and manage our workforce. If our growth comes at the expense of providing quality service and generating reasonable profits, our ability to successfully bid for contracts and our profitability will be adversely affected.

We rely on key contracts with state and local governments for a significant portion of our revenue. A substantial reduction in those contracts would materially adversely affect our operating results.

In fiscal 2013, approximately 59% of our total revenue was derived from contracts with state and local government agencies. Any significant disruption or deterioration in our relationship with state and local governments and a corresponding reduction in these contracts would significantly reduce our revenues and could substantially harm our business.

Government unions may oppose outsourcing of government programs to outside vendors such as us, which could limit our market opportunities and could impact us adversely. In addition, our unionized workers could disrupt our operations.

Our success depends in part on our ability to win profitable contracts to administer and manage health and human services programs traditionally administered by government employees. Many government employees, however, belong to labor unions with considerable financial resources and lobbying networks. Unions have in the past applied, and are likely to continue to apply, political pressure on legislators and other officials seeking to outsource government programs. Union opposition to these programs may result in fewer opportunities for us to service government agencies and/or longer and more complex procurements.

We do operate outsourcing programs using unionized employees in Canada. We have experienced opposition from the union, which does not favor the outsourcing of government programs. As a result, we have received negative press coverage as the union continues to oppose our program operations. Such press coverage and union opposition may have an adverse affect on the willingness of government agencies to outsource such projects as well as certain contracts that are operated within a unionized environment. Our unionized workers could also declare a strike which could adversely affect our performance and financial results.

We may be precluded from bidding and performing certain work due to other work we currently perform.

Various laws and regulations prohibit companies from performing work for government agencies that might be viewed as an actual or apparent conflict of interest. These laws may limit our ability to pursue and perform certain types of work. For example, some of our businesses assist government agencies in developing RFPs for various government programs. In those situations, the divisions involved in operating such programs would likely be precluded from bidding on those RFPs. Similarly, regulations governing the independence of Medicaid enrollment brokers and Medicare appeal providers could prevent us from providing services to other organizations such as health plans.

We may lose executive officers and senior managers on whom we rely to generate business and execute projects successfully.

The ability of our executive officers and our senior managers to generate business and execute projects successfully is important to our success. While we have employment agreements with some of our executive officers, those agreements do not prevent them from terminating their employment with us. The loss of an executive officer or senior manager could impair our ability to secure and manage engagements, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Inaccurate, misleading or negative media coverage could adversely affect our reputation and our ability to bid for government contracts.

Because of the public nature of many of our business lines, the media frequently focus their attention on our contracts with government agencies. If the media

coverage is negative, it could influence government officials to slow the pace of outsourcing government services, which could reduce the number of RFPs. The media also focus their attention on the activities of political consultants engaged by us, and we may be tainted by adverse media coverage about their activities, even when those activities are unrelated to our business. Moreover, inaccurate, misleading or negative media coverage about us could harm our reputation and, accordingly, our ability to bid for and win government contracts.

We may be unable to attract and retain sufficient qualified personnel to sustain our business.

Our delivery of services is labor-intensive. When we are awarded a government contract, we must quickly hire project leaders and case management personnel. The additional staff also creates a concurrent demand for increased administrative personnel. Our success requires that we attract, develop, motivate and retain:

- experienced and innovative executive officers;
- senior managers who have successfully managed or designed government services programs; and
- information technology professionals who have designed or implemented complex information technology projects.

Innovative, experienced and technically proficient individuals are in great demand and are likely to remain a limited resource. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to attract and retain desirable executive officers and senior managers. Our inability to hire sufficient personnel on a timely basis or the loss of significant numbers of executive officers and senior managers could adversely affect our business.

If we fail to establish and maintain important relationships with government entities and agencies, our ability to successfully bid under RFPs may be adversely affected.

To facilitate our ability to prepare bids in response to RFPs, we rely in part on establishing and maintaining relationships with officials of various government entities and agencies. These relationships enable us to provide informal input and advice to the government entities and agencies prior to the development of an RFP. We also engage marketing consultants, including lobbyists, to establish and maintain relationships with elected officials and appointed members of government agencies. The effectiveness of these consultants may be reduced or eliminated if a significant political change occurs. In that circumstance, we may be unable to successfully manage our relationships with government entities and agencies and with elected officials and appointees. Any failure to maintain positive relationships with government entities and agencies may adversely affect our ability to bid successfully in response to RFPs.

The United States Federal Government may limit or prohibit the outsourcing of certain programs or may refuse to grant consents and/or waivers necessary to permit private entities, such as us, to perform certain elements of government programs.

The Federal Government could limit or prohibit private contractors like MAXIMUS from operating or performing elements of certain government programs. State or local governments could be required to operate such programs with government employees as a condition of receiving federal funding. Moreover, under current law, in order to privatize certain functions of government programs, the Federal Government must grant a consent and/or waiver to the petitioning state or local agency. If the Federal Government does not grant a necessary consent or waiver, the state or local agency will be unable to outsource that function to a private entity, such as us. This situation could eliminate a contracting opportunity or reduce the value of an existing contract.

We may rely on subcontractors and partners to provide clients with a single-source solution.

From time to time, we may engage subcontractors, teaming partners or other third parties to provide our customers with a single-source solution. While we believe that we perform appropriate due diligence on our subcontractors and teaming partners, we cannot guarantee that those parties will comply with the terms set forth in their agreements or remain financially sound. We may have disputes with our subcontractors, teaming partners or other third parties arising from the quality and timeliness of the subcontractor's work, customer concerns about the subcontractor or other matters. Subcontractor performance deficiencies could result in a customer terminating our contract for default. We may be exposed to liability, and we and our clients may be adversely affected if a subcontractor or teaming partner failed to meet its contractual obligations.

We face competition from a variety of organizations, many of which have substantially greater financial resources than we do; we may be unable to compete successfully with these organizations.

Our primary competitors in the Health Services Segment market in the United States are Affiliated Computer Services, a Xerox Company; Electronic Data Systems, an HP Company; and specialized private service providers. Our primary competitors in the Human Services Segment market include Serco, Atos Origin and other specialized consulting companies and non-profit organizations.

Many of these companies are national and international in scope, are larger than us, and have greater financial resources, name recognition and larger technical staffs. Substantial resources could enable certain competitors to initiate severe price cuts or take other measures in an effort to gain market share. In addition, we may be unable to compete for the limited number of large contracts because we may not be able to meet an RFP's requirement to obtain and post a large cash performance bond. Also, in some geographic areas, we face competition from smaller consulting firms with established reputations and political relationships. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against our existing or any new competitors.

A number of factors may cause our cash flows and results of operations to vary from quarter to quarter.

Factors which may cause our cash flows and results of operations to vary from quarter to quarter include:

- the terms and progress of contracts;
 - caseloads and other volume where revenue is derived on transactional volume on contracts;
 - the levels of revenue earned and profitability of fixed-price and performance-based contracts;
 - expenses related to certain contracts which may be incurred in periods prior to revenue being recognized;
 - new or higher taxes that might be imposed which we are not able to pass along to our customers;
 - the commencement, completion or termination of contracts during any particular quarter;
 - the schedules of government agencies for awarding contracts;
-

- the term of awarded contracts; and
- potential acquisitions.

Changes in the volume of activity and the number of contracts commenced, completed or terminated during any quarter may cause significant variations in our cash flows and results of operations because a large amount of our expenses are fixed.

Much of our cash is held in jurisdictions outside the United States. If we needed to remit these funds to the United States, we may incur significant taxation expense.

At September 30, 2013, the Company's overseas subsidiaries held approximately \$145 million of cumulative earnings. We do not provide for U.S. income taxes on these undistributed earnings as we do not have the intention or the need to repatriate these funds. If we were to transfer these funds to the United States, the Company would be required to accrue and pay additional taxes. The charges would vary based upon tax legislation in the United States and the other overseas jurisdictions as well as the manner and timing in which we would make these transactions. The amount of taxes that may be applicable on earnings planned to be reinvested indefinitely outside the United States is not readily determinable given the various tax planning alternatives the Company could employ should it decide to repatriate these earnings. At this time, we believe that we have sufficient access to cash to fund our domestic operations and other obligations.

Our Articles of Incorporation and bylaws include provisions that may have anti-takeover effects.

Our Articles of Incorporation and bylaws include provisions that may delay, deter or prevent a takeover attempt that shareholders might consider desirable. For example, our Articles of Incorporation provide that our directors are to be divided into three classes and elected to serve staggered three-year terms. This structure could impede or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by preventing stockholders from replacing the entire board in a single proxy contest, making it more difficult for a third party to take control of us without the consent of our Board of Directors. Our Articles of Incorporation further provide that our shareholders may not take any action in writing without a meeting. This prohibition could impede or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by requiring that any corporate actions initiated by shareholders be adopted only at properly called shareholder meetings.
