## MAXIMUS

## 11419 Sunset Hills Road

Reston VA 20190
July 29, 2010
United States Securities and Exchange Commission
Division of Corporate Finance - Mail Stop 3010
Washington DC 20549
Dear Ms. Monick,
In response to a telephone call from Howard Efron, we have been asked to provide further examples of analysts' reports from fiscal year 2008, focusing on the unusual and infrequent events which occurred in that year and the charge of $\$ 2.2$ million disclosed and recorded in the first quarter of that year.

In addition, we acknowledge that:

- The Company is responsible for the adequacy and accuracy of the disclosure in the filing;
- Staff comments or changes to disclosure in response to staff comments do not foreclose the Securities and Exchange Commission from taking any action with respect to the filing;
- The Company may not assert staff comments as a defense in any proceeding initiated by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any person under the federal securities laws of the United States.

There were no significant, unusual events during the first quarter of fiscal year 2008.
However, during the quarter, the Company did record a pre-tax charge of $\$ 2.2$ million ( $\$ 1.3$ million after tax) reflecting the correction of an understatement of stock compensation expense in 2006 and 2007. As previously noted in our letter of June 18, 2010, this item was mentioned in our earnings call and was the subject of questions at the time.

Following the call, reports were prepared by a number of analysts, including the following:

- CJS Securities, whose report is included in Appendix 1. This report mentions the $\$ 2.2$ million charge on page 1, "normalizing" EPS for the effect of the charge. In addition, there is no evidence that CJS Securities considered the charge so significant that it affected their understanding of the Company's results in any of the years between 2006 and 2008.
- Jefferies \& Co (Appendix 2). This report mentions the charge on page 1 and summarizes it (along with a temporary increase in tax rates) as "transitory". The charge is excluded in preparing a pro forma calculation of EPS.

UBS and GARP Research \& Securities published reports, but did not mention the charge. The GARP report is included at Appendix 3.
The Company recorded some legal expenses in the second and third quarter and a gain on sale of a building in the third quarter. However, the most significant unusual events occurred in the fourth quarter, where the Company recorded a $\$ 7.5$ million pre-tax ( $\$ 4.6$ million after-tax) goodwill impairment charge and a $\$ 37.5$ million pre-tax ( $\$ 23.2$ million after-tax) legal and settlement charge related to the settlement with Accenture over the Texas subcontract.

At the time of the Company's initial earnings call on November 13, 2008, the details of the legal settlement were not known. However, all analysts' reports focused either on EBITDA (excluding the impairment charge) or "pro forma" results with the impairment charge reversed out. We believe this is significant evidence that the analysts are focused on adjusted income. For example, in Appendix 4 we have included the report of Stifel Nicolaus. We note that:

- The report acknowledges the goodwill impairment charge on page 2;
- The report prepares an analysis of fourth quarter EBIT margin, which excludes goodwill impairment and legal expenses.

Following settlement of the Accenture matter, Stifel Nicolaus released a follow-up note on December 15,2008 , included as Appendix 5. This note focuses on the legal and settlement charge, in itself a reflection of the nature of this charge to the analyst community. As well as analyses similar to those performed in the previous note, this report also includes a section called "FY08 EPS Restated From Prior Periods" which mentions pro forma EPS of $\$ 0.71$ for the quarter and $\$ 2.83$ for the fiscal year. These pro forma numbers are consistent with those used by the Company in its press release of December 12, 2008 and include adjustments for legal and settlement expense, goodwill impairment and the sale of the building.

It remains our opinion that the error in stock compensation expense is immaterial to the Company both in the aggregate and within each year affected. This is based upon the magnitude of the adjustment, the nature of the charge and the comprehensive disclosure of the correction by management in the Company's Form 10-Q in the first quarter of 2008. We feel that the review of the analyst reports in 2008 confirms this view as:

The focus of the analysts appears to be on an earnings figure adjusted for unusual events, such as the legal and settlement charge or the goodwill impairment. As a consequence, any adjustments must be viewed in the context of a net income based upon a larger earnings figure than that recorded under GAAP; amount of interest in the stock-compensation correction, with some analysts omitting mention of it entirely.
We are not aware of any shareholder viewing the correction of the error as a materially misleading adjustment, notwithstanding the disclosure of the adjustment in the financial statements, earnings call and certain of the analyst reports.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need further information or clarification.

David N. Walker
Chief Financial Officer

## CJS SECURITIES

50 MAIN ST WHITE PLAINS NY 10606<br>Telephone<br>(914) 287-7600

## MAXIMUS

(MMS-\$39.91:NYSE)

## MARKET OUTPERFORM

FEBRUARY 7, 2008
P-TARGET:\$49

## COMPANY UPDATE

- GOOD START TO THE YEAR, EPS EX-CHARGE \$0.07 BETTER THAN EXPECTED
- STRONG MARGINS IN OPERATIONS SEG. MORE THAN OFFSET WEAK SYSTEMS
- ECONOMIC DOWNTURN NOT EXPECTED TO IMPACT CO. AS EVIDENCED BY GROWING BACKLOG
- EPS GUIDANCE RAISED TO ACCOUNT FOR BUYBACK ACCRETION
- RAISING FY09 ESTIMATES, REITERATE MKT. OUTPERFORM RATING

The core operations business continues to drive solid results at MAXIMUS making up for poor results in its systems segment. Overall top line sales of 202 mm were 1 mm shy of our model for FQ1 08 but again can be attributed to the troubled systems unit which was over 2 mm below our estimate. Operating margins were 90 bps better than expected as the operations unit delivered nearly 300 bps higher profitability. Consulting was 80 bps above our model and Systems showed a loss of $\$ 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ vs our just above break even expectation. The company has struggled to turn this unit around as it appears software development costs have been mounting and a couple of contracts may be operating at a loss. While MMS tries to rework these contracts this segment remains a drag on earnings, masking the strong performance of its core health and human services business and it now appears that systems will not be profitable this year. Despite this the other businesses are more than making up for this shortfall and we are maintaining our prior estimates for the year.

Excluding a $\$ 2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ charge for the forfeiture of options EPS would have been approximately $\$ 0.07$ better than our estimate. Cash flow from operations was strong at $\$ 20.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ and FCF was $\$ 16.7 \mathrm{~mm}$. The company has done an excellent job focusing on reducing DSOs, which were 77 days in the quarter within the targeted $75-85$ day range. Guidance for FY08 CFFO remains at $\$ 50-60 \mathrm{~mm}$ with FCF expected to be $\$ 30-40 \mathrm{~mm}$. Overall guidance for sales remains unchanged at $\$ 850 \mathrm{~mm}$ to $\$ 880 \mathrm{~mm}$ but EPS guidance is now higher at $\$ 2.60$ to $\$ 2.85$ (was $\$ 2.40$ to $\$ 2.65$

|  |  | Financial Metrics |  | GAAP Earnings Per Share |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current Price | \$35.82 | Cash \$(MM) | \$62 | FY (Sep) | 2008e | was | 2009e | was |
| 52 Week Range | \$26.65-\$48.33 | Total Debt \$(MM) | \$0 | Q1 Dec | \$0.51 a | \$0.50 |  |  |
| Shares Out FD (MM) | 19.0 | Net Debt/Cap | 0\% | Q2 Mar | \$0.62 |  |  |  |
| Float (MM) | 19 | Return on Equity | -2\% | Q3 Jun | \$0.78 |  |  |  |
| Average Daily Vol. | 405 K | Est. 3-5 yr Rev growth | 10-15\% | Q4 Sep | \$0.85 |  |  |  |
| Market Cap (\$MM) | \$681 | Est. 3-5 yr EPS growth | 13-17\% | Year | \$2.75 |  | \$3.30 | \$3.15 |
| Enterprise Value (\$MM) | \$618 | Dividend Yield | 1\% | P/E | 13.0X |  | 10.9X |  |
| Mgmt/Director Ownership | 1.6\% | Book Value per Share | \$18.49 | EV/ EBITDA | 27.7 X |  | 5.5X |  |
| Charles Strauzer |  |  |  |  |  |  | er@cj | ities.c |

PLEASE REFER TO THE LAST PAGE OF THIS REPORT FOR IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES, ANALYST CERTIFICATION AND PRICE CHART.
but excluded the buyback) given the previously announced $\$ 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ accelerated share repurchase and will likely net more shares given the lower share price.
Backlog continues to grow even though there are some investors who may have the perception that a tough economic climate will impact MMS. The total pipeline now stands at $\$ 1.5 \mathrm{bln}$ vs. 1.3bln in FY07. There are several reasons we believe MMS can weather a challenging economic environment;

- $60 \%$ of its business are BPO type services which are typically driven and funded by the federal government,
- States tend to outsource more in tougher budgetary environments to try and save money,
- Focus of services on cost reductions and efficiencies, which is appealing to its customer base during tougher times,

Privatization services typically are attractive during tighter fiscal cycles because MMS can do the same job as government more efficiently and often with less expense. Lastly case loads usually increase in more difficult times, as there are more people in need of help increasing the need for the work performed by MMS.

We are maintaining our FY 08 estimates but raising our FY 09 EPS for continued progress in growing its core operations margins. Our $\$ 49$ valuation is based on 8 X our FY08E EBITDA (below takeout multiples and inline with comparable public company valuations). If MMS can rid themselves of unprofitable businesses it would help further expand margins and could use cash proceeds received to further enhance value. Accordingly, we reiterate our market outperform rating.

MAXIMUS
Actual vs. Estimates for Q1 12/07e (in MMs except EPS)

|  | Year Ago Actual |  | Current Quarter Actual |  |  | Current Q Estimate |  | Better/ (Worse) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 12/06 | \% Revs | Q1 12/07 | \% Revs | Y/Y | Q1 12/07e | \% Revs |  |
| Segment Revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Consulting |  | 24.7 | 15.3\% |  | 22.2 | 11.0\% | -10.1\% |  | 22.2 | 10.9\% | -0.2\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Systems |  | 34.5 | 21.4\% |  | 34.0 | 16.8\% | -1.6\% |  | 36.3 | 17.8\% | -6.3\% |
| Operations |  | 101.9 | 63.3\% |  | 145.8 | 72.2\% | 43.0\% |  | 144.8 | 71.2\% | 0.7\% |
| Total Revenue |  | 161.1 | 100.0\% |  | 202.0 | 100.0\% | 25.3\% |  | 203.2 | 100.0\% | -0.6\% |
| Income from Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consulting |  | 2.8 | 11.4\% |  | 1.2 | 5.2\% | -59.1\% |  | 1.0 | 4.4\% | 16.8\% |
| Systems |  | (1.6) | -4.6\% |  | (3.1) | -9.2\% | 96.7\% |  | 0.6 | 1.5\% | -661.9\% |
| Operations |  | (16.0) | -15.7\% |  | 18.7 | 12.8\% | -216.8\% |  | 12.8 | 8.9\% | 46.0\% |
| Consolidating Adjustments |  | 0.5 |  |  | (0.2) |  | -151.0\% |  | 0.5 |  | -146.0\% |
| Total Income from Operations |  | (14.4) | -8.9\% |  | 16.5 | 8.2\% | -214.9\% |  | 14.9 | 7.3\% | 11.0\% |
| Gross Profit |  | 20.3 | 12.6\% |  | 52.8 | 26.1\% | 160.2\% |  | 51.5 | 25.3\% | 2.5\% |
| Selling, General \& Administrative |  | (34.7) | -21.5\% |  | (36.3) | -18.0\% | 4.6\% |  | (36.6) | -18.0\% | 0.9\% |
| EBIT |  | (17.4) | -10.8\% |  | 16.5 | 8.2\% | NM |  | 14.9 | 7.3\% | 11.0\% |
| Interest Income |  | 1.6 | 1.0\% |  | 1.5 | 0.7\% | -6.9\% |  | 0.3 | 0.1\% | 400.3\% |
| Pretax Income |  | (15.8) | -9.8\% |  | 18.0 | 8.9\% | NM |  | 15.2 | 7.5\% | 18.7\% |
| Taxes |  | 5.8 | 3.6\% |  | (7.4) | -3.7\% | NM |  | (5.9) | -2.9\% | -20.1\% |
| Tax Rate |  | 36.9\% | NA |  | 41.1\% | NA | 4.2\% |  | 39.0\% | NA | -2.1\% |
| Net Income | \$ | (9.9) | -6.2\% | \$ | 10.6 | 5.3\% | NM | \$ | 9.3 | 4.6\% | 14.5\% |
| EPS (Fully Diluted) | \$ | (0.48) | NA | \$ | 0.51 | NA | -205.9\% | \$ | 0.50 | NA |  |
| EPS (Fully Diluted) Ex Items |  |  |  | \$ | 0.57 |  |  | \$ | 0.50 |  |  |
| Fully Diluted Shares |  | 21.6 | NA |  | 20.9 | NA | -3.4\% |  | 18.7 | NA | -10.3\% |
| EBITDA |  | (10.9) | -6.7\% |  | 22.7 | 11.2\% | -308.5\% |  | 21.5 | 10.6\% | 5.5\% |
| Depreciation \& Amortization |  | 5.1 | 3.1\% |  | 5.1 | 2.5\% | 0.0\% |  | 5.5 | 2.7\% | 8.8\% |

Source: CJS Securities Estimates, Company Documents

## MAXIMUS, Inc. (MMS)

Income Statement
All Figures \$MM, except per share


## Notes:

(1) Pro-forma to include FAS 123 R option expense for years FY 05 and beyond

COMPANY : MAXIMUS INC
CURRENCY : USD
HISTORY OF RECOMMENDATION AND PRICE TARGET CHANGES

| DATE | CLOSING PRICE | RECOMMENDATION CHANGE | PRICE TARGET |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16-Nov-2007 | 39.92 |  | 49.00 |
| 10-May-2007 | 39.93 |  | 46.00 |
| 12-Feb-2007 | 29.34 |  | 38.00 |
| 22-Dec-2006 | 29.77 |  | 31.00 |
| 07-Aug-2006 | 27.85 |  | 34.00 |
| 29-Jun-2006 | 23.79 |  | 30.00 |
| 29-Jun-2006 | 23.79 | MARKET OUTPERFORM |  |
| 23-Nov-2005 | 37.00 |  | 44.00 |
| 19-Sep-2005 | 37.43 | MARKET PERFORM |  |
| 01-Jul-2005 | 36.00 |  | 41.00 |

Source: Firstcall \& CJS Sec.
Charles Strauzer cstrauzer@cjs -securities.com

## IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

Valuation Methodology: 8X 2008E EV/EBITDA
Investment Risks: TX contract resolution and potential liability claims, State budget cuts/reductions, management execution, competition, general macro economic factors, timing of contracts, inability to reduce costs in underperforming units, cost over-runs in fixed price contracts, penalties for non-performance, acquisitions.

CJS Securities, Inc. Equity Research rating system
Market Outperform (MO): a stock that should perform at least $15 \%$ better than the Russell 2000 index over the next 6-18 monthsMarket Perform (MP): a stock that should perform in line with or slightly better than the Russell 2000 index

Market Under-Perform (MU): a stock expected to under-perform the Russell 2000 index
We will continue to have some stocks on a Monitor List, where we are indicating to clients not to expect a similar level of research coverage as companies on our active coverage list. Hence, we do not have investment opinions, nor do we intend to publish estimates, on Monitor list names.

As of $1 / 2 / 08$, CJS Securities provides active research on 66 companies, of which $42(64 \%)$ are rated MO (buy) and 24 ( $36 \%$ ) are rated $\mathrm{MP}(\mathrm{hold})$ and $0(0 \%)$ are rated $\mathrm{MU}(\mathrm{sell})$, we also have two additional companies on our Monitor List (no rating, estimates or price target).

The information and statistics in this report have been obtained from sources we believe are reliable but we do not warrant their accuracy or completeness. Prices and opinions concerning the composition of market sectors included in this report reflect the judgments as of this date and are subject to change without notice. This material is for your information only and does not constitute an offer to buy or sell, or the solicitation of any offer to buy or sell any securities. CJS Securities Inc., its affiliates, directors, officers, stockholders, employees (or members of their families), and accounts with respect to which the forgoing have investment discretion, may have long or short positions in, and may, as principal or agent, buy or sell the securities mentioned herein. Occasionally, CJS Securities, Inc. may receive sales credits or fees, directly or indirectly, when an individual company under research coverage or a related peer company does an underwritten offering. CJS intends to seek commission related non-investment banking services over the next 3 months. Accordingly, the firm may have a conflict of interest that could effect the objectivity of this report.

## ANALYST CERTIFICATION

The Research Analyst(s) who prepared the document / email hereby certify that the views expressed in this document / email

Appendix 2

## Jefferies \& Company, Inc.

## Technology IT Services

## United States of America

MAXIMUS (NYSE: MMS)

## Quarter Offers Proof Point of Improved Health

## Company Update Estimate Change

| Rating: | BUY |
| :--- | ---: |
| Price: | $\$ 35.82$ |
| Price Target: | $\$ 55.00$ |

## Market Data

| 52-Week Range: | $\$ 48.33-\$ 26.65$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Entprs. Value (MM): | $\$ 689.9$ |
| Market Cap. (MM): | $\$ 750.7$ |
| Insider Ownership: | $1.7 \%$ |
| Institutional Ownership: | $97.0 \%$ |
| Shares Out. (MM): | 20.9 |
| Float (MM): | 18.2 |
| Avg. Daily Vol.: | 190,017 |

## Financial Summary

| Book Value (MM): | 273.0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Book Value/Share: | $\$ 13.07$ |
| Net Debt (MM): | $(60.8)$ |
| Net Debt/Capital: | $0.0 \%$ |
| ROE: | $15.3 \%$ |
| $3-5$ Yr. Est. EPS Growth Rate: | $15.0 \%$ |
| ROIC: | $16.5 \%$ |
| Lg-Trm Debt to Eqty: | $0.0 \%$ |

ROE: Estimate for FYE 2008
ROIC: Estimate for FYE 2008

| USD | 2005A | 2006A | 2007A | 2008E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rev. (MM) | - | 700.9 | 738.6 | 877.7 |
| Prev. | - | - | - | 865.0 |
| EV/Rev. | NM | 1.0x | 0.9x | 0.8x |
| EPS |  |  |  |  |
| Cal. | 1.66 | (0.79) | 0.59 | 3.00 |
| Prev. Cal. | - | - | - | 2.88 |
| Cal. P/E | 21.6x | NM | 60.7 x | 11.9x |
| EPS Diluted |  |  |  |  |
| EPS |  |  |  |  |
| Dec | - | 0.41 | (0.48) | - |
| Mar | - | 0.41 | 0.11 | - |
| Jun | - | (0.81) | (0.65) | - |
| Sep | - | 0.09 | 0.63 | - |
| FY Sep | - | 0.11 | (0.37) | 2.81 |
| Prev. FY | - | - | (0.38) | 2.80 |
| FY P/E | NM | NM | NM | 12.7 x |
| GAAP EPS. |  |  |  |  |
| Consensus | - | 0.11 | (0.38) | 2.73 |

## Investment Summary

MMS should outperform the market in C08 due to accelerating top-line growth to the upper teens, an expanding operating margin likely in the double digits, and lowered operating risks due to improved control systems. We remain bullish and highlight the healthy quarter was actually even stronger than the results imply.

## Event

Maximus reported revenue and EPS of $\$ 202$ million and $\$ 0.51$. Revenue was ahead of consensus based on healthy growth in the Operations segment. EPS met consensus expectations, though was negatively impacted by a $\$ 2.2$ million non-cash charge and temporarily higher tax rate that veiled the upside in operating results.

## Key Points

Raising our fiscal 2008 estimates to reflect new guidance.Our fiscal year 2008 revenue and EPS estimates move to $\$ 877.7$ million and $\$ 2.81$ from $\$ 865$ million and $\$ 2.80$. Management reiterated revenue guidance of $\$ 850-880$ million, though made an upward revision to EPS guidance to $\$ 2.60-2.85$ from $\$ 2.35-2.65$ to reflect accretion from the accelerated share repurchase program. Supporting the increased guidance is $\$ 324$ million of new awards during the quarter, representing a book-to-bill of 1.6 x . New awards, including multi-hundred million dollar contracts in California and Texas, and a healthy sales pipeline lend confidence to our raise.

Strong quarter obscured by transitory events. Maximus reported a $25 \%$ increase in revenue and the operating margin improved from negative $8.9 \%$ a year-ago to $9.3 \%$, after excluding a $\$ 2.2$ million non-cash charge related to a forfeiture calculation on previous years' stock-based compensation. Results were fueled by strong performance in the Operations segment ( $72 \%$ of revenue), which grew its top-line by a normalized $24 \%$ and swung to a $13 \%$ operating margin compared to a loss in the same quarter the previous year. The normalized growth within Operations excludes a negative $\$ 15.7$ million revenue impact from the termination of the Ontario contract and reduction of the Texas contract last year. Excluding this impact from overall results reduces top line growth by about $10 \%$. On the other hand, the company reported a $\$ 2.2$ million non-cash charge related to prior years' stock-based compensation and a more than 100 bp temporary increase in the tax rate from a change in Canadian tax law. We note that the impact of these events combined to impact EPS by approximately $\$ 0.07$, exceeding our estimate by 8 cents.

## Valuation/Risks

At 12 x our raised C08 EPS estimate, MMS is trading at nearly a $30 \%$ discount to its 10 -year median forward P/E of 18 x . Key risks include the impact of discretionary spending cuts in a softening economy and execution on improving the performance of the Systems segment. Please refer to the attached DCF to understand the operating assumptions supporting our $\$ 55$ one-year price target.

## Matthew G. McKay, CFA

(617) 342-7909, mmckay@Jefferies.com

A softening economy will potentially have a mixed impact on Maximus. Despite definitive undercurrents of concern regarding a recession, the National Association of State Budget Officers is still projecting fiscal year 2008 spending growth near $5 \%$ overall. Furthermore, approximately $65-70 \%$ of the company's revenue currently comes from state run but federally mandated and largely federally funded programs that are relatively insulated from changes in the level of tax receipts at the state level. In past economic downturns, the company was more leveraged to the economic cycle given that the Consulting and Systems segments represented $40 \%$ of revenue, compared to approximately $28 \%$ today. The current mix is heavily weighted to services outsourcing from the Operations segment and the nature of the work being done on the Systems and Consulting side carries a stickier revenue stream than before. That said, discretionary spending cuts at the state level remain a risk, more so in fiscal 2009 , though it likely does not have a material impact on Maximus' core book of business.

Maximus repurchased $\$ 150$ million of stock during the quarter, retiring approximately 3.8 million shares at a share price of $\$ 39.91$. The company used UBS as its broker. While the interests of confidentiality precluded full disclosure of details, management was able to confirm that the bank is continuing to purchase shares and has not completely covered its position to date. Contractual obligations call for UBS to complete its transactions by August 15, 2008. Given an outlook for improving stock performance in FY08, we are keeping a keen eye on the impact on cash flow from UBS potentially having to purchase shares at a higher VWAP and subsequently requiring Maximus to make a cash outlay for the difference. That said, the stock has underperformed recently and therefore UBS may be able to purchase shares below the initial price, resulting in excess cash with which management can choose to repurchase additional shares. The share repurchase has been accretive to EPS and has not been detrimental to Maximus' ability to meet future liquidity requirements and investment opportunities. Furthermore, Maximus continues to be significantly cash generative and management has also arranged a $\$ 50$ million credit facility that carries the potential to increase to $\$ 75$ million.

Revenue for fiscal 1Q was $\$ 202$ million, a $25 \%$ increase $y / y$. Revenue growth was primarily driven by the Operations segment, which increased $43 \% y / y$. Operating income was $\$ 16.5$ million, representing an $8.2 \%$ operating margin that met expectations. Operating margins showed substantial improvement $y / y$ though declined sequentially due to some 4 Q seasonality in the Operations segment, investments made in the Consulting segment, and losses related to legacy contracts and product build-outs in the Systems segment. Management still expects total company operating margins of approximately $10 \%$ for the fiscal year. Net income for the quarter was $\$ 10.6$ million or $\$ 0.51$ per diluted share. Backing out a temporary increase in the overall tax rate and a $\$ 2.2$ million non-cash charge related to stock based compensation from previous years, we estimate that EPS could have been $\$ 0.07$ higher. Cash flow from operations for the quarter was $\$ 20.8$ million, with free cash flow of $\$ 16.7$ million. Management expects full fiscal year cash flow from operations of \$50-60 million and free cash flow of \$30-40 million.

Operations segment revenue for the quarter increased $43 \% \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{y}$ to $\$ 145.8$ million. The segment accounted for $72 \%$ of total company revenue for the quarter. Gross margin for the segment was $24.2 \%$. Operating margin was $12.8 \%$, compared to an operating loss during the same quarter last year. The segment growth and improved profitability was largely due to increased activity in health and workforce services and execution of a project portfolio optimization. Management indicated that operating margins for the segment should be sustainable in the $12 \%$ to $15 \%$ range for the remainder of fiscal 2008.

Consulting segment revenue for the quarter was $\$ 22.2$ million or approximately $11 \%$ of total company revenue. Gross margin for the segment was $38.3 \%$. Operating margin was $5.2 \%$, a 300 bp improvement $\mathrm{y} / \mathrm{y}$. The improved performance reflects the company's transition away from the contingent fee federal healthcare claim market and entry into new markets. Performance was tempered somewhat by required investments in state Medicaid fraud prevention services.

Systems segment revenue for the quarter was $\$ 34$ million or approximately $17 \%$ of total company revenue. Gross margin for the segment was $26.3 \%$. The segment reported an operating loss of $\$ 3.1$ million. Results were negatively impacted by losses related to legacy project issues and losses related to the product build-out of some web-based applications. Management indicated that the same optimization process successfully used to turnaround performance in the Operations segment is now being applied to the Systems segment. However, management also indicated that it will likely be $9-12$ months before the segment will turn profitable. During that time period, management also intends to evaluate strategic alternatives for the aspects of the segment that were the root of the underperformance.

## Company Description

MAXIMUS was incorporated in 1975, has been publicly traded since 1997, and is based in Reston, Virginia. The company offers services primarily to state and local governments, as well as the federal government. In fiscal 3Q04 management reorganized the company into three business segments: health services, human services, and technical services. The main drivers of the business are program management and outsourcing of health and human services that are federally mandated and funded. In addition, the company is positioned to take advantage of legislative actions encouraging state and local spending on modernization of voting technology, improving port security, and offering improved educational services. MAXIMUS is a member of the Russell 2000 and S\&P 600 SmallCap index.

## Maximus, Inc. <br> 2006-2009E Profit and Loss Model



| EPS - Operating | (54.0)\% | N/A | (35.6)\% | N/A | 911.9\% | 47.3\% | N/A | 118.3\% | 31.2\% | 25.0\% | 129.2\% | 11.1\% | (98.2)\% | 6448.1\% | 37.0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Margin Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of revenue | 78.1\% | 87.4\% | 76.1\% | 70.3\% | 72.5\% | 76.0\% | 73.9\% | 74.2\% | 72.5\% | 72.6\% | 73.2\% | 73.1\% | 81.6\% | 73.1\% | 72.8\% |
| Gross income | 21.9\% | 12.6\% | 23.9\% | 29.7\% | 27.5\% | 24.0\% | 26.1\% | 25.8\% | 27.5\% | 27.4\% | 26.8\% | 27.1\% | 18.4\% | 26.9\% | 27.2\% |
| S,G\&A | 18.5\% | 21.5\% | 19.2\% | 18.0\% | 15.4\% | 18.4\% | 16.9\% | 17.0\% | 16.0\% | 16.0\% | 16.4\% | 17.1\% | 19.0\% | 17.3\% | 16.9\% |
| Amortization | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Operating Income | 3.4\% | (8.9)\% | 4.7\% | 11.7\% | 12.1\% | 5.6\% | 9.3\% | 8.8\% | 11.5\% | 11.4\% | 10.3\% | 10.0\% | (0.6)\% | 9.6\% | 10.3\% |
| Pretax Income | 4.4\% | -8.2\% | 5.6\% | 12.2\% | 13.4\% | 6.5\% | 10.0\% | 9.0\% | 11.7\% | 11.6\% | 10.6\% | 10.3\% | 0.3\% | 10.4\% | 10.5\% |
| Tax rate | 39.0\% | 35.9\% | 40.0\% | -59.4\% | 42.0\% | 364.7\% | 41.1\% | 39.5\% | 39.5\% | 39.5\% | 39.8\% | 39.5\% | 61.1\% | 40.8\% | 39.5\% |
| Net Income | 2.7\% | (5.3)\% | 3.4\% | 7.4\% | 7.7\% | 3.7\% | 5.9\% | 5.4\% | 7.1\% | 7.0\% | 6.4\% | 6.2\% | 0.1\% | 6.2\% | 6.3\% |

Source: Company reports and Jefferies \& Company estimates
Note: Operating EPS excludes one-time gains and charges.

Maximus, Inc.
2006-2009E Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Model

| (\$ in millions, except per share) <br> (FY End September) | 2006A |  | 2007A |  | F2008E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2008E |  | 2009E |  | C2006A |  | C2007A |  | C2008E |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Q1A |  | Q2E |  | Q3E |  | Q4E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance Sheet Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | \$ | 158.4 |  |  | \$ | 197.0 | \$ | 62.7 | \$ | 51.7 | \$ | 59.4 | \$ | 70.9 | \$ | 70.9 | \$ | 104.7 | \$ | 164.1 | \$ | 62.7 | \$ | 96.7 |
| Receivables |  | 201.1 |  | 175.2 |  | 169.0 |  | 203.3 |  | 222.2 |  | 218.7 |  | 218.7 |  | 250.1 |  | 166.9 |  | 169.0 |  | 191.0 |
| Other |  | 24.2 |  | 26.6 |  | 19.0 |  | 21.3 |  | 19.4 |  | 22.0 |  | 22.0 |  | 23.4 |  | 30.2 |  | 19.0 |  | 20.0 |
| Total Current Assets |  | 383.7 |  | 398.7 |  | 250.6 |  | 276.3 |  | 301.0 |  | 311.6 |  | 311.6 |  | 378.2 |  | 361.2 |  | 250.6 |  | 307.6 |
| Property, Equipment \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investments |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |
| Goodwill \& Other Intangibles |  | 92.4 |  | 89.7 |  | 89.3 |  | 89.3 |  | 89.3 |  | 89.3 |  | 89.3 |  | 89.3 |  | 90.9 |  | 89.3 |  | 89.3 |
| Other |  | 15.1 |  | 10.6 |  | 11.3 |  | 13.4 |  | 13.4 |  | 13.0 |  | 13.0 |  | 14.3 |  | 12.7 |  | 11.3 |  | 12.3 |
| Total Assets |  | 558.5 |  | 564.5 |  | 416.1 |  | 443.6 |  | 467.8 |  | 477.8 |  | 477.8 |  | 547.3 |  | 529.4 |  | 416.1 |  | 473.8 |
| Accounts Payable |  | 54.5 |  | 54.4 |  | 52.4 |  | 58.5 |  | 60.7 |  | 63.8 |  | 63.8 |  | 72.5 |  | 44.4 |  | 52.4 |  | 57.8 |
| Accrued Expenses |  | 24.4 |  | 29.4 |  | 25.8 |  | 28.1 |  | 32.8 |  | 34.5 |  | 34.5 |  | 38.9 |  | 22.2 |  | 25.8 |  | 29.1 |
| Current Portion Long-term |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred Revenue |  | 54.4 |  | 38.5 |  | 37.5 |  | 48.3 |  | 52.8 |  | 45.1 |  | 45.1 |  | 51.0 |  | 48.3 |  | 37.5 |  | 42.3 |
| Other |  | 1.6 |  | 7.5 |  | 2.7 |  | 3.3 |  | 3.5 |  | 3.5 |  | 3.5 |  | 3.8 |  | 1.1 |  | 2.7 |  | 3.5 |
| Total Current Liabilities |  | 136.6 |  | 131.6 |  | 120.0 |  | 139.8 |  | 151.3 |  | 148.5 |  | 148.5 |  | 167.9 |  | 117.6 |  | 120.0 |  | 134.3 |
| Long-term Debt |  | 2.0 |  | 0.4 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 1.6 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |
| Other |  | 14.9 |  | 23.1 |  | 23.5 |  | 23.5 |  | 23.5 |  | 23.5 |  | 23.5 |  | 23.5 |  | 13.7 |  | 23.5 |  | 23.5 |
| Total Liabilities |  | 153.6 |  | 155.1 |  | 143.5 |  | 163.3 |  | 174.9 |  | 172.0 |  | 172.0 |  | 191.4 |  | 133.0 |  | 143.5 |  | 157.8 |
| Minorty Interest |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |
| Total Shareholders' Equity |  | 404.9 |  | 409.4 |  | 272.6 |  | 280.2 |  | 292.9 |  | 305.8 |  | 305.8 |  | 355.9 |  | 396.5 |  | 272.6 |  | 315.9 |
| Total Liabilities and Owners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 473.8 |
| Balance Sheet Metrics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DSO |  | 80 |  | 66 |  | 56 |  | 69 |  | 69 |  | 68 |  | 73 |  | 74 |  | 72 |  | 56 |  | 55 |
| DSO (Unbilled) |  | 25 |  | 21 |  | 22 |  | 20 |  | 19 |  | 17 |  | 18 |  | 18 |  | 23 |  | 22 |  | 21 |
| DPO |  | 36 |  | 35 |  | 32 |  | 34 |  | 33 |  | 34 |  | 36 |  | 37 |  | 29 |  | 32 |  | 32 |
| ROE |  | 0.6\% |  | (2.0)\% |  | 0.6\% |  | 6.4\% |  | 15.3\% |  | 15.3\% |  | 15.3\% |  | 18.7\% |  | (4.2)\% |  | 0.6\% |  | 19.5\% |
| ROIC (incl GW) |  | (4.8)\% |  | (3.4)\% |  | 5.9\% |  | 7.1\% |  | 16.9\% |  | 16.5\% |  | 16.5\% |  | 15.5\% |  | (12.1)\% |  | 5.9\% |  | 16.2\% |
| Debt/ Capital |  | 0.9\% |  | 0.5\% |  | 0.6\% |  | 0.6\% |  | 0.6\% |  | 0.5\% |  | 0.5\% |  | 0.5\% |  | 0.8\% |  | 0.6\% |  | 0.5\% |
| Debt/ TTM EBITDA |  | 0.3x |  | 0.1x |  | 0.0x |  | 0.0x |  | 0.0x |  | 0.0x |  | 0.0x |  | 0.0x |  | (0.2)x |  | 0.0x |  | 0.0x |
| Net Cash/ Share | \$ | 7.02 | \$ | 8.84 | \$ | 2.91 | \$ | 2.62 | \$ | 3.02 | \$ | 3.60 | \$ | 3.53 | \$ | 5.33 | \$ | 7.43 | \$ | 2.91 | \$ | 4.93 |
| Book Value/Share | \$ | 18.56 | \$ | 18.59 | \$ | 13.07 | \$ | 14.79 | \$ | 15.37 | \$ | 15.97 | \$ | 15.68 | \$ | 18.46 | \$ | 18.36 | \$ | 13.07 | \$ | 16.45 |
| Invested Capital (in GW) |  | 355.8 |  | 358.4 |  | 353.9 |  | 365.8 |  | 352.1 |  | 376.2 |  | 376.2 |  | 424.2 |  | 354.6 |  | 353.9 |  | 375.8 |
| Cash Flow Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Sources |  | 679.3 |  | 782.3 |  | 210.7 |  | 169.9 |  | 214.0 |  | 237.4 |  | 832.0 |  | 957.8 |  | 727.1 |  | 793.1 |  | 880.0 |
| Operating Uses |  | 689.8 |  | 748.9 |  | 194.0 |  | 175.9 |  | 201.4 |  | 221.1 |  | 792.4 |  | 904.3 |  | 731.6 |  | 748.4 |  | 826.4 |
| Free Cash Flow |  | (10.4) |  | 33.4 |  | 16.7 |  | (6.1) |  | 12.6 |  | 16.3 |  | 39.5 |  | 53.5 |  | (4.5) |  | 44.7 |  | 53.6 |
| Acquisitions/ LT Investments |  | 0.0 |  | 1.9 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  | 2.2 |  | (0.3) |  | 0.0 |
| Non-operating Cash Flow |  | (9.1) |  | (4.3) |  | (24.9) |  | (4.9) |  | (4.9) |  | (4.9) |  | (39.5) |  | (19.6) |  | (12.3) |  | (4.0) |  | (19.5) |
| Reported CFO |  | 15.7 |  | 51.2 |  | 20.8 |  | (1.0) |  | 17.7 |  | 21.5 |  | 59.1 |  | 77.2 |  | 18.3 |  | 64.4 |  | 74.9 |
| NOPAT |  | (17.2) |  | (12.1) |  | 15.2 |  | 12.2 |  | 17.2 |  | 17.5 |  | 62.2 |  | 65.6 |  | (43.0) |  | 20.7 |  | 61.0 |
| EBITDA |  | 14.8 |  | 17.8 |  | 21.6 |  | 23.8 |  | 32.2 |  | 32.3 |  | 109.8 |  | 121.6 |  | (14.3) |  | 51.7 |  | 114.4 |
| Annual Growth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Sources |  | 8.4\% |  | 15.2\% |  | 5.4\% |  | (6.5)\% |  | 4.8\% |  | 20.8\% |  | 6.3\% |  | 15.1\% |  | 15.4\% |  | 9.1\% |  | 11.0\% |
| Operating Uses |  | 19.6\% |  | 8.6\% |  | (0.3)\% |  | 4.9\% |  | 16.6\% |  | 3.3\% |  | 5.8\% |  | 14.1\% |  | 24.8\% |  | 2.3\% |  | 10.4\% |
| Free Cash Flow |  | N/A |  | N/A |  | 209.1\% |  | N/A |  | (60.1)\% |  | N/A |  | 18.5\% |  | $\mathbf{3 5 . 3}$ \% |  | N/A |  | N/A |  | 20.0\% |
| Reported CFO |  | (78.8)\% |  | 226.1\% |  | 172.6\% |  | N/A |  | (48.3)\% |  | N/A |  | 15.4\% |  | 30.7\% |  | (73.5)\% |  | 252.2\% |  | 16.4\% |
| Cash Flow per Share Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free Cash Flow | \$ | (0.48) | \$ | 1.51 | \$ | 0.80 | \$ | (0.32) | \$ | 0.66 | \$ | 0.85 | \$ | 2.03 | \$ | 2.77 | \$ | (0.23) | \$ | 2.09 | \$ | 2.79 |
| Reported CFO | \$ | 0.72 | \$ | 2.32 | \$ | 1.00 | \$ | (0.05) | \$ | 0.93 | \$ | 1.12 | \$ | 3.03 | \$ | 4.00 | \$ | 0.84 | \$ | 2.99 | \$ | 3.91 |
| EBITDA | \$ | 0.68 | \$ | 0.81 | \$ | 1.03 | \$ | 1.26 | \$ | 1.69 | \$ | 1.69 | \$ | 5.63 | \$ | 6.31 | \$ | (0.67) | \$ | 2.37 | \$ | 5.99 |

## Notes:

Operating Sources defined as Revenue + Decrease in operating assets + Adjustments for acquisitions and reclassifications
Operating Use defined as Cash expenses + Decrease in operating liabilities + Capital expenditures \& capitalized software
Free Cash Flow = Operating Sources - Operating Uses
Source: Company Reports and Jefferies \& Co. estimates
One-Year Price Target
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (10-Year)
(\$ in millions, except per share)

## Projection Period Assumptions

| Last Actual FY End: | $9 / 30 / 2007$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Exit Multiple FY End: | $9 / 30 / 2017$ |
| Price Target Date: | $2 / 7 / 2009$ |
| Calendar Adjustment Factor: | -1.36 |

## Discount Assumptions

| Base discount rate: | $10.5 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Incremental discount rate: | $2 \%$ |
| Derived WACC | $13.1 \%$ |

## Operating Assumptions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | F2008E |  | F2009E |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Organic Growth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.8 \% |  | 13.0 \% |
| Acquired Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% |  | 0.0\% |
| Operating Margin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.3 \% |  | 10.0 \% |
| DSO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91 |  | 92 |
| ROIC (In GW) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.5 \% |  | 15.5 \% |
| Balance Sheet Adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -07 |
| Cash \& ST Investments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62 |
| ST \& LT Debt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5-Year Normal Growth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 \% |
| 10-Year Treasury Yield |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.6\% |
| Estimated Beta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.68 |
| Debt Interest Rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.0\% |
| Expected S\&P 500 Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.0\% |
| Diluted Shares Outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.0 |
| Exit Multiple Assumptions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FCF exit multiple |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.7x |
| Incremental exit multiple |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.5x |
| F2007A | F2008E | F2009E | F2010E | F2011E | F2012E | F2013E | F2014E | F2015E | F2016E | F2017E |
| Free cash flow 33.4 | 39.5 | 53.5 | 61.5 | 70.7 | 81.4 | 91.9 | 102.0 | 111.2 | 119.0 | 125.0 |
| Growth Rate | 19\% | 35\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 13\% | 11\% | 9\% | $7 \%$ | 5\% |

Note: FCF equals CFO minus Capital Expenditures and Capitalized Software

|  | 10.5\% Discount Rate |  |  |  |  |  | 12.5\% Discount Rate |  |  |  |  |  | 14.5\% Discount Rate |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FCF Multiple |  | 10.7x |  | 11.2x |  | 11.7x |  | 10.7 x |  | 11.2x |  | 11.7 x |  | 10.7x |  | 11.2x |  | 11.7 x |
| Terminal Value |  | 1,334 |  | 1,396 |  | 1,459 |  | 1,334 |  | 1,396 |  | 1,459 |  | 1,334 |  | 1,396 |  | 1,459 |
| Present Value of Terminal Value |  | 562 |  | 589 |  | 615 |  | 482 |  | 504 |  | 527 |  | 414 |  | 433 |  | 452 |
| Present Value of Cash Flows |  | 515 |  | 515 |  | 515 |  | 478 |  | 478 |  | 478 |  | 445 |  | 445 |  | 445 |
| Asset Value |  | 1,077 |  | 1,103 |  | 1,130 |  | 959 |  | 982 |  | 1,004 |  | 858 |  | 877 |  | 897 |
| Cash |  | 62 |  | 62 |  | 62 |  | 62 |  | 62 |  | 62 |  | 62 |  | 62 |  | 62 |
| Debt |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| Implied Equity Value |  | 1,138 |  | 1,164 |  | 1,191 |  | 1,020 |  | 1,042 |  | 1,065 |  | 919 |  | 938 |  | 958 |
| Implied Equity Value per Share | \$ | 60.03 | \$ | 61.42 | \$ | 62.81 | \$ | 53.81 | \$ | 55.00 | \$ | 56.19 | \$ | 48.47 | \$ | 49.50 | \$ | 50.52 |
| Implied Perpetual Growth Rate |  | 1.0\% |  | 1.4\% |  | 1.8\% |  | 2.9\% |  | 3.3\% |  | 3.6\% |  | 4.7\% |  | 5.1\% |  | 5.5\% |

Source: Jefferies \& Company, Inc.

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## Distribution of Ratings

| Rating | Count | Percent | IB Serv./Past 12 Mos. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Count | Percent |
| BUY [BUY/ SB] | 509 | 58.71 | 60 | 11.79 |


| HOLD [HOLD] | 337 | 38.87 | 28 | 8.31 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| SELL [SU/ UNPF] | 21 | 2.42 | 3 | 14.29 |

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Appendix 3

# GARP Research \& Securities <br> Quarterly Summary 

## Jeff Burnett

410.318.5014
burnett@garpresearch.com
February 7, 2008

MAXIMUS (MMS)
MMS - \$36 Market Cap: $\$ 660$ million


## Company Description:

MAXIMUS provides outsourced program management support, IT services, and consulting primarily to state \& local governments. The company's competitive edge is its 30 -year operating history, which provides an embedded knowledge base of arcane government regulations and program administration and support needs.

Operating \& Financial Highlights
(\$ Millions, Adjusted for Certain Items, Sept. FY)

|  | 2007 | 2008F | 2009F | 2010F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales | 739 | 865 | 985 | 1,125 |
| Operating Income | (3) | 84 | 114 | 133 |


| Diluted Shares | 22 |  |  | 20 |  | 20 |  | 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EPS | \$ | (0.38) | \$ | 2.75 | \$ | 3.63 | \$ | 4.20 |
| EPS (ex 123R) | \$ | (0.26) | \$ | 2.87 | \$ | 3.75 | \$ | 4.32 |
| P/E |  | n/a |  | 13 |  | 10 |  | 9 |
| Operating Margins |  | n/a |  | 10\% |  | 12\% |  | 12\% |
| Capital Employed |  | 210 |  | 242 |  | 252 |  | 253 |
| Pretax ROCE |  | n/a |  | 35\% |  | 45\% |  | 53\% |
| Pretax ROTCE |  | n/a |  | 55\% |  | 70\% |  | 82\% |

## FY 2008 Estimated Quarterly Results

|  | Q1 |  | Q2F |  | Q3f |  | Q4F |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales |  | 202 |  | 210 |  | 223 |  | 230 |
| EPS | \$ | 0.51 | \$ | 0.63 | \$ | 0.72 | \$ | 0.88 |
| EPS (ex. 123R) | \$ | 0.54 | \$ | 0.66 | \$ | 0.75 | \$ | 0.91 |

## GARP's Quintile Ranking System

| Growth <br> Value |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 3 |  | 1 |

MMS scores in GARP's most attractive growth quintile and most attractive valuation quintile. See disclaimer for additional information.

## Summary Points

## Growth:

Continued solid backlog of sales opportunities and contract wins, and strong record of re-bid wins.

## Quality:

Leading position in its core outsourcing businesses, with intellectual \& operational barriers to entry.
Strong balance sheet; net cash of $\$ 3 /$ share. Solid cash generation. Pre-tax tangible ROCE is targeted to exceed $80 \%$ within our 3-year investment horizon.

## Control of Risk:

MAXIMUS repurchased $\$ 150$ million in stock in Q1 FY08 under its Accelerated Share Repurchase (ASR) program; $\$ 40$ million remains available for repurchase from prior authorizations.

MMS trades at 9x our out-year (FY 2010F) EPS estimate of \$4.20.

## Recent Developments

MAXIMUS' fiscal Q108 results were driven by its Operations segment ( $72 \%$ of Q1 sales), with normalized revenues up $24 \%$, driven by the Texas health \& human services contract and workforce services business. Operations recorded a $13 \%$ operating margin, up from a loss in Q207. Consulting ( $11 \%$ ) contributed sales of $\$ 22$ million and a modest $5 \%$ operating margin reflecting the transition from the contingent fee business and investment in new markets such as Medicaid fraud. Systems' ( $17 \%$ ) sales of $\$ 34$ million were below expectations, and flattish with last year, with an operating loss of $\$ 3$ million versus a loss of $\$ 1.6$ million last year. The problems stemmed from education systems and justice businesses which required significant IT spending; we are targeting profitability here by fiscal Q4 (September) 2008. The company's cash position remains strong. MAXIMUS used $\$ 150$ million to repurchase stock in Q1 (retiring $\sim 3.8$ million shares), enjoyed free cash flow of $\$ 17$ million, and ended the quarter with $\$ 63$ million in net cash ( $\sim \$ 3 /$ share). Management expects free cash flow of $\$ 30-40$ million in FY 2008. Driving both the top-line and margins going forward will be the company's core Operations segment, we believe. MAXIMUS' sales pipeline remains robust, and should reasonably support mid-teens revenue gains going forward. That said, the state fiscal environment is mixed and could negatively impact discretionary spending. But nearly $70 \%$ of MAXIMUS' revenue is driven by state run, federally-funded programs that should be largely resilient to budgetary issues at the state level. Health care reform is a particularly promising opportunity for MAXIMUS and its core outsourcing business.

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## Recommendation Rationale

MAXIMUS is the leader in several niche service markets in the state \& local government outsourcing sector including Medicaid eligibility and welfare-to-work. Management is focusing on the company's core health \& human services outsourcing strengths. Historically, MAXIMUS enjoyed high double-digit organic growth because states outsource only a fraction of their services and the trend is to do more. The past several years unveiled a marked slowing of new government programs, yet MAXIMUS managed to grow its top line in the mid-single digits and weather the budgetary storm. In calendar year 2005, MAXIMUS strengthened its organization by adding senior managers, cutting underperforming businesses, and investing in quality control and technology. CEO Rich Montoni has installed financial discipline in the company; MAXIMUS is focused on profitability, selectivity regarding its assignments, and dispositions of non-strategic units. MAXIMUS announced in June 2006 that it was amending its $\$ 370$ million, 5-year Texas integrated eligibility \& enrollment subcontract with Accenture because of significant operational and planning difficulties. This was the first time that MAXIMUS had agreed to subcontract for a large scale assignment, and it proved to be a costly mistake. In May 2007, then company announced that it extricated itself from a contractor role on this project and now works as a prime contractor directly with the Texas health \& human services agency. We believe management's distraction with Texas is now behind us, and we anticipate a more discriminating acceptance of new projects. Meanwhile, MAXIMUS generates cash, enjoys a strong balance sheet ( $\$ 3 /$ share in net cash), and possesses a powerful brand in the government sector based on its imbedded knowledge and 30 -year operating history. The company's contract wins, strong re-bid wins, and robust pipeline give us confidence that MAXIMUS can revert to its growth trajectory in FY 2008.

## Operations

With the exception of a rather unusual FY 2007, MAXIMUS has been profitable every year since its founding in 1975. The company employs minimal capital and can achieve a pretax return on tangible capital (ROCE) exceeding $80 \%$ by FY (September) 2010F, according to our estimate. However, deep problems associated with the company's Texas subcontract decimated reported earnings (and hence ROCE) beginning in FY 2006, but we project that this metric will rise again to strong levels within our 3 -year investment horizon.

MAXIMUS has three business lines: Operations ( $68 \%$ of FY 2007 revenues), Consulting ( $13 \%$ ), and Systems ( $19 \%$ ). The Operations segment includes health services such as project management services for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Plan (CHIP). MAXIMUS plugs in to state welfare records and assists states in making sure that
those who are eligible for Medicaid actually receive it. In addition to Medicaid outreach, education and enrollment services, MAXIMUS customizes information systems for state Medicaid programs, collects and analyses data, and produces program materials. The company also administers programs for uninsured and underinsured children as part of the CHIP in various states. In November 2004, MAXIMUS signed a 10-year, $\$ 268$ million health benefit administration contract with the government of British Columbia (BC). The implementation of this complex contract has been troublesome and MAXIMUS had been fined for certain non-compliance issues. MAXIMUS appears to have its controls now in place and we anticipate that it will be profitable in FY 2008. Human services-related functions are included in the Operations segment, including child support enforcement and welfare-to-work programs. The child care business is driven by rigid federal performance standards. MAXIMUS typically recovers funds from deadbeat dads and is compensated versus performance benchmarks. In addition to enforcement services, MAXIMUS also performs collections, customer service, payment processing, and systems consulting. MAXIMUS manages welfare-to-work programs (typically 3-year contracts) and Workforce Investment Act programs (state administered, federal job training funds for adults, youth, and dislocated workers). The company's Texas subcontract referenced above also falls in the Operations segment. The company's prowess in handling large contracts had justifiably been called into question, but management has pledged to avoid situations such as this going forward and will pursue prime contractor roles on manageable assignments. Operating margins reached $8.2 \%$ in Q1 FY 08 and management targets $10 \%$ as the corporate goal. MAXIMUS will focus on growing its core health \& human services opportunities going forward and expects this segment to drive overall revenues in FY 08.

The Consulting segment includes traditional management consulting and information technology (IT) consulting to state \& local governments in planning, design, procurement, and implementation of IT systems. Beginning in FY 2004, MAXIMUS experienced lower-than-anticipated profitability in Consulting due to increased competition and reduced reimbursement levels from the federal government. MAXIMUS is in the process of turning this division around but the process will likely not be achieved in the short term.

The Systems business assists clients with enterprise resource planning (ERP) implementations, including PeopleSoft software for a wide range of tasks and Smart Card implementations for federal and state/local governments. MAXIMUS also provides specialized software programs for state court systems and jury management, and creates and manages IT systems for state criminal justice systems. The company considered FY07 as a 'transition year' for Systems, as it continues to resolve unprofitable legacy contracts.

## Competition

MAXIMUS has several rivalries in its outsourcing businesses. We estimate that MAXIMUS has $70 \%$ of the market for health care services, with Benova (a subsidiary of FleetBoston Financial) being the next major competitor. In child support, MAXIMUS competes against Affiliated Computer Services and privately-held Policy Studies Incorporated (PSI). GARP believes that MAXIMUS has half of the welfare services market, with non-profit organizations like United Way and Goodwill offering similar services. The markets for the company's other services are considerably more competitive. In consulting, competitors include Accenture, the Big 4 accounting firms and several boutiques. In Systems, MAXIMUS competes against a large number of players including Unisys, SAP, Oracle, BearingPoint, Accenture, Deloitte, Northrop Grumman (NOC - Neutral), and Electronic Data Systems.

## Market

Governments are increasingly outsourcing key functions to the private sector to enable performance-based management. That said, only a tiny percentage of these expenditures are currently outsourced and MAXIMUS still commands the leading market share in its space. We believe the trend towards outsourcing will only grow over time as fiscal pressures, changing regulations, and increased accountability compel state \& local governments to rationalize programs and improve quality and efficiency. Importantly, outsourcing continues to be a low cost alternative that has barely penetrated this market. Demographics within the state workforce point to the likelihood of increased secular demand for MAXIMUS' services over the long term, given the pervasive graying of the state and local government workforce, implying increased opportunities for contractors. Meanwhile, $60 \%$ of the federal workforce alone will become eligible for retirement over the next 10 years. The potential market for state operated support programs exceeds $\$ 29$ billion and is driven by legislation to reform federal, state, and local welfare and health and human services programs.

## Risks

We believe that most of MAXIMUS's businesses are ultimately tied to federally-mandated programs that would likely continue despite fiscal issues at the state level. However, pressures such as potential reductions in federal assistance and increased costs from entitlement programs such as Medicaid could subdue discretionary spending by states, in our opinion. We continue to believe in the merits of this outsourcing trend, and MAXIMUS is well-positioned to benefit from new opportunities that will arise as budgets continue to stabilize and programs are expanded. Beginning in late FY 2004, the company experienced increased competition across its businesses, though MAXIMUS's solid sales and backlog statistics, combined with its deep experience \& quality reputation in serving state \& local governments, will likely translate into reasonable growth opportunities.

MAXIMUS evolved in 2005-2006 as a bidder for larger outsourcing contracts, with a corresponding extension of its sales cycles. However, the company's negative experience in this area - p particularly with its Texas health \& human services subcontract with Accenture - has refocused senior management on more appropriate assignments. MAXIMUS currently is prime contractor with the Texas on a renegotiated contract.

## Maximus, Inc.

Fiscal Year Sep 30
Operating \& Financial Highlights
(\$ Millions, Adjusted for Certain Items)

|  | 2003 |  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  | 2008F |  | 2009F |  | 2010F |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue |  | 558.3 |  | 603.8 |  | 647.5 |  | 700.8 |  | 738.6 |  | 865.0 |  | 985.0 |  | 1,125.0 |
| Operating Income |  | 57.0 |  | 63.0 |  | 63.3 |  | (2.8) |  | (2.7) |  | 83.9 |  | 114.0 |  | 133.0 |
| Net Income |  | 35.3 |  | 38.8 |  | 36.9 |  | 2.5 |  | (8.3) |  | 54.2 |  | 72.6 |  | 84.0 |
| Avg Shares Outstanding- Diluted |  | 21.3 |  | 22.0 |  | 21.7 |  | 21.8 |  | 21.9 |  | 19.7 |  | 20.0 |  | 20.0 |
| EPS - Diluted | \$ | 1.66 | \$ | 1.76 | \$ | 1.70 | \$ | 0.11 | \$ | (0.38) | \$ | 2.75 | \$ | 3.63 | \$ | 4.20 |
| Diluted EPS Without FAS 123R |  |  |  |  | \$ | 1.86 | \$ | 0.22 | \$ | (0.26) | \$ | 2.87 | \$ | 3.75 | \$ | 4.32 |
| Capital Employed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property Plant \& Equipment |  | 40.9 |  | 44.0 |  | 55.1 |  | 67.3 |  | 67.0 |  | 67.0 |  | 67.0 |  | 67.0 |
| Operating Working Capital |  | 84.6 |  | 91.9 |  | 69.4 |  | 91.9 |  | 52.5 |  | 85.0 |  | 95.0 |  | 96.0 |
| Other / Intangibles |  | 94.8 |  | 105.2 |  | 106.0 |  | 89.3 |  | 90.0 |  | 90.0 |  | 90.0 |  | 90.0 |
| total |  | 220.3 |  | 241.0 |  | 230.5 |  | 248.5 |  | 209.5 |  | 242.0 |  | 252.0 |  | 253.0 |
| Financing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt |  | 4.6 |  | 6.7 |  | 5.1 |  | 2.0 |  | 2.0 |  | 2.0 |  | 2.0 |  | 2.0 |


| Shareholders Equity | 333.2 | 373.5 | 406.0 | 404.9 | 404.6 | 316.8 | 377.4 | 429.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Less: Cash) | (117.5) | (139.3) | (180.6) | (158.4) | (197.1) | (76.8) | (127.4) | (178.4) |
| total | 220.3 | 241.0 | 230.5 | 248.5 | 209.5 | 242.0 | 252.0 | 253.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratios (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Margin | 10.2\% | 10.4\% | 9.8\% | n/a | n/a | 9.7\% | 11.6\% | 11.8\% |
| Return on Capital Employed | 25.9\% | 26.2\% | 27.5\% | n/a | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 34.7\% | 45.2\% | 52.6\% |
| Return on Tangible Capital | 43.4\% | 43.1\% | 46.6\% | n/a | n/a | 55.2\% | 70.4\% | 81.6\% |
| Shareholders Equity / Capital | 151.2\% | 155.0\% | 176.2\% | 162.9\% | 193.1\% | 130.9\% | 149.8\% | 169.7\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Valuation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price Earnings Multiple |  |  |  |  | n/a | 13.1 | 9.9 | 8.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Segment Estimates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consulting | 102.6 | 103.3 | 107.3 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 110.0 |
| Systems | 133.4 | 139.1 | 137.1 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 137.0 | 145.0 | 165.0 |
| Operations | 322.2 | 361.4 | 403.1 | 503.6 | 503.6 | 640.0 | 740.0 | 850.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (37.8) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| total | 558.3 | 603.8 | 647.5 | 700.8 | 738.6 | 865.0 | 985.0 | 1,125.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consulting | 15.6 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| Systems | 15.3 | 15.4 | 11.4 | (0.9) | (4.7) | (4.5) | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| Operations | 25.1 | 35.1 | 38.5 | (9.5) | 39.1 | 84.0 | 104.0 | 119.0 |
| Corporate / Other | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.7 | (7.0) | (43.5) | (0.6) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| total | 57.0 | 63.0 | 63.3 | (2.8) | (2.7) | 83.9 | 114.0 | 133.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Reasonable valuation is essential to BUY recommendations. Companies with annual growth rates as low as $9 \%$ if valuation is 10 x out-year earnings or lower could qualify, but faster growing firms are permitted higher valuations, such as a multiple of less than 16x out-year EPS for a $17 \%$ growth rate. There are other combinations of growth rates and earnings multiples that represent a frontier that delineates attractive versus unattractive equities, but our model is not purely linear. For example, near the "middle" of these outliers would be firms that trade at 10 x to 12 x out-year earnings whose earnings growth rate approaches $12 \%$ or better. A NEUTRAL rating occurs when valuation lies below this EPS-growth frontier, or our assessment of quality or risk elicits caution. A rating of AVOID is defined by a boundary whose maximum constraint is having a PE multiple of over 16x out-year EPS, and growth of less than $12 \%$. Also, substantive non-quantitative risks may be a requisite before an AVOID rating is assigned. In our valuation analysis, we may take into account cash per share, new accounting standards, pro forma earnings or cash flow adjustments, or other items that create deviation from standard calculations. Ratings are also often maintained once equity shifts into a higher or lower quintile in order to avoid excessive reclassifications due to volatility near break points. Ratings of appreciated securities might also be maintained because we are aware that our "out-year" could shift, thereby reestablishing an attractive quintile score simply through the passage of time. Moreover, long-term technical analysis may be used to aid in decisions regarding the classification of a stock, particularly when volatility near a break point has been experienced. Additional information is available upon request.

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## GARP Research \& Securities Co.

2800 Quarry Lake Drive, Suite 140
Baltimore, Maryland 21209

Main: (410) 764-1300
Fax: (410) 318-5048
www.garpresearch.com
Jeff Burnett
Brett Carson, CFA
Seth Dadds
Robert Furlong, CFA
Alistair Mackay, Ph.D.
Seth Moshman, CPA
George Sakellaris, CFA

## INVESTMENT RESEARCH \& INSTITUTIONAL SALES

| burnett@garpresearch.com | $410-318-5014$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| carson@garpresearch.com | $410-318-5031$ |
| dadds@garpresearch.com | $410-318-5021$ |
| furlong@garpresearch.com | $410-318-5015$ |
| mackay@garpresearch.com | $410-318-5022$ |
| moshman@garpresearch.com | $410-318-5017$ |
| sakellaris@garpresearch.com | $410-318-5016$ |

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Our primary contact(s) at Lehman Brothers are:

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| :--- | :--- |
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| $212-526-9490$ | $212-526-9459$ |
| chcaras@lehman.com | kpetrell@lehman.com |

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If you have any questions, please call Seth Moshman or Jeff Burnett.

Appendix 4

Maximus, Inc. MMS - NYSE Hold

Commercial IT Services
November 14, 2008


F3Q07 per share results do not include legal settlement charges. 2007 EPS is proforma.
FY08 quarterly EPS estimates are pro forma from continuing operations, and exclude one-time, nonrecurring items; include $\$ 0.03$ of pre-ASR interest income.

| Revenue (Net) | \$ | 807.9M | \$ | 765.8M | \$ | 818.0 M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EV/Revenue |  | 0.6 x |  | 0.6 x |  | 0.6x |

FY08 revenue estimates are from continuing operations.


## Sloppy F4Q08 Results; Guidance Impacted By Currency;

## Maintain Hold

## George A. Price <br> Shlomo Rosenbaum <br> Richard Eskelsen

(443) 224-1323
(443) 224-1322
(443) 224-1366
gaprice@stifel.com
shrosenbaum@stifel.com
eskelsenr@stifel.com

MMS reported generally disappointing F4Q08 results relative to our and consensus estimates. While MMS' outlook remains generally consistent with prior view (excluding currency impacts), the state \& local fiscal situation is deteriorating, and timing/magnitude of federal assistance is uncertain. While we believe MMS shares admittedly appear attractively valued, we maintain our Hold rating.
F4Q08 results. Revenue of $\$ 189.1 \mathrm{M}$ (up $8.8 \%$ YOY on cont. ops. basis) was below our $\$ 194.4 \mathrm{M}$ estimate and the $\$ 193.2 \mathrm{M}$ consensus estimate. Earnings results were sloppy due to several one-time puts and takes, but at the end of the day, pro forma EPS came in below our expectations. Margins were also light. The Operations segment performed well (up $14 \%$ YOY, nicely profitable), while the Consulting segment continued to be a drag on results (down $17 \%$ YOY, with a loss, largely due to contract
execution).
Guidance maintained, though currency impacting. FY09 revenue guidance was taken down $\sim 3 \%$ due to currency (AUD and CAD depreciating against US\$), but otherwise was intact. FY09 EPS of \$3.00-\$3.15 was maintained, though MMS had to make a sizable share repurchase to offset the lower expected revenue. Additional share repurchases are planned but incremental to guidance.
State and local fiscal conditions deteriorating. State revenues are declining and the number of states facing budget deficits is increasing, driven by the weak U.S. economy. While health and social programs often see an uptick in enrollment during downturns, states are under considerable pressure, and some have indicated that cuts even in these programs are being considered. The Obama administration has expressed interest in giving assistance to states, but timing and magnitude are uncertain.

MMS shares cheap, but... We acknowledge that MMS shares appear cheap, trading at 10.5 x our new CY08 EPS estimate of $\$ 2.94$ and 9.7 x our new CY09 EPS estimate of $\$ 3.18$ (up $8.2 \%$ ), and especially noting MMS has $\$ 121.0 \mathrm{M}$ in cash, which comprises almost $21 \%$ of the stock's current market cap. Still, we remain cautious around the deterioration in S\&L fiscal conditions and uncertainty as to whether and when states will get federal assistance.

## All relevant disclosures and certifications appear on pages 10-11 of this report.

1

## F4Q08 Results: Still A Bit Sloppy

MMS reported disappointing F4Q08 results, showing that while progress has been made in de-risking the business, there is still some work to be done. Revenue was slightly below us, consensus, and prior guidance, and pro forma EPS from continuing operations was also below our estimate and in the middle of guidance. Included in the quarter was a $\$ 0.02$ per share benefit from insurance reimbursement for legal and settlement costs (primarily relating to the ongoing ACN arbitration), $\sim \$ 1 \mathrm{M}$ in severance ( $\$ 0.03$ per share) due to corporate headcount reductions resulting from the prior Systems segment divestiture, and a $\$ 0.25$ goodwill impairment charge related to the ERP division of the Systems segment that MMS did not divest. Margins were below our expectations, driven by weakness in the Consulting segment (see below). FCF was modestly below our estimate.

## RESULTS VERSUS OUR EXPECTATIONS AT TIME OF EARNINGS ANNOUNCEMENT

## KEY METRICS

| F4Q08 | SN Est. |  | Actual |  | Year Ago |  | Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue (\$M) | \$ | 194.4 | \$ | 189.1 | \$ | 201.9 | Below us and consensus, and slightly below prior guidance of \$190M - \$195M, following Systems divestiture. |
| YOY Growth (as reported) |  | -3.7\% |  | -6.3\% |  | 17.5\% |  |
| YOY Growth (cont. ops.) |  | 11.9\% |  | 8.8\% |  | NA |  |
| Consensus Revenue (\$M) | \$ | 193.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Margin (reported) |  | 28.8\% |  | 26.9\% |  | 27.5\% | Below our estimate. |
| EBIT Margin (GAAP) |  | 11.4\% |  | 6.9\% |  | 10.8\% | Below our estimate, do to several unexpected and one-time expenses. |
| EBIT Margin (pro forma, excl. one time and legal) |  | 11.8\% |  | 11.0\% |  | 12.1 \% | Excludes reimbursed legal and settlement expenses, goodwill impairment, and severance; our estimate excl. $\sim \mathbf{\$ 9 0 0 K}$ in legal expenses that we previously modeled, whereas MMS reported a gain from insurance/legal reimbursement. |
| Tax Rate |  | 39.0\% |  | 37.1\% |  | 42.0\% | Lower than our estimate; added \$0.02 to EPS, by our calculation. |
| EPS (GAAP) | \$ | (0.09) | \$ | (0.09) | \$ | 0.63 | In line. |
| YOY Growth |  | NM |  | NM |  | NM |  |
| EPS (cont. ops., pro forma) | \$ | 0.73 | \$ | 0.71 |  | NA | Below our estimate. |
| YOY Growth |  | NA |  | NA |  | NA |  |
| EPS (cont. ops., pro forma, excl. legal) | \$ | 0.76 | \$ | 0.71 |  | NA | In the middle of prior guidance of $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 6 8} \mathbf{-} \mathbf{\$ 0 . 7 6}$; our estimate in this case excludes $\sim \$ 900 \mathrm{~K}$ in legal expenses that we previously modeled. |
| YOY Growth |  | NA |  | $N A$ |  | $N A$ |  |
| Consensus EPS | \$ | (0.10) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Share count (M) |  | 18.9 |  | 18.7 |  | 22.6 | Slightly below us; no impact to EPS by itself, but with lower tax rate would round up extra $\$ 0.01$. |
| A/R DSO (days) |  | 76 |  | 76 |  | 78 | In line. |
| Free Cash Flow (\$M), cont. ops. | \$ | 7.4 | \$ | 5.2 | \$ | (15.7) | Modestly below our estimate. Including discontinued ops, FCF was $\$ 16.9 \mathrm{M}$. |

Source: Company Filings, FirstCall Estimates, and Stifel Nicolaus Estimates.

## Segments: Operations Strong, Consulting Leaves Room For Improvement

While the Operations segment continued to perform well, posting YOY revenue growth of $14.4 \%$ and an operating margin of $13.6 \%$ (towards top-end of company's stated range of $10 \%-15 \%$ ), the Consulting segment continues to be a drag. Revenues declined $16.8 \%$ YOY and the operating margin was a negative $8.3 \%$. MMS noted that the majority of the Consulting loss was as a result of a $\$ 2.7 \mathrm{M}$ year-end adjustment on a fixed-price ERP contract that is taking longer
than MMS originally thought. This is a legacy Systems segment contract (not divested) that moved into the Consulting segment as a result of the ERP division moving into Consulting at the time of the Systems divestiture. This is a negative in our view, as it is yet another unexpected contract issue that pops up (MMS has a mixed track record over time in this regard), and management noted that there are still several legacy ERP contracts in MMS' Consulting portfolio. While we applaud MMS management for the many steps it has taken to (and progress shown in) de-risking the business (e.g., recent Systems divestiture), it appears that some operational risk still remains with legacy contracts.

## Outlook: Beyond Currency, Guidance Reiterated

OUR ESTIMATES VERSUS UPDATED GUIDANCE FOLLOWING DIVESTITURE ANNOUNCEMENT

## GUIDANCE

| F1Q09 |  |  | Guidance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue (\$M, cont. ops.) | \$ | 183.8 | No guidance | MMS did not give F1Q09 guidance. |
| Consensus Revenue (\$M) | \$ | 184.6 |  |  |
| EPS (cont. ops., pro forma) | \$ | 0.67 | No guidance | MMS did not give F1Q09 guidance. |
| Consensus EPS | \$ | 0.68 |  |  |

FY09

| Revenue (\$M, cont. ops.) | \$ | 788.6 | \$750M - \$775M | Reduced prior guidance of $\$ 775 \mathrm{M}-\$ 800 \mathrm{M}$ due to currency (appreciation of US\$ against AUD and CAD). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consensus Revenue (\$M) | \$ | 786.1 |  |  |
| EPS | \$ | 3.07 | \$3.00-\$3.15 | Reaffirmed prior guidance of \$3.00-\$3.15. |
| Consensus EPS | \$ | 3.03 |  |  |
| FCF (\$M) | \$ | 51.1 | \$40M - \$50M | Includes cash from ops of $\$ 60 \mathrm{M}-\$ 70 \mathrm{M}$, but excludes $\$ 11 \mathrm{M}$ payment due to divestiture, so reported FCF will be lower than the $\$ 40 \mathrm{M}-\$ 50 \mathrm{M}$ range, all else being equal. |

Source: Company Filings, FirstCall Estimates, and Stifel Nicolaus Estimates.

## Positives

- New Democratic regime in Washington should favor programs (ex. , SCHIP) that benefit MMS.
- Additionally, in a recession, volumes of people enrolled in public social and health programs (such as Medicaid and welfare-to-work) tends to increase, which could benefit MMS as a provider of enrollment, eligibility, and welfare-to-work services, among others.
- Signings, backlog, and pipeline appear to remain healthy for MMS.

MMS has $\$ 62.1 \mathrm{M}$ remaining on its share repurchase program, and has been active in September and October, buying a total of one million shares for $\sim \$ 34.1 \mathrm{M}$ since September. Incremental repurchases could offer potential upside to guidance (current guidance does not factor in any additional share repurchases, beyond material repurchases made after the end of F 4 Q 08 ), but we believe that currency and any continuing execution issues could offset potential repurchase upside.

## Concerns

The state and local fiscal situation continues to deteriorate. Recent data released by the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government (www. rockinst. org) indicate that C3Q08 state tax revenues were virtually unchanged year-over-year on a nominal basis, and declined $2.6 \%$ nationally on a real basis. The Institute expects tax revenues to continue to trend down, as the two largest taxes (income and sales tax) have generally been trending down since C2Q07. The report also noted that corporate tax collections, while a small part of total tax revenue, declined by $15.3 \%$ YOY.
S\&L fiscal pressures (as described above), combined with credit markets that remain tight and increasing federal
government debt and financial system guarantees, could create budget delays or even cuts in programs that were previously thought to be "sacred cows" (such as SCHIP). Legacy Systems contracts that are now included in the Consulting segment could remain a near-term issue and drag to margins throughout the year.
FCF was a bit below our previous estimate and could be viewed by some investors as a negative, especially considering that guidance does not include an additional $\$ 11 \mathrm{M}$ outflow in FY09 due to the divestiture (this will show up in reported FCF).
Currency is becoming an increasing issue for MMS, as $\sim 16 \%$ of its revenue comes from overseas (primarily Australia and Canada). We estimate that currency could create a $\sim 3.5 \%$ headwind for MMS in FY09, based on current spot prices.

Additionally, MMS mentioned that the U.K. is looking to revamp their current welfare-to-work system and MMS has submitted a bid. We view such a contract very cautiously, given the problems, delays, and setbacks (some of which remain ongoing) from the last sizable U.K. health and social program, the NHS Connecting for Health program.

## Estimates

Basic Assumptions:
Revenue growth impacted by currency ( $\sim 3.5 \%$ headwind, based on current spot prices) and S\&L fiscal pressures.

- MMS utilizes half of their current $\$ 62.1 \mathrm{M}$ repurchase authorization pro rata over the next four quarters, with an average share price assumption of $\$ 30$.
- Operations segment continues to perform well, although growth is impacted by currency. Consulting remains a revenue drag throughout FY09.
- Tax rate remains constant at $\sim 37 \%$.


## ESTIMATES

| F1Q09 | Current |  | Prior |  | Variance |  | YOY Change | Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue (\$M, as reported) | \$ | 180.7 | \$ | 183.8 | \$ | (3.1) | -10.5\% | Revenue increases $2.0 \%$ on a continuing operations basis. |
| Gross Margin |  | 27.4\% |  | 28.5\% |  | - 110 bps | + 130 bps |  |
| Operating Margin (excl. charges) |  | 10.4\% |  | 11.1 \% |  | -70 bps | + 110 bps | Expect lingering issues with legacy ERP contracts to continue. |
| Diluted EPS (pro forma, cont. ops.) | \$ | 0.67 | \$ | 0.67 | \$ | 0.00 | 13.6\% | Unchanged from our previous estimate. |
| FCF (\$M) | \$ | 11.3 | \$ | 10.8 | \$ | 0.5 | \$ 27.0 | Flow through from lower revenue and margins. |
| FY09 |  | ent |  | rior |  | ariance | YOY Change | Comment |
| Revenue (\$M, as reported) | \$ | 765.8 | \$ | 788.6 | \$ | (22.8) | -5.2\% | Revenue increases 2.8\% YOY on continuing operations basis. Near the middle of revised guidance of $\$ 750 \mathrm{M}$ \$775M. |
| Gross Margin |  | 28.0\% |  | 29.2\% |  | - 120 bps | + 170 bps |  |
| Operating Margin (excl. charges) |  | 11.1 \% |  | 11.8\% |  | - 70 bps | + 200 bps | Margins show nice expansion YOY, as Operations segment makes up majority of business; expect Consulting to be a margin drag. |
| Diluted EPS (pro forma, cont. ops.) | \$ | 3.11 | \$ | 3.07 | \$ | 0.04 | 8.7\% | Slightly above the midpoint of guidance of \$3.05$\$ 3.15$. Share repurchases boost EPS. |


| FCF (\$M) | \$ | 39.2 | \$ | 51.1 | \$ | (11.9) | \$ | 5.9 | Guidance of $\$ 40 \mathrm{M}-\$ 50 \mathrm{M}$ excludes $\$ 11 \mathrm{M}$ payment in FY09 due to divestiture; including that, assume FCF near high end of range. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FY10 | Current |  |  | Prior |  |  |  | yoy Change | Comment |
| Revenue (\$M, as reported) | \$ | 818.0 | No prior FY10 estimates |  |  |  |  | 6.8\% | Expect MMS to post mid to upper single digit growth going forward. |
| Gross Margin |  | 27.7\% |  |  |  |  |  | - 30 bps |  |
| Operating Margin (excl. charges) |  | 10.8\% |  |  |  |  |  | -30 bps | Assume margins see some pressure due to S\&L fiscal conditions and price pressure. |
| Diluted EPS (pro forma) | \$ | 3.35 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.6\% |  |
| FCF (\$M) | \$ | 50.8 |  |  |  |  | \$ | 11.6 | FCF is $\sim 87 \%$ of net income. |
| Calendar Year | Current |  | Prior |  | Variance |  |  | yoy Change | Comment |
| CY08 Revenue (\$M, as reported) | S | 786.7 | \$ | 795.2 | \$ | (8.5) |  | 0.9\% |  |
| CY08 Pro forma EPS |  | 3.18 | \$ | 2.96 | \$ | 0.22 |  | NM |  |
| CY09 Revenue (\$M, as reported) | S | 778.0 | \$ | 796.3 | \$ | (18.4) |  | -1.1\% |  |
| CY09 Pro forma EPS | \$ | 3.49 | \$ | 3.09 | \$ | 0.40 |  | 9.6\% |  |

Source: Company data and Stifel Nicolaus.

## Valuation

MMS shares are currently trading at 10.5 x our new CY08 EPS estimate of $\$ 2.94$ and 9.7 x our new CY09 EPS estimate of $\$ 3.18$ (up $8.2 \%$ ) . These are historically very low multiples, as the last time MMS shares were trading near these valuations was late 2002/early 2003, during the last downturn when the S\&L fiscal situation was also bad (actually further along in the downcycle). Additionally, with $\$ 121.0 \mathrm{M}$ in cash currently on the balance sheet, cash comprises almost $21 \%$ of stock's current market cap.

MMS shares ended up $17.6 \%$ yesterday, versus the S\&P 500 up $6.9 \%$. We suspect some short covering, as some investors may have been expecting an impact to MMS' business from the difficult S\&L budget environment, as well as buyers in an up market of a relatively inexpensive stock that has been weak recently.

However, the S\&L backdrop remains concerning, in our view. While MMS indicates it has not seen any broad fundamental impacts from the poor S\&L fiscal environment, we are still early in the downcycle, and S\&L fiscal conditions appear to be deteriorating on a weekly basis (we note that MMS was impacted during the last downturn later in the macro cycle, in early 2003). The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (www.cbpp.org), which tracks state and locality finances, notes that 41 states have already either reported or projected budget problems for the current fiscal year (which began July 1 for most states) or next fiscal year, and are responding in some cases by cutting spending in areas such as health care for children, families, seniors, and the disabled. The Rockefeller Institute of Government (www.rockinst.org) indicates that state revenues dropped in the last quarter. While the incoming Obama administration has expressed some interest in fiscal relief for the states, the timing and magnitude of any aid is uncertain, given large expenditures by the federal government in areas such as the financial industry and housing. We remain concerned about the S\&L fiscal environment and potential lingering issues in MMS' legacy ERP contracts, and would wait for
either a more attractive entry point or incremental details about potential federal aid for the states before revisiting our rating. Maintain Hold.

## Company Description

Founded in 1975, Maximus is a leader in providing program management support (including both IT services and business process outsourcing) and consulting services primarily to health and human services agencies in state and local governments. Maximus utilizes technology combined with its strong program management skills and understanding of government agencies' business processes to result in an operation that is more efficient than governments could achieve on their own at similar costs. Maximus is based in McLean, Virginia.

## Maximus, Inc. <br> Income Statement <br> (\$ in thousands, except per share)

## Fiscal year ends September 30



| Provision for Income Taxes | 11,374 | 7,410 | 6,266 | 5,379 | 4,979 | 24,034 | 7,174 | 8.081 | 8,225 |  | 32,451 | 7.592 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Rate | 364.7\% | 4.1.\% | 39.4\% | 35.4\% | 37.1\% | 38.5\% | 37.1\% | 37.1\% | 37.1\% | 37.1\% | 37.1\% | 37.1\% | 37.1\% | 37.1\% | 37.1\% | 37.19 |
| Income from Continuing Ops. | (8,255) | 12,268 | 13,489 | 17,296 | 8,428 | 51,481 | 12,143 | 13,678 | 13,923 | 15,185 | 54,930 | 12,851 | 14,527 | 14,813 |  | 5,430 |
| Margin | -1.1\% | 6.1\% | 6.4\% | 8.4\% | 4.5\% | 6.4\% | 6.7\% | 7.0\% | 7.2\% | 7.8\% | 7.2\% | 6.7\% | 6.9\% | 7.2\% | 7.8\% |  |
| Income from Discontinued Ops. |  | $(1,663)$ | (3,862) | (5,891) | (10,188) | (21,604) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income | $(8,255)$ | 10,605 | 9,627 | 11,405 | (1,760) | 29,877 | 12,143 | 13,678 | 13,923 | 15,185 | 54,930 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Margin | -1.1\% | 5.3\% | 4.6\% | 5.5\% | -0.9\% | 3.7\% | 6.7\% | 7.0\% | 7.2\% | 7.8\% | 7.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earning Per Share (GAAP) | (0.40) | s 0.51 | s 0.51 | 0.61 | (0.09) | 1.55 | 0.67 | 0.77 | 0.80 | 0.88 | 3.12 | 0.74 | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.93 |  |
| \% Change | NM | NM | NM | NM | NM | NM | 31.4\% | 51.0\% | 31.1\% | NM | 101.3\% | .52.2\% | 23.7\% | 10.0\% | 16.5\% |  |
| Earnings Per Share (Continuing Ops.) |  | 0.59 | 0.72 | 0.92 | 0.45 | 2.67 | 0.67 | 0.77 \$ | 0.80 \$ | 0.88 | 3.11 s | 0.74 | ¢ 0.83 \$ | 0.85 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings Per Share (Continuing Ops., pro forma) |  | 0.59 | 0.75 | 0.81 | 0.71 | 2.86 | 0.67 | 0.77 |  |  | 3.11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Change |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.6\% | 2.7\% | -1.2\% | 23.9\% | 8.7\% | $10.4{ }^{\circ}$ | 7.8\% | 6.3\% |  |  |
| res Outstanding (000s) | 22,029 | 20.85 | $\stackrel{18,763}{ }$ | $\stackrel{18,819}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\text { 18,742 }}{ }$ | $\underline{\text { 19,295 }}$ | 18.008 | $\underline{ }$ | 17,490 | 17,318 | 17,641 | $\stackrel{17,368}{ }$ | 17,418 | 17,468 | , 518 | $\underline{17,443}$ |
| Calendar Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Y08 | CY09 | 010 |  |
| EPS (Continuing Ops., pro | forma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 2.94 | \$ 3.18 | \$ | 3.49 |
| \% Change YOY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Some calculations may vary due to rounding.
Source: Maximus, Inc. data and Stifel Nicolaus estimates

11/13/2008
George A. Price, Jr.
(443) 224-1323
gaprice@stifel.com

Shlomo H. Rosenbaum
(443) 224-1322
shrosenbaum@stifel.com

Richard M. Eskelsen
(443) 224-1366
eskelsenr@stifel.com

# Maximus, Inc. <br> Balance Sheet and Cash Flow <br> (\$ in thousands) 

## FY ends September 30



| Working capital changes |  | $(2,650)$ | $(15,403)$ | 3,418 | 8,541 |  | 265 | $(8,096)$ | $(1,209)$ | $(1,171)$ |  | 4,508 | $(8,891)$ | $(1,141)$ | $(1,416)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 51,190 | 20,789 | 4,504 | 12,799 | 18,481 | 56,573 | 15,809 | 8,983 | 16,113 | 17,414 | 58,319 | 20,759 | 9,036 | 17,072 | 18,223 | 65,089 |
| Capital expenditures, net | (17,893) | $(4,083)$ | $(3,055)$ | $(6,730)$ | (1,581) | $(15,449)$ | $(4,518)$ | $(4,913)$ | $(4,845)$ | $(4,870)$ | $(19,145)$ | $(3,375)$ | $(3,676)$ | $(3,619)$ | $(3,646)$ | $(14,316)$ |
| \% of revenue | 2.4\% | 2.0\% | 1.5\% | 3.3\% | 0.8\% | 1.9\% | 2.5\% | 2.5\% | 2.5\% | 2.5\% | 2.5\% | 1.8\% | 1.8\% | 1.8\% | 1.8\% | 7.4\% |
| Acquisitions |  | - | - | 10,572 | 29,885 |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| Other investing activities (plug) |  | - | - | 59 | $(2,815)$ |  | $(2,967)$ | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| Net cash used by investing activities |  | $(4,083)$ | $(3,053)$ | 3,901 | 25,489 |  | $(7,485)$ | $(4,913)$ | $(4,845)$ | $(4,870)$ |  | $(3,375)$ | $(3,676)$ | $(3,619)$ | $(3,646)$ |  |
| Free Cash Flow (excluding acquisitions) | 33,297 | 16,706 | 1,449 | 6,069 | 16,900 | 41,124 | 11,291 | 4,070 | 11,269 | 12,544 | 39,174 | 17,384 | 5,360 | 13,453 | 14,577 | 50,774 |
| $\%$ of net income | -403.4\% |  |  |  |  | 79.9 \% |  |  |  |  | 71.3\% |  |  |  |  | 86.9 \% |
| Increase (decrease) in debt |  | (401) | (404) | (408) | (414) |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| Increase (decrease) in equity |  | $(148,733)$ | 2,195 | 97 | 990 |  | $(3,246)$ | $(7,763)$ | $(7,763)$ | $(5,175)$ |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| Other financing activities (incl. dividend) |  | $(1,925)$ | $(2,149)$ | $(1,865)$ | $(1,860)$ |  | $(1,801)$ | $(1,775)$ | $(1,749)$ | $(1,732)$ |  | $(1,737)$ | $(1,742)$ | $(1,747)$ | $(1,752)$ |  |
| Net cash provided from financing activities |  | $(151,059)$ | (358) | $(2,176)$ | $(1,284)$ |  | $(5,046)$ | $(9,537)$ | $(9,512)$ | $(6,907)$ |  | $(1,737)$ | $(1,742)$ | $(1,747)$ | (1,752) |  |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 38,635 | $(134,353)$ | 1,093 | 14,524 | 42,686 | $(76,050)$ | 3,278 | $(5,468)$ | 1,757 | 5,638 | 5,205 | 15,647 | 3,618 | 11,706 | 12,825 | 43,797 |

Source: Maximus, Inc. and Stifel Nicolaus estimates

## Commercial IT Services Companies

Valuation Data:
(\$ in millions, except per share data)


## Financial Data:

(\$ in millions)

| Ticker | Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { TTM } \\ \text { Revenue } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Revenue/EPS Growth |  | Trailing Twelve Months |  |  |  | Balance Sheet Data |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Employees } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | LQA Rev. per Employee | DSO | Returns |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Cash <br> Balance | $\begin{gathered} \text { Goodwill } \\ \text { as \% of } \\ \text { Total Assets } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Debt// } \\ \text { Total Capital } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { TTM } \\ \text { Capex/ } \\ \text { TTM } \\ \text { Revenue } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Gross <br> Margin |  | EBIT | EBITDA | Net Income | TTM |  |  | CY08 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | CY08 |  |  |  |  | CY09 |  |  | ROE/ROIC | ROE/ROIC |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACN | Accenture, Ltd. (1) (3) (11) | \$ | 25,313.8 |  | 15.1/31.5\% | -1.8/3.6\% | 28.4\% | 12.0\% | 13.9 \% | 8.3\%\$ | 3,623.0 | 6.7\% | 0.3\% | 1.3\% | 186,805 | 140,490 | 62 | 74.7/72.5\% | $86.9 / 73.6 \%$ |
| ACS | Affiliated Comp. Services, Inc. (1) (7) (11) |  | 6,271.9 | 7.2 / 8.4 | 6.9 / 10.9 | 53.5 | 11.2 | 17.4 | 5.7 | 434.8 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 4.9 | 63,000 | 101,870 | 80 | 15.6/10.4 | 15.4/10.4 |
| BE | BearingPoint, Inc. (9)* |  | 3,430.7 | -2.9/-82.2 | 0.9/-96.7 | 16.2 | Neg | 0.3 | Neg | 350.9 | 27.1 | 176.3 | 1.0 | 15,900 | 223,075 | 72 | 53.1/-15.3 | NE |
| CBR | CIBER, Inc. (1) (11) |  | 1,201.5 | 11.9/15.4 | $0.7 / 2.2$ | 27.1 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 39.3 | 56.2 | 28.2 | 1.3 | 8,500 | 141,161 | 80 | 6.7/6.1 | 7.1/6.3 |
| CSC | $\operatorname{CSC}$ (1) (5) (11) |  | 17,320.7 | 8.0/-0.2 | -21.0/8.2 | 20.3 | 6.9 | 14.5 | 3.7 | 741.6 | 25.5 | 39.7 | 4.5 | 91,000 | 186,316 | 92 | 16.7/8.0 | 16.0/7.9 |
| DTPI | Diamond Mgmt. \& Tech. Consultants (1) (6) (11) |  | 190.0 | -11.4/-95.8 | -1.6 / NM | 31.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 47.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 582 | 278,392 | 34 | 3.9/2.7 | 19.6/-1.0 |
| HCKT | The Hackett Group, Inc. |  | 184.6 | $8.7 / 94.1$ | 9.3/12.1 | 40.9 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 20.3 | 50.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 729 | 269,410 | 61 | 15.1/11.9 | NE |
| HEW | Hewitt Associates Inc. (1) (4) |  | 3,171.3 | 3.9 / 21.5 | 0.5/9.5 | 14.5 | 9.9 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 275.2 | 20.5 | 33.5 | 3.3 | 23,000 | 138,188 | 75 | 23.8/23.9 | 21.5 / 19.4 |
| MMS | Maximus, Inc. (1) (10) (11) |  | 745.1 | 0.9/46.3 | -1.1/8.2 | 27.1 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 7.3 | 121.0 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 6,000 | 126,046 | 80 | 16.3/20.5 | 13.8/18.4 |
| NSTC | Ness Technologies, Inc. |  | 641.1 | 22.5/280.8 | 11.5/-6.1 | 29.4 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 64.7 | 38.7 | 16.9 | 2.0 | 7,800 | 87,480 | 143 | 7.4 / 6.4 | NE |
| PER | Perot Systems Corp. (1) (8) (11) |  | 2,828.0 | 6.8 / 23.8 | 4.8 / 7.6 | 16.8 | 6.5 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 246.0 | 36.5 | 12.2 | 1.7 | 24,000 | 118,500 | 62 | $9.0 / 10.5$ | 9.2 / 9.6 |
| PRFT | Perficient, Inc. |  | 231.9 | 8.3/-2.6 | 7.3/14.5 | 33.7 | 11.6 | 14.7 | 7.0 | 18.3 | 60.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1,323 | 178,685 | 74 | 9.2/9.9 | NE |
| UIS | Unisys Corp. |  | 5,570.1 | -2.8/-43.5 | -1.6/-215.4 | 23.8 | 2.9 | 9.9 | (1.0) | 471.4 | 5.4 | 80.5 | 3.4 | 31,000 | 172,903 | 68 | -14.0/7.1 | NE |
|  | Mean: |  | Total |  |  | 28.9\% | 7.9\% | 11.6\% | 5.1\% |  | 30.4\% | 21.8\% | 2.3\% |  |  | 76 |  |  |
|  | Median: | \$ | 67,101 |  |  | 27.7 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 5.2 |  | 31.0 | 14.5 | 1.8 |  |  | 74 |  |  |
|  | Mean (excl. negatives): |  |  |  |  | 28.9\% | 7.9\% | 11.6\% | 5.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Median (excl. negatives): |  |  |  |  | 27.7 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 5.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Notes:

* Not included in mean and median calculations
(1) Stifel Nicolaus Research estimates.
(2) Includes ACN, ACS, CSC, HEW, PER, and UIS.
(3) Accenture (ACN) ROIC is GROSS of cash and investments.
(4) Hewitt TTM EBIT and EBITDA exclude significant goodwill and asset impairment charges
(5) CSC net income and FCF exclude restructuring and impairment charges.
(6) DTPI FCF excludes $\sim \$ 20 \mathrm{M}$, based on management's estimate of cash needed to repurchase shares to offset dilutive equity comp.
(7) Affiliated Comp. Services EBIT, EBITDA, and NI exclude one-time charges.
(8) PER TTM EBIT and NI exclude the $\$ 46 \mathrm{M}$ TRIAD termination benefit and $\$ 18 \mathrm{M}$ restructuring charge
(9) BE TTM EBIT and NI exclude lease and facilities restructuring charges
(10) MMS financials are on continuing operations basis.
(11) Reflects C3Q08 results.

Unless otherwise noted, all results reflect C2Q08 data.
Sources: Company data, Bloomberg Financial Markets, First Call estimates, FactSet Research Systems and Stifel Nicolaus Research estimates.

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For a price chart with our ratings and target price changes for MMS go to http://sf.bluematrix.com/bluematrix/Disclosure?ticker=MMS
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rating is also used for those higher-yielding securities where we are comfortable with the safety of the dividend, but believe that upside in the share price is limited.
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## Appendix 5

 NICOLAUS
## Commercial IT Services

December 15, 2008

| Changes | From (Previous) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { (Current) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rating |  | - |  | Hold |
| FY09E EPS | \$ | 3.11 | \$ | 3.04 |
| (Net) |  |  |  |  |
| FY10E EPS | \$ | 3.35 | \$ | 3.18 |
| (Net) |  |  |  |  |
| Stock Data |  |  |  |  |
| Price (12/15/08): |  |  | \$ | 33.25 |
| 52-Week Range: |  |  | \$ | 45-\$26 |
| Market Cap.(\$mm): |  |  | \$ | 615.1 |
| Shr.O/S-Diluted (mm): |  |  |  | 18.5 |
| Enterprise Val. (\$mm): |  |  | \$ | 509.1 |
| Avg Daily Vol (3 Mo): |  |  |  | 264,452 |
| LT Debt/Total Cap.: |  |  |  | 0.0\% |
| Net Cash/Share: |  |  | \$ | 6.52 |
| Dividend (\$): |  |  | \$ | 0.40 |
| Yield (\%): |  |  |  | 1.2 \% |
| Book Value/Share: |  |  | \$ | 14.87 |
| S\&P Index: |  |  |  | 879.02 |

Price is intraday 12-15-08.

| EPS (Net) | 2008A |  | 2009E |  | 2010E |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1Q | \$ | 0.59A | \$ | 0.66 | \$ | 0.70 |
| 2Q |  | 0.75A |  | 0.75 |  | 0.79 |
| 3Q |  | 0.81 A |  | 0.78 |  | 0.80 |
| 4Q |  | 0.71A |  | 0.86 |  | 0.88 |
| FY Sep | \$ | 2.86A | \$ | 3.04 | \$ | 3.18 |
| P/E |  | 11.6x |  | 10.9x |  | 10.5x |

F3Q07 per share results do not include legal settlement charges. 2007 EPS is proforma.
FY08 quarterly EPS estimates are pro forma from continuing operations, and exclude one-time, nonrecurring items; include $\$ 0.03$ of pre-ASR interest income.

| Revenue (Net) | $\$$ | 807.9 M | $\$$ | 755.7 M | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| EV/Revenue |  | 0.6 x | 788.1 M |  |  |

FY08 revenue estimates are from continuing operations.


## Pays To Settle TX/Accenture Arbitration; S\&L Fiscal Crisis Looms; Maint. Hold

George A. Price<br>Shlomo Rosenbaum<br>Richard Eskelsen<br>(443) 224-1323<br>(443) 224-1322

gaprice@stifel.com
shrosenbaum@stifel.com
eskelsenr@stifel.com

Friday after the market close, MMS announced it had settled the outstanding arbitration matter with Accenture (ACN) and related outstanding contractual issues with the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) stemming from the TX Integrated Eligibility contract.

MMS taking a pretax charge of $\$ 37.5 \mathrm{M}(\$ 23.2 \mathrm{M}$ after-tax) in F4Q08, lowered previously reported F4Q08 and FY08 EPS from continuing operations, and lowered FY09 cash flow guidance. All in, consideration provided by MMS essentially totals $\$ 50 \mathrm{M}$, higher than we would have thought.

- Positively, this is one more issue MMS is now able to put behind it, and the financial impact appears manageable given what we view as MMS' healthy balance sheet. Further, we believe some investors are looking at MMS as an "Obama stock", given its healthcare focus and the expected stimulus plan that is expected to include significant funding for states. MMS shares are up 6.1\% versus S\&P 500 down 9.1\% since November 1, 2008.
- However, we remain cautious on MMS shares for 2 primary reasons: (1) MMS continues to have to pay for execution-related issues, and given its track record, we suspect there are more to come, and (2) the state \& local fiscal situation continues to deteriorate, and there is risk even to more insulated health and human services programs (MMS share price and earnings expectations tend to track with state revenue growth, though on a lagging basis). While we believe MMS has done a good job de-risking its business, we note $15 \%$ of revenue still comes from consulting, including a handful of ERP projects with recent execution issues.

MMS now trading at 11.0x our new CY09 estimate of $\$ 3.08$ (up $5.3 \%$ YOY) and at 5.9 x EV/TTM EBIT. While the PE is ahead of most commercial ITS stocks, the EV/TTM EBIT multiple is basically 1 turn below the commercial comp average of $6.8 x$. We note MMS' FCF yield on our new CY09 FCF estimate is well below the group average of $\sim 11 \%$. While we don't view MMS' valuation currently as expensive, we remain cautious on the name given increasingly difficult S\&L fiscal situation. Maintain Hold.

All relevant disclosures and certifications appear on pages 12 - $\mathbf{1 4}$ of this report.

## Investment Conclusions

Friday after the market close, MMS announced that it had settled the outstanding arbitration matter with Accenture (ACN) and related outstanding contractual issues with the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) stemming from the TX Integrated Eligibility contract terminated in March 2007. MMS will take a pretax charge of $\$ 37.5 \mathrm{M}(\$ 23.2 \mathrm{M}$ after-tax) in legal and settlement expense in F4Q08, lowered previously reported F4Q08 and FY08 EPS from continuing operations, and lowered FY09 cash flow guidance as a result of the payment. All in, consideration provided by MMS essentially totals $\$ 50 \mathrm{M}$, more than we would have thought MMS would ultimately have to offer, given the company's adamant stance on its performance.

Positively, this is one more issue that MMS is now able to put behind it, and the financial impact appears very manageable given what we view as MMS' healthy balance sheet. Further, we believe that some investors are looking at MMS as an "Obama stock", given its healthcare focus and the expected stimulus plan that is expected to include significant funding for states.

However, we remain cautious on MMS shares for 2 primary reasons: (1) MMS continues to have to pay for execution-related issues, and given its track record, we suspect there are more to come (for example, there is still an outstanding issue with CT, we believe), and (2) the state \& local fiscal situation continues to deteriorate, which in really tough times does impact more insulated health and human services programs (MMS share price and earnings expectations tend to track with state revenue growth, though on a lagging basis). While MMS has done a good job de-risking its business, we note that $15 \%$ of revenue still comes from consulting, including a handful of ERP projects that have had execution issues recently. We also note that MMS expects a revenue headwind of $\$ 55 \mathrm{M}-\$ 60 \mathrm{M}$ in FY09 from business that will not recur from FY08 ( $\sim 7.7 \%$ of FY08 revenue on a continuing ops. basis), and approximately $\$ 70 \mathrm{M}$ worth of annual revenue is currently up for rebid in TX (work re-awarded to MMS after the TX IE contract termination).

MMS is now trading at 11.0 x our new CY09 estimate of $\$ 3.08$ (up $5.3 \%$ YOY) and at 5.9 x EV/TTM EBIT. While the PE is ahead of most commercial ITS stocks, the EV/TTM EBIT multiple is basically 1 turn below the Commercial IT Services average of $6.8 x$. We also note that MMS' FCF yield on our new CY09 FCF estimate is well below the group average of $\sim 11 \%$. While we do not view MMS' valuation currently as expensive, we remain cautious on the name in the face of increasing difficulties in the S\&L fiscal situation. Maintain Hold.

## MMS Pays To Settle TX/ACN Contract Issues

After the close on Friday, MMS announced that it had settled the outstanding arbitration matter with Accenture (ACN, $\$ 28.59$, Buy) and related outstanding contractual issues with the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) stemming from the TX Integrated Eligibility contract terminated in March 2007. All in, consideration provided by MMS essentially totals $\$ 50 \mathrm{M}$, comprised of (1) $\$ 27.5 \mathrm{M}$ in cash paid by MMS, (2) $\$ 12.5 \mathrm{M}$ in cash paid by MMS' primary insurance carrier, and (3) $\$ 10 \mathrm{M}$ of inkind services to be provided by MMS to TX HHSC, for which we understand there will be no associated profit or cash flow to MMS. While we note that cash outflows from MMS are only the $\$ 27.5 \mathrm{M}(\sim \$ 23 \mathrm{M}$ after tax we believe), we view the other components as basically things that MMS was deemed responsible for, even if they will not result in a cash outflow from MMS. We also note that MMS is pursuing additional insurance coverage from its excess insurance carriers, though potential timing and magnitude of any additional coverage are not known at this time.

We also note that, according to the TX HHSC release on the settlement, the TX Access Alliance (ACN as prime contractor and MMS as subcontractor) will forgo $\$ 70.9 \mathrm{M}$ in payments for services provided to TX, will pay $\$ 20 \mathrm{M}$ in cash, and will provide a $\$ 10 \mathrm{M}$ credit against future work performed by MMS. Thus, while MMS (along with its primary insurance carrier) is paying out $\$ 40 \mathrm{M}$ in cash (total), only $\$ 20 \mathrm{M}$ apparently is going to TX. We assume the other $\$ 20 \mathrm{M}$ is going to ACN and nets against the $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ hit, which we assume is born by ACN as the prime contractor. ACN indicates the terms of the settlement are immaterial to its results.

We view the settlement as a minor inconvenience to MMS financially, given its $\$ 120 \mathrm{M}+$ in cash on the balance sheet, and no debt. Still, some investors may find the terms of the settlement somewhat disappointing - having expected MMS to be paid as opposed to be paying - since MMS had been adamant in defending its work and position in the arbitration. Positively, this is one more issue that MMS is now able to put behind it, though given MMS' track record
(not to mention the deteriorating S\&L fiscal situation - discussed in more detail below) we are not so confident that there won't be more issues to come. We believe MMS still has an outstanding issue pending with the state of Connecticut.

## FY08 EPS Restated From Prior Results

MMS will take a pretax charge of $\$ 37.5 \mathrm{M}(\$ 23.2 \mathrm{M}$ after-tax) in legal and settlement expense in F 4 Q 08 , given this is a subsequent event and the books are still technically open until the $10-\mathrm{K}$ is filed. MMS would not break out the legal expense component of the charge. As a result of the settlement, F4Q08 GAAP loss is now $\$ 1.35$ per share versus previously reported GAAP loss per share of $\$ 0.09$, and earnings from continuing operations is now a loss per share of $\$ 0.80$ versus the previously reported EPS from continuing operations of $\$ 0.45$. MMS' F4Q08 pro forma EPS from continuing operations, excluding nonrecurring items (including the TX/ACN settlement) remains $\$ 0.71$, though we would view this number with increasing skepticism given the numerous charges and expenses MMS has incurred over the years due to performance and execution issues.

For full FY08 MMS now reports GAAP earnings per diluted share of $\$ 0.35$ versus previously reported $\$ 1.55$, and EPS from continuing operations of $\$ 1.48$ versus previously reported $\$ 2.67$. Again, pro forma EPS from continuing operations is unchanged at $\$ 2.83$, though we view this number as $\$ 2.86$ because we do not exclude the $\$ 0.03$ per share in pre-ASR interest income (from F1Q08).

## FY09 Cash Flow Guidance Reduced

As a result of the cash settlement payment, which is expected in F1Q09 (Dec), MMS lowered its FY09 cash flow guidance to $\$ 35 \mathrm{M}$ - $\$ 45 \mathrm{M}$ from continuing operations, versus prior guidance of $\$ 60 \mathrm{M}-\$ 70 \mathrm{M}$. However, we again note that this excludes $\$ 11 \mathrm{M}$ in payments due to recent divestitures, so reported cash flow will actually be lower (see our revised estimates below).

## S\&L Fiscal Situation Continues To Deteriorate

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (www.cbpp.org) recently indicated that 37 states are now facing mid-year budget shortfalls for current FY09 (June) totaling $\$ 31.2 \mathrm{~B}$. This is after 29 states closed a total of $\$ 48 \mathrm{~B}$ in budget shortfalls when they enacted their FY09 budgets - i.e., things have gotten worse than expected in terms of state revenues. Further, 28 states now estimate a cumulative budget deficit in FY10 of over $\$ 60 \mathrm{~B}$. CBPP estimates this could go to a cumulative $\$ 100 \mathrm{~B}$ deficit when all is said and done, worse than the last downturn. California, not surprisingly, tends to have the largest budget deficits of any single state. CA and NY, we note, have the largest projected FY10 budget gaps according to CBPP, at $\$ 19.5 B$ and $\$ 12.5 B$, respectively ( $\$ 32 \mathrm{~B}$ of the current projected $\$ 60 \mathrm{~B}$ ). We point out that 3 of MMS' top- 5 contracts, we believe, are in these 2 states (CA Healthy Families and MediCal in CA, and MMS provides Medicaid enrollment broker services in NY).

Since states generally cannot deficit spend (unlike the Federal government), states must close these budget gaps via one or more means - use of reserve funds, tax increases, and spending cuts. States tend to use the first 2 first, holding off on the spending cuts until they really need to, and thus impacts to vendors like MMS tend to come later in the cycle. For example, MMS negatively preannounced in April 2003, well into the last downturn, citing issues such as (1) unexpected delays in contract signings (even where awards were made), (2) cuts in discretionary spending, (3) states grappling with FY04 budget deficits, and (4) uncertainty as to help from the federal government. However, it seems clear that the current recession is setting up to be much worse and longer than the last downturn (which lacked the same magnitude of issues in housing and credit markets, for example), which may accelerate these issues.

## MMS Share Price And EPS Growth/Outlook Follow State Fiscal Situation And GDP

We highlight the 3 charts below, which illustrate a few things, in our opinion: (1) state tax revenue growth tends to lag the business cycle (GDP) by roughly a year, (2) MMS share prices tends to track state tax revenue growth over time (though we acknowledge several divergences, often due to company-specific issues, such as the declines in 2006 due


MMS Forward EPS Estimates vs. State Tax Revenue Growth



On the last point, one could look at the chart and say that history might be repeating itself (i.e., MMS forward EPS expectations have increased substantially even as the economy and state fiscal conditions have begun to deteriorate). We must acknowledge that a good portion of the improvement in MMS' EPS outlook is due to factors like getting past the TX issues, as well as positive steps by the company to improve profitability and de-risk its operations (e.g., shifted focus away from larger, riskier deals, divested troublesome operations, etc.). However, that being said, we still believe that obvious and logical dependencies are likely to hold true at some point - if states (and other municipalities) are facing tough fiscal times, companies that provide services to them are at risk. We've seen this before.

## But Aren't Health And Human Services More Insulated From Macro Conditions?...

Generally, yes, but to a point, in our opinion. To be sure, politicians and other government employees are generally loath to cut services for the poor and disadvantaged (e.g., Medicaid, SCHIP) in a downturn. Doing so is not very politically favorable. But that being said, when things get bad, almost everything is potentially on the table for cuts (again, we point to MMS preannouncing in the last downturn). We note the following comments from CBPP (from "State Budget Troubles Worsen", by Elizabeth McNichol and Iris J. Lav, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, December 10, 2008):
"... at least 17 states have implemented or are considering cuts that will affect low-income children's or families' eligibility for health insurance or reduce their access to health care services." (in current slowdown)
"The experience of the last recession is instructive as to what kinds of actions states may take. Between 2002 and 2004 states reduced services significantly. For example, in the last recession, some 34 states cut eligibility for public health programs, causing well over 1 million people to lose health coverage, and at least 23 states cut eligibility for child care subsidies or otherwise limited access to child care."

## ...And What About President Elect Obama's Stimulus Plan With Funding For The States?

This is an uncertainty. Clearly, President-Elect Obama has indicated support for states in general and for health programs administered by the states, in what is expected to be a very large stimulus package that is expected to be enacted shortly after he takes office in January 2009. Even money given to the states for other things like infrastructure would likely help fiscal conditions overall, and thus alleviate some pressure on programs for which MMS provides services. In addition, President-Elect Obama and other Democrats have indicated that current health programs may be supported as a first step to more systemic improvements in health care coverage in the U.S. This could ultimately benefit companies like MMS. Also, federal funding for the State Children's Health Insurance Plan (SCHIP) expires at the end of March 2009, and media reports indicate there is bipartisan support for not only extending, but possibly expanding, this program, which could also ultimately benefit companies like MMS.

It remains to be seen, however, how much money we are talking about for a stimulus package, how much goes to the states, and in what form and via what programs.

## Estimates

General Assumptions:
MMS has $\$ 55 \mathrm{M}-\$ 60 \mathrm{M}$ of work from FY08 that does not recur in FY09 ( $7.4 \%-8.1 \%$ of FY08 revenue on continuing ops. basis), as projects wind down or MMS voluntarily does not rebid work on unacceptable terms
MMS has $\sim 3.3 \%$ currency headwind in FY09, based on current FX average and spot rates.
Before currency and nonrecurring revenue impacts, we view Operations growth $\sim 10 \%$ and Consulting growth as $\sim 1 \%-2 \%$.
MMS wins its 2 TX recompetes ( $\sim 70 \mathrm{M}$ of annual revenue, or $\sim 9.4 \%$ of FY08 revenue on continuing ops. basis) on terms fairly comparable to current terms.
Pro forma OPM from continuing operations falls from $11.7 \%$ to $11.1 \%$, based on tighter state \& local fiscal conditions and likely performance issues on ERP and other legacy consulting/integration contracts.
Tax rate $37.5 \%$.
MMS continues to repurchase shares, using the remaining $\$ 31 \mathrm{M}$ of authorization through FY09 at an average price of $\$ 30$ per share.

## ESTIMATES

| F1Q09 | Current |  | Prior |  | Variance |  |  | Change | Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue (\$M, as reported) | \$ | 179.2 | \$ | 180.7 | \$ | (1.5) |  | -11.3\% | Includes impact of divestitures. Up 1.2\% YOY on a continuing operations basis. Assumes some drop off in revenue, plus $\sim 2.5 \%$ impact from currency. |
| Gross Margin |  | 27.4\% |  | 27.4\% |  | No change |  | + 130 bps | Reflects divestiture of underperforming Systems business. |
| Operating Margin (excl. charges) |  | 10.3\% |  | 10.4\% |  | -10 bps |  | + 100 bps | Reflects divestiture of underperforming Systems business. Actually down 60 bps YOY on continuing ops. basis due to ERP cost overruns. |
| Diluted EPS (pro forma, cont. ops.) | \$ | 0.66 | \$ | 0.67 | \$ | (0.01) |  | 11.9\% | Up basically due to share repurchases. Using net income against F1Q08 share count, EPS would be down $\$ 0.02$ YOY. |
| FCF (\$M) | \$ | (15.9) | \$ | 11.3 | \$ | (27.1) | \$ | (32.6) | Down largely due to anticipated cash payout of $\$ 27.5 \mathrm{M}$ net of insurance in F1Q09. |
| FY09 | Current |  | Prior |  | Variance |  |  | Change | Comment |
| Revenue (\$M, as reported) | \$ | 755.7 | \$ | 765.8 | \$ | (10.1) |  | -6.5\% | Includes impact of divestitures. Up 1.4\% YOY on a continuing operations basis. Assumes $\sim 1 \%$ of revenue from FY08 does not persist, plus $\sim 3.3 \%$ currency headwind. |
| Gross Margin |  | 28.0\% |  | 28.0\% |  | No change |  | + 170 bps | Reflects divestiture of underperforming Systems business. |
| Operating Margin (excl. charges) |  | 11.1\% |  | 11.1\% |  | No change |  | -60 bps | On continuing ops. basis, excluding goodwill impairment, TX settlement, and other "nonrecurring" charges. |
| Diluted EPS (pro forma, cont. ops.) | \$ | 3.04 | \$ | 3.11 | \$ | (0.07) |  | 6.3\% |  |
| FCF ( $\$ M$ ) | \$ | 6.4 | \$ | 39.2 | \$ | (32.8) | \$ | (34.7) | Down largely due to anticipated cash payout of $\$ 27.5 \mathrm{M}$ net of insurance in F1Q09. Includes anticipated $\$ 11 \mathrm{M}$ of payments made as result of divestitures. |
| FY10 | Current |  | Prior |  | Variance |  | YOY Change |  | Comment |


| Revenue (\$M, as reported) | \$ | 788.1 | \$ | 818.0 | \$ | (30.0) |  | 4.3\% | Assumes $\sim 7 \%$ growth in Operations excluding currency and FY08 revenue that does not recur. Also now assume greater demand headwinds for Consulting segment (down 5.7\% YOY versus prior -2.6\%). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Margin |  | 27.7\% |  | 27.7\% |  | No change |  | - 30 bps | State \& local fiscal pressures. |
| Operating Margin (excl. charges) |  | 10.8\% |  | 10.8\% |  | No change |  | -30 bps | State \& local fiscal pressures. |
| Diluted EPS (pro forma) | \$ | 3.18 | \$ | 3.35 | \$ | (0.17) |  | 4.6\% | Lower revenue. |
| FCF (\$M) | \$ | 44.2 | \$ | 50.8 | \$ | (6.6) | \$ | 37.8 | Higher capex assumption. FCF $\sim 80 \%$ of net income. |
| Calendar Year |  |  |  |  |  | riance |  | Change | Comment |
| CY08 Revenue (\$M, as reported) | \$ | 785.2 | \$ | 786.7 | \$ | (1.5) |  | 0.7\% |  |
| CY08 Pro forma EPS | S | 2.93 | \$ | 2.94 | \$ | (0.01) |  | NM |  |
| CY09 Revenue (\$M, as reported) | \$ | 763.3 | \$ | 778.0 | \$ | (14.6) |  | -2.8\% |  |
| CY09 Pro forma EPS | \$ | 3.08 | \$ | 3.18 | \$ | (0.10) |  | 5.3\% |  |

Source: Company data and Stifel Nicolaus.

## Valuation

MMS is now trading at 11.0 x our new CY09 estimate of $\$ 3.08$ (up $5.3 \% \mathrm{YOY}$ ) and at 5.9 x EV/TTM EBIT. While the PE is ahead of most commercial ITS stocks, the EV/TTM EBIT multiple is basically 1 turn below the Commercial IT Services average of $6.8 x$. We also note that MMS' FCF yield on our new CY09 FCF estimate is well below the group average of $\sim 11 \%$. While we do not view MMS' valuation currently as expensive, we remain cautious on the name in the face of increasing difficulties in the S\&L fiscal situation.

We believe that some currently view MMS as an "Obama stock" in that the company focuses on core HHS services such as Medicaid and SCHIP that are more popular under a Democratic administration and that the company would benefit from the new administration directing fiscal aid to the states. We note that MMS shares have outperformed the S\&P 500 since the beginning of November 2008 (MMS up $6.1 \%$ versus S\&P 500 down $9.1 \%$ in that period). While we believe that the expected stimulus plan and potential reauthorization of SCHIP will ultimately benefit MMS (or at least relieve a lot of pressure effaced by MMS' clients), the timing and magnitude of this are uncertain, and we believe the S\&L fiscal situation is likely to get worse before it gets better. We remain concerned that the realities of a poor
economy, economic issues throughout the country (e.g., Detroit auto bailout, continuing issues in credit markets and housing, and a poor consumer outlook), and the magnitude of budgetary gaps for the states pose a risk to services even in more insulated areas like Medicaid and SCHIP. In addition, MMS faces currency headwinds in FY09, $\sim 7.7 \%$ revenue headwind in FY09 from nonrecurring revenue, and recompetes include 2 TX contracts that account for $\sim 9 \%$ of total revenue. Maintain Hold.

In our view, MMS is also very likely a sale candidate when credit markets come back and potential suitors become less focused on hoarding cash, but that it seems is likely to take some time as well.

Company Description
Founded in 1975, Maximus is a leader in providing program management support (including both IT services and business process outsourcing) and consulting services primarily to health and human services agencies in state and local governments. Maximus utilizes technology combined with its strong program management skills and understanding of government agencies' business processes to result in an operation that is more efficient than governments could achieve on their own at similar costs. Maximus is based in McLean, Virginia.

# Maximus, Inc. <br> Income Statement <br> (\$ in thousands, except per share) 

## Fiscal year ends September 30

| Income Statement |  | 2007 | 1 Q 08 | 2Q08 | 3Q08 | 4Q08 | 2008 | 1Q09E | 2Q09E | 3Q09E | 4Q09E | 2009E | 1Q10E | 2Q10E | 3Q10E | 4Q10E | 2010E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue (as reported) | \$ | 738,646 | \$201,950 | \$210,584 | \$206,324 | \$ 189,069 | \$807,927 | \$ 179,199 | \$ 192,436 | \$ 190,950 | \$ 193,157 | \$ 755,742 | \$ 186,796 | \$200,727 | \$ 199,004 | \$ 201,537 | \$788,064 |
| Year-over-year \% Change (as reported) |  | 5.4\% | 25.3\% | 17.6\% | 5.0\% | -6.3\% | 9.4\% | -11.3\% | -8.6\% | -7.5\% | 2.2\% | -6.5\% | 4.2\% | 4.3\% | 4.2\% | 4.3\% | 4.3\% |
| Year-over-year \% Change (continuing ops.) |  |  | 34.4\% | 25.7\% | 11.4\% | 8.8\% | 19.0\% | 1.2\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 2.2\% | 1.4\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sequential \% Change |  | 5.4\% | 0.0\% | 4.3\% | -2.0\% | -8.4\% | 9.4\% | -5.2\% | 7.4\% | -0.8\% | 1.2\% | -6.5\% | -3.3\% | 7.5\% | -0.9\% | 1.3\% | 4.3\% |
| Salaries, wages and other |  | 561,563 | 149,183 | 156,694 | 151,086 | 138,260 | 595,223 | 130,099 | 139,324 | 136,338 | 138,300 | 544,061 | 136,175 | 145,929 | 142,686 | 144,905 | 569,694 |
| Gross Profit |  | 177,083 | 52,767 | 53,890 | 55,238 | 50,809 | 212,704 | 49,101 | 53,112 | 54,612 | 54,857 | 211,681 | 50,622 | 54,798 | 56,318 | 56,632 | 218,370 |
| Gross Margin |  | 24.0 \% | 26.1 \% | 25.6 \% | 26.8\% | 26.9 \% | 26.3\% | 27.4 \% | 27.6\% | 28.6 \% | 28.4 \% | 28.0 \% | 27.1 \% | 27.3 \% | 28.3 \% | 28.1 \% | 27.7\% |
| Selling Gen \& Admin |  | 131,752 | 33,033 | 35,019 | 35,213 | 29,126 | 132,391 | 29,760 | 31,616 | 32,589 | 30,722 | 124,687 | 31,021 | 32,978 | 33,964 | 32,054 | 130,018 |
| Stock Option Expense |  | 3,829 | 1,020 | 2,154 | 1,595 | 1,774 | 6,543 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 3,200 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 3,200 |
| Consolidating Adjustment \& Other |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Charges/Nonrecurring Items |  | 44,638 | 2,200 | 931 | 3,737 | 44,327 | 51,195 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Operating Expense |  | 180,219 | 36,253 | 38,104 | 40,545 | 75,227 | 190,129 | 30,560 | 32,416 | 33,389 | 31,522 | 127,887 | 31,821 | 33,778 | 34,764 | 32,854 | 133,218 |
| \% of Revenue |  | 24.4\% | 18.0\% | 18.1\% | 19.7\% | 39.8\% | 23.5\% | 17.1\% | 16.8\% | 17.5\% | 16.3\% | 16.9\% | 17.0\% | 16.8\% | 17.5\% | 16.3\% | 16.9\% |
| Operating Income (GAAP) |  | $(3,136)$ | 16,514 | 15,786 | 14,693 | $(24,418)$ | 22,575 | 18,541 | 20,696 | 21,223 | 23,335 | 83,795 | 18,801 | 21,020 | 21,554 | 23,778 | 85,153 |
| \% Change |  | 11.0\% | -195.0\% | 580.4\% | -248.0\% | -211.8\% | -819.9\% | 12.3\% | 31.1\% | 44.4\% | -195.6\% | 271.2\% | -16.7\% | 13.4\% | 4.1\% | 12.0\% | 1.6\% |
| Oper. Margin (GAAP) |  | -0.4\% | 8.2\% | 7.5\% | 7.1\% | -12.9\% | 2.8\% | 10.3\% | 10.8\% | 11.1\% | 12.1\% | 11.1\% | 10.1\% | 10.5\% | 10.8\% | 11.8\% | 10.8\% |
| Oper. Margin (Continuing Ops.) |  |  | 10.9\% | 11.7\% | 14.3\% | -12.9\% | 5.9\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Margin (excl. charges) |  | 5.6\% | 9.3\% | 7.9\% | 8.9\% | 10.5\% | 9.1\% | 10.3 \% | 10.8\% | 11.1\% | 12.1\% | 11.1\% | 10.1 \% | 10.5\% | 10.8\% | 11.8\% | 10.8\% |
| Investment Income |  | 5,804 | 1,501 | 107 | 490 | 325 | 2,423 | 545 | 484 | 474 | 466 | 1,969 | 776 | 878 | 922 | 959 | 3,535 |
| Minority Interest |  | 451 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Income Before Income Taxes |  | 3,119 | 18,015 | 15,893 | 15,183 | $(24,093)$ | 24,998 | 19,086 | 21,180 | 21,696 | 23,801 | 85,764 | 19,576 | 21,898 | 22,476 | 24,737 | 88,688 |
| Pretax Margin |  | 0.4\% | 8.9\% | 7.5\% | 7.4\% | -12.7\% | 3.1\% | 10.7\% | 11.0\% | 11.4\% | 12.3\% | 11.3\% | 10.5\% | 10.9\% | 11.3\% | 12.3\% | 11.3\% |
| \% Change |  | -22.7\% | -211.1\% | 303.9\% | -268.1\% | -198.6\% | 701.5\% | 5.9\% | 33.3\% | 42.9\% | -198.8\% | 243.1\% | -21.7\% | 14.7\% | 6.1\% | 14.0\% | 3.4\% |
| Provision for Income Taxes |  | 11,374 | 7,410 | 6,266 | 5,379 | $(9,321)$ | 9,734 | 7,157 | 7,943 | 8,136 | 8,925 | 32,161 | 7,341 | 8,212 | 8,429 | 9,276 | 33,258 |
| Tax Rate |  | 364.7\% | 41.1\% | 39.4\% | 35.4\% | 38.7\% | 38.9\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% |
| Income from Continuing Ops. |  | $(8,255)$ | 12,268 | 13,489 | 17,296 | (14,772) | 28,281 | 11,929 | 13,238 | 13,560 | 14,876 | 53,602 | 12,235 | 13,687 | 14,048 | 15,460 | 55,430 |
| Margin |  | -1.1\% | 6.1\% | 6.4\% | 8.4\% | -7.8\% | 3.5\% | 6.7\% | 6.9\% | 7.1\% | 7.7\% | 7.1\% | 6.6\% | 6.8\% | 7.1\% | 7.7\% | 7.0\% |
| Income from Discontinued Ops. |  | - | $(1,663)$ | $(3,862)$ | $(5,891)$ | $(10,188)$ | $(21,604)$ | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income |  | $(8,255)$ | 10,605 | 9,627 | 11,405 | $(24,960)$ | 6,677 | 11,929 | 13,238 | 13,560 | 14,876 | 53,602 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Margin |  | -1.1\% | 5.3\% | 4.6\% | 5.5\% | -13.2\% | 0.8\% | 6.7\% | 6.9\% | 7.1\% | 7.7\% | 7.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings Per Share (GAAP) |  | (0.40) | 0.51 | \$ 0.51 | \$ 0.61 | \$ (1.35) | \$ 0.35 | \$ 0.66 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.78 | \$ 0.86 | \$ 3.04 | \$ 0.70 | 0.79 | \$ 0.80 | \$ | \$ 3.18 |


| \% Change | NM |  | NM |  | NM |  | NM |  | NM |  | NM |  | 29.4\% |  | 47.1\% |  | 27.9\% |  | NM |  | NM |  | 103.0\% |  | 18.6\% |  | 7.8\% |  | 13.8\% |  | 4.4\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings Per Share (Continuing Ops.) |  | \$ | 0.59 | \$ | 0.72 | \$ | 0.92 | \$ | (0.80) | \$ | 1.47 | \$ | 0.66 | \$ | 0.75 | \$ | 0.78 | \$ | 0.86 | \$ | 3.04 | \$ | 0.70 | \$ | 0.79 | \$ | 0.80 | \$ | 0.88 | \$ | 3.18 |
| \% Change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.9\% |  | 4.2\% |  | -15.2\% |  | NM |  | 106.8\% |  | 6.1\% |  | 5.3\% |  | 2.6\% |  | 2.3\% |  | 4.6\% |
| Earnings Per Share (Continuing Ops., pro forma) |  | \$ | 0.59 | \$ | 0.75 | \$ | 0.81 | \$ | 0.71 | \$ | 2.86 | \$ | 0.66 | \$ | 0.75 | \$ | 0.78 | \$ | 0.86 | \$ | 3.04 | \$ | 0.70 | \$ | 0.79 | \$ | 0.80 | \$ | 0.88 | \$ | 3.18 |
| \% Change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.9\% |  | 0.0\% |  | -3.7\% |  | 21.1\% |  | 6.3\% |  | 6.1\% |  | 5.3\% |  | 2.6\% |  | 2.3\% |  | 4.6\% |
| Shares Outstanding (000s) | 22,029 |  | $\underline{20,854}$ |  | $\underline{ }$ |  | 18,819 |  | 18,540 |  | $\underline{19,244}$ |  | $\stackrel{18,008}{ }$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { 17,749 }}{ }$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { 17,490 }}{ }$ |  | $\stackrel{17,318}{ }$ |  | 17,641 |  | $\stackrel{\text { 17,368 }}{ }$ |  | 17,418 |  | 1,468 |  | 1,518 |  | $\underline{17,443}$ |
| Calendar Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 08 |  | 09 |  | Y 010 |
| EPS (Continuing Ops., pro forma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 2.93 | \$ | 3.08 | \$ | 3.26 |
| \% Change YOY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.3\% |  | 5.8\% |


| Ratios |  | 2007 | 1Q08 | 2Q08 | 3Q08 | 4Q08 | 2008 | 1Q09E | 2Q09E | 3Q09E | 4Q09E | 2009E | 1Q10E | 2Q10E | 3Q10E | 4Q10E | 2010E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A/R in Days Sales |  | 85 | 75 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 71 | 76 | 75 | 78 | 81 | 83 | 75 | 74 | 77 | 80 | 82 |
| A/P and Accrued Days Op. Exp. |  | 28 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Current Ratio |  | 3.03 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.92 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.33 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.67 |
| Return on Assets, avg |  | -1.5\% | 8.7\% | 9.1\% | 9.1\% | -13.3\% | 52.2\% | 11.1\% | 12.7\% | 12.8\% | 13.8\% | 48.2\% | 11.2\% | 12.2\% | 12.1\% | 12.9\% | 48.0\% |
| Return on Equity, avg. |  | -2.0\% | 12.4\% | 13.8\% | 13.5\% | -20.6\% | 19.4\% | 17.1\% | 18.5\% | 18.7\% | 20.0\% | 18.6\% | 15.9\% | 17.2\% | 16.9\% | 17.9\% | 16.9\% |
| NOPAT/Capital* |  | 1.9\% | 10.8\% | 13.0\% | 12.4\% | -18.3\% | 16.6\% | 14.2\% | 16.6\% | 16.7\% | 18.0\% | 15.6\% | 14.1\% | 15.2\% | 15.0\% | 15.9\% | 15.0\% |
| Book Value, end | \$ | 18.36 | 13.07 | 15.18 | 15.78 | 14.87 | 14.33 | 15.74 | 16.22 | 16.74 | \$ 17.41 | 17.09 | \$ 18.01 | 18.69 | 19.39 | \$ 20.16 | \$ 20.25 |

Some calculations may vary due to rounding.
Source: Maximus, Inc. data and Stifel Nicolaus estimates
12/15/2008

George A. Price, Jr. (443) 224-1323 gaprice@stifel.com

Shlomo H. Rosenbaum
(443) 224-1322
shrosenbaum@stifel.com

## Richard M. Eskelsen

(443) 224-1366
eskelsenr@stifel.com

# Maximus, Inc. <br> Balance Sheet and Cash Flow <br> (\$ in thousands) 

FY ends September 30



Source: Maximus, Inc. and Stifel Nicolaus estimates

## Commercial IT Services Companies

Valuation Data:
(\$ in millions, except per share data)

| Ticker | Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ 12 / 15 / 2008 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Annual High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annual } \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Equity <br> Market <br> Value | Price/Earnings Ratio |  | PE/Growth (PEG) |  | Enterprise <br> Market <br> Value |  | Enterprise Value/ <br> Trailing Twelve Months |  |  | Cash Flow |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { CY } \\ 2008 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { CY } \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { CY } \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { CY } \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { CY09 FCF } \\ \text { Yield } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Revenue |  |  |  | EBIT |  | EBITDA | TTM FCF ${ }^{\text {Enterprise }}$ CY08 FCF |  |  |  | CY09 FCF |
| ACN | Accenture, Ltd. (1) (3) | \$ | 28.48 |  | \$ | 43.04 | \$ |  | 24.76 | \$ 23,067 | $10.3 x$ | $10.0 x$ | 0.3 | 2.7 |  | \$ | 19,452 | $0.77 \times$ | $6.4 x$ | $5.5 x$ | 7.8 x | $7.6 x$ | 7.8 x | 11.6\% |
| ACS | Affiliated Comp. Services, Inc. (1) (7) |  | 39.16 |  | 57.40 |  | 34.84 | 3,841 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 |  | 5,777 | 0.92 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 11.3 |
| CBR | CIBER, Inc. (1) |  | 4.02 |  | 8.97 |  | 2.95 | 242 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 3.3 |  | 385 | 0.32 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 11.3 | 13.9 |
| CSC | $\operatorname{CSC}$ (1) (5) |  | 31.31 |  | 50.52 |  | 23.93 | 4,794 | 7.9 | 7.3 | Neg | 0.9 |  | 7,825 | 0.45 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 13.2 |
| DTPI | Diamond Mgmt. \& Tech. Consultants (1) (6) |  | 4.02 |  | 7.45 |  | 1.84 | 106 | NM | NM | NM | NM |  | 59 | 0.31 | 9.7 | 7.5 | Neg | Neg | Neg | Neg |
| HCKT | The Hackett Group, Inc. |  | 2.67 |  | 6.65 |  | 2.07 | 111 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  | 85 | 0.45 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 | NE | NE | NE |
| HEW | Hewitt Associates Inc. (1) (4) |  | 26.57 |  | 43.00 |  | 22.78 | 2,608 | 13.2 | 10.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 |  | 2,868 | 0.89 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 11.2 | 9.8 |
| MMS | Maximus, Inc. (1) (9) |  | 33.96 |  | 45.07 |  | 25.94 | 630 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 2.1 |  | 509 | 0.68 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 14.0 | 59.4 | 11.5 | 7.4 |
| NSTC | Ness Technologies, Inc. (1) |  | 4.25 |  | 13.00 |  | 3.54 | 169 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 0.0 | Neg |  | 177 | 0.27 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 8.6 | NE | NE | NE |
| PER | Perot Systems Corp. (1) (8) |  | 12.43 |  | 18.82 |  | 10.71 | 1,524 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 |  | 1,459 | 0.52 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 8.0 |
| PRFT | Perficient, Inc. |  | 4.86 |  | 17.08 |  | 2.31 | 148 | 6.7 | 6.8 | Neg | Neg |  | 132 | 0.56 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 5.6 | NE | NE | NE |
| UIS | Unisys Corp. (10) |  | 0.59 |  | 5.11 |  | 0.38 | 213 | Neg | 4.5 | Neg | Neg |  | 781 | 0.14 | 4.9 | 1.2 * | 4.7 | NE | NE | NE |
|  | Mean: |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | 9.3 x | 8.3 x | $0.4 x$ | $1.5 x$ |  | Total | 0.52x | $6.8 x$ | $4.6 x$ | 8.4x | 17.6x | 11.3x | 10.7\% |
|  | Median: |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 37,454 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | \$ | 39,509 | 0.48 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.3 |
|  | Mean: (Larger Caps) (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.0x | $9.8 x$ | $0.7 x$ | $1.3 x$ |  |  | $0.71 \times$ | $7.7 x$ | $4.9 x$ | 9.6x | 11.4x | 11.3x | 10.8\% |
|  | Median: (Larger Caps) (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.7 | 10.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |  |  | 0.77 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.3 |

## Financial Data:

(\$ in millions)

| Ticker | Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { TTM } \\ \text { Revenue } \end{gathered}$ | Revenue/EPS Growth |  | Trailing Twelve Months |  |  |  | Balance Sheet Data |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Employees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { LQA Rev. per } \\ \text { Employee }\end{array}$ | DSO | Returns |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Cash <br> Balance | $\begin{gathered} \text { Goodwill } \\ \text { as \% of } \\ \text { Total Assets } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | TotalDebt/ $/$Total Capital | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { TTM Capex/ } / \\ \text { TTM } \\ \text { Revenue } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Gross Margin |  |  |  | EBIT | EBITDA | Net Income | TTM |  |  |  | CY09 |
|  |  |  | CY08 | CY09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underline{\text { ROE/ROIC }}$ |  |  |  | ROE/ROIC |
| ACN | Accenture, Ltd. (1) (3) | \$25,313.8 | 15.1/31.5\% | $-1.8 / 3.6$ \% | 28.4\% | 12.0\% | 13.9\% | $8.3 \%$ \$ | \$ 3,623.0 | 6.7\% | 0.3\% | 1.3\% | 186,805 | 140,490 | 62 | 74.7 / 72.5 \% | 101.9/78.4\% |
| ACS | Affiliated Comp. Services, Inc. <br> (1) (7) | 6,271.9 | 7.2 / 8.4 | 6.9 / 10.9 | 53.5 | 11.2 | 17.4 | 5.7 | 434.8 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 4.9 | 63,000 | 101,870 | 80 | 15.6 / 10.4 | 15.0 / 11.3 |
| CBR | CIBER, Inc. (1) | 1,201.5 | 11.9/15.4 | 0.7/2.2 | 27.1 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 39.3 | 56.2 | 28.2 | 1.3 | 8,500 | 141,161 | 80 | 6.7/6.1 | $6.8 / 6.3$ |
| CSC | $\operatorname{CSC}$ (1) (5) | 17,320.7 | 8.0/-0.2 | -21.0/8.2 | 20.3 | 6.9 | 14.5 | 3.7 | 741.6 | 25.5 | 39.7 | 4.5 | 91,000 | 186,316 | 92 | 11.5 / 8.0 | 10.7/8.1 |
| DTPI | Diamond Mgmt. \& Tech. | 190.0 | $-11.4 /=$ | -1.6/ NM | 31.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 47.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 582 | 278,392 | 34 | $3.9 / 2.7$ | 4.0/7.8 |
| нСкт | The Hackett Group, Inc. | 188.2 | 7.6 / 88.2 | 5.0 / 12.5 | 41.4 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 26.1 | 49.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 747 | 269,922 | 59 | 17.9/13.4 | NE |
| HEW | Hewitt Associates Inc. (1) (4) | 3,227.6 | 5.3 / 22.0 | 1.7/26.1 | 38.8 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 6.4 | 541.5 | 19.1 | 55.2 | 3.6 | 23,000 | 143,396 | 72 | 25.7/20.1 | 30.5/26.0 |
| MMS | Maximus, Inc. (1) (9) | 745.1 | 0.7/45.7 | -2.8/5.3 | 27.1 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 7.3 | 121.0 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 6,000 | 126,046 | 80 | 16.5/19.8 | 18.1/23.9 |
| NSTC | Ness Technologies, Inc. (1) | 666.5 | 19.6/273.1 | 7.5/-10.3 | 28.9 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 81.7 | 38.2 | 17.8 | 2.1 | 8,300 | 66,837 | 175 | $4.4 / 5.8$ | NE |
| PER | Perot Systems Corp. (1) (8) | 2,828.0 | 6.8 / 23.8 | 4.8 / 7.6 | 16.8 | 6.5 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 246.0 | 36.5 | 12.2 | 1.7 | 24,000 | 118,500 | 62 | $9.0 / 10.5$ | $9.1 / 10.4$ |
| PRFT | Perficient, Inc. | 237.1 | 5.9/-6.4 | -0.4/-2.7 | 33.0 | 10.0 | 13.1 | 5.8 | 15.6 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1,327 | 175,753 | 76 | 7.7/8.6 | NE |
|  |  |  |  | -4.5 / - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UIS | Unisys Corp. (10) | 5,489.4 | -5.9/-60.9 | 244.4 | 23.9 | 2.9 | 11.8 | (1.1) | 493.8 | 5.5 | 73.6 | 3.6 | 31,000 | 169,342 | 63 | -15.1/11.0 | NE |
|  | Mean: | Total |  |  | 30.9\% | 7.7\% | 11.6\% | 4.7\% |  | 30.2\% | 23.1\% | 2.4\% |  |  | 78 |  |  |
|  | Median: | \$ 63,680 |  |  | 28.7 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 4.9 |  | 31.0 | 15.0 | 1.9 |  |  | 80 |  |  |
|  | Mean (excl. negatives): |  |  |  | 30.9\% | 7.7\% | 11.6\% | 5.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Median (excl. negatives): |  |  |  | 28.7 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 5.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Notes:

* Not included in mean and median calculations
(1) Stifel Nicolaus Research estimates.
(2) Includes ACN, ACS, CSC, HEW, PER, and UIS.
(3) Accenture (ACN) ROIC is GROSS of cash and investments.
(4) Hewitt TTM EBIT and EBITDA exclude significant goodwill and asset impairment charges
(5) CSC net income and FCF exclude restructuring and impairment charges.
(6) DTPI FCF excludes $\sim \$ 20 \mathrm{M}$, based on management's estimate of cash needed to repurchase shares to offset dilutive equity comp.
(7) Affiliated Comp. Services EBIT, EBITDA, and NI exclude one-time charges.
(8) PER TTM EBIT and NI exclude the $\$ 46 \mathrm{M}$ TRIAD termination benefit and $\$ 18 \mathrm{M}$ restructuring charge
(9) MMS financials are on continuing operations basis.
(10) Reflects C2Q08 data.

Unless otherwise noted, all results reflect C3Q08 data.
Sources: Company data, Bloomberg Financial Markets, First Call estimates, FactSet Research Systems and Stifel Nicolaus Research estimates.

George A. Price, Jr. gaprice@stifel.com (443) 224-1323

Shlomo H. Rosenbaum shrosenbaum@stifel.com
(443) 224-1322

Richard M. Eskelsen eskelsenr@stifel.com (443) 224-1366

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