

WIDEPOINT CORP
Form 10-K
March 21, 2018

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-33035

WidePoint Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

52-2040275

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

7926 Jones Branch Drive, Suite 520, McLean, Virginia 22102

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(703) 349-2577

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class

	Name of each exchange	on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share		NYSE AMERICAN

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the act:

None

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Emerging growth company <input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. "

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the closing price of the Common Stock on the NYSE American on the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$34,500,000.

As of March 21, 2018, there were 83,031,595 shares of the registrant's Common Stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Not Applicable

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements concerning our business, operations and financial performance and condition as well as our plans, objectives and expectations for our business operations and financial performance and condition that are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are forward-looking statements. You can identify these statements by words such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “could,” “due,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “objective,” “plan,” “potential,” “positioned,” “predict,” “should,” “target,” “will,” “would” and other similar expressions that predictions of or indicate future events and future trends. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our business and the industry in which we operate and our management's beliefs and assumptions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance or development and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in some cases beyond our control. All forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those that we expected, including:

- Our ability to achieve profitability and positive cash flows;
- Our ability to renew or replace our credit facility on favorable terms or at all;
 - Our ability to raise additional capital on favorable terms or at all;
 - Our ability to gain market acceptance for our products;
- Our ability to win new contracts and renewals of existing contracts;
- Our ability to compete with companies that have greater resources than us;
- Our ability to penetrate the commercial sector to expand our business;
 - Our ability to successfully implement our strategic plan;
- Our ability to continue to deliver contracted services and products to our existing customers;
 - Our ability to sell higher margin services; and
 - Our ability to retain key personnel.

For the discussion of these risks and uncertainties and others that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in our forward-looking statements, please refer to “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are made only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law.

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms “Company” and “WidePoint,” as well as the words “we,” “our,” “ours” and “us,” refer collectively to WidePoint Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Company Overview

We are a leading provider of Trusted Mobility Management (TM2) that consists of federally certified communications management, identity management, and bill presentation and analytics solutions. We also provide a professional services solution that is centered on the use of our proprietary advanced and federally certified software solutions and supported by our in-house subject matter experts.

We offer our TM2 solutions through a flexible managed services model which includes both a scalable and comprehensive set of functional capabilities that can be used by any customer to meet the most common functional, technical and security requirements for mobility management. Our TM2 solutions were designed and implemented with flexibility in mind such that it can accommodate a large variety of customer requirements through simple configuration settings rather than through costly software development. The flexibility of our TM2 solutions enables our customers to be able to quickly expand or contract their mobility management requirements. Our TM2 solutions are hosted and accessible on-demand through a secure proprietary portal that provides our customers with the ability to manage, analyze and protect their valuable communications assets, and deploy federal government compliant identity management solutions that provide secured virtual and physical access to restricted environments.

Our Solutions

Our TM2 framework combines the strengths of our core capabilities into a single secure comprehensive enterprise-wide solution set that offers our client's the ability to securely enable and manage their mobile assets as described below:

Telecom Lifecycle Management

We offer comprehensive telecom lifecycle management solutions to corporations, governments, and not-for-profit organizations. Our solutions are delivered in a hosted and secure multi-modal delivery environment. Our solutions provide full visibility of telecom assets for our clients thereby enabling our clients to securely and efficiently manage all aspects of telecom assets all the while reducing the overall cost of ownership. We offer state-of-the-art call centers that are available 24/7 to help our users stay productive.

Mobile and Identity Management

We offer several different federally certified digital certificates and credentials that enable our customers to conduct business through secure portals owned and managed by the U.S. federal government, access government facilities and secure mobile devices that are used to access corporation networks, databases and other IT assets. We also offer comprehensive mobile security solutions that protect users, devices, and corporate resources, including establishing effective policies to create a scalable, adaptable, successful mobile program.

Telecom Bill Presentment and Analytics

We offer a flexible and comprehensive set of analytical solutions including unified bill presentment, robust subscriber data intelligence and hosted voice analytics to large communications service providers (CSPs). Our solutions are delivered in a hosted and secure environment and provide our CSPs with full visibility into their revenue model which drives a stronger customer experience and reduces their operating costs and improves profitability.

Sales Cycle

Our sales cycle is extensive and is often affected by many factors outside of our control including but not limited to client specific proposal and acquisition processes, unique client service requirements, the client's timetable and urgency, changes in key leadership and/or personnel that slows down the proposal or project, budgetary funding, competitive bidding processes and other policy constraints, as well as additional factors that may lengthen the sales cycle. Many of these variables are outside our control and we attempt to manage the financial impact on us by building a large pipeline with opportunities that have overlapping sales cycles.

Our ability to successfully sell our services depends upon the relationships we build with key decisions makers at prospective customers' organizations. Selling a solution as a service to a large organization is complicated and often requires an evaluation by different functional groups within the prospective customers organization before a purchase decision is made by the organization. It could take more than 12 months to enter into a contract with a customer from the time we first actively engage a prospective customer and then a full implementation could range from mere weeks to several months depending on the complexity of the customers statement of work and level of engagement by us and the customer to get the deployment completed. Contract closing and implementation timelines vary as a result of these factors, many of which are outside our control.

Sales Approaches

We utilize one or more of following approaches to identify and close opportunities:

Direct Sales Approach. We utilize a direct sales approach globally to identify, sell and close both commercial and government opportunities. We utilize a core sales team consisting of solution experts, sales professionals and other subject matter experts to manage the entire sales process including lead generation, product demonstrations, proposal creation and submission, contract negotiation and closing and final transition of closed deals to the operations team. Sales commissions are paid to our direct sales representative over the life of the initial contract term on a declining or at a fixed rate as a percentage of net collected gross managed service revenues.

Indirect Sales Approach. We utilize an indirect sales approach to reach new target markets by outsourcing our lead generation and certain business development activities through a third party channel partner. Our channel partners understand our product and service offerings and they utilize their sales team to generate leads and connect us with prospective clients using their extensive networks. Channel partners are compensated in the form of a sales commission for deals that are successfully closed. Sales commissions have historically been paid over the life of the initial contract term as a percentage of net collected gross managed service revenues.

Strategic Partnership and Alliance Sales Approach. Strategic partnerships and alliances provide us with additional access to potential clients in larger market opportunities. We may team up with other companies and competitors to bid on a project that includes one or more of our services as part of a larger service solicitation. In these types of arrangements we may operate as either the prime contractor or subcontractor.

Cross Selling and Customer Referrals. We work closely with our customers to align our additional capabilities to meet their requirements. We ask our customers for referrals into their industry network, customer and supplier groups to drive additional sales growth.

Our global sales team has a wide variety of skills and expertise to cultivate qualified leads and guide our prospective customers towards finding a solution that meets their organization's goals and objectives.

Marketing and Branding

Our marketing strategy is to build our brand and increase market awareness of our solutions in our target markets that will allow us to successfully build strong relationships with key decision makers involved in the sales process on the customer side. Key decisions makers typically consist of information technology executives, finance executives and managers of communications assets and networks.

We engage in a wide variety of marketing activities designed to broaden market awareness of our solutions, including internet search engine optimization, e-mail and direct mail campaigns, co-marketing strategies designed to leverage existing strategic relationships, website marketing, topical webcasts, public relations campaigns, speaking engagements and forums and industry analyst visibility initiatives. We participate in and sponsor conferences that cater to our target markets and demonstrate and promote our software and services at trade shows targeted to information technology and finance executives.

We also publish white papers relating to telecom life cycle management and identity management issues and develop customer reference programs, such as customer case studies, in an effort to promote better awareness of industry issues and demonstrate that our solutions can address many of these risks to an organization.

Customer Concentrations

We derive a significant amount of our revenues from contracts funded by federal government agencies for which we act in capacity as the prime contractor. We believe that contracts with federal government agencies in particular, will be the primary source of our revenues for the foreseeable future although we are working to increase our footprint with commercial clients. Accordingly, negative changes in federal government fiscal or spending policies (including continuing budget resolutions) that impact the budgets of our key government customers, including Department of Homeland Security, will directly affect our financial performance.

We expect our federal customers to be motivated to meet their organizational missions for mobile management and security objectives in this challenging environment. We can provide significant savings for our customers and simplify their processes which could impact our billable revenue base and result in lower profit margins if the savings we deliver is not spent by our government customers on other services we provide. We believe we have an attractive set of solutions and our customers have historically spent their savings on other critical services provided by us. We also believe that government spending for cybersecurity services and solutions will increase for the foreseeable future.

Our government customer base is located predominantly in the Mid-Atlantic region of the U.S. while our commercial client base is located throughout the continental U.S., Canada, Europe and the Middle East. Historically, we have derived, and may continue to derive in the future, a significant percentage of our total revenues from federal government contracts.

Due to the nature of our business and the relative size of certain contracts which are entered into in the ordinary course of business, the loss of any single significant customer would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In future periods, we will continue to focus on diversifying our revenue by increasing the size and number of customer contracts both in public and private sectors.

Government Contracts

We have numerous government contracts and contract vehicles. Contract vehicles include Government Wide Acquisition Contracts (“GWACs”), and Blanket Purchase Agreements (“BPAs”) based upon GSA Schedule 70, and customer specific contracts. We also hold a number of Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (“ID/IQ”) contracts, including, but not limited to:

§ Department of Homeland Security Blanket Purchase Agreement (DHS BPA) for Cellular Wireless Managed Services.

§ Department of Health and Human Services Telecommunications Inventory and Expense Management Solutions contract.

§ Subsidiaries of WidePoint are approved subcontractors for the following ID/IQ contracts:

- o Defense Logistics Agency J6 Enterprise Technology Services (JETS)
- o GSA Alliant 2
- o GSA Networx
- o GSA Connections II
- o National Institutes of Health Chief Information Officer Solutions and Partners (CIO-SP3)

- oDefense Logistics Agency (DLA) Program Management and Support Services (PMSS)
- oNASA Solutions for Enterprise-Wide Procurement (SEWP)
- oDepartment of Justice Information Technology Support Services (“ITSS”) 3 contract

We have partnerships with Alaska Native Corporations, Native American Companies and other minority owned enterprises that allows us to leverage the U.S. Small Business Administration’s 8(a) programs to vie for work in the public sector. WidePoint will continue to build on our partnerships to out compete our competitors for public sector opportunities.

We also have various partnerships with large system integrators that allow us to act as a subcontractor, thereby providing us access to various other contracts and contract vehicles in biometrics and identity management infrastructure support, and Information Technology Support Services.

Our contracts with the federal government, and many contracts with other entities, permit the government client to modify, curtail or terminate the contract at any time for the convenience of the government, or for default by the contractor. If a contract is terminated for convenience, we are generally reimbursed for our allowable costs through the date of termination and are paid a proportionate amount of the stipulated profit or fee attributable to the work actually performed.

Product Development and Technology Solution Enhancements

We may fund certain product development initiatives to enhance or customize existing client facing platforms and software solutions. These initiatives are aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our software solutions and meet our customer’s changing organizational requirements, as necessary. We determine which enhancements to further develop after assessing the market capabilities sought by potential customers, considering technological advances, feedback on enhancements from our current customer user groups and other factors. Our current development activities are focused on the integration of our heterogeneous services delivery platforms, and improving the security posture and delivery of our information technology services.

We utilize a standard architecture to ensure enhancements are subject to appropriate oversight and scrutiny and a consistent and efficient process. Our development team is comprised of professionals with hands-on technical and practical client-side development experience. We believe this allows us to design and deploy enhancements that can resolve real-world problems in a timely manner.

We funded and expensed strategic product development initiatives including platform and portal integrations and other product and portal enhancements totaling approximately \$219,100 in 2017 and \$699,000 in 2016. In 2018, we will continue to work with our strategic partners to continue and focus our product development efforts as well as with client integrations.

Data Centers

We host our proprietary solutions and operate all servers, systems and networks at six (6) data centers located in Ireland, Ohio, North Carolina and Virginia, which we may consolidate in the future. Our agreements with our customers contain guarantees regarding specified levels of system availability, and we regularly provide our customers with performance reports against those standards. We utilize monitoring technology that continuously checks the servers and key underlying components at regular intervals for availability and performance, ensuring availability to our customers. Each data center provides security measures, redundant environmental controls, fire suppression systems and redundant electrical generators to meet our service level agreements. To facilitate data loss recovery, we operate a multi-tiered system configuration with load-balanced web server pools, replicated database servers and fault-tolerant storage devices. The architecture is designed to ensure near real-time data recovery in the event of a malfunction of a primary server. Based on customer requirements, we can also provide near real-time asynchronous data replication between operational and disaster recovery backup sites.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property rights are important to our business. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, service mark, trade secret and other rights in the United States and other jurisdictions, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary technology, processes and other intellectual property. We protect our intellectual property rights in a number of ways including entering into confidentiality and other written agreements with our employees, customers, consultants and partners in an attempt to control access to and distribution of our software, documentation and other proprietary technology and other information. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, third parties may, in an unauthorized manner, attempt to use, copy or otherwise obtain and market or distribute our intellectual property rights or technology or otherwise develop software or services with the same functionality as our software and services.

U.S. patent filings are intended to provide the holder with a right to exclude others from making, using, selling or importing in the United States the inventions covered by the claims of granted patents. Our patents, including our pending patents, if granted, may be contested, circumvented or invalidated. Moreover, the rights that may be granted in those issued and pending patents may not provide us with proprietary protection or competitive advantages, and we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing those patents. Therefore, the exact benefits of our issued patents and, if issued, our pending patents and the other steps that we have taken to protect our intellectual property cannot be predicted with certainty.

Market Competition

Target Markets. Our TM2 market is focused on mobile management and security as shown below:

Our target market is highly fragmented and we compete with small and large companies that offer different components of TM2. We believe that we are presently the only provider of all three of these critical services and solutions. We believe that our TM2 solution gives us a strong competitive advantage over our competitors due to our ability to deliver all three on these solutions in an integrated framework, our distinctive technical competencies, governmental certifications and approvals to operate within this space, successful past contract performance with large commercial and government organizations, price and value of services delivered, reputation for quality, and key management personnel with subject matter expertise.

Market Pricing. Pricing offered by competitors in our target markets is often heavily discounted to unprofitable levels thereby creating a commodity pricing environment that affects the perceived value of the solution by our prospective customers. This commodity pricing behavior severely limits profitability for other service providers that provide better solutions, discourages further innovation and harms the customer in the end. We do not view our services as a commodity and comparability of services against other providers is not practical due to differences in capabilities among competitors. The costs to switch solutions can be high for a prospective customer even if they know their current solution is not working.

Pricing for our TM2 solutions will vary depending on our prospective customer's technology infrastructure, scale of their operations, workflow requirements and many other factors that can affect pricing. All prospective customers tend to initially have price sensitivity and that often changes after we are able to demonstrate that our solutions will save them time and money. We believe our TM2 solution pricing is competitive and reflects the value of the solutions we provide to our customers. Our goal is provide the best solution for our customers that meets their needs. We may not always be the lowest cost provider, and as a result, our ability to win new work and charge a reasonable fee for our services entirely depends on the value perceived by our customers.

Competition. Our TM2 solution crosses into several different market segments and as a result we do not have a competitor that competes in all of the market segments in which we conduct business. The following table outlines what areas of TM2 our competitors provide:

Competitor	Telecom Life cycle Management	Identity	Telecom Bill
		Management	Presentment and Analytics
Tangoe, Inc.	X		
Calero Software, LLC	X		
Digital Management, LLC	X		
Turning Point Global Solutions, LLC	X		
Identrust, Inc.		X	
Entrust, Inc.		X	
Xtec Incorporated		X	
Globys, Inc.			X
Amdocs Ltd.			X

Our larger competitors often have more size and financial resources than us and they may be able to provide a wider array of technology solutions outside of our core capabilities. Due to our significant federal government contract concentrations we also experience competition from a variety of both large and small companies, including divisions of large federal government integrators such as Lockheed Martin Corporation, Northrop Grumman Corporation, and other large and mid-sized federal contractors, as well as a limited number of small to mid-sized subject matter expert organizations offering specialized capabilities within the identity management space.

If we are unable to keep pace with the intense competition in our marketplace, deliver cost-effective and relevant solutions to our target market, our business, financial condition and results of operations will suffer.

Contracting

We prefer to serve as the prime contractor when we win contract awards; however, we will often enter into strategic teaming agreements with another competitor or a vertical supplier to serve as a subcontractor for a larger market opportunity. Prospective customers in our target market use a wide array of contract vehicles to purchase technology services ranging from individual purchase orders, awards or consolidated service contracts that cover a range of technology services, of which we may or may not be able to provide all of the services to serve as the prime contractor. The same companies that are our competitors will, at times, team with us or subcontract with us in the pursuit of consolidated opportunities from very large Fortune 100 companies.

Seasonality

Our business is not seasonal. However, our revenues and operating results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter, due to revenues earned on contracts, the number of billable days in a quarter, the timing of the pass-through of other direct costs, the commencement and completion of contracts during any particular quarter; as well as the schedule of the government agencies for awarding contracts, the term of each contract that we have been awarded and general economic conditions. Because a significant portion of our expenses, such as personnel and facilities costs, are fixed in the short term, successful contract performance and variation in the volume of activity as well as in the number of contracts commenced or completed during any quarter may cause significant variations in operating results from quarter to quarter.

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we had approximately 247 full-time employees (207 in the U.S. and 40 in Europe). We periodically engage additional consultants and employ temporary employees. Potential employees possessing the unique qualifications required are readily available for both part-time and full-time employment. None of our employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated on May 30, 1997, under the laws of the State of Delaware under the name WidePoint Corporation. Our principal executive offices are located at 7926 Jones Branch Drive, Suite 520, McLean, Virginia

22102. Our internet address is www.widepoint.com. Information on our website is not incorporated into this Form 10-K. We make available free of charge through our website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below and in other reports that we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The matters discussed in the risk factors, and additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and future growth prospects and could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

Risks Related to our Business and our Industry

We have had a history of losses; and we may be unable to achieve and sustain profitability.

We have had a history of net losses, including net losses of \$3.5 million in 2017 and \$4.2 million in 2016. The Company used cash from operations, debt and capital raises to fund internal infrastructure improvement projects, product development research related to Cert-on-Device and to expand sales and marketing activities to prepare for going to market with our new solutions over the last four years and those initiatives did not provide the return on investment expected. Also, customer cost cutting initiatives and aggressive pricing pressure from our closest competitors put downward pressure on pricing for our services and negatively affected our earnings. As a result we incurred net losses and placed a significant strain on our available cash. Our historical net losses and could potentially impact our ability to obtain access to future credit facilities. Future product development activities were curtailed in the second half of 2017. We maintain a strong set of intellectual property assets and capabilities, as such, we are able quickly to ramp up investments in our product development as need arises. Generating positive cash flow and net income is one of our primary goals as such we have executed a number of planned cost reduction initiatives, significantly reduce and/or eliminate spending on research and development projects and successfully execute on our strategy of growing of business through sales of higher margin services.

There is no guarantee that we will be able to achieve or sustain profitability in the future. An inability to successfully achieve profitability will decrease our long-term viability and place a significant financial strain on the business.

We currently have access to a credit facility agreement, which requires us to maintain financial covenants and failure to maintain such covenants could limit our access to debt capital and simultaneously require immediate repayment of borrowings by our lender.

Historically, we have had access to a credit facility, which consists of a variable line of credit to fund acquisition growth and working capital. Our credit facility agreement requires us to maintain certain financial covenants on a quarterly and annual basis. If we are unable to meet future covenants, such failures could result in our lender accelerating in part or in full payment of all unpaid principal and interest which could have an adverse our ability to fund acquisition initiatives using debt and fund periodic short term operational cash flow requirements. Similarly, if we are unable to renew or access the credit facility in the future, our business and operating results will suffer and we may need to obtain additional funding, which may not be available on favorable terms or at all.

We may need to obtain additional financing to meet our future capital needs and/or be required to significantly cut back our operations, sell assets or cease operations.

We took fairly significant cost savings actions during the third and fourth quarters of 2017. Our organizational restructuring activities included streamlining executive management, mid-level management and redundant and expensive subject matter experts. However, if we are unable to close significant new customer contracts over the next fiscal year and or retain our key customer contracts we may have to significantly cut back our operations, defer potentially favorable acquisitions, and/or sell some or all of our assets if our financial performance deteriorates. There is also no guarantee that we will be able to raise additional capital on favorable terms, or at all, and any inability to raise additional capital could have an impact on our ability to continue to operate our business.

The loss of one or more significant customers could have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

Due to the nature of our business and the relative size of certain contracts, which are entered into in the ordinary course of business, the loss of any single significant customer, could have a material adverse effect on results. Historically, we have derived, and may in the future derive, a significant percentage of our total revenues from the U.S Federal Government and a relatively small number of large multinational customers. If we are unable to win new work or continue to renew existing contracts with our significant customers, our results will be materially adversely impacted. For example, our Blanket Purchase Agreement with the Department of Homeland Security expires on December 16, 2018 and is up for renewal. Although we believe we are likely to win the renewal of such contract, there can be no guarantee that we will not lose such contract to one or more of our competitors. Any loss of a significant customer or the failure to renew a significant contract will have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our market is highly competitive and we may not be able to compete effectively or gain market acceptance of our products and service.

The markets for the services and products we provide are highly competitive and rapidly changing due to changes in technology. We expect the intensity of competition for government and commercial customer to increase in the future as existing competitors develop their capabilities. While we believe our customer service, strong customer retention and integrated technology solution sets are among our key differentiators, our competitors may offer introductory pricing and significantly discount their services to gain market share and/or in exchange for revenues with higher margin services in other areas or at later dates. Increased competition could result in additional pricing pressure, reduced sales, shorter term lengths for customer contracts, lower margins or the failure of our solution to achieve or maintain broad market acceptance. If we are unable to compete effectively, it will be difficult for us to maintain our pricing rates and add and retain customers, and our business, financial condition and results of operations will be harmed.

In addition, due to competitive factors, such as access to customers or the development of superior products of services, our business will be harmed if we are unable to gain market acceptance of our products. Since we have less resources than many of our competitors, the failure of one of our products or services to gain market acceptance will cause us greater harm due to the costs involved in developing or acquiring new products and services as we must carefully consider the allocation of our resources given our financial position. Furthermore, larger companies tend to hold a significant advantage over us with potential customers due to their name brand recognition, longevity and resources. Any failure to gain market acceptances of our products and services will have a material adverse impact on our operations and our ability to continue our business.

If we cannot keep pace with the intense competition in our marketplace, our business, financial condition and results of operations will suffer.

We have significant fixed operating costs, which may be difficult to adjust in response to unanticipated fluctuations in revenues.

A high percentage of our cash operating expenses, particularly personnel, rent and communications costs, are fixed in advance of any particular quarter. As a result, an unanticipated decrease in the number or average size of, or an unanticipated delay in the scheduling for our projects may cause significant variations in operating results in any particular quarter and could have a material adverse effect on operations for that quarter. An unanticipated termination or decrease in size or scope of a major project, a client's decision not to proceed with a project we anticipated on the time frame that we had anticipated, such as the U.S. Coast Guard, or at all or the completion during a quarter of several major client projects could require us to maintain underutilized employees and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, our revenues and earnings may also fluctuate from quarter to quarter because of such factors as:

- § the contractual terms and timing of completion of projects, including achievement of certain business results;
- § the acceptance of our products to commercial or government customers;
- § decreases in the budgets for government customers;
- § any delays in connection with projects or expected new sales or customers;
- § the adequacy of provisions for losses and bad debts;
- § the accuracy of our estimates of resources required to complete ongoing projects;
- § loss of key highly skilled personnel necessary to complete projects; and
- § general economic conditions.

We may not be able to respond to rapid technological changes with new software products and services, which could harm our sales and profitability.

Our portfolio of products, services, and solutions could become obsolete due to rapid technological changes and frequent new product and service introductions by our competitors in the mobile world. Additionally, frequent changes in mobile computing hardware and software technology, and resulting inconsistencies between, the billing platforms utilized by major communications carriers and the changing demands of customers regarding the means of delivery of communications management solutions could affect our ability to efficiently deliver our services and harm our profit margins.

To achieve and maintain market acceptance for our solution, we must effectively anticipate these changes and offer software products and services that respond to them in a timely manner. Customers may require customized transactional and reporting capabilities that our current solution does not have and/or may be cost prohibitive to develop to meet the customer's requirements and ensure our contract is profitable. In addition, the development of new products and services comes with a high degree of uncertainty with regard to return on investment and involves significant time and financial resources to action, as there is no guarantee that the funds and time spent on developing

such products will ever generate a return. If we fail to develop software products and services that satisfy customer preferences in a timely and cost-effective manner, our ability to renew our agreements with existing customers and our ability to create or increase demand for our solution will be harmed.

We may lose money if we do not accurately price our products and services or estimate the costs of fixed-price engagements.

We are working towards growing our business profitability. The development and sale of new products, involves estimates of (i) our actual costs and expenses, (ii) prices that the customers will pay and (iii) other factors, some of which may be beyond our control. Our inability to accurately price and sell our products at an acceptable profit margin that customers are willing to pay will have a negative impact on our business. In addition, some of our projects may be based on fixed-price, fixed-time contracts, rather than contracts in which payment to us is determined on a time and materials basis. The long-term nature of our contracts means that our failure to accurately price our products can have a negative impact over a number of years. Our failure to accurately estimate, manage client expectations to our statement of work or effectively manage the resources required for a project (including appropriate overhead and general and administrative support costs), client driven actions that causes our original project plan to be delayed, or our failure to complete our contractual obligations in a manner consistent with the project plan upon which our fixed-price, fixed-time contract was based, could adversely affect our overall profitability and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we may fix the price for some projects at an early stage of the process, which could result in a fixed price that turns out to be too low and, therefore, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our clients could unexpectedly terminate their contracts for our services.

Some of our contracts can be canceled by the client for convenience with limited advance notice and without significant penalty. In addition, our contracts with the federal government permit the governmental agency to modify, curtail or terminate the contract at any time for the convenience of the government. Termination by any client of a contract for our services could result in a loss of expected revenues and additional expenses for staff that were allocated to that client's project. We could be required to maintain underutilized employees who were assigned to the terminated contract. The unexpected cancellation or significant reduction in the scope of any of our large projects could have an immediate material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the spending policies or budget priorities of the federal government could cause us to lose revenues.

We derive a significant amount of our revenues from contracts funded by federal government agencies. We believe that contracts with federal government agencies will be a significant source of our revenues for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, changes in federal government fiscal or spending policies or the U.S. federal budget could directly affect our financial performance. Currently, we are unable to assess whether the new Trump administration will propose budget cuts that impact the agencies that purchase our products and services. Among the factors that could harm our business are:

- § curtailment of the federal government's use of technology services firms;
- § a significant decline in spending by the federal government, in general, or by specific agencies such as the Department of Defense;
- § reductions in federal government programs or requirements, including government agency shutdowns and/or reductions in connection with sequestration;
- § any failure to raise the debt ceiling;
- § a shift in spending to federal programs and agencies that we do not support or where we currently do not have contracts;
- § delays in the payment of our invoices by government payment offices;
- § federal governmental shutdowns, and other potential delays in the government appropriations process; and
- § general economic and political conditions, including any event that results in a change in spending priorities of the federal government.

These or other factors could cause federal government agencies and departments to delay payments owed for our services, to reduce their purchases under contracts, to exercise their right to terminate contracts, or not to exercise options to renew contracts, any of which could cause us to lose revenues. In addition, any limitations imposed on spending by U.S. government agencies that result from efforts to reduce the federal deficit, including as a result of sequestration or otherwise, may limit both the continued funding of our existing contracts and our ability to obtain additional contracts.

We may be unable to successfully implement our acquisition program.

Our business strategy includes the potential future acquisition of, or investment in, complementary and supplementary businesses, services or technologies. Demand for businesses with credible business relationships and capabilities to provide services to large commercial enterprises and/or governmental agencies at the federal, state and local level is very competitive. To the extent that the price of such acquisitions may rise beyond reasonable levels where funding for such acquisitions is no longer available, we may not be able to implement our acquisition strategy. Further, these acquisitions, investments or new business relationships may result in unforeseen difficulties and expenditures. We may encounter difficulties assimilating or integrating the businesses, technologies, products, services, personnel or operations of companies we have acquired or companies that we may in the future acquire. These difficulties may arise if the key personnel of the acquired company choose not to work for us, the company's technology or services do not easily integrate with ours or we have difficulty retaining the acquired company's customers due to changes in its management or for other reasons. These acquisitions may also disrupt our business, divert our resources and require significant management attention that would otherwise be available for development of our business. Moreover, the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, investment or business relationship may not be realized or we may be exposed to unknown liabilities. In addition, any future acquisition may require us to:

- § issue additional equity securities that would dilute our stockholders;
- § use cash that we may need in the future to operate our business;
- § incur debt on terms unfavorable to us or that we are unable to repay;
- § incur large charges or substantial liabilities; or
- § become subject to adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation or deferred compensation charges.

If any of these risks materializes, our business and operating results would be harmed.

We may be liable to our clients for damages caused by our services or by our failure to remedy system failures.

Many of our projects involve technology applications or systems that are critical to the operations of our clients' businesses. If we fail to perform our services correctly, we may be unable to deliver applications or systems to our clients with the promised functionality or within the promised time frame, or to satisfy the required service levels for support and maintenance. While we have created redundancy and back-up systems, any such failures by us could result in claims by our clients for substantial damages against us. Additionally, in the event we manage third party services on behalf of our customers and fail to execute in approved changes requested by our customers it could result in claims asserted by our clients for substantial damages against us. Although we attempt to limit the amount and type of our contractual liability for defects in the applications or systems we provide, and carry insurance coverage that mitigates this liability in certain instances, we cannot be assured that these limitations and insurance coverages will be applicable and enforceable in all cases. Even if these limitations and insurance coverages are found to be applicable and enforceable, our liability to our clients for these types of claims could still exceed our insurance coverage and be

material in amount and affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to protect our proprietary software and methodology.

Our success depends, in part, upon our proprietary software, methodology and other intellectual property rights. We rely upon a combination of trade secrets, nondisclosure and other contractual arrangements, and copyright and trademark laws to protect our proprietary rights. We generally enter into nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements with our employees, partners, consultants, independent sales agents and clients, and limit access to and distribution of our proprietary information. We cannot be certain that the steps we take in this regard will be adequate to deter misappropriation of our proprietary information or that we will be able to detect unauthorized use and take appropriate steps to enforce our intellectual property rights. Furthermore, statutory contracting regulations protect the rights of federal agencies to retain access to, and utilization of, proprietary intellectual property utilized in the delivery of contracted services to such agencies. We have attempted to put in place certain safeguards in our policies and procedures to protect intellectual property developed by employees. Our policies and procedures stipulate that intellectual property created by employees and its consultants remain our property. If we are unable to protect our proprietary software and methodology, the value of our business may decrease and we may face increased competition.

Assertions by a third party that our software products or technology infringes its intellectual property, whether or not correct, could subject us to costly and time-consuming litigation or expensive licenses.

Although we believe that our services and products do not infringe on the intellectual property rights of others, infringement claims may be asserted against us in the future. There is frequent litigation in the communications and technology industries based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. As we face increasing competition, the possibility of intellectual property rights claims against us may increase. These claims, whether or not successful, could:

- § divert management's attention;
- § result in costly and time-consuming litigation;
- § require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements, which may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all; or
- § require us to redesign our software products to avoid infringement.

As a result, any third-party intellectual property claims against us could increase our expenses and impair our business. In addition, although we have licensed proprietary technology, we cannot be certain that the owners' rights in such technology will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. Furthermore, many of our customer agreements require us to indemnify our customers for certain third-party intellectual property infringement claims, which could increase our costs as a result of defending such claims and may require that we pay damages if there were an adverse ruling related to any such claims. These types of claims could harm our relationships with our customers, may deter future customers from purchasing our software products or could expose us to litigation for these claims. Even if we are not a party to any litigation between a customer and a third party, an adverse outcome in any such litigation could make it more difficult for us to defend our intellectual property in any subsequent litigation in which we are a named party.

Our net operating loss carry-forwards may be subject to a valuation adjustment if we do not maintain and increase our profitability.

As of December 31, 2017, we had aggregate federal net operating loss carry-forwards of approximately \$36.7 million and state net operating loss carry-forwards of approximately \$43.9 million. Our ability to utilize our net operating loss carry-forwards and related deferred tax assets is based upon our ability to generate future taxable income. Our ability to generate future taxable income can be impacted by many circumstances. If we fail to generate taxable income our existing net operating loss carry-forwards and related deferred tax assets may expire unused. In addition, net operating loss carry-forwards may become subject to an annual limitation if there is a cumulative change in the ownership interest of significant stockholders (or certain stockholder groups) over a three-year period in excess of 50%, in accordance with rules established under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, and similar state rules (we refer to each as an ownership change). Such an ownership change could limit the amount of historic net operating loss carry-forwards that can be utilized annually to offset future taxable income.

The loss of key personnel or an inability to attract and retain additional personnel may impair our ability to grow our business.

We are highly dependent upon the continued service and performance of our key executives, operational managers and subject matter experts to run our core operations. The replacement of these individuals likely would involve expenditure of significant time and financial resources, and their loss might significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives. We do not maintain key man life insurance with respect to any of our key executives and subject matter experts.

We plan to continue to replenish our ranks with the best available talent to optimize our workforce to do more with less resources. We face intense competition for qualified individuals from numerous consulting, technology, software and communications companies. Our ability to achieve significant revenue growth will depend, in large part, on our success in recruiting, training and retaining sufficient numbers of qualified personnel to support our growth. New hires may require significant training and may take significant time before they achieve full productivity. If our recruiting, training and retention efforts are not successful or do not generate a corresponding increase in revenue, our business will be harmed.

In addition, if our key employees resign from us or our subsidiaries to join a competitor or to form a competing company, the loss of such personnel and any resulting loss of existing or potential clients to any such competitor could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although we require certain of our employees to sign agreements prohibiting them from joining a competitor, forming a competing company or soliciting our clients or employees for certain periods of time, we cannot be certain that these agreements will be effective in preventing our key employees from engaging in these actions or that courts or other adjudicative entities will substantially enforce these agreements.

We may incur substantial costs in connection with contracts awarded through a competitive procurement process, which could negatively impact our operating results.

Most if not all federal, state and local governments, as well as commercial contracts are awarded through a competitive procurement process that could be a year or more from the initial solicitation to final contract award. We expect that much of the business we seek in the foreseeable future will be awarded through competitive procedures and similar lengthy sales cycle. Competitive procurements impose substantial upfront costs and present a number of risks, including:

the substantial cost and managerial time and effort that we spend to prepare bids and proposals for contracts that may not be awarded to us;
§ requirements to register to conduct business in another state or country could increase our compliance costs;
§ requirements to post a bid guarantee or similar performance guarantee as part of a bid submission; and
the expense and delay that we may face if our competitors protest or challenge contract awards made to us pursuant § to competitive procedures, and the risk that any such protest or challenge could result in the resubmission of offers, or in termination, reduction, or modification of the awarded contract.

The costs we incur in the competitive procurement process may be substantial and, to the extent we participate in competitive procurements and are unable to win particular contracts, these costs could negatively affect our operating results. In addition, the General Services Administration multiple award schedule contracts, government-wide acquisitions contracts, blanket purchase agreements, and other indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts do not guarantee more than a minimal amount of work for us, but instead provide us access to work generally through further competitive procedures. This competitive process may result in increased competition and pricing pressure, requiring that we make sustained post-award efforts to realize revenues under the relevant contract.

Unfavorable government audit results could subject us to a variety of penalties and sanctions, and could harm our reputation and relationships with our clients.

The federal government audits and reviews our performance on contracts, pricing practices, cost structure, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards. Like most large government contractors, our contracts are audited and reviewed on a continual basis by federal agencies, including the Defense Contract Audit Agency. An unfavorable audit of us, or of our subcontractors, could have a substantial adverse effect on our operating results. For example, any costs that were originally reimbursed could subsequently be disallowed. In this case, cash we have already collected may need to be refunded.

If a government audit uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines, and suspension or debarment from doing business with U.S. government agencies. In addition, we could suffer serious harm to our reputation if allegations of impropriety were made against us, whether or not true.

Security breaches in sensitive government systems could result in the loss of clients and negative publicity.

Many of the services we provide involve managing and protecting information involved in intelligence, national security, and other sensitive or classified government functions. A security breach in one of these systems could cause serious harm to our business, damage our reputation, and prevent us from being eligible for further work on sensitive or classified systems for federal government clients. We could incur losses from such a security breach that could exceed the policy limits under our errors and omissions and product liability insurance. Damage to our reputation or limitations on our eligibility for additional work resulting from a security breach in one of the systems we develop, install, and maintain could materially reduce our revenues.

Many states have enacted laws requiring companies to notify consumers of data security breaches involving their personal data. These mandatory disclosures regarding a security breach often lead to widespread negative publicity, which may cause our customers to lose confidence in the effectiveness of our data security measures. Any security breach, whether successful or not, would harm our reputation and could cause the loss of customers. Any of these events could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our ability to provide services to our customers depends on our customers' continued high-speed access to the internet and the continued reliability of the internet infrastructure.

Our business depends on our customers' continued high-speed access to the internet, as well as the continued maintenance and development of the internet infrastructure. The future delivery of our solutions will depend on third-party internet service providers to expand high-speed internet access, to maintain a reliable network with the necessary speed, data capacity and security, and to develop complementary solutions and services, including high-speed modems, for providing reliable and timely internet access and services. All of these factors are out of our control. To the extent that the internet continues to experience an increased number of users, frequency of use, or bandwidth requirements, the internet may become congested and be unable to support the demands placed on it, and its performance or reliability may decline. Any internet outages or delays could adversely affect our ability to provide services to our customers.

Currently, internet access is provided by telecommunications companies and internet access service providers that have significant and increasing market power in the broadband and internet access marketplace. On December 14, 2017, the Federal Communications Commission classified broadband internet access service as an unregulated information service and repealed the specific rules against blocking, throttling or “paid prioritization” of content or services. In the absence of government regulation, these providers could take measures that affect their customers’ ability to use our products and services, such as attempting to charge their customers more for using our products and services. To the extent that internet service providers implement usage-based pricing, including meaningful bandwidth caps, or otherwise try to monetize access to their networks, we could incur greater operating expenses and customer acquisition and retention could be negatively impacted. Furthermore, to the extent network operators were to create tiers of internet access service and either charge us for or prohibit our services from being available to our customers through these tiers, our business could be negatively impacted. Some of these providers may also offer products and services that directly compete with our own offerings, which could potentially give them a competitive advantage.

Our failure to obtain and maintain security certifications and necessary security clearances may limit our ability to perform classified work directly for government clients as a prime contractor or subcontractor, which could cause us to lose business.

Some government contracts require us to maintain both federal and industry recognized security certifications of our systems, facility security clearances, and require some of our employees to maintain individual security clearances. If we are unable to maintain security certifications of our systems, or our employees lose or are unable to timely obtain security clearances, or we lose a facility clearance, our client may have the right to terminate the contract or decide not to renew it upon its expiration. As a result, to the extent we cannot obtain or maintain the required security certifications and clearances for a particular contract, or we fail to obtain them on a timely basis, we may not derive the revenues anticipated from the contract, which, if not replaced with revenues from other contracts, could harm our operating results. To the extent we are not able to obtain facility security clearances or engage employees with the required security clearances for a particular contract, we will be unable to perform that contract and we may not be able to compete for or win new contracts for similar work.

Federal government contracts contain provisions giving government clients a variety of rights that are unfavorable to us, including the ability to terminate a contract at any time for convenience.

Federal government contracts contain provisions and are subject to laws and regulations that provide government clients with rights and remedies not typically found in commercial contracts. These rights and remedies allow government clients, among other things, to:

- § terminate existing contracts, with short notice, for convenience, as well as for default;
- § reduce orders under or otherwise modify contracts;

for larger contracts subject to the Truth in Negotiations Act, reduce the contract price or cost where it was increased
§ because a contractor or subcontractor during negotiations furnished cost or pricing data that was not complete,
accurate, and current;
for GSA multiple award schedule contracts, government-wide acquisition agreements, and blanket purchase
§ agreements, demand a refund, make a forward price adjustment, or terminate a contract for default if a contractor
§ provided inaccurate or incomplete data during the contract negotiation process, or reduce the contract price under
certain triggering circumstances, including the revision of pricelists or other documents
upon which the contract award was predicated, the granting of more favorable discounts or terms and conditions than
§ those contained in such documents, and the granting of certain special discounts to certain clients;
§ terminate our facility security clearances and thereby prevent us from receiving classified
contracts;
§ cancel multi-year contracts and related orders if funds for contract performance for any subsequent year become
unavailable;

§ decline to exercise an option to renew a multi-year contract or issue task orders in connection with indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts;

§ claim rights in solutions, systems, and technology produced by us;

§ prohibit future procurement awards with a particular agency due to a finding of organizational conflict of interest based upon prior related work performed for the agency that would give a contractor an unfair advantage over competing contractors or the existence of conflicting roles that might bias a contractor's judgment;

§ subject the award of contracts to protest by competitors, which may require the contracting federal agency or department to suspend our performance pending the outcome of the protest and may also result in a requirement to resubmit offers for the contract or in the termination, reduction, or modification of the awarded contract; and

§ suspend or debar us from doing business with the federal government.

If a federal government client terminates one of our contracts for convenience, we may recover only our incurred or committed costs, settlement expenses, and profit on work completed prior to the termination. If a federal government client were to unexpectedly terminate, cancel, or decline to exercise an option to renew with respect to one or more of our significant contracts or suspend or debar us from doing business with the federal government, our revenues and operating results would be materially harmed.

Our failure to comply with complex procurement laws and regulations could cause us to lose business and subject us to a variety of penalties.

We must comply with laws and regulations relating to the formation, administration, and performance of federal government contracts, which affect how we do business with our federal government clients and may impose added costs on our business. Among the most significant laws and regulations are:

§ the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and agency regulations analogous or supplemental to the Federal Acquisition Regulation, which comprehensively regulate the formation, administration, and performance of government contracts;

§ the Truth in Negotiations Act, which requires certification and disclosure of all cost or pricing data in connection with some contract negotiations;

§ the Cost Accounting Standards, which impose cost accounting requirements that govern our right to reimbursement under some cost-based government contracts; and

§ laws, regulations, and executive orders restricting the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the exportation of specified solutions and technical data.

If a government review or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including the termination of our contracts, the forfeiture of profits, the suspension of payments owed to us, fines, and our suspension or debarment from doing business with federal government agencies. In particular, the civil False Claims Act provides for treble damages and potentially substantial civil penalties where, for example, a contractor presents a false or fraudulent claim to the government for payment or

approval, or makes a false statement in order to get a false or fraudulent claim paid or approved by the government. Actions under the civil False Claims Act may be brought by the government or by other persons on behalf of the government. These provisions of the civil False Claims Act permit parties, such as our employees, to sue us on behalf of the government and share a portion of any recovery. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in contract termination, price or fee reductions, or suspension or debarment from contracting with the government, each of which could lead to a material reduction in our revenues.

The adoption of new procurement laws or regulations could reduce the amount of services that are outsourced by the federal government and cause us to experience reduced revenues.

New legislation, procurement regulations, or labor organization pressure could cause federal agencies to adopt restrictive procurement practices regarding the use of outside service providers. The American Federation of Government Employees, the largest federal employee union, strongly endorses legislation that may restrict the procedure by which services are outsourced to government contractors. One such proposal, the Truthfulness, Responsibility, and Accountability in Contracting Act, would have effectively reduced the volume of services that is outsourced by the federal government by requiring agencies to give in-house government employees expanded opportunities to compete against contractors for work that could be outsourced. If such legislation, or similar legislation, were to be enacted, it would likely reduce the amount of IT services that could be outsourced by the federal government, which could materially reduce our revenues.

If the market for our information technology based managed mobility solutions does not grow as we expect, our business will be harmed.

The markets for our information technology solutions are changing due to technological advances and innovations, and it is not certain whether our services will keep up with our changing environment, achieve market acceptance and/or sustain high demand for our services. Some potential customers have invested substantial personnel and financial resources into developing internal solutions for communications management, so they may not perceive the benefit of our external solution. If potential customers do not perceive the benefits of our products, services and solutions, then these markets may not continue to develop or may develop more slowly than we expect, either of which would reduce our revenue and profitability.

If we are unable to retain our existing customers, our revenue and results of operations would grow more slowly than expected or decline and our results of operations would be impaired.

We sell our information technology based services pursuant to agreements that are generally one to five years in duration. Many times they are in the form of a one year agreement with one to four year option periods. Our customers have no obligation to renew their agreements after their terms expire and some of our customers may terminate their agreements for convenience. These agreements may not be maintained or renewed on the same or on more profitable terms. As a result, our ability to both maintain and grow our revenue depends in part on customer renewals. We may not be able to accurately predict future trends in customer renewals, and our customers' renewal rates may decline or fluctuate because of several factors, including their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with our products, services, and or solutions, the prices of our managed mobility solutions software products, the prices of products and services offered by our competitors or reductions in our customers' spending levels. In addition, customers that are acquired by companies using competing service offerings may be required to begin using those

competing service offerings, rather than renew their license arrangements with us. If our customers do not renew their agreements for our communications management solutions software products, renew on less favorable terms, or do not purchase additional functionality, our revenue may grow more slowly than expected or decline.

Our sales cycles can be long, unpredictable and require considerable time and expense, which may cause our operating results to fluctuate.

Our sales cycle, which is the time between initial contact with a potential customer and the ultimate sale, is often lengthy and unpredictable. Some of our potential customers may already have partial managed mobility solutions in place under fixed-term contracts, which may limit their ability to commit to purchase our solution in a timely fashion. In addition, our potential customers typically undertake a significant evaluation process that can last up to one year or more, and which requires us to expend substantial time, effort and money educating them about the capabilities of our offerings and the potential cost savings they can bring to an organization. Furthermore, the purchase of our solution typically also requires coordination and agreement across many departments within a potential customer's organization, which further contributes to our lengthy sales cycle. As a result, we have limited ability to forecast the timing and size of specific sales. Any delay in completing, or failure to complete, sales in a particular quarter or year could harm our business and could cause our operating results to vary significantly.

If a communications carrier prohibits customer disclosure of communications billing and usage data to us, the value of our solution to customers of that carrier would be impaired, which may limit our ability to compete for their business.

Certain of our information technology based solutions software functionality and services that we offer depend on our ability to access a customer's communications billing and usage data. For example, our ability to offer outsourced or automated communications bill auditing, billing dispute resolution, bill payment, cost allocation and expense optimization depends on our ability to access this data. If a communications carrier were to prohibit its customers from disclosing this information to us, those enterprises would only be able to use these billing-related aspects of our solution on a self-serve basis, which would impair some of the value of our solution to those enterprises. This in turn could limit our ability to compete with the internally developed communications management solutions of those enterprises, require us to incur additional expenses to license access to that billing and usage data from the communications carrier, if such a license is made available to us at all, or put us at a competitive disadvantage against any third-party communications management solutions service provider that licenses access to that data.

Our long-term success in our industry depends, in part, on our ability to expand the sales of our solutions to customers located outside of the United States, and thus our business is susceptible to risks associated with international sales and operations.

We are currently seeking to expand the international sales and operations of our portfolio of solutions. This international expansion will subject us to new risks that we have not faced in the United States. These risks include:

- § geographic localization of our software products, including translation into foreign languages and adaptation for local practices and regulatory requirements;
- § lack of familiarity with and unexpected changes in foreign regulatory requirements;
- § longer accounts receivable payment cycles and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;
- § difficulties in managing, staffing and overseeing international implementations and operations, including increased reliance on foreign subcontractors;
- § challenges in integrating our software with multiple country-specific billing or communications support systems for international customers;
- § challenges in providing procurement, help desk and fulfillment capabilities for our international customers;
- § fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- § potentially adverse tax consequences, including the complexities of foreign value added or other tax systems and restrictions on the repatriation of earnings;
- § the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws and legal standards;
- § increased financial accounting and reporting burdens and complexities;
- § potentially slower adoption rates of communications management solutions services internationally;
- § political, social and economic instability abroad, terrorist attacks and security concerns in general; and
- § reduced or varied protection for intellectual property rights in some countries.

Operating in international markets also requires significant management attention and financial resources. The investment and additional resources required to establish operations and manage growth in other countries may not produce desired levels of revenue or profitability.

Expansion into international markets could require us to comply with additional billing, invoicing, communications, data privacy and similar regulations, which could make it costly or difficult to operate in these markets.

Many international regulatory agencies have adopted regulations related to where and how communications bills may be sent and how the data on such bills must be handled and protected. For instance, certain countries restrict communications bills from being sent outside of the country, either physically or electronically, while other countries require that certain information be encrypted or redacted before bills may be transmitted electronically. These regulations vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and international expansion of our business could subject us to additional similar regulations. Failure to comply with these regulations could result in significant monetary penalties and compliance with these regulations could require expenditure of significant financial and administrative resources.

In addition, personally identifiable information is increasingly subject to legislation and regulations in numerous jurisdictions around the world, the intent of which is to protect the privacy of personal information that is collected, processed and transmitted in or from the governing jurisdiction. Our failure to comply with applicable safe harbor, privacy laws and international security regulations or any security breakdown that results in the unauthorized release of personally identifiable information or other customer data could result in fines or proceedings by governmental agencies or private individuals, which could harm our results of operations.

If we fail to effectively manage and develop our strategic relationships with our channel partners, or if those third parties choose not to market and sell our communications management solutions, our operating results would suffer.

The successful implementation of our strategic goals is dependent in part on strategic relationships with our channel partners to offer our solutions to a larger customer base than we can reach through our current direct sales and marketing efforts.

Our success depends in part on the ultimate success of our channel partners and their ability to effectively market and sell our solutions. Some of these third parties may have previously entered, and may in the future enter, into strategic relationships with our competitors. Further, many of our channel partners have multiple strategic relationships and they may not regard us as significant to their businesses. Our channel partners may terminate their respective

relationships with us, pursue other partnerships or relationships, or attempt to develop or acquire products or services that compete with our communications management solutions. Our channel partners also may interfere with our ability to enter into other desirable strategic relationships.

Some of our strategic relationships are relatively new and, therefore, it is uncertain whether these third parties will be able to market and sell our solution successfully or provide the volume and quality of customers that we currently desire. If we are unable to manage and develop our strategic relationships, the growth of our customer base may be harmed and we may have to devote substantially more resources to the distribution, sales and marketing of our solution, which would increase our costs and decrease our earnings.

The emergence of one or more widely used, standardized communications devices or billing or operational support systems could limit the value and operability of our solution and our ability to compete with the manufacturers of such devices or the carriers using such systems in providing telecommunications lifecycle management services.

Our solution derives its value in significant part from our communications management software's ability to interface with and support the interoperation of diverse communications devices, billing systems and operational support systems. The emergence of a single or a small number of widely used communications devices, billing systems or operational support systems using consolidated, consistent sets of standardized interfaces for the interaction between communications service providers and their enterprise customers could significantly reduce the value of our solution to our customers and potential customers. Furthermore, any such communications device, billing system or operational support system could make use of proprietary software or technology standards that our software might not be able to support. In addition, the manufacturer of such device, or the carrier using such billing system or operational support system, might actively seek to limit the interoperability of such device, billing system or operational support system with our software products for competitive or other reasons. The resulting lack of compatibility of our software products would put us at a significant competitive disadvantage, or entirely prevent us from competing, in that segment of the potential market if such manufacturer or carrier, or its authorized licensees, were to develop one or more communications management solutions competitive with our solution.

A continued proliferation and diversification of communications technologies or devices could increase the costs of providing our software products or limit our ability to provide our software products to potential customers.

Our ability to provide our software products is dependent on the technological compatibility of our products with the communications infrastructures and devices of our customers and their communications service providers. The development and introduction of new communications technologies and devices requires us to expend significant personnel and financial resources to develop and maintain interoperability of our software products with these technologies and devices. Continued proliferation of communications products and services could significantly increase our research and development costs and increase the lag time between the initial release of new technologies and products and our ability to provide support for them in our software products, which would limit the potential market of customers that we have the ability to serve.

Actual or perceived breaches of our security measures, or governmental required disclosure of customer information could diminish demand for our solution and subject us to substantial liability.

In the processing of communications transactions, we receive, transmit and store a large volume of sensitive customer information, including call records, billing records, contractual terms, and financial and payment information, including credit card information, and we have entered into contractual obligations to maintain the confidentiality of certain of this information. Any person who circumvents our security measures could steal proprietary or confidential

customer information or cause interruptions in our operations and any such lapse in security could expose us to litigation, substantial contractual liabilities, loss of customers or damage to our reputation or could otherwise harm our business. We incur significant costs to protect against security breaches and may incur significant additional costs to alleviate problems caused by any breaches. In addition, if we are required to disclose any of this sensitive customer information to governmental authorities, that disclosure could expose us to a risk of losing customers or could otherwise harm our business.

If customers believe that we may be subject to requirements to disclose sensitive customer information to governmental authorities, or that our systems and software products do not provide adequate security for the storage of confidential information or its transmission over the Internet or corporate extranets, or are otherwise inadequate for Internet or extranet use, our business will be harmed. Customers' concerns about security could deter them from using the Internet to conduct transactions that involve confidential information, including transactions of the types included in our solution, so our failure to prevent security breaches, or the occurrence of well-publicized security breaches affecting the Internet in general, could significantly harm our business and financial results.

Defects or errors in our software products and/or processes could harm our reputation, impair our ability to sell our products and result in significant costs to us.

A key part of our service delivery involves the use of internally developed software solutions. If our software solutions contain undetected defects or errors that affect our ability to process customer transactions, prepare reports and/or deliver our services in general it may result in a failure to perform in accordance with customer expectations and could result in monetary damages against us. Because our customers use our software products for important aspects of their businesses, any defects or errors in, or other performance problems with, our software products could hurt our reputation and may damage our customers' businesses. If that occurs, we could be required to issue substantial service credits that reduce amounts invoiced to our customers, lose out on future sales or our existing customers could elect to not renew their customer agreements with us. Product performance problems could result in loss of market share, failure to achieve market acceptance and the diversion of development resources from software enhancements. If our software products fail to perform or contain a technical defect, a customer might assert a claim against us for damages. Whether or not we are responsible for our software's failure or defect, we could be required to spend significant time and money in litigation, arbitration or other dispute resolution, and potentially pay significant settlements or damages.

We provide minimum service-level commitments to many of our customers, and our inability to meet those commitments could result in significant loss of customers, harm to our reputation and costs to us.

Many of our customer agreements currently, or may in the future, require that we meet minimum service level commitments regarding items such as platform availability, invoice processing speed and order processing speed. If we are unable to meet the stated service level commitments under these agreements many of our customers will have the right to terminate their agreements with us and we may be contractually obligated to provide our customers with credits or pay other penalties. If our software products are unavailable for significant periods of time we may lose a substantial number of our customers as a result of these contractual rights, we may suffer harm to our reputation and we may be required to provide our customers with significant credits or pay our customers significant contractual penalties, any of which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations.

Risks Related To Our Common Stock

The future sale of shares of our common stock may negatively affect our common stock price and/or be dilutive to current stockholders.

If we or our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock, the market price of our common stock could fall. Such stock issuances may be made at a price that reflects a discount from the then-current trading price of our common stock. In addition, in order to raise capital for acquisitions or other general corporate purposes, we would likely need to issue securities that are convertible into or exercisable for a significant number of shares of our common stock. These issuances would dilute our stockholders percentage ownership interest, which would have the effect of reducing our stockholders' influence on matters on which our stockholders vote, and might dilute the book value of our common stock. There is no assurance that we will not seek to sell additional shares of our common stock in order to meet our working capital or other needs in a transaction that would be dilutive to current stockholders.

Our common stock price has been volatile.

The stock market has, from time to time, experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. The market prices of the securities of companies in our industry have been especially volatile. Broad market fluctuations of this type may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

The market price of our common stock has experienced, and may continue to be subject to volatility due to a variety of factors, including:

- § public announcements concerning us, our competitors or our industry;
- § fluctuations in operating results;
- § additional financings or capital raises;
- § introductions of new products or services by us or our competitors;
- § changes in analysts' earnings estimates;
- § the failure to meet the expectations of analysts;
- § announcements of technological innovations;
- § additional sales of our common stock or other securities;
- § our inability to achieve and sustain profitability; or
- § our inability to gain market acceptance of our products and services.

In the past, some companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been the object of securities class action litigation. If we were the object of securities class action litigation, we could incur substantial costs and experience a diversion of our management's attention and resources and such securities class action litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A third party could be prevented from acquiring shares of our common stock at a premium to the market price because of our anti-takeover provisions.

Various provisions of our certificate of incorporation, by-laws and Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so might be beneficial to you and our other stockholders. We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of Delaware. Section 203 prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combination" with any interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. A "business combination" includes mergers, asset sales and other transactions resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Subject to certain exceptions, an "interested stockholder" is (i) a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns 15% or more of our voting stock or (ii) an

affiliate or associate of ours who was the owner, together with affiliates and associates, of 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock at any time within the 3-year period prior to the date for determining whether such person is “interested.”

Our certificate of incorporation also provides that any action required or permitted to be taken by our stockholders at an annual meeting or special meeting of stockholders may be taken without such meeting only by the unanimous consent of all stockholders entitled to vote on the particular action. In order for any matter to be considered properly brought before a meeting, a stockholder must comply with certain requirements regarding advance notice to us. The foregoing provisions could have the effect of delaying until the next stockholders’ meeting stockholder actions, which are favored by the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities. These provisions may also discourage another person or entity from making a tender offer for our common stock, because such person or entity, even if it acquired a majority of our outstanding voting securities, would be able to take action as a stockholder (such as electing new directors or approving a merger) only at a duly called stockholders’ meeting, and not by written consent.

The General Corporation Law of Delaware provides generally that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, as the case may be, requires a greater percentage. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws do not require a greater percentage vote. Our board of directors is classified into three classes of directors, with approximately one-third of the directors serving in each such class of directors and with one class of directors being elected at each annual meeting of stockholders to serve for a term of three years or until their successors are elected and take office. Our bylaws provide that the board of directors will determine the number of directors to serve on the board. Our board of directors presently consists of seven members.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain certain provisions permitted under the General Corporation Law of Delaware relating to the liability of directors. The provisions eliminate, to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of Delaware, a director's personal liability to us or our stockholders with respect to any act or omission in the performance of his or her duties as a director. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws also allow us to indemnify our directors, to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of Delaware. Our bylaws also provide that we may grant indemnification to any officer, employee, agent or other individual as our Board may approve from time to time. We believe that these provisions will assist us in attracting and retaining qualified individuals to serve as directors.

We do not expect to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate declaring any cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Consequently, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment. Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

All of our property locations are leased. We believe we can obtain additional facilities required to accommodate projected needs without difficulty and at commercially reasonable prices, although no assurance can be given that we will be able to do so. We recently sold our Lewis Center Facility and have to enter into a lease arrangement for a different location in Columbus, Ohio. The sale of Lewis Center Facility generated gross proceeds of \$730,000. The

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following table presents our property locations at December 31, 2017 for our U.S. locations:

Physical Street Address	City, State Zip Code	Lease Expiration	Approx. Sqft	Base Cost per Sqft	Base Annual Cost
7926 Jones Branch Drive, Suite 520	McLean, VA 22102	August 2019	5,437	\$ 24	\$ 129,600
11250 Waples Mill Rd S. Tower, Suite 210	Fairfax, VA 22030	March 2029	11,852	\$ 26	\$ 307,300
8351 N High Street, Suite 200	Columbus, OH 43235	September 2027	14,382	\$ 9	\$ 123,326
2 Eaton Street Suites 800/807	Hampton, VA 23669	November 2019	4,519	\$ 15	\$ 65,700

The following table presents our property locations at December 31, 2017 for our international locations:

Physical Street Address	Country Postal Code	Lease Expiration	Approx. Sqft	Base Cost per Sqft	Base Annual Cost
South County Business Park	Dublin 18, Ireland	March 2026	6,000	\$ 33	\$197,519
Atlantic House, Imperial Way	Reading, Berkshire RG2 OTD, England	June 2018	250	\$ 118	\$29,400
Beechavenue 30,	1119PV Schipol Rijak, The Netherlands	October 2018	600	\$ 12	\$7,000

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time we may be involved in claims arising in the ordinary course of business. We are not currently involved in legal proceedings, governmental actions, investigations or claims currently pending against us or involve us that, in the opinion of our management, could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock trades on the NYSE American under the symbol “WYY”. The stock prices listed below represent the high and low closing prices of our common stock on the NYSE American for each of the periods indicated below:

Period	2017		2016	
	High	Low	High	Low
December 31,	\$0.70	\$0.52	\$0.84	\$0.39
September 30,	\$0.67	\$0.41	\$0.64	\$0.37
June 30,	\$0.53	\$0.40	\$0.94	\$0.59
March 31,	\$0.88	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$0.47

Holders

As of the close of business on March 21, 2018, there were 113 registered holders of record of our common stock.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

Dividend Policy

We have has never paid dividends on our Common Stock and intend to continue this policy for the foreseeable future. We plan to retain earnings for use in growing our business base. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will be dependent on our results of operations, financial condition, contractual and legal restrictions and any other factors deemed by the management and the Board to be a priority requirement of the business.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Repurchases of Equity Securities

We repurchased no shares of our Common Stock during the fourth quarter of 2017.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not Applicable

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the other sections of this Form 10-K, including "Risk Factors," and the Financial Statements and notes thereto. The various sections of this discussion contain a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risk factors described throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See "Forward-Looking Statements." Our actual results may differ materially.

Organizational Overview

We were incorporated on May 30, 1997 under the laws of the state of Delaware. We are a leading provider of federally certified secure identity management and communications solutions to the government and commercial sectors. Our on-demand solutions offer a suite of advanced and federally certified proprietary software solutions designed to enable secure identity management and manage the complex processes and expenses associated with complex communication assets and services of any enterprise.

Strategic Focus

Our strategic focus and goals are driven by our short-term need to improve our financial performance and return to profitability. Our longer-term strategic focus and goals are driven by our need to expand our critical mass so that we have more flexibility to fund investments in technology solutions and introduce new sales and marketing initiatives in order to expand our marketplace share and increase the breadth of our offerings in order to improve company sustainability and growth.

With a focus on solidifying, improving, and expanding our information technology based proprietary solutions and adopting channel driven sales and marketing initiatives, we believe we can reshape our environment and create a more unified set of operational efficiencies and technical solutions. These changes should allow us to grow critical mass and enable better use of our personnel and other resources to scale and grow our business. We further believe that we can expand our business and market share through acquisitions of complementary and supplementary businesses and strategic assets.

As part of our shorter-term strategic focus, we continue to re-evaluate the roles and responsibilities throughout the Company with a focus on eliminating non-value added activities, automating manual processes and recruiting more experienced talent while eliminating redundant and expensive legacy resources.

We are also reviewing all client relationships and commencing corrective actions to improve profitability and/or divestiture of unprofitable or non-value added client relationships.

We have completed a number of cost savings efforts including:

- § closing our Chesapeake VA and Oakbrook IL offices and consolidating the work into our McLean office;
- § streamlining and reducing staff in our credentialing operations to eliminate duplicative management and non-management positions;
- § closing our Southern Pines office in January of 2018 and consolidating the work into our Columbus, OH office; and
- § renegotiating our Fairfax, VA lease and will be consolidating our McLean, VA personnel into our Fairfax, VA office during 2018.

We have also initiated a number of cost savings efforts including:

- § reviewing additional configurations to allow us to further consolidate our disaster recovery sites;
- § renegotiating and realigning commission plans with our channel partner to drive improved performance and reducing non-performing sales resources; and
- § reducing operational personal by reducing technology platforms and combining redundant help desk support across functions.

Our short-term strategy to drive increased revenue performance and increase our pipeline of new sales opportunities includes:

- § adopting new pricing strategies,
- § targeting competitor's customers with lower introductory pricing during renewal periods to garner increased market share;
- § utilizing social media marketing enhancements to increase customer awareness of our solutions;
- § highlighting superior product differentiators in our marketing materials and online presence;
- § improving, expanding and targeting our current marketing efforts to identify new customers that could utilize our current solutions;
- § improving our cross selling of our solutions to our current customers;
- § providing our larger customers with enhanced product opportunities and improved pricing in an effort to increase their short-term purchasing activities; and
- § utilizing various lead productions opportunities to drive an increase amount of pipeline, and emphasizing higher margin solutions.

Longer-term, we are reviewing our intellectual property portfolio and may seek to acquire software assets and new customer relationships in support of expanding our information technology based proprietary solutions and customer reach. Acquisitions of customers and/or software assets, coupled with our longer term initiatives to further consolidate, streamline, and focus on building out a set of core TM2 driven solutions may allow us to further differentiate our capabilities to our customers.

Our next steps towards achieving our longer-term goals include:

- § reviewing our current offerings to determine which solutions we believe can be grouped into a unified set of trusted mobility management solutions; and
- § focusing our efforts away from supporting multiple solutions and introducing our trusted mobility management solutions to our commercial enterprise markets.

We believe these actions could drive a strategic realignment of services that may include the sale of non-aligned offerings coupled with additional acquisitions of complementary and supplementary services that could result in a more focused core set of trusted mobility management solutions.

The execution of our strategy will require a significant amount of time, expertise and expense. There may be a requirement to raise additional capital, which may be on unfavorable terms to us. There is also no guarantee that we will be able to successfully execute our strategy or return to profitability in a timely fashion or at all. However, management firmly believes that a focused execution of our short and longer term strategies will put us on the path towards returning to generating positive earnings and cash flow, while also allowing the Company to build critical mass in the future with a more sustainable and improved competitive market position.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Refer to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for a summary of our significant accounting policies referenced, as applicable, to other notes. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by U.S. GAAP and does not require management's judgment in its application. Our senior management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and related disclosures with its Audit Committee. See Note 2 to consolidated financial statements, which contain additional information regarding accounting policies and other disclosures required by U.S. GAAP. The following section below provides information about certain critical accounting policies that are important to the consolidated financial statements and that require significant management assumptions and judgments.

Segments

Segments are defined by authoritative guidance as components of a company in which separate financial information is available and is evaluated by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), or a decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Our CODM is our chief executive officer. Our customers and the industry view our market as a singular business and demand an integrated and scalable suite of information technology-based enterprise-wide solutions. Services comprising our offerings have similar client service approaches, delivery costs and operational risks and are led by a project manager and a cross-functional service delivery team comprised of employees across all subsidiaries. The Company presents a single segment for purposes of financial reporting and prepared its consolidated financial statements upon that basis.

Revenue Recognition

The Company provides a managed service solution model to its customers. Our managed services solutions may require a combination of labor, third party products and services. Our managed services are generally not interdependent that our requirements to earn and bill for our services are completed on a monthly basis. We do not typically have undelivered elements in these arrangements would require us to spread our revenue over a longer period of time.

A substantial portion of our revenues are derived from firm fixed price contracts with the U.S. federal government that are fixed fee arrangements tied to the number of devices managed. Our actual reported revenue may fluctuate month to month depending on the hours worked, number of users, number of devices managed, actual or prospective proven expense savings, actual technology spend, or any other metrics as contractually agreed to with our customers. Our revenue recognition policies for our managed services solution is set forth below:

Telecommunications expense management and device management services are delivered on a monthly basis based on a standard fixed pricing scale and sensitive to significant changes in per user or device counts which form the § basis for monthly charges. Revenue is recognized upon the completion of the delivery of monthly managed services based on user or device counts or other metrics. Managed services are not interdependent and there are no undelivered elements in these arrangements.

Telecommunications audit and optimization services are professional services conducted over a specified period of time. We earn professional fees for our services based on actual time incurred and/or as a percentage of proven savings delivered for contingent audit services. The Company recognizes revenues for professional services § performed based on actual hours worked and actual costs incurred. The Company recognizes contingent based service arrangements when our savings results are verified by the carrier and accepted by the customer. Contingent fees earned are calculated based on projected or proven savings multiplied by an agreed upon recovery rate. Cost associated with contingent fee arrangements are recognized as incurred.

Reselling services require the Company to acquire third party products and services to satisfy customer contractual obligations. The Company recognizes revenues and related costs on a gross basis for such arrangements whenever we have primary economic risk. We have economic risk in these transactions as we are seen as the primary creditor, § we carry inventory risk for undelivered products and services, we directly issue purchase orders third party suppliers, and we have discretion in sourcing among many different suppliers. For those transactions in which we procure and deliver products and services for our customers' on their own account we do not recognize revenues and related costs on a gross basis for these arrangements. We recognize revenues earned for arranging the transaction and any related costs.

Identity management and identity services are delivered as an on-demand managed service through the cloud to an individual or organization or sold in bulk to an organization capable of self-issuing credentials. Credentialing § services are not bundled and do not include other obligations to deliver. Revenue is recognized from the sales of credentials to an individual or organization upon issuance or in the case of bulk sales or consoles upon issue or availability to the customer for issuance. There is no obligation to provide post contract services in relation to certificates issued and consoles delivered. Certificates issued have a fixed life and cannot be modified or reissued.

Technical consulting services are professional services provided on a project basis determined by our customers' § specific requirements. These technical professional services are billed based on time incurred and actual costs. The Company recognizes revenues for professional services performed based on actual hours worked and actual costs incurred.

Telecommunications carrier invoice management and payment services require the Company to procure, process and pay communications carrier invoices. The Company recognizes revenues and related costs on a gross basis for such § arrangements whenever we have primary economic risk. We have economic risk in these transactions when we are seen as the primary creditor, we directly issue purchase orders directly to communications carriers for wireline and wireless services, and/or we have discretion in choosing optimal providers and rate plans. For arrangements in which we do not have such economic risk we recognize revenues and related costs on a net basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost of an acquired company over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In accordance with GAAP, goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually at December 31 and between annual tests if events or circumstances arise, such as adverse changes in the business climate, that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value.

A reporting unit is defined as either an operating segment or a business one level below an operating segment for which discrete financial information is available that management regularly reviews. The Company has a single reporting unit for the purpose of impairment testing.

The goodwill impairment test utilizes a two-step approach. The first step identifies whether there is potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the second step of the impairment test is required to measure the amount of any impairment loss. The Company has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting period and proceed to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test and then subsequently resume performing a qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The Company bypassed using a qualitative assessment for 2017.

Goodwill impairment testing involves management judgment, requiring an assessment of whether the carrying value of the reporting unit can be supported by its fair value using widely accepted valuation techniques, such as the market approach (earnings multiples or transaction multiples for the industry in which the reporting unit operates) or the income approach discounted cash flow methods). The fair values of the reporting units were determined using a combination of valuation techniques consistent with the market approach and the income approach.

When preparing discounted cash flow models under the income approach, the Company estimates future cash flows using the reporting unit's internal five year forecast and a terminal value calculated using a growth rate that management believes is appropriate in light of current and expected future economic conditions. The Company then applies a discount rate to discount these future cash flows to arrive at a net present value amount, which represents the estimated fair value of the reporting unit. The discount rate applied approximates the expected cost of equity financing, determined using a capital asset pricing model. The model generates an appropriate discount rate using internal and external inputs to value future cash flows based on the time value of money and the price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in an investment.

The Company has approximately \$18.5 million of goodwill as of December 31, 2017. The fair value of the Company's reporting unit is above its carrying value; accordingly, the Company has concluded its goodwill is not impaired at December 31, 2017. The Company could be exposed to increased risk of goodwill impairment if future operating results or macroeconomic conditions differ significantly from management's current assumptions.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company has not historically maintained an allowance for doubtful accounts for its federal government customers. Allowances for doubtful accounts relate to commercial accounts receivable and such an allowance represents management's best estimate of the losses inherent in the Company's outstanding trade accounts receivable. The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time accounts receivable are past due, the Company's previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligation to the Company, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. Customer account balances outstanding longer than 120 days that have not been settled in accordance with contract terms or for which no firm payment commitments exist are placed with a third party collection agency and a reserve is established. The Company writes off accounts receivable against the allowance established after management determines that such accounts are ultimately uncollectible. Payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts. If the accounts receivable has been written off and no allowance for doubtful accounts exist subsequent payments received are credited to bad debt expense.

To the extent historical credit experience, updated for emerging market trends in credit is not indicative of future performance, actual losses could differ significantly from management's judgments and expectations, resulting in either higher or lower future provisions for losses, as applicable. The process of determining the allowance for doubtful accounts requires a high degree of judgment. It is possible that others, given the same information, may at any point in time reach different reasonable conclusions.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded provisions for bad debt expense totaling approximately \$63,000. The Company has not historically maintained a bad debt reserve for its government customers as it has not experienced material or recurring bad debt charges and the nature and size of the contracts has not necessitated the Company's establishment of such a bad debt reserve.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company issues restricted stock and stock option share-based compensation awards to employees and directors upon which the fair value of awards is subject to significant estimates made by management. The fair value of restricted stock is estimated based on the grant date value of the company's common stock. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model ("Black-Scholes model"), which uses the assumptions of no dividend yield, risk free interest rates and expected life (in years) of approximately five (5) to seven (7) years.

Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of our common stock. The expected term of options granted is based on analyses of historical employee termination rates and option exercises. The risk-free interest rates are based on the U.S. Treasury yield for a period consistent with the expected term of the option in effect at the time of the grant. To the extent historical volatility estimates, risk free interest rates, option terms and forfeiture rates updated for emerging market trends are not indicative of future performance it could differ significantly from management's judgments and expectations on the fair value of similar share-based awards, resulting in either higher or lower future compensation expense, as applicable. The process of determining fair value of share-based compensation requires a high degree of judgment. It is possible that others, given the same information, may at any point in time reach different reasonable conclusions.

Accounting for Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates expected to be in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is established when management determines that it is more likely than

not that all or some portion of the benefit of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Since deferred taxes measure the future tax effects of items recognized in the financial statements, certain estimates and assumptions are required to determine whether it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the benefit of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. In making this assessment, management analyzes and estimates the impact of future taxable income, reversing temporary differences and available tax planning strategies. These assessments are performed quarterly, taking into account any new information. The Company's significant deferred tax assets consist of net operating loss carryforwards, share-based compensation and intangible asset amortization. Should a change in facts or circumstances lead to a change in judgment about the ultimate ability to realize a deferred tax asset (including our utilization of historical net operating losses and share-based compensation expense), the Company records or adjusts the related valuation allowance in the period that the change in facts or circumstances occurs, along with a corresponding increase or decrease to the income tax provision.

2017 Results of OperationsYear Ended December 31, 2017 Compared to the Year ended December 31, 2016**Revenues**

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2017 were approximately \$75.9 million, a decrease of approximately \$2.5 million (or 3%), as compared to approximately \$78.4 million in 2016. Our mix of revenues for the periods presented is set forth below:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		Dollar
	2017	2016	Variance
Carrier Services	\$45,003,335	\$44,276,969	\$726,366
Managed Services:			
Managed Service Fees	22,810,476	22,736,645	73,831
Billable Service Fees	3,257,840	5,052,123	(1,794,283)
Reselling and Other Services	4,812,595	6,355,127	(1,542,532)
	\$75,884,246	\$78,420,864	\$(2,536,618)

Our carrier services increased over last year due to the addition of new services for some of our government customers. These increases are temporary in nature and we are continuing our efforts to move away from selling low margin carrier services that are labor intensive to deliver and place more emphasis on selling higher margin managed services.

Our managed services decreased over last year primarily due to lower sales of reselling services and billable hours, partially offset by increases in sales of accessories and other high margin services. Our managed service fees increased slightly over last year despite winning new work due to the impact of planned discontinuance of unprofitable contracts with customers and unexpected early contract terminations as a result of change in control for a few large customer contracts. The reduction in billable service fees was due to completion of commercial consulting projects and to a lesser extent certain federal government projects during fiscal 2017. The reduction in reselling and other services was due to a delay in contract award from the U.S. Airforce that had historically been awarded and delivered in the fourth quarter.

Revenues by customer type for the periods presented is set forth below:

Customer Type	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		Dollar Variance
	2017	2016	
U.S. Federal Government	\$58,625,389	\$58,837,857	\$(212,468)
U.S. State and Local Governments	394,704	300,400	94,304
Foreign Governments	193,565	157,472	36,093
Commercial Enterprises	16,670,588	19,125,135	(2,454,547)
	\$75,884,246	\$78,420,864	\$(2,536,618)

Our sales to federal government customers decreased as compared to last year due to reductions in billable hours tied to programs that were discontinued during the third and fourth quarter of 2017. Our core base of government customers entering fiscal 2017 remained stable at the end of fiscal 2017 and our federal customers continued to exercise option year contract extensions.

Our sales to state and local governments increased as compared to last year due to increases in the number of units managed and revenue earned from cost savings implemented for our customers.

Our sales to foreign governments increased as compared to last year due to increases in sales of perpetual licenses. We are placing less emphasis on selling our legacy license model and more strategically focused on promoting and selling our new Optimiser Telecom Data Intelligence (TDI™) applications through a software as a service model.

Our sales to commercial enterprises decreased as compared to last year due to planned discontinuance of unprofitable client engagements, lower billable hours as a result of completion of work orders, and unplanned client attrition due to customer cost cutting initiatives.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$62.1 million (or 82% of revenues) as compared to approximately \$64.4 million (or 82% of revenues) in 2016. The dollar decrease is due to labor cost reductions within our credentialing operations implemented during the second half of 2017, lower reselling purchases and lower actual estimated project costs associated with certain credentialing contracts, as compared to the same period last year.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$13.7 million (or 18% of revenues), as compared to approximately \$14.0 million (or 18% of revenues) in 2016. A substantial portion of our gross profit dollars are derived from managed services. The decrease in gross profit was largely related to a reduction in billable hours due to completion of certain federal government consulting projects and cost cutting efforts implemented by one of our large commercial customers during fiscal 2017 and an unexpected delay related to the U.S. Airforce contract award, as compared to the same period last year.

Operating Expenses

Sales and marketing expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$2.2 million (or 3% of revenues), as compared to approximately \$2.7 million (or 3% of revenues) in 2016. The dollar decrease in sales and marketing expense is due to actions taken during the second quarter of 2017 to streamline our business development and marketing activities and reduce commission rates paid on channel and partner deals.

General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2017 were approximately \$14.4 million (or 19% of revenues), as compared to approximately \$14.5 million (or 18% of revenues) in the same period last year. During fiscal 2017, the Company reduced management and non-management administrative staff positions during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2017; however, these labor cost savings were more than offset by non-recurring one-time severance and office closure costs (\$927,800), gain on sale of real estate (\$66,700) and loss on disposal of leasehold improvements related to the closing of the Lewis Center location (\$176,700) that were incurred in connection with a company-wide restructuring effort. Any remaining restructuring liability is included within “accrued expenses” on the consolidated balance sheets. Excluding the aforementioned one-time charges our general and administrative expense in 2017 was approximately \$13.3 million.

Product development costs for the year ended December 31, 2017 were approximately \$219,100 as compared to approximately \$699,000 in 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2017 we incurred total product development costs of approximately \$579,800, of which we capitalized internally developed software costs of approximately \$360,700 related to costs associated with our next generation TDI Optimiser™ application. We incurred product development costs of approximately \$901,800 in 2016, of which we capitalized approximately \$202,800 related to our international bill presentment software solution. We anticipate some continued product development costs to be incurred as we roll out additional functionality of our products and services.

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$338,300, as compared to approximately \$358,600 in 2016. A substantial portion of the increase in our depreciable fixed asset base was not depreciable until late in the fourth quarter of 2017. As a result, our depreciation expense for 2017 was lower as compared to last year. We anticipate higher depreciation expense as a result of these new additions.

Other Income (Expense)

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$15,400, as compared to approximately \$14,600 in 2016. The increase was due to higher amounts of cash and cash equivalents being held in interest bearing accounts and the length of time those deposits were earning interest as compared to 2016.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$52,200 (or less than 1% of revenues), a decrease of approximately \$20,000, as compared to approximately \$72,200 (or less than 1% of revenues) of interest expense in 2016. The decrease in interest expense is due to the elimination of term debt during the first quarter of 2017 after the Company paid the last installment of its term note in January 2017.

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$3,800 as compared to \$13,500 in 2016. Other income (expense) for both periods did not include any significant items.

Provision for Income Taxes

Income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$38,000, as compared to an income tax benefit of approximately \$73,400 in 2016. The current year income tax provision includes state minimum taxes and foreign taxes payable and did not include any significant tax refunds or other non-recurring tax adjustments as compared to last year. Income tax benefit in 2016 included a state tax refund of approximately \$50,100 due to a

change in filing status and approximately \$20,000 foreign deferred tax benefit related to timing differences. All federal, state and foreign net operating losses are fully valued for tax purposes and as a result, the principal component of income tax expense relates to minimum state and foreign income taxes.

Net Loss

As a result of the factors above, the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$3.5 million as compared to approximately \$4.1 million in 2016.

Liquidity and Capital

Net Working Capital

We have, since inception, financed operations and capital expenditures through the sale of stock, seller notes in connection with acquisitions, convertible notes, convertible exchangeable debentures, senior secured loans and the proceeds from the exercise of the warrants related to a convertible exchangeable debenture. Our immediate sources of liquidity include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, unbilled receivables and access to a working capital credit facility with Access National Bank for up to \$5.0 million.

At December 31, 2017, our net working capital was approximately \$2.5 million as compared to \$5.0 million at December 31, 2016. Our decrease in net working capital was primarily due to net losses incurred, computer hardware and software purchases critical to our TM2 services offering, non-recurring severance expenses, and office consolidation and closure costs during 2017. We utilized available cash and our line of credit to manage through collection timing differences throughout fiscal 2017.

We must successfully execute our strategic goals and tactically execute our cost savings and new revenue initiatives as described above in order to generate positive cash flows, improve our liquidity position and meet our minimum operating requirements. During year ended December 31, 2017, we believe we made significant progress towards improving the economics of our business model and we believe that our cost reduction actions to date will cut approximately \$3.0 million from our annual operating expenses. We may be required to redeploy some of our expected savings if we win any significant new contracts in the future. We may also need to raise additional capital to fund major growth initiatives and/or acquisitions and there can be no assurance that additional capital will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities provides an indication of our ability to generate sufficient cash flow from our recurring business activities. Our single largest cash operating expense is labor and company sponsored health and welfare benefits. Our second largest cash operating expense is our facility costs and related technology communication costs to support delivery of our services to our customers. We lease our facilities under non-cancellable long term contracts. Any changes to our fixed labor and/or infrastructure costs may require a significant amount of time to take effect depending on the nature of the change made and cash payments to terminate any agreements that have not yet expired. We experience temporary collection timing differences from time to time due to customer invoice processing delays that are often beyond our control.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, net cash used in operations was approximately \$3.0 million driven by current year operating losses and temporary timing differences as a result of complicated invoice submission requirements for certain government customers that were ultimately resolved during the third quarter of 2017.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, net cash provided by operations was approximately \$2.7 million driven by strong cash collections on receivables during the last quarter of 2016 and management of our vendor obligations.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities provides an indication of our long term infrastructure investments. We maintain our own technology infrastructure and may need to make additional purchases of computer hardware, software and other fixed infrastructure assets to ensure our environment is properly maintained and can support our customer obligations. We typically fund purchases of long term infrastructure assets with available cash or capital lease financing agreements.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, cash used in investing activities was approximately \$0.8 million and consisted of the purchase of software assets from Probaris Technologies, Inc., computer hardware and software purchases and capitalized internally developed software costs related to our TDI Optimiser™ solutions, partially offset by proceeds received from the disposal of leased automobiles and proceeds from the sale of real estate assets held for sale.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, cash used in investing activities was approximately \$0.6 million, of which approximately \$0.3 million was spent on required hardware and software refreshes for our client facing technology solutions and the remainder was spent on our “authority to operate” certification which is a critical intangible right tied to our federally accepted identity management solutions.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities provides an indication of our debt financing and proceeds from capital raise transactions and stock option exercises.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, cash used in financing activities was approximately \$0.3 million and reflects scheduled debt repayments of approximately \$162,200, payment of debt issuance costs of \$31,300, restricted stock award liability payment of approximately \$122,300, partially offset by proceeds of approximately \$17,100 from the exercise of stock options. The Company was advanced and repaid approximately \$20.3 million in cumulative line of credit advances during the year.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, cash used in financing activities was approximately \$881,700 reflecting term debt repayments of approximately \$849,400. The Company was advanced and repaid approximately \$18.2 million in cumulative line of credit advances during the year.

Net Effect of Exchange Rate on Cash and Equivalents

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the net effect of exchange rate changes increased the translated value of our foreign cash balances due to appreciation of the Euro relative to the US dollar.

Credit Facilities and Other Commitments

At December 31, 2017, there were no outstanding borrowings against the Company’s \$5.0 million working capital credit facility with Access National Bank. At December 31, 2017, there were no material commitments for additional capital expenditures, but that could change with the addition of material contract awards or task orders awarded in the future. The available amount under the working capital credit facility is subject to a borrowing base, which is equal to

the lesser of (i) \$5.0 million or (ii) 70% of the net unpaid balance of our eligible accounts receivable. The facility is secured by a first lien security interest on all of our personal property, including its accounts receivable, general intangibles, inventory and equipment. Effective February 19, 2018, the Company entered into a First Modification Agreement (the “Modification Agreement”) with Access National Bank to amend its existing \$5.0 million working capital credit facility. The Modification Agreement (i) increased the interest rate for the working capital line of credit from the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 1.0% to the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 1.25% and (ii) reduced the Company’s minimum adjusted tangible net worth covenant from at least \$4.0 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2017 (increasing to \$4.5 million for subsequent quarters) to at least \$2.0 million for each quarter. The facility also requires us to maintain a current ratio of 1.1 to 1 tested quarterly.

We believe our working capital credit facility, provided it is renewed or replaced upon its expiration on April 30, 2018, along with cash on hand, should be sufficient to meet our minimum requirements for our current business operations and implementation of new business during fiscal 2018. Over the long term, we must successfully execute our growth plans to increase profitable revenue and income streams to generate positive cash flows to sustain adequate liquidity without impairing growth initiatives or requiring the infusion of additional funds from external sources to meet minimum operating requirements, including debt service. We may need to raise additional capital to fund our operations and there can be no assurance that additional capital will be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

Contractual Obligations

The table below identifies transactions that represent our contractually committed future obligations. Purchase obligations include our agreements to purchase goods and services that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. The following reflects a summary of our contractual obligations for fiscal years ending December 31:

Obligation Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total
Operating lease obligations (1)	\$ 1,028,000	\$ 951,000	\$ 816,000	\$ 835,000	\$ 1,452,500	\$ 4,865,700	\$ 9,948,200
Capital lease obligations	122,620	122,620	119,621	7,908	-	-	372,769
	\$ 1,150,620	\$ 1,073,620	\$ 935,621	\$ 842,908	\$ 1,452,500	\$ 4,865,700	\$ 10,320,969

(1) Includes base minimum rent and estimated annual operating expenses and real estate tax due under lease agreement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to market risk in the normal course of its business primarily due to its international customer base and operations. The primary exposure relates to the exchange rate fluctuations between the Company's U.S. dollar functional reporting currency and the Euro dollar. This exposure includes trade receivables denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency.

If the values of the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar had been ten (10) percent lower than the values that prevailed during 2017, the Company's pretax income for 2017 would have been approximately \$47,000 lower. Conversely, if such values had been ten (10) percent higher, the Company's reported pretax income for 2017 would have been approximately \$33,000 higher.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

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

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K to ensure information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit is accumulated and communicated to management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013), our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting due to the permanent exemptions for smaller reporting companies.

Our system of internal control over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART III.**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE****DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

The following sets forth information regarding our current directors, executive officers and certain significant employees of the Company as of March 21, 2018. Our executive officers serve at the discretion of the board of directors. There are no family relationships among any of our executive officers or directors.

Name	Age	Position
Jin Kang	53	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
Kito Mussa	41	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Jason Holloway	49	Executive Vice President, Chief Sales and Marketing Officer, and President of WidePoint Cybersecurity Solutions Corporation
Otto Guenther	76	Chairman of the Board
Morton Taubman	74	Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee
James Ritter	73	Director, Chairman of the Compensation and Nominating Committees
George Norwood	75	Director
Phillip Richter	47	Director
Alan Howe	56	Director

Jin Kang has served as a director and as our Chief Executive Officer and President since his appointment on July 31, 2017. Prior to his appointment as Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, Mr. Kang served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer of WidePoint since June 30, 2012. Mr. Kang has also served as the Chief Executive Officer and President of WidePoint Integrated Solutions Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, since our acquisition of WidePoint Integrated Solutions Corp. formerly, iSYS, LLC on January 4, 2008. Mr. Kang founded WidePoint Integrated Solutions Corp. in 1999 and has managed the company since its inception.

Mr. Kang has over 32 years of professional experience in both public and private sectors.. Prior to founding, iSYS, LLC (now WidePoint Integrated Solutions Corp.), Mr. Kang held various senior management positions at large technology companies to include, Northrop Grumman, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), ManTech, and Atlantic Research Corporation. Mr Kang managed marquee programs for the federal government contracts such as the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Defense Medical Information Systems/Systems Integration, Design Development, Operations and Maintenance Services (D/SIDDOMS) Mr. Kang received a Bachelor and Master's Degrees in Computer Science and Computer Systems Management from the University of Maryland. Mr. Kang brings to the Board years of experience in the Federal Government Information Technology Services field. This experience, as well as his experience with the Company, led the Board to conclude that he should serve as a director of the Company.

Kito Mussa became the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since his appointment on January 2, 2018 after serving as Interim Chief Financial Officer between October 2017 and December 2017. Prior to being appointed as the Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Mussa served as the Vice President and Controller for more than five years and played a key role driving changes in a number of areas throughout the Company. Mr. Mussa has strong expertise in the Company's industry as well as deep expertise in other industries such as information technology, healthcare, consumer finance and professional services. Mr. Mussa has more than 17 years of diverse experience overseeing a number of key business areas including financial management, acquisition due diligence, financial systems, financial and regulatory reporting, employee development and human resource management. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Mussa spent many years as a CPA in public accounting and provided audit, litigation support, forensic accounting, business valuation and other management advisory services to publicly-traded and privately held corporations. While in public accounting, Mr. Mussa worked at both Moss Adams LLP and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Mr. Mussa also held the role of SEC Director of Financial Reporting at American Express where he implemented and oversaw internal control over financial reporting, prepared SEC filings and registration statements and automated preparation of financial statements and disclosures. Mr. Mussa is a licensed certified public accountant in Washington and Virginia and holds several globally recognized credentials in financial management. Mr. Mussa holds Bachelor's Degrees in Accounting and Finance from Seattle University.

Jason Holloway has served as the Chief Executive Officer and President of WidePoint's wholly-owned subsidiary, WidePoint Cybersecurity Solutions Corporation, since July 1, 2017 and has served as the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Sales and Marketing Officer since May 2016. Mr. Holloway has been in the IT industry for more than 25 years, holding senior executive positions in multiple IT organizations, with a primary focus on business development, sales, and management to profitability. Mr. Holloway has industry vertical experience in Government, Technology, Finance, Transportation, Health Care, Entertainment, and Manufacturing. Mr. Holloway co-founded Nexcentri, an IT provider for the Credit Union industry, in 2001 and served as president and CEO until 2013. At Nexcentri, working with key vendor partners including Microsoft, First Data, and HP, he developed and implemented three successful financial services software products and was recognized as the first Credit Union service organization to successfully conduct business internationally. Prior to Nexcentri, he was president and CEO of Networked Knowledge Systems (NKS), a global Linux security managed service company where he increased annual revenue more than 800% in five years, servicing clients such as IBM and PwC, and making NKS an Open Source Managed Security industry leader. In addition, Mr. Holloway has held several key executive roles within technology start-up companies that were being positioned for IPO.

Lieutenant General (Ret.) Otto J. Guenther has served as a director since his appointment on August 15, 2007 and is currently the Chairman of the Board of Directors. General Guenther serves as a member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. He joined the Board after a distinguished 34-year military career, including serving as the Army's first chief information officer, followed by nearly a decade of exceptional leadership within the federal information technology industry. His key assignments included the following: commanding general for Fort Monmouth, NJ, and the Communications Electronics Command; program executive officer for the Army's tactical communications equipment; project manager for the Tactical Automated Data Distribution System; and commander for the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council. General Guenther recently retired from Northrop Grumman Mission Systems, where he served as the Sector Vice President and General Manager of Tactical Systems Division. While there, he oversaw battlefield digitization, command and control, and system engineering activities for the U.S. Army. Under his leadership, the division grew to approximately 1,650 employees across several locations and

completed over \$700 million in acquisitions. Previously General Guenther was general manager of Computer Associates International's Federal Systems Group, a \$300 million operation providing IT products and services to the federal market area. General Guenther was awarded several honors by the U.S. Army, including the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit (Oak Leaf Cluster), Defense Superior Service Medal (Oak Leaf Cluster), Joint Service Medal, and Army Commendation Medal. Recognized for his work within the industry, he also received several Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association awards and was inducted into the Government Computer News Hall of Fame. Currently, General Guenther sits on two educational foundations, AFCEA Education Foundation and Aurora Foundation, and since 2006 has been an active trustee at McDaniel College. General Guenther received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Economics from Western Maryland College, now called McDaniel College, and a Master's Degree in Procurement and Contracting from the Florida Institute of Technology.

General Guenther brings to the Board extensive knowledge of the federal marketplace as a result of a career that has spanned both military and informational technology industries, as well as over 30 years of acquisition and procurement experience. In addition, General Guenther's knowledge of federal infrastructure as well as experience in successful business development and board service is particularly valuable to the Company. This experience, as well as his independence from the Company and his prior performance as a Board member, led the Board to conclude that he should continue to serve as a director of the Company.

Morton S. Taubman has served as a director since his appointment on March 10, 2006 to serve out the remaining term of G.W. Norman Wareham, who resigned his position on March 7, 2006. Mr. Taubman is also the Chairman of the Audit Committee and is a member of the Compensation Committee and the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Mr. Taubman has experience as a certified public accountant and is currently an attorney with expertise in corporate law, government contracting and international relations. Prior to forming Hunter Taubman Fischer law firm, Mr. Taubman was the senior vice president and general counsel to DIGICON Corporation, an IT and telecommunications company. Before joining DIGICON, he was a senior partner at Ginsburg, Feldman and Bress, LLP, an established Washington, D.C. firm that provided expertise in tax, telecommunications, litigation, federal regulatory issues, capital reformation, government contracting and international issues. Before that, he was a founding partner at a number of law firms, was the partner-in-charge of the Washington D.C. office of Laventhol & Harworth, in charge of the Washington, D.C. tax department at Coopers & Lybrand and a special agent with the U.S. Treasury Department. Mr. Taubman has been an adjunct law professor for more than 15 years at Georgetown University and George Washington University. He presently also serves as special corporate counsel to Interior Systems, Inc. d/b/a ISI Professional Services, a United States federal contractor. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Accounting from the University of Baltimore, a Juris Doctor Degree from the University of Baltimore Law School, and a Masters of Law Degree from Georgetown University.

Mr. Taubman brings to the Board financial expertise and is qualified as an audit committee financial expert. Mr. Taubman also brings to the Board a wealth of experience as a financial and legal professional serving as a partner at both major auditing and legal firms. This experience, as well as his independence from the Company and his prior performance as a Board member, led the Board to conclude that he should serve as a director of the Company.

Major General (Ret.) George W. Norwood has served as a director since his appointment on August 15, 2007. General Norwood serves as a member of the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee. General Norwood also currently serves on the board of directors of Scalable Network Technologies. He is also on the Board of Advisors of Peduzzi Associates, Ltd.. General Norwood brings to the Board extensive knowledge of the federal marketplace as a result of a distinguished 30-year military career and more than 16-years in the commercial market with significant experience in both military and defense contracting.

General Norwood is currently President and Chief Executive Officer of Norwood & Associates, Inc. of Tampa, Fla., which maintains extensive international and U.S. networks of government, military and private sector contacts while providing technical and strategic planning expertise to corporations pursuing defense-related opportunities. General Norwood previously served as Deputy Chief of Staff for the United Nations Command and United States Forces in Korea from 1995 to 1997. He also served as the U.S. member of the United Nations Command's Military Armistice Commission responsible for crucial general officer level negotiations with North Korea.

General Norwood received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mathematics from San Diego State University and a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Golden Gate University. He is also a graduate of the National War College and Defense Language Institute.

General Norwood's experience supporting the federal infrastructure as well as his experience in successful business development and board service is particularly valuable to the Company. This experience, as well as his independence from the Company and his prior performance as a Board member, led the Board to conclude that he should continue to serve as a director of the Company.

James M. Ritter has served as a director since December 1999 and served as Assistant Secretary of the Company from December 2002 until 2008. Mr. Ritter is the Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Compensation Committee and is also a member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Ritter is the retired Corporate Headquarters Chief Information Officer of Lockheed Martin Corporation. Prior to his retirement in February 2001, Mr. Ritter was employed at Lockheed Martin Corporation for over 32 years in various positions involving high level IT strategic planning and implementation, e-commerce development, integrated financial systems, and large-scale distributed systems.

Mr. Ritter brings to the Board extensive knowledge of information systems and managerial experience as a result of a career managing and building complex information technology systems. This experience, as well as his independence from the Company, his prior performance as a Board member, led the Board to conclude that he should continue to serve as a director of the Company.

Alan B. Howe has served as a director since his appointment on July 20, 2017 pursuant to the appointment and standstill agreement with Nokomis Capital, L.L.C. Mr. Howe also serves as a member of the Compensation Committee and the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Mr. Howe is Managing Partner of Broadband Initiatives, LLC, a small boutique corporate advisory firm that he has managed since 2001. Mr. Howe has served both as a director and as a board chairman in multiple companies in a variety of industries including telecom and wireless equipment, software, IT services, wireless RF services, golf-shaft manufacturing, semi-conductors, and storage. In two situations, Mr. Howe serves as a board member of MagicJack Vocaltec Inc. (Nasdaq: CALL), an Israeli telecom equipment provider, since April 2017; Data I/O Corporation (Nasdaq: DAIO), a manufacturer of programming and

automated device handling systems, since January 2013; Determine Inc. (Nasdaq: DTRM), a cloud platform offering source to pay solutions to mitigate risk, streamline productivity and generate revenue, since January 2009; and Urban Communications, Inc. (TSX.V: UBN), a telecommunications company in Canada, since June 2016 and he served as a director of Qualstar Corporation (Nasdaq: QBAK) from 2013-2014. Mr. Howe earned an MBA in Finance from the Kelley Graduate School of Business of Indiana University and a B.S. in Business Administration and Marketing from the University of Illinois.

Mr. Howe brings to the Board extensive business development, financial, CEO, CFO, board level and Chairman experience. This experience, as well as his independence from the Company, led the Board to conclude that he should serve as a director of the Company.

Philip E. Richter has served as a director since his appointment on July 20, 2017 pursuant to the appointment and standstill agreement with Nokomis Capital, L.L.C. Mr. Howe also serves as a member of the Compensation Committee and the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Mr. Richter is President and co-founder of New York City based Hollow Brook Wealth Management, LLC, which was formed in 1999. Hollow Brook is an SEC registered independent wealth management firm that manages and advises capital on behalf of families, foundations, endowments, pension plans, and individuals. Prior to Hollow Brook, Mr. Richter was an equity research analyst at Ingalls & Snyder, LLC, an employee owned investment manager, from 2004-2007, and a managing director of Knickerbocker, LLC, a private investment management family office, from 1998-2003, where he advised an alternative investment portfolio in private equity, venture capital and alternative investments. Earlier he was director of strategic planning for Beneficial Technology Corporation from 1996 to 1998 and a branch manager of consumer finance for Beneficial Management Corporation from 1994 to 1996. Mr. Richter has served as a trustee of the Pray Family Foundation since August 2013. He has also been the Treasurer of the United States Equestrian Team Foundation since January 2012 and has been on the Board of Directors of the Lake Placid Horse Show since January 2008, the Hampton Classic Horse Show since May 2009, and the United States Equestrian Federation since June 2016. Mr. Richter received a B.A. in History at Boston College and holds an MBA from New York University's Stern School of Business.

Mr. Richter brings to the Board extensive experience in capital management, venture capital and the equity markets. This experience, as well as his independence from the Company, led the Board to conclude that he should serve as a director of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Code of Ethics

The Company's Board of Directors has a code of ethics and business conduct for the chief executive and principal financial and accounting officers. The Company has posted a copy of the code on its website located at <https://www.widepoint.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/>. We intend to post notice of any waiver from, or amendment to, any provision of our code of ethics and business conduct on our website.

Board Meetings – Committees of the Board

The Board of Directors held nine (9) meetings during 2017. During this period, all of the directors attended or participated in more than 75% of the aggregate of the total number of meetings of the Board of Directors and the total number of meetings held by all Committees of the Board of Directors on which each such director served.

The Board currently has the following standing Committees: Audit; Corporate Governance and Nominating; and Compensation. Each standing Committee consists entirely of independent, non-employee directors in accordance with the listing standards of the NYSE American. Membership and principal responsibilities of the Board's Committees are described below. Each Committee of the Board has adopted a charter and each such charter is available free of charge on our website, www.widepoint.com, or by writing to WidePoint Corporation, 7926 Jones Branch Drive, Suite 520, McLean, Virginia 22102, c/o Corporate Secretary.

Additionally, the Board recently formed a special Mergers and Acquisitions Committee. The Mergers and Acquisitions Committee's objective is to review and analyze transaction opportunities brought to its attention by management or other sources. The members of the Mergers and Acquisitions Committee are Morton Taubman, Alan Howe and Philip Richter.

Audit Committee

The members of the Audit Committee are:

§ Morton S. Taubman (Chair)

§ James M. Ritter

§ George W. Norwood

§ Otto J. Guenther

The Audit Committee met four (4) times in 2017. The Audit Committee has been established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. The primary functions of the Audit Committee are to: appoint (subject to stockholder approval), and be directly responsible for the compensation, retention and oversight of, the firm that will serve as the Company's independent accountants to audit our financial statements and to perform services related to the audit (including the resolution of disagreements between management and the independent accountants regarding financial reporting); review the scope and results of the audit with the independent accountants; review with management and the independent accountants, prior to the filing thereof, the annual and interim financial results (including Management's Discussion and Analysis) to be included in our Forms 10-K and 10-Q, respectively; consider the adequacy and effectiveness of our internal accounting controls and auditing procedures; review, approve and thereby establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; review and approve related person transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Company; and consider the accountants' independence and establish policies and procedures for pre-approval of all audit and non-audit services provided to WidePoint by the independent accountants who audit its financial statements. At each meeting, Audit Committee members may meet privately with representatives of Moss Adams LLP, our independent accountants, and with the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

The Board has determined that Messrs. Taubman, Ritter, Norwood and Guenther each meet the definition of "independent directors" for purposes of serving on an audit committee under applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the listing standards of the NYSE American. In addition, the Board has determined that Mr. Taubman satisfies the "financially sophisticated" requirements set forth in the NYSE American Company Guide, and has designated Mr. Taubman as the "audit committee financial expert," as such term is defined in the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

The members of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee are:

§ James M. Ritter (Chair)

§ Morton S. Taubman

§ Otto J. Guenther

§ George W. Norwood

§ Alan B. Howe

§ Philip Richter

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee met one (1) time in 2017. The primary functions of this Committee are to: identify individuals qualified to become Board members and recommend to the Board the nominees for election to the Board at the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders; review annually and recommend changes to the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines; lead the Board in its annual review of the performance of the Board and its committees; review policies and make recommendations to the Board concerning the size and composition of the Board, the qualifications and criteria for election to the Board, retirement from the Board, compensation and benefits of non-employee directors, the conduct of business between WidePoint and any person or entity affiliated with a director, and the structure and composition of the Board's Committees; review the Company's policies and programs relating to compliance with its Code of Business Conduct and such other matters as may be brought to the attention of the Committee regarding WidePoint's role as a responsible corporate citizen. See "Identification and Evaluation of Director Candidates" and "Director Compensation" in this proxy statement.

Compensation Committee

The members of the Compensation Committee are:

§ James M. Ritter (Chair)

§ Morton S. Taubman

§ George W. Norwood

§ Otto J. Guenther

§ Alan B. Howe

§ Philip Richter

The Compensation Committee met two (2) times in 2017. The primary functions of the Compensation Committee are to: evaluate and approve executive compensation plans, policies and programs, including review of relevant corporate and individual goals and objectives, as submitted by the Chief Executive Officer; evaluate the Chief Executive Officer's performance relative to established goals and objectives and, together with the other independent directors, determine and approve the Chief Executive Officer's compensation level based on this evaluation; review and approve the annual salary and other remuneration of all other officers; review the management development program, including executive succession plans; review with management, prior to the filing thereof, the executive compensation disclosure included in this proxy statement; recommend individuals for election as officers; and review or take such other action as may be required in connection with the bonus, stock and other benefit plans of WidePoint and its subsidiaries.

Director Compensation

Directors who are not also officers or employees received an annual cash retainer of \$15,000 in cash and a grant of 50,000 stock options on June 23, 2017, which vested at the 2017 annual meeting of stockholders. The following table sets forth director compensation for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Director Name	Position	Board Class*	Term End	Fees Earned or Paid (\$)**	Option Awards (\$)(1)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Annual Board Retainer
Steve Komar	Former Director and Chairman of the Board	I	2017	\$ 2,500	\$ 14,685	\$ -	\$ 17,185
Otto Guenther		III	2018	14,250	14,685	-	28,935

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James Ritter	Director and Chairman of the Board						
	Director, Chairman of the Compensation and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committees	III	2018	14,250	14,685	-	28,935
George Norwood	Director	III	2018	14,250	14,685	-	28,935
Morton Taubman	Director, Audit Committee Chairman	I	2019	14,250	14,685	-	28,935
Alan Howe	Director	II	2020	5,000	14,955	-	19,955
Philip Richter	Director	II	2020	5,000	14,955	-	19,955
				\$ 69,500	\$ 103,335	\$ -	\$ 172,835

(1) Amount represents the grant date fair value calculated pursuant to ASC Topic 718. Additional information about the assumptions used when valuing equity awards is set forth in the notes the consolidated financial statements included herein.

In December 2017, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors authorized a board member compensation study to evaluate whether the current annual retainer reflects market compensation for directors of similar organizations. In order to attract and retain qualified directors the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors recommended and the full Board of Directors approved an increase in the annual retainer per board member to \$20,000 in cash and \$50,000 in restricted stock that vests at the annual meeting of stockholders in 2018.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires the Company's officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file reports of securities ownership and changes in such ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Statements of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities on Form 4 are generally required to be filed before the end of the second business day following the day on which the change in beneficial ownership occurred. Based on the Company's review of Forms 3 and 4 filed during 2017, all such Forms 3 and Forms 4 were filed on a timely basis except for one late Form 4 filed by Steve Komar reporting the withholding of shares for tax purposes.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

This compensation discussion and analysis describes the material elements of compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to each of our named executive officers, whom we refer to as our "NEOs," during 2017 and describes our policies and decisions made with respect to the information contained in the following tables, related footnotes and narrative for 2017. The NEOs are identified below in the table titled "Summary Compensation Table." In this compensation discussion and analysis, we also describe various actions regarding NEO compensation take before or after 2017 when we believe it enhances the understanding of our executive compensation program.

Overview of Our Executive Compensation Philosophy and Design

We believe that a skilled, experienced and dedicated executive and senior management team is essential to the future performance of our Company and to building stockholder value. We have sought to establish competitive compensation programs that enable us to attract and retain executive officers with these qualities. The other objectives of our compensation programs for our executive officers are the following:

§ to motivate our executive officers to achieve strong financial performance;
§ to attract and retain executive officers who we believe have the experience, temperament, talents and convictions to
§ contribute significantly to our future success; and
§ to align the economic interests of our executive officers with the interests of our stockholders.

Setting Executive Compensation

Our compensation committee has primary responsibility for, among other things, determining our compensation philosophy, evaluating the performance of our NEOs, setting the compensation and other benefits of our NEOs, overseeing the Company's response to the outcome of the advisory votes of stockholders on executive compensation, assessing the relative enterprise risk of our compensation program and administering our equity compensation plans. The Company's compensation planning is done annually for cash based performance goals and in multi-year periods for equity based performance goal setting.

It is our Chief Executive Officer's (CEO) responsibility to provide recommendations to the Compensation Committee for most compensation matters related to executive compensation. The recommendations are based on a general analysis of market standards and trends and an evaluation of the contribution of each executive officer to the Company's performance. Our Compensation Committee considers, but retains the right to accept, reject or modify such recommendations and has the right to obtain independent compensation advice. Neither the Chief Executive Officer nor any other members of management is present during executive sessions of the Compensation Committee. The Chief Executive Officer is not present when decisions with respect to his compensation are made. Our Board of Directors appoints the members of our compensation committee and delegates to the compensation committee the direct responsibility for overseeing the design and administration of our executive compensation program.

We have not historically utilized a compensation consultant to set the compensation of our NEOs.

Elements of Executive Compensation

We believe the most effective compensation package for our NEOs is one designed to reward achievement of individual and corporate objectives, provide for short-term, medium-term and long-term financial and strategic goals and align the interest of management with those of the stockholders by providing incentives for improving stockholder value. Compensation for our NEOs consists of base salary and an annual bonus opportunity, along with multi-year accelerated vesting goals associated with either stock option awards and or stock grant awards. Our annual bonus opportunity is intended to incentivize the achievement of goals that drive annual and multi-year performance, while our accelerated stock option and or stock grant vesting goals are intended to incentivize the achievement of goals that drive multi-year performance.

Base Salary. We pay our NEOs a base salary to compensate them for services rendered and to provide them with a steady source of income for living expenses throughout the year. The fiscal 2017 salaries of our named executive officers and the percentage increase from the fiscal 2016 base salaries, are as follows:

Name	Fiscal 2017 Base Salary	Percentage Increase Over Fiscal 2016 Base Salary
Jin Kang	\$ 265,000	n/a
Jason Holloway	\$ 265,000	n/a
Kito Mussa	\$ 180,000	n/a

The fiscal 2018 base salaries for our current NEOs are set forth below:

Name	Fiscal 2018 Base Salary	Percentage Increase Over Fiscal 2017 Base Salary
Jin Kang	\$ 300,000	13%
Jason Holloway	\$ 265,000	0%
Kito Mussa	\$ 200,000	11%

Annual Cash Based Bonus Opportunity. Our performance-based cash incentive compensation in recent years has included targets for achieving various levels of revenue, operating income, and other financial goals and metrics, along with individual performance assessments that has included goals in personal professional improvement, team building, and other individual personal growth goals. The amount of the annual discretionary cash based bonus award is based on individual performance assessments along with the financial performance of the Company. In 2017, the annual cash based bonus opportunity is for up to 50% of a NEOs base salary. In 2017, none of our NEOs earned a bonus because due to our net operating losses. In 2018, each of our NEOs have a target bonus of 50% of base salary with the opportunity to earn a cash bonus of up to 100% of their base annual salary if they achieve certain financial targets of cash flows, revenue and adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (Adjusted EBITDA).

Equity Awards. The Company has used equity grants and awards linked to accelerated vesting goals to reinforce the alignment of interest of our named executive officers with those of our stockholders, as the value of the awards granted thereunder is linked to the value of our Common Stock, which, in turn, is indirectly attributable to the performance of our executive officers. The following summarizes the types of equity awards given to our NEOs that were in effect during fiscal 2017:

Restricted Stock Equity Awards (RSA). The following summarizes RSA vesting activity RSAs that were awarded:

In January 2017, Mr. Nyweide was appointed CEO and awarded 300,000 shares of restricted common stock subject to vesting conditions. In June 2017, Mr. Nyweide was immediately vested in 150,000 of his 300,000 RSA award upon acceptance of his resignation from the Company and the remaining RSAs were terminated.

In January 2018, we awarded Mr. Kang, Mr. Holloway and Mr. Mussa 100,000 shares, 50,000 shares and 50,000 shares of restricted common stock, respectively, subject to performance vesting conditions, including the achievement of certain financial targets of cash flows, revenue and adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (Adjusted EBITDA).

Stock Option Equity Awards. The following summarizes RSA awards during 2016, 2017 and 2018 to our NEOs:

In January 2017, Mr. Nyweide was appointed CEO and awarded 600,000 shares of common stock vesting pro-rata over a three year period (subject to acceleration if certain performance goals were met). The options were forfeited in connection with Mr. Nyweide's resignation.

In connection with his appointment as our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Kang was awarded 750,000 stock options in September 2017 that vest 100% in September 2021 (subject to continued employment with the Company) provided

that the options may vest earlier as followings:

- o 250,000 stock options may vest upon achievement of three consecutive quarters of positive EBITDA;
- o 250,000 stock options may vest upon achievement of 30% revenue growth in 2018 (excluding certain pass-through carrier services revenue sources) from 2017; and
- o 250,000 stock options may vest upon realizing positive cash flow during any 12 consecutive months.

In September 2017, Mr. Mussa had 25,000 stock options repriced at \$0.55 per share.

Acceleration of Equity Awards. The acceleration of equity awards are tied generally to company specific performance measures including but not limited to revenue, Adjusted EBITDA and other triggers that are deemed to have a significant impact on the financial performance goals of the Company.

We believe these cash and equity-based award opportunities reinforce the alignment of interests of our NEOs with those of our stockholders as they indirectly influence the performance of the Company's common stock. We believe the compensation model described above for our NEOs motivates our NEOs to expand their expertise and expand the effectiveness of the Company's staff allowing for greater organization efficiencies while improving Company performance, which drives short-term, medium-term, and long-term organizational improvement and ultimately value for the stockholders in the form of better financial and common stock performance.

Retirement and Other Benefits. We are strongly committed to encouraging all employees to save for retirement. To provide employees with the opportunity to save for retirement on a tax-deferred basis, we sponsor a defined contribution 401(k) savings plan. We also provide health, dental, vision, short term disability insurance and basic life insurance to our NEOs on the same basis offered to all of our employees.

Severance Arrangements with Former Executive Officers.

Jeffrey O. Nyweide. On January 6, 2017, we appointed Jeffrey O. Nyweide as our Chief Executive Officer and President to replace Steve Komar due to his retirement. In consideration of Mr. Nyweide's appointment, he entered into a three year employment agreement providing the following: (i) an annual base salary of \$300,000 (increasing \$25,000 annually); (ii) an annual bonus opportunity equal to 50% of the base salary based on our achieving performance goals determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (payable one-half in cash and one-half in common stock); (iii) a stock option grant covering 600,000 shares of common stock vesting pro-rata over a three year period (subject to acceleration if certain performance goals are met); (iv) a restricted stock grant of 300,000 shares of common stock vesting only if certain performance goals are met, (v) participation in the Company's employee benefit plans and (vi) four (4) weeks of vacation. Mr. Nyweide's compensation was determined by our Compensation Committee through negotiations with Mr. Nyweide and through considering our financial condition and the compensation arrangements of similarly situated executives. On June 30, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company accepted Mr. Nyweide's resignation for family reasons. In connection with his resignation, Mr. Nyweide received a severance payment of \$187,500, the automatic vesting of 150,000 shares of restricted stock, COBRA coverage for twelve months and forfeited the remainder of his restricted stock and stock options.

James T. McCubbin. On October 10, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company accepted the resignation of James T. McCubbin as the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer as a result of Mr. McCubbin's desire to pursue other professional opportunities after successfully assisting the Company for the past 20 years, with Mr. McCubbin's resignation from the Company being, effective October 31, 2017. Mr. McCubbin has served as an employee of the Company since November 1997 and as a member of the Company's Board of Directors from November 1998 until June 2016. Mr. McCubbin remains available to serve as a consultant to the Company on an as-needed basis. In connection with his resignation, Mr. McCubbin received a severance consisting of the continued payment of his salary for one year, the automatic vesting of 125,000 shares of restricted stock and COBRA coverage for twelve months.

Summary NEO Compensation Table

The following table summarizes the compensation paid by us in each of the last two recently completed fiscal years for our NEOs:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Base Salary (1)	Bonus	Option Awards (2)	Restricted Stock Awards (2)	Other Compensation	Total Compensation
Jin Kang Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	2017	\$259,607	\$ -	\$298,575 (3)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 558,182
	2016	\$259,607	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 259,607
Jason Holloway Executive Vice President, Chief Sales and Marketing and Chief Executive Officer and President of WidePoint Cybersecurity Solutions Corporation	2017	\$207,920	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 207,920
	2016	\$120,125	\$ -	\$202,450 (4)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 322,575
Kito Mussa Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2017	\$180,000	\$ -	\$8,407 (5)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 188,407
	2016	\$150,000	\$ -	\$40,120 (5)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 190,120
Jeff Nyweide Former Chief Executive Officer and Director	2017	\$228,907	\$ -	\$324,660 (6)	\$246,000 (7)	\$ 193,136 (8)	\$ 992,703
	2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
James McCubbin Former Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director	2017	\$265,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,859 (9)	\$ 273,859
	2016	\$258,611	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,200 (9)	\$ 265,811

(1) Amount represents actual base salary paid to executive.

(2) Amount represents the grant date fair value calculated pursuant to ASC Topic 718. Additional information about the assumptions used when valuing equity awards is set forth in the notes the consolidated financial statements included herein.

(3) During fiscal 2017 Mr. Kang was granted an equity award of 750,000 options as described above.

- (4) During fiscal 2016 Mr. Holloway was granted an equity award of 500,000 options on April 22, 2016.
- (5) During fiscal 2017 Mr. Mussa was granted an equity award of 25,000 options on September 19, 2017. During fiscal 2016 Mr. Mussa was granted an equity award of 100,000 options.
- (6) During fiscal year 2017 Mr. Nyweide was granted an equity award of 600,000 options, which were forfeited in connection with his resignation.
- (7) During fiscal year 2017 Mr. Nyweide was granted a restricted stock award of 300,000 shares, 150,000 of which were forfeited in connection with his resignation.
- (8) In connection with Mr. Nyweide's severance agreement he was paid a one-time payment of \$187,500 and received company paid healthcare benefits totaling \$5,636.
- (9) During fiscal 2017 Mr. McCubbin was paid a home office and phone allowance of \$6,000 and in connection with Mr. McCubbin's severance agreement he received company paid benefits totaling \$2,858. During fiscal 2016, Mr. McCubbin was paid a monthly combined home office and phone allowance of \$600.

Grant of Plan Based Awards

During the year ended December 31, 2017, NEOs were granted equity awards as summarized below:

Name	Grant Date	Date of Committee Action	All Other	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Option Awards (#)	Exercise Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards \$(1)
			Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock (#)			
Jeff Nyweide, Former President and Chief Executive Officer	1/17/2017	1/17/2017	–	600,000	\$ 0.57	\$ 324,660
	1/17/2017	1/17/2017	300,000	–	–	\$ 246,000
Jin Kang, President and Chief Executive Officer	9/7/2017	9/7/2017	–	750,000	\$ 0.65	\$ 298,575
Kito Mussa, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	9/19/2017	9/19/2017	–	25,000	\$ 0.55	\$ 8,407
			300,000	1,375,000		\$ 877,642

(1) Amount represents the grant date fair value calculated pursuant to ASC Topic 718. Additional information about the assumptions used when valuing equity awards is set forth in the notes the consolidated financial statements included herein.

Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2017

The following table sets forth information on outstanding equity awards held by NEOs at December 31, 2017:

Name	Option Awards		Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Grant Date	Option Expiration Date
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable			
Jin Kang, Chief Executive Officer	170,000	-	\$ 0.57	3/21/2013	3/20/2018(1)
	25,000	-	\$ 1.38	5/8/2015	5/8/2020(1)
	-	750,000	\$ 0.65	9/7/2017	9/27/2022(2)
Jason Holloway Executive Vice President, Chief Sales and Marketing and Chief Executive Officer and President of WidePoint Cybersecurity Solutions Corporation		250,000	\$ 0.46	4/26/2016	4/26/2021(3)
Kito Mussa, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	50,000	-	\$ 0.46	1/30/2013	1/30/2020(1)
	50,000	50,000	\$ 0.68	4/22/2016	4/22/2021(4)
	8,333	16,667	\$ 0.55	9/19/2017	9/19/2022(5)

(1) All options are fully vested.

(2) All options vest on September 27, 2021 provided that executive is employed by the Company. Options are subject to accelerated vesting of 250,000 options for each financial performance condition met. Acceleration provisions will be considered achieved when executive: i) achieves three consecutive quarters of positive adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization; ii) 30 percent revenue growth excluding carrier services; or iii) positive cash flow for 12 successive months.

(3) All options vest on April 27, 2019 provided that executive is employed by the Company. Option acceleration provisions are no longer applicable as the acceleration period has expired without performance measures being achieved.

(4) All options vest on April 22, 2018.

(5) All options vest one-third per year over a term of three years.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested for Fiscal 2017

The following table sets forth information about the exercise of options by our NEOs and the vesting of their restricted stock awards in fiscal 2017.

Name	Option Awards		Restricted Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)(1)
Jeffrey O. Nyweide Former Chief Executive Officer	-	-	150,000 (2)	\$ 69,000
James T. McCubbin Former Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer	-	-	125,000 (3)	\$ 66,250

(1) The amounts in this column have been computed based on the closing price of our common stock on the vesting date.

Mr. Nyweide received less than 150,000 shares because he elected to have 47,475 of such shares withheld in satisfaction of the corresponding tax liability of approximately \$21,800. The Company's payment of this tax liability was recorded as a cash flow from financing activity on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Mr. McCubbin received less than 125,000 shares because he elected to have 40,250 of such shares withheld in satisfaction of the corresponding tax liability of approximately \$21,300. The Company's payment of this tax liability was recorded as a cash flow from financing activity on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Employment Agreements and Compensation Arrangements;**Termination and Change in Control Provisions**

The following describes the terms of employment agreements between the Company and the named executive officers included in the above Summary Compensation Table and sets forth information regarding potential payments upon termination of employment or a change in control of the Company. Information regarding the severance payments to Jeffrey Nyweide and James McCubbin is set forth above.

Mr. Kang. On December 20, 2017, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Kang for a three year employment agreement, effective January 1, 2018, providing the following: (i) an annual base salary of \$300,000 (increasing \$25,000 annually); (ii) an annual target bonus opportunity equal to 50% of the base salary (with a maximum of 100% of base salary) based on the Company achieving performance goals determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (payable one-half in cash and one-half in common stock of the Company); (iii) a restricted stock grant of 100,000 shares of common stock effective January 2, 2018 vesting only if certain performance goals are met, (iv) participation in the Company's employee benefit plans and (v) four (4) weeks of vacation. The employment agreement contains severance provisions which provide that upon the termination of his employment without Cause (as described below) or his voluntary resignation for a Good Reason (as described in below), Mr. Kang will receive severance compensation payable in a lump-sum of cash equal six (6) month's base salary (increasing to twelve (12) months of base salary if terminated after the first year) and a pro rata bonus amount. The employment agreement further provides that if within 90 days prior to or two years after a change in control of the Company there occurs any termination of Mr. Kang for any reason other than for Cause or a voluntary resignation without a Good Reason, then the Company will be required to pay to Mr. Kang a one-time severance payment equal twelve (12) months base salary and a pro rata bonus.

Mr. Holloway. On December 20, 2017, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Holloway. The employment agreement for Mr. Holloway is the same as Mr. Kang's, except that it provides for: (i) an annual base salary of \$265,000; (ii) a restricted stock grant of 50,000 shares of common stock effective January 2, 2018 vesting only if certain performance goals are met and (iii) the severance compensation payable upon termination without Cause or For Good Reason is equal six (6) month's base salary (increasing to twelve (12) months of base salary if terminated after the first year).

Mr. Mussa. On December 29, 2017, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Mussa. The employment agreement for Mr. Mussa is the same as Mr. Kang's, except that it provides for: (i) an annual base salary of \$200,000 (increasing \$15,000 annually); (ii) a restricted stock grant of 50,000 shares of common stock effective January 2, 2018 vesting only if certain performance goals are met, (iv) participation in the Company's employee benefit plans and (iii) the severance compensation payable upon termination without Cause or For Good Reason is equal six (6) month's base salary (increasing to twelve (12) months of base salary if terminated after the first year).

A termination of an executive's employment by the Company shall be deemed for "Cause" if, and only if, it is based upon the following: (i) executive's failure, neglect or refusal to perform executive's material duties (in each instance, other than any such failure resulting from incapacity due to physical or mental illness); (ii) executive's failure to comply with any valid, material and legal directive of the Board of Directors; (iii) executive's engagement in dishonesty, illegal or disloyal conduct, or willful or grossly negligent misconduct, which is, in each case, injurious to the interests, reputation or business of the Company or its Affiliates as determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors; (iv) executive's embezzlement, misappropriation, or fraud, whether or not related to the Executive's employment with the Company; (v) executive's conviction of or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a crime that constitutes a felony (or state law equivalent) or a crime that constitutes a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; (vi) any material failure by executive to comply with the Company's written policies or rules, as they may be in effect from time to time during the employment term; or (vii) executive's material breach of any material obligation under the agreement or any other written agreement between executive and the Company.

A resignation by executive shall not be deemed to be voluntary and shall be deemed to be a resignation with "Good Reason" if it is based upon (i) a material diminution in executive's title, duties, responsibilities, authority or salary; (ii) a material reduction in bonus target or benefits; (iii) a direction by the Board of Directors that executive report to any person or group other than the Board of Directors; (iv) a requirement that the executive relocate; or (v) the Company's material breach of the agreement.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During the last fiscal year, no member of the Compensation Committee had a relationship with us that required disclosure under Item 404 of Regulation S-K. During the past fiscal year, none of our executive officers served as a

member of the board of directors or compensation committee, or other committee serving an equivalent function, of any entity that has one or more executive officers who served as members of our Board of Directors or our Compensation Committee. None of the members of our Compensation Committee is an officer or employee of our Company, nor have they ever been an officer or employee of our Company.

Compensation Committee Report

Our Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” contained in this Form 10-K with management. Based on our Compensation Committee’s review and discussions with management, our Compensation Committee recommended to our Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Form 10-K.

James M. Ritter (Chair)

Morton S. Taubman

George W. Norwood

Otto J. Guenther

Alan Howe

Philip Richter

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Security Ownership of Directors and Executive Officers

In general, “beneficial ownership” includes those shares a director or executive officer has the power to vote or transfer, except as otherwise noted, and shares underlying stock options that are exercisable currently or within 60 days. The calculation of the percentage of outstanding shares is based on 83,031,595 shares outstanding as of March 21, 2018. The mailing address for each of our directors, director nominees and officers is 7926 Jones Branch Drive, Suite 520, McLean, Virginia 22102.

The following tables set forth the number of shares of our common stock beneficially owned as of March 21, 2018 by each director, director nominee, executive officer and beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the common stock:

	Direct Common Stock Owned	Indirectly Owned Common Stock Owned	Stock Options Exercisable (1)	Number of Shares of Common Stock (1)	Percent of Common Stock Outstanding (1)
Directors, Nominees and Executive Officers					
Otto Guenther (2)(7)	60,000	-	50,000	110,000	*
Morton Taubman (2)	-	-	50,000	50,000	*
Philip Richter (2)	71,300	-	50,000	121,300	*
Alan Howe (2)	-	-	50,000	50,000	*
George Norwood (2)	10,000	-	50,000	60,000	*
James Ritter (3)	65,500	-	75,000	140,500	*
Jin Kang (4)	2,930,344	-	195,000	3,125,344	4%
Jason Holloway (5)	851,000	-	-	851,000	*
Kito Mussa (6)	15,000	-	108,333	123,333	*
All directors and officers as a group (9 persons) (8)	4,003,144	-	628,333	4,631,477	5%

*Indicates ownership percentage is less than 1.0%.

(1) Assumes in the case of each shareholder listed above that all options held by such shareholder that are exercisable currently or within 60 days of March 21, 2018 were fully exercised by such shareholder, without the exercise of any warrants or options held by any other shareholders.

(2) Includes 50,000 earned and exercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price \$0.44 per share through June 23, 2022, pursuant to a stock option granted on June 23, 2017. Excludes 106,383 shares of restricted stock vesting at the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

(3) Includes (i) 25,000 earned and exercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$0.54 per share through May 11, 2019, pursuant to a stock option granted on May 11, 2009 and ii) 50,000 earned and exercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$0.44 per share through June 23, 2022, pursuant to a stock option granted on June 23, 2017. Excludes 106,383 shares of restricted stock vesting at the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

(4) Includes (i) 170,000 earned and exercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$0.76 per share until March 20, 2018, pursuant to a stock option granted on March 20, 2013, and (iii) 25,000 earned and exercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$1.38 per share until May 8, 2020, pursuant to a stock option granted on May 8, 2015. Excludes 750,000 unvested options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$0.65 per share until September 27, 2022, pursuant to a stock option granted on September 27, 2017. Excludes 100,000 shares of unvested restricted stock.

(5) Excludes (i) 500,000 unearned and unexercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$0.70 per share until April 27, 2019, pursuant to a stock option granted on April 26, 2016. Excludes 50,000 shares of unvested restricted stock.

(6) Includes (i) 50,000 earned and exercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$0.46 per share until January 31, 2020, pursuant to a stock option granted on January 31, 2015, (ii) 50,000 earned and exercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$0.68 per share until April 22, 2021, pursuant to a stock option grant of 100,000 options awarded on April 22, 2016, and (iii) 8,333 earned and exercisable options to purchase shares from the Company at a price of \$0.55 per share until September 19, 2022, pursuant to a stock option grant of 25,000 options awarded on September 19, 2017. Excludes 50,000 shares of unvested restricted stock.

(7) Excludes an additional 42,553 shares of restricted stock granted to the Chairman of the Board that vest at the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

(8) Includes the shares referred to as included in notes (2) through (7) above.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners (Greater than 5% Holders)

The following table sets forth beneficial owners of more than 5% based on 83,031,595 outstanding shares of Common Stock as of March 21, 2018:

Names and Complete Mailing Address	Number of Shares of Common Stock	Percent of Common Stock Outstanding	
Nokomis Capital, L.L.C., and Brett Hendrickson	12,774,251	15.4	%(1)
2305 Cedar Springs Rd., Suite 420 Dallas, Texas 75201			

(1) Based on information provided in Amendment No. 2 Schedule 13D filed on July 24, 2017, Nokomis Capital, L.L.C. is a Texas limited liability company and Mr. Brett Hendrickson is the principal of Nokomis Capital, L.L.C. The Schedule 13D relates to shares purchased by Nokomis Capital through the accounts of certain private funds and managed accounts (collectively, the “Nokomis Accounts”). Nokomis Capital serves as the investment adviser to the Nokomis Accounts and may direct the vote and dispose of the shares held by the Nokomis Accounts. As the principal

of Nokomis Capital, Mr. Hendrickson may direct the vote and disposition of the shares held by the Nokomis Accounts. Pursuant to Rule 16a-1, both Nokomis Capital and Mr. Hendrickson disclaim such beneficial ownership.

On July 20, 2017, the Company entered into an appointment and standstill agreement with Nokomis Capital, L.L.C., pursuant to which, among other things, the Company agreed to immediately appoint Alan Howe and Philip Richter as Class II directors and as members of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Compensation Committee of the Board and to nominate them for election at the Company's 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. As part of the appointment and standstill agreement, Nokomis, among other things, agreed to customary standstill commitments during the term of the agreement and to vote its shares in favor of the Board's recommendations regarding director elections and other matters to be submitted to a vote at the Annual Meeting. The term of the agreement expires on the date that is thirty days prior to the deadline related to nominations by stockholders of directors for election at the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2017, with respect to the Company's compensation plans under which its Common Stock is authorized for issuance:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of Securities remaining available for future issuance (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Directors, Nominees and Executive Officers			
Equity Compensation Plans:			
Approved by security holders	4,173,334	\$ 0.60	2,484,803
Not approved by security holders	-	\$ 0.00	-
Total	4,173,334	\$ 0.60	2,484,803

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

A related person transaction is a consummated or currently proposed transaction in which the Company has been, is or will be a participant and the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and in which a related person (i.e., any director or executive officer or nominee for director, or any member of the immediate family of such person) has or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

The Company was not a participant in any related person transactions in the past two fiscal years and no such transactions are currently proposed.

Under the Company's corporate governance principles (the "Corporate Governance Principles"), a majority of the Company's Board will consist of independent directors. An "independent" director is a director who meets the NYSE American definition of independence and other applicable independence standards under SEC guidelines, as determined by the Board. The Company's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee conducts an annual review of the independence of the members of the Board and its Committees and report its findings to the full Board

of Directors. Based on the report and recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee, the Board has determined that each of the Company's non-employee directors—Messrs. Ritter, Guenther, Taubman, Howe, Richter and Norwood—satisfies the independence criteria (including the enhanced criteria with respect to members of the Audit Committee) set forth in the applicable NYSE American listing standards and SEC rules. Each Board Committee consists entirely of independent, non-employee directors.

Non-management members of the Board of Directors conduct at least two regularly-scheduled meetings per year without members of management being present. Mr. Ritter serves as the presiding director of such meetings. Following an executive session of non-employee directors, the presiding director may act as a liaison between the non-employee directors and the Chairman, provide the Chairman with input regarding agenda items for Board of Directors and Committee meetings, and coordinate with the Chairman regarding information to be provided to the non-employee directors in performing their duties.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth fees paid to our principal accountants in connection with audit and audit-related, tax and other non-audit fees for the years ended December 31:

Service Type	2017	2016
Audit and Quarterly Review Fees (1)	\$ 152,400	\$ 196,400
Audit-Related Fees (2)		2,700
Total	\$ 152,400	\$ 199,100

(1) Audit and quarterly review fees for the annual audit and review of financial statements included in the Company's quarterly filings, including reimbursable expenses.

(2) Audit-Related fees for other required regulatory filings including registration consents included in the Company's filings, including reimbursable expenses.

Audit Committee Policies and Procedures For Pre-Approval of Independent Auditor Services

The following describes the Audit Committee's policies and procedures regarding pre-approval of the engagement of the Company's independent auditor to perform audit as well as permissible non-audit services for the Company.

For audit services and audit-related fees, the independent auditor will provide the Committee with an engagement letter during the March-May quarter of each year outlining the scope of the audit services proposed to be performed in connection with the audit of the current fiscal year. If agreed to by the Committee, the engagement letter will be formally accepted by the Committee at an Audit Committee meeting held as soon as practicable following receipt of the engagement letter. The independent auditor will submit to the Committee for approval an audit services fee proposal after acceptance of the engagement letter.

For non-audit services and other fees, Company management may submit to the Committee for approval (during May through September of each fiscal year) the list of non-audit services that it recommends the Committee engage the independent auditor to provide for the fiscal year. The list of services must be detailed as to the particular service and may not call for broad categorical approvals. Company management and the independent auditor will each confirm to

the Audit Committee that each non-audit service on the list is permissible under all applicable legal requirements. In addition to the list of planned non-audit services, a budget estimating non-audit service spending for the fiscal year may be provided. The Committee will consider for approval both the list of permissible non-audit services and the budget for such services. The Committee will be informed routinely as to the non-audit services actually provided by the independent auditor pursuant to this pre-approval process.

To ensure prompt handling of unexpected matters, the Audit Committee delegates to its Chairman the authority to amend or modify the list of approved permissible non-audit services and fees. The Chairman will report any action taken pursuant to this delegation to the Committee at its next meeting.

All audit and non-audit services provided to the Company are required to be pre-approved by the Committee. The Chief Financial Officer of the Company will be responsible for tracking all independent auditor fees against the budget for such services and report at least annually to the Audit Committee.

PART IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

§ Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

Financial Statements:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

§ Exhibits: The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated herein by reference:

2.1 Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Probaris Technologies, Inc. and WidePoint Cybersecurity Solutions Corporation (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 3, 2017.)

3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of WidePoint Corporation. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement, as filed on December 27, 2004.)

3.2 Bylaws. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.6 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on June 23, 1997 (File No. 333-29833))

10.1 Employment Agreement, between WidePoint Corporation and Jin Kang. * (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 20, 2017.)

10.2

Loan and Security Agreement with Access National Bank. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 15, 2017).

10.2.1 First Modification to Loan and Security Agreement with Access National Bank. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 19, 2018).

10.3 Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Jeffrey O. Nyweide.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 9, 2017)

- Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and James McCubbin, dated August 13, 2010.*
10.4 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed on August 16, 2010)
- Amendment dated August 13, 2013 to Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and James
10.4.1 McCubbin.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed on August 14, 2013)
- Amendment dated February 18, 2014 to Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and James
10.4.2 McCubbin.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on February 20, 2014)
- Amendment dated April 9, 2015 to Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and James
10.4.3 McCubbin.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on April 10, 2015)
- Amendment dated January 3, 2017 to Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and James
10.4.4 McCubbin.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on January 9, 2017)
- 10.5 Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Incentive Plan.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Appendix I to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement filed on November 24, 2009)
- 10.6 WidePoint Corporation 2017 Omnibus Incentive Plan* (incorporated by reference from Appendix A to the Company's definitive proxy statement filed October 31, 2017)
- Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under WidePoint Corporation 2017 Omnibus Incentive Plan*
10.7 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form S-8, as filed on March 1, 2018)
- Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under WidePoint Corporation 2017 Omnibus Incentive Plan*
10.8 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 to Registrant's Current Report on Form S-8, as filed on March 1, 2018)
- 10.9 Employment Agreement between Kito Mussa and WidePoint Corporation* (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on January 4, 2018)
- 10.10 Appointment and Standstill Agreement (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on July 21, 2017)
- 21 Subsidiaries of WidePoint Corporation (Filed herewith).
- 23.1 Consent of Moss Adams LLP (Filed herewith).
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herewith).

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herewith).

32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herewith).

101. Interactive Data Files

101.INS+ XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.CAL+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.DEF+ XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document

101.LAB+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

101.PRE+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Management contract or compensatory plan.

SIGNATURES

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

WidePoint Corporation

Date: March 21, 2018 s/ JIN H. KANG
Jin H. Kang
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 21, 2018 /s/ KITO A. MUSSA
Kito A. Mussa
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons, on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Dated: March 21, 2018 /s/ JIN H. KANG
Jin H. Kang
Director, Chief Executive Officer and President
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: March 21, 2018 /s/ OTTO GUENTHER
Otto Guenther
Executive Chairman of the Board

Dated: March 21, 2018 /s/ JAMES M. RITTER
James M. Ritter
Director

Dated: March 21, 2018 /s/ MORTON S. TAUBMAN
Morton S. Taubman
Director

Dated: March 21, 2018 /s/ GEORGE NORWOOD
George Norwood
Director

Dated: March 21, 2018 /s/ ALAN HOWE
Alan Howe
Director

Dated: March 21, 2018 /s/ PHILIP RICHTER
Philip Richter
Director

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of

WidePoint Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of WidePoint Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures to respond to those risks. Such procedures

included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Moss Adams LLP
Scottsdale, Arizona
March 21, 2018

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2007.

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WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,272,457	\$9,123,498
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$107,618 and \$344,411 in 2017 and 2016, respectively	8,131,025	5,153,093
Unbilled accounts receivable	8,131,448	8,112,690
Other current assets	767,944	551,571
Total current assets	22,302,874	22,940,852
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Land and building held for sale	-	594,376
Property and equipment, net	1,318,420	736,678
Intangibles, net	3,671,506	4,298,902
Goodwill	18,555,578	18,555,578
Other long term assets	44,553	52,456
Total assets	\$45,892,931	\$47,178,842
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$7,266,212	\$8,708,345
Accrued expenses	9,796,350	7,834,802
Deferred revenue	2,348,578	1,190,558
Current portion of long term debt	101,591	94,868
Current portion of other term obligations	203,271	176,255
Total current liabilities	19,716,002	18,004,828
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Mortgage debt related to assets held for sale, net of current portion	-	412,180
Long-term debt, net of current portion	232,109	-
Other term obligations, net of current portion	78,336	86,198
Deferred revenue	264,189	-
Deferred tax liability	392,229	398,985

Total liabilities	20,682,865	18,902,191
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 2,045,714 shares issued and none outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 110,000,000 shares authorized; 83,031,595 and 82,730,134 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	83,032	82,730
Additional paid-in capital	94,200,237	93,920,095
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(122,461)	(309,369)
Accumulated deficit	(68,950,742)	(65,416,805)
Total stockholders' equity	25,210,066	28,276,651
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$45,892,931	\$47,178,842

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
REVENUES	\$75,884,246	\$78,420,864
COST OF REVENUES (including amortization and depreciation \$1,154,901 and \$1,204,858, respectively)	62,194,187	64,410,468
GROSS PROFIT	13,690,059	14,010,396
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Sales and marketing	2,202,913	2,667,808
General and administrative expenses (including share-based compensation of \$387,210 and \$310,989, respectively)	14,392,660	14,448,270
Product development	219,141	699,013
Depreciation and amortization	338,314	358,559
Total operating expenses	17,153,028	18,173,650
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(3,462,969)	(4,163,254)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Interest income	15,352	14,591
Interest expense	(52,158)	(72,231)
Other (expense) income	3,805	13,536
Total other expense	(33,001)	(44,104)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX PROVISION (BENEFIT)	(3,495,970)	(4,207,358)
INCOME TAX PROVISION (BENEFIT)	37,967	(73,446)
NET LOSS	\$(3,533,937)	\$(4,133,912)
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$(0.04)	\$(0.05)
BASIC WEIGHTED-AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	82,911,730	82,687,789
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$(0.04)	\$(0.05)
DILUTED WEIGHTED-AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	82,911,730	82,687,789

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
NET LOSS	\$(3,533,937)	\$(4,133,912)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	186,908	(39,229)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	186,908	(39,229)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$(3,347,029)	\$(4,173,141)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

	Common Stock Issued	Stock Amount	Stock Warrants	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated OCI	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance, January 1, 2016	82,520,696	\$82,521	\$ -	\$93,661,178	\$ (270,140)	\$(61,282,893)	\$32,190,666
Issuance of common stock — options exercises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock — restricted	209,438	209	-	(52,072)	-	-	(51,863)
Stock compensation expense — restricted				125,623			125,623
Stock compensation expense — non-qualified stock options	-	-	-	185,366	-	-	185,366
Foreign currency translation — loss					(39,229)		(39,229)
Net loss	-	-	-	-		(4,133,912)	(4,133,912)
Balance, December 31, 2016	82,730,134	\$82,730	\$ -	\$93,920,095	\$ (309,369)	\$(65,416,805)	\$28,276,651
Issuance of common stock — options exercises	30,000	30	-	17,070	-	-	17,100
Issuance of common stock — restricted	271,461	272		(124,138)	-	-	(123,866)
Stock compensation expense — restricted				157,857			157,857
Stock compensation expense — non-qualified stock options	-	-	-	229,353	-	-	229,353
					186,908		186,908

Foreign currency
translation — gain

Net loss	-	-	-	-	(3,533,937)	(3,533,937)
Balance, December 31, 2017	83,031,595	\$83,032	\$ -	\$94,200,237	\$ (122,461)	\$(68,950,742) \$25,210,066

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$(3,533,937)	\$(4,133,912)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,619)	(17,937)
Depreciation expense	414,637	438,450
Provision for doubtful accounts	62,522	253,401
Amortization of intangibles	1,078,578	1,124,967
Amortization of deferred financing costs	19,304	-
Share-based compensation expense	387,210	310,989
(Gain) on sale of assets held for sale	(66,683)	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	179,761	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables	(2,766,467)	4,380,778
Inventories	(33,060)	(95,118)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(278,174)	27,110
Other assets	23,514	8,020
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	151,732	1,307,585
Income tax receivable (payable)	43,176	(75,539)
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	1,327,745	(817,154)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(2,991,761)	2,711,640
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(695,622)	(274,659)
Software development costs	(368,872)	(332,894)
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	236,451	-
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	55,083	1,107
Net cash used in investing activities	(772,960)	(606,446)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Advances on bank line of credit	20,339,250	18,254,362
Repayments of bank line of credit advances	(20,339,250)	(18,254,362)
Principal repayments of long term debt	(82,440)	(818,414)
Principal repayments under capital lease obligations	(79,737)	(30,990)
Debt issuance costs	(31,273)	-
Restricted stock award tax liability payment	(122,336)	(32,331)

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Proceeds from exercise of stock options	17,100	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(298,686)	(881,735)
Net effect of exchange rate on cash and equivalents	212,366	(30,264)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(3,851,041)	1,193,195
CASH, beginning of period	9,123,498	7,930,303
CASH, end of period	\$5,272,457	\$9,123,498

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for interest	\$23,674	\$67,437
Cash paid for income taxes	\$8,969	\$-
Cash received from income tax refund	\$2,674	\$20,529
NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Fair value of contingent consideration paid in connection with software asset purchase (Note 4)	\$100,000	\$-
Insurance policies financed by short term notes payable (Note 13)	\$191,438	\$177,260
Acquisition of assets under capital lease obligation (Note 8 and 13)	\$391,105	\$-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Nature of Operations

Organization

WidePoint Corporation (“WidePoint” or the “Company”) was incorporated in Delaware on May 30, 1997 and conducts operations through its wholly-owned operating subsidiaries throughout the continental United States, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Company’s principal executive and administrative headquarters is located in McLean, Virginia.

Nature of Operations

The Company is a leading provider of trusted mobility management (TM2) solutions to the government and commercial sectors. The Company utilizes its subject matter expertise and internally developed proprietary software, analytical and reporting tools to deliver its communications and related identity management solutions. The Company’s solutions are internally hosted solutions which are accessible on-demand through a secure portal that provides its customers with a set of streamlined mobile communications management, identity management, and consulting solutions. The Company’s trusted mobility management solutions provides its customers the ability to efficiently manage, analyze and protect their valuable communications assets, and deploy federal government compliant identity management solutions that provide secured virtual and physical access to restricted environments.

Successful contract performance and variation in the volume of activity as well as in the number of contracts commenced or completed during any quarter may cause significant variations in operating results from quarter to quarter. The Company derives a significant amount of its revenues from contracts funded by federal government agencies for which WidePoint’s subsidiaries act in the capacity as the prime contractor, or as a subcontractor. The Company believes that contracts with federal government agencies in particular, will be the primary source of revenues for the foreseeable future. External factors outside of the Company’s control such as delays and/or a changes in government administrations, budgets and other political matters that may impact the timing and commencement of such work and could result in variations in operating results and directly affect the Company’s financial performance.

A significant portion of the Company’s expenses, such as personnel and facilities costs, are fixed in the short term and may be not be easily modified to manage through changes in the Company’s market place that may create pressure on pricing and/or costs to deliver its services.

The Company has periodic capital expense requirements to maintain and upgrade its internal technology infrastructure tied to its hosted solutions and other such costs may be significant when incurred in any given quarter.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and the financial statement rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its wholly owned subsidiaries and acquired entities since their respective dates of acquisition. All significant inter-company amounts were eliminated in consolidation.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period consolidated balance sheet to conform to current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income as previously reported.

Upon the adoption of recent accounting standards as further described below the Company made certain reclassifications to the consolidated balance sheets to comply with the standard and made similar reclassifications to conform to the current year presentation. At December 31, 2016, the Company reclassified deferred tax assets of \$48,826 against non-current deferred tax liabilities of \$447,811. There was no impact on the consolidated statement of operations or earnings per share as a result of adopting this standard.

Accounting Standards Update

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The ASU will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. The new standard will be effective for the Company's 2018 fiscal year.

The Company evaluated the impact of this new standard and determined that the adoption of this standard will not result in a material impact on its previously reported consolidated balance sheet, statement of operations and statement of cash flows for the comparative period. The Company expects its reported revenue and related revenue recognition policies to remain substantially unchanged. Beginning with the quarter ending March 31, 2018, the Company's consolidated financial statements will reflect the adoption of the standard using the modified retrospective method.

Accounting Standards Codification 740 “Income Taxes.” In November 2015, ASU No. 2015-17, “Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes” was issued. This ASU requires that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. The amendments in this update apply to all entities that present a classified statement of financial position. The Company adopted this ASU in the first quarter of 2017 and reclassified \$48,826 of current deferred tax assets to non-current deferred tax assets reflected at December 31, 2016. All deferred tax assets are presented as non-current.

Accounting Standards Codification 718 “Compensation-Stock Compensation.” In March 2016, ASU No. 2016-09, “Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting” was issued. This ASU provides for areas of simplification for several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company adopted this ASU in the three months ended March 31, 2017, and the Company did not recognize any adjustments due to the fact that the Company had a tax-effected full valuation allowance of approximately \$9.3 million applied against its U.S. based deferred tax assets, of which approximately \$352,200 was applied against unrealized stock option benefits. In the event the Company generates sufficient taxable income to utilize its deferred tax assets the Company may be required to recognize up to \$352,200 in deferred tax assets relating to unrealized stock option benefits. The Company estimates forfeiture rates and adjusts such rates when appropriate.

Accounting Standards Codification 230 “Statement of Cash Flows.” In August 2016, ASU No. 2016-15, “Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments” was issued. This ASU provides guidance on eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice for those issues. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company early adopted this ASU during the year ended December 31, 2017. The adoption of this accounting standard did not have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated statements of cash flows presented herein.

Accounting Standards under Evaluation

In February 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on leases. The guidance, which is effective January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted, requires virtually all leases to be recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company currently anticipates adopting the standard effective January 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective approach, which requires recording existing operating leases on the Consolidated Balance Sheets upon adoption and in the comparative period. The Company has two leasing agreements in its current portfolio of leases that could have a material impact on reported assets and liabilities and presentation of cash flows.

Accounting Standards Codification 350 “Intangibles - Goodwill and Other.” In January 2017, ASU No. 2017-04, “Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment” was issued. Under the amendments in this ASU, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The ASU also eliminated the requirements for any reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount to perform a qualitative assessment and, if it fails that qualitative test, to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. An entity should apply this ASU on a prospective basis and for its annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company is continuing to evaluate the effect this guidance will have on the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Foreign Currency

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars based upon exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. The resulting translation adjustments, along with any related tax effects, are included in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, a component of stockholders' equity. Translation adjustments are reclassified to earnings upon the sale or substantial liquidation of investments in foreign operations. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average month-end exchange rates during the year. Gains and losses related to transactions in a currency other than the functional currency, including operations outside the U.S. where the functional currency is the U.S. dollar, are reported net in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations, depending on the nature of the activity. See Note 18 for additional information.

Segment Reporting

Segments are defined by authoritative guidance as components of a company in which separate discrete financial information is available and is evaluated by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), or a decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Our CODM is our chief executive officer. Our customers and the industry view our market as a singular business and demand an integrated and scalable suite of information technology-based enterprise-wide solutions. Services comprising the Company's information technology service offerings have similar client service approaches, delivery costs and operational risks and are led by a project manager and a cross-functional service delivery team comprised of employees across all subsidiaries to deliver the Company's products and services to its customers.

The Company presents a single segment for purposes of financial reporting and prepared its consolidated financial statements upon that basis.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The more significant areas requiring use of estimates and judgment relate to revenue recognition, accounts receivable valuation reserves, ability to realize intangible assets and goodwill, ability to realize deferred income tax assets, fair value of certain financial instruments and the evaluation of contingencies and litigation. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those

estimates.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, based on the Company's principal or, in the absence of a principal, most advantageous market for the specific asset or liability. GAAP provides for a three-level hierarchy of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, defined as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity can access.

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Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, including:

§ Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets

§ Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active

§ Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability

§ Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means

Level 3 - Inputs that are unobservable and reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances (e.g., internally derived assumptions surrounding the timing and amount of expected cash flows). The Company measured the fair value of contingent seller financed promissory notes presented on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value on a recurring basis using significantly unobservable inputs (Level 3) during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. See Note 4 for additional information regarding financial liabilities carried at fair value.

The Company monitors the market conditions and evaluates the fair value hierarchy levels at least quarterly. For any transfers in and out of the levels of the fair value hierarchy, the Company elects to disclose the fair value measurement at the beginning of the reporting period during which the transfer occurred. See Note 4 for financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurements.

Going Concern Evaluation

The Company has performed an annual assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern as required under ASU No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (“ASU No. 2014-15”) and concluded no additional disclosures are required.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company maintains interest-bearing cash deposits and short-term overnight investments with large financial institutions. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents for purposes of these consolidated financial statements. Interest-bearing cash deposits maintained by financial institutions in the United States of America are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to a maximum of \$250,000. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had deposits in excess of FDIC limits of approximately \$3,786,300 and \$7,488,900, respectively. The Company also maintains deposits with a financial institution in Ireland that are insured by the Central Bank of Ireland up to a maximum of €100,000 per financial institution. The Company also maintains deposits with a financial institution in the United Kingdom that are insured by Financial Services Compensation Scheme up to a maximum of £75,000 per financial institution. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had foreign bank deposits in excess of insured limits of approximately \$956,500 and \$889,800, respectively.

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Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

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

Customer account balances outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are reviewed for collectability and after 90 days are considered past due unless arrangements were made at the time of the transaction that specified different payment terms. Upon specific review and its determination that a bad debt reserve may be required, the Company will reserve such amount if it views the account as potentially uncollectable.

Customer account balances outstanding longer than 120 days that have not been settled in accordance with contract terms and for which no firm payment commitments exist are placed with a third party collection agency and a reserve is established. The Company writes off accounts receivable after 180 days or earlier when they become uncollectible. Payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts. If the accounts receivable has been written off and no allowance for doubtful accounts exist subsequent payments received are credited to bad debt expense as a recovery.

Inventories

Inventories consist of mobile devices and accessories and cybersecurity hardware components that will be used in custom identity management technology solutions and certain software licenses available for resale. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost, using first-in, first-out method, or net realizable value. The Company may record a write-down for inventories which have become obsolete or are in excess of anticipated demand or net realizable value. If future demand or market conditions for our products are less favorable than forecasted or if unforeseen technological changes negatively impact the utility of inventory, we may be required to record additional write-downs, which would adversely affect our gross profit. For the year ended December 31, 2017, there were no inventory write-downs. For the year ended December 31, 2016, there were no inventory write-downs.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment (including assets acquired under capital lease arrangements) are stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives based upon the classification of the property and/or equipment or lease period for assets acquired under capital lease arrangements. The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

**Estimated
Useful Life**

Computer hardware and software	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Mobile equipment	3 years

The Company assesses the recoverability of property and equipment by determining whether the depreciation of property and equipment over its remaining life can be recovered through projected undiscounted future cash flows. The amount of property and equipment impairment if any, is measured based on fair value and is charged to operations in the period in which property and equipment impairment is determined by management. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company's management has not identified any material impairment of its property and equipment.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets in accordance with ASC Topic 350 “*Intangibles*”. Under ASC Topic 350, goodwill and certain indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized but are subject to an annual impairment test, and between annual tests if indicators of potential impairment exist.

The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment annually as of December 31st and between annual tests if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value. The Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test or bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting period and proceed to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test.

Goodwill impairment testing involves management judgment, requiring an assessment of whether the carrying value of the reporting unit can be supported by its fair value using widely accepted valuation techniques. The quantitative goodwill impairment test utilizes a two-step approach. The first step identifies whether there is potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to the carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the second step of the impairment test is required to measure the amount of any impairment loss.

The Company uses a combination of the income approach (discounted cash flow method) and market approach (market multiples). When preparing discounted cash flow models under the income approach, the Company uses internal forecasts to estimate future cash flows expected to be generated by the reporting units. Our internal forecasts are developed using observable (Level 2) and unobservable (Level 3) inputs. Actual results may differ from forecasted results. When preparing the market approach the Company may adjust market multiples to reflect the Company’s risk profile and other factors deemed appropriate to properly apply the market approach.

The Company uses the expected weighted average cost of capital, estimated using a capital asset pricing model, to discount future cash flows for each reporting unit. Our cost of equity estimate is developed using a combination of observable (Level 2) and unobservable (Level 3) inputs with appropriate adjustments that take into consideration our risk profile and other factors deemed appropriate. The Company believes the discount rates used appropriately reflect the risks and uncertainties in the financial markets generally and specifically in the Company’s internally developed forecasts. Further, to assess the reasonableness of the valuations derived from the discounted cash flow models, the Company also analyzes market-based multiples for similar industries of the reporting unit, where available.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenues by providing services over a period of time. The majority of our revenue transactions are performed and completed on a monthly basis without any significant undelivered services. Our customer contracts contain standard business terms and conditions that include the period of performance, the contract service obligations, the transaction price for each service and how we expect to be paid for our services. As a result, we separately review new contracts with customers and modifications to existing contracts to evaluate (1) whether an arrangement exists; (2) how the arrangement consideration should be allocated among the deliverables; (3) when to recognize revenue on the deliverables; and (4) whether all elements of the arrangement have been delivered. Our revenue recognition policy also requires an assessment as to whether collection is reasonably assured, which requires us to evaluate the creditworthiness of our customers.

The Company earns revenues from services as described below:

Telecom Lifecycle Services. The Company earns revenues from its managed services under firm fixed price contracts that include multiple deliverables. Revenue is accrued each month services are delivered and the amount accrued is based on what the Company expects will be ultimately invoiced. Differences between estimated revenues and actual billed revenues are adjusted in the period billings are prepared and such differences have not historically been material. Revenue and billings the end customer is determined by multiplying the contractual fixed price times the base output which may be based on the number of units managed, percentage of supplier spend and/or savings, units delivered, certificates issued and/or billable hours. Revenue on contingent-fee arrangements are recognized upon customer acceptance of proposed billing. Managed services are not interdependent and there are no undelivered elements in these arrangements.

Identity Management: The Company issues its proprietary PKI identity credentialing software certificates to individuals or as an enterprise solution under which the customer issues the individual certificates. Certificates issued have a fixed life and cannot be modified or reissued. For any certificate products that we issue to individuals there are nominal post contract services to maintain issued certificate keys and infrastructure required to enable the credential to operate for the fixed term. For any certificates sold that are issued by an enterprise customer and/or Revenue is recognized from the sales of credentials to an individual or as an enterprise solution upon issuance; provided there are no other additional deliverables. Revenue from this services does not require significant accounting estimates. Cost of Revenues includes general infrastructure support costs to maintain the continued issuance of credentials. This service is broadly classified as a managed service.

Telecom Bill Presentation and Analytics: The Company offers software under a perpetual and term license. Revenue from software licenses which are sold as a perpetual license and which do not involve the significant production, modification or customization of the software are recognized when the software is delivered. Where an arrangement to deliver software involves significant production, modification or customization, the software revenue is not recognized until such time as the software has been accepted by the client. Revenue from software licenses which are sold as term licenses, which do not involve the significant production, modification or customization of the software are recognized evenly over the license term once the software has been delivered. Where an arrangement to deliver software involves significant production, modification or customization, software sold as a term license is recognized ratably over the license term from the date the software is accepted by the client. Implementation fees are recognized over the term of the agreement once the software has been delivered. Maintenance services, if contracted, are recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance agreement, generally twelve months. Revenue from this services does not require significant accounting estimates.

Multiple Element Arrangements

The Company enters into arrangements with multiple elements. In order to treat multiple element arrangements as separate units of accounting, the deliverables must have stand-alone value upon delivery. If the deliverables have stand-alone value upon delivery, the Company accounts for each deliverable separately. The transaction price is allocated to the identified separate units based on the standalone selling price for that service solution and we reduce the transaction price for any discounts given to that customer.

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Contract Prepayments

Contract prepayments arise when customers pay for services in before our contractual obligation to perform the service is completed. Certain federal and state governments and their agencies may prepay for services and/or reselling transactions in advance. These advance payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as services are performed and/or devices delivered. Amounts recorded as deferred revenue are released as the monthly services are completed.

Product Development

Product development expenses include payroll, employee benefits, and other employee related expenses associated with product development. Product development expenses also include third-party development and programming costs, subject matter experts, localization costs incurred to translate software for international markets, and the amortization of purchased software code and services content. Costs related to product development are expensed until the point that technological feasibility is reached, which for our software products, is generally shortly before the products are commercially available for release. Once technological feasibility is reached, such costs are not normally material. To the extent costs are significant such costs are capitalized and amortized to cost of revenue over the estimated lives of the solution.

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company incurred product development costs of approximately \$219,100 and \$699,000, respectively. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information about capitalization of product development costs.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with authoritative guidance which requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities be computed based on the difference between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted marginal tax rate. The guidance requires that the net deferred tax asset be reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the net deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to use the existing deferred tax assets. Under existing income tax accounting standards such objective evidence is more heavily weighted in comparison to other subjective evidence such as our projections for future growth, tax planning and other tax strategies.

The Company recognizes the impact of an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken on an income tax return in the financial statements at the amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized in the financial statements unless it is more likely than not of being sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS includes the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common and restricted stock were exercised or converted into common and restricted stock. The number of incremental shares from assumed conversions of stock options and unvested restricted stock awards included in the calculation of diluted EPS was calculated using the treasury stock method. See Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements for computation of EPS.

Employee Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based employee compensation arrangements under provisions of ASC 718-10. The Company recognizes the cost of employee stock awards granted in exchange for employee services based on the grant-date fair value of the award using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model, net of expected forfeitures. Those costs are recognized ratably over the vesting period. Each stock option has an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant and a contractual term ranging from 3 to 10 years. See Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information about stock based compensation programs.

Non-Employee Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based non-employee compensation arrangements using the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 505-50, "Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees" (formerly known as FASB Statement 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* and "Emerging Issues Task Force" *EITF 96-18, Accounting for Equity*

Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services).

3. Assets Held for Sale

In November 2016, the Company evaluated plans to either expand its facility located in Lewis Center, Ohio (“Lewis Center Facility”) or relocate to a larger facility that could accommodate the Company’s growth and operational requirements. In December 2016, the Company’s management decided to put the Lewis Center Facility up for sale and identify a larger facility to lease. The Company completed the sale of its Lewis Center Facility on May 22, 2017 at a gross sales price of \$730,000 and received net proceeds of approximately \$236,400 after paying off the existing mortgage, broker commissions and other closing costs. The Company recorded within general and administrative expenses a net gain of approximately \$66,700 on the sale of its Lewis Center Facility. Assets held for sale are set forth in the table below as of the periods presented:

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	DECEMBER 31, 2017	2016
Land	\$ -	\$ 139,656
Building	-	537,398
Total Land and building held for sale, at cost	\$ -	\$ 677,054
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(82,678)
Land and building held for sale, net	\$ -	\$ 594,376
Long-term debt	\$ -	\$ 412,180

4. Fair Value Measurements

The consolidated financial statements include financial instruments for which the fair market value may differ from amounts reflected on a historical basis.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Carried at Other Than Fair Value

The Company's financial instruments include cash equivalents, accounts receivable, short and long-term debt (except for contingent promissory notes) and other financial instruments associated with the issuance of the common stock. The carrying values of cash equivalents and accounts receivable approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments and past evidence indicates that these instruments settle for their carrying value. The carrying amounts of the Company's bank borrowings under its credit facility approximate fair value because the interest rates reflect current market rates.

Contingent Consideration

On April 30, 2017, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Probaris Technologies, Inc. ("Seller") and paid approximately \$304,300 to purchase certain commercial identity and authentication software assets (the "Software Assets"). The Company principally purchased the Software Assets to ensure that a key component in the delivery of the Company's identify management solution offering was neither acquired by a competitor nor no longer made available to license. Also under the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement, the Company agreed to pay contingent consideration of \$100,000 to the Seller if the Seller's sole government customer renews its license agreement in 2018. At December 31, 2017, the Company estimated the fair value of contingent consideration at \$100,000 as it believes the government customer renewal is probable based on the current contract renewal stage. The

following table outlines changes in the fair value of contingent consideration for the periods presented below:

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Balance, beginning of period	\$ —	\$ —
Total additions for the period:	—	—
Fair value of Probaris ID™ contingent obligation	100,000	—
Balance, end of period	\$ 100,000	\$ —

Contingent consideration is recorded within “accrued expenses” on the consolidated balance sheets.

5. Accounts Receivable and Significant Concentrations

A significant portion of the Company’s revenue arrangements consist of firm fixed price contracts with agencies of the U.S. federal government and several large multinational publicly traded and private corporations. Accounts receivable consist of the following by customer type in the table below as of the periods presented:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Government (1)	\$6,055,397	\$3,178,362
Commercial (2)	2,183,246	2,319,142
Gross accounts receivable	8,238,643	5,497,504
Less: allowances for doubtful accounts (3)	107,618	344,411
Accounts receivable, net	\$8,131,025	\$5,153,093

(1) Government contracts are generally firm fixed price not to exceed arrangements with a term of five (5) years, which consists of a base year and four (4) annual option year renewals. Government receivables are billed under a single consolidated monthly invoice and are billed approximately thirty (30) to sixty (60) days in arrears from the date of service and payment is generally due within thirty (30) days of the invoice date. Government accounts receivable payments could be delayed due to administrative processing delays by the government agency, continuing budget resolutions that may delay availability of contract funding, and/or administrative only invoice correction requests by contracting officers that may delay payment processing by our government customer.

(2) Commercial contracts are generally fixed price arrangements with contract terms ranging from two (2) to three (3) years. Commercial accounts receivables are billed based on the underlying contract terms and conditions which generally have repayment terms that range from thirty (30) to ninety (90) days. Commercial receivables are stated at amounts due from customers net of an allowance for doubtful accounts if deemed necessary.

(3) During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company recorded provisions for bad debt expense related to commercial customers totaling approximately \$62,500 and \$274,000, respectively. The Company has not historically maintained a bad debt reserve for its government customers as it has not experienced material or recurring bad debt charges and the nature and size of the contracts has not necessitated the Company's establishment of such a bad debt reserve.

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Significant Concentrations

Customers representing ten percent or more of consolidated accounts receivable are set forth in the table below as of the periods presented:

Customer Name	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
	As a % of Receivables	As a % of Receivables
U.S. Customs Boarder Patrol	12%	11%
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	13%	17%
U.S. Federal Air Marshall Service	10%	—

Customers representing ten percent or more of consolidated revenues are set forth in the table below for each of the periods presented:

Customer Name	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
	As a % of Revenues	As a % of Revenues
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	17%	16%
U.S. Customs Boarder Patrol	11%	10%
U.S. Transportation Safety Administration	—	12%

6. Unbilled Accounts Receivable and Significant Concentrations

Unbilled accounts receivable represent revenues earned in connection with products and/or services delivered for which we are unable to issue a formal billing to the customer at the balance sheet due to either timing of invoice processing or delays due to fixed contractual billing schedules. A significant portion of our unbilled accounts receivable consist of carrier services and cybersecurity hardware and software products delivered but not invoiced at the end of the reporting period. Unbilled receivables consist of the following by customer type as of the periods presented below:

DECEMBER 31,
2017 2016

Government	\$7,872,675	\$7,833,828
Commercial	258,773	278,862

Unbilled accounts receivable	\$8,131,448	\$8,112,690
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Significant Concentrations

Customers representing ten percent or more of consolidated unbilled accounts receivable are set forth in the table below as of the periods presented:

Customer Name	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
	As a % of Receivables	As a % of Receivables
U.S. Department of Homeland Security HQ	11%	18%
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	27%	13%
U.S. Transportation Safety Administration	12%	—

7. Other Current Assets

Other current assets consisted of the following as of the periods presented below:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Inventories	\$ 157,058	\$ 123,287
Prepaid rent, insurance and other assets	610,886	\$ 385,388
Income tax receivable	-	42,896
Other current assets	\$ 767,944	\$ 551,571

8. Property and Equipment

Major classes of property and equipment consisted of the following as of the periods presented below:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Computer hardware and software	\$ 1,943,180	\$ 1,214,052
Furniture and fixtures	296,316	211,376
Leasehold improvements	260,748	486,467
Automobile	188,238	216,880
Gross property and equipment	2,688,482	2,128,775
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	1,370,062	1,392,097
Property and equipment, net	\$ 1,318,420	\$ 736,678
Land and building held for sale, net	\$-	\$ 594,376

During the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company purchased for cash property and equipment totaling approximately \$695,600 and \$274,700, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company relocated from the Lewis Center Facility to a larger facility in Columbus and abandoned undepreciated building and leasehold improvements with a gross cost and accumulated depreciation of approximately \$282,200 and \$105,500, respectively. The Company recorded within general and

administrative expenses a loss on disposal of approximately \$176,700 as a result of the move.

During the year ended December 31, 2017 there were disposals of fully depreciated owned property and equipment with related cost and accumulated depreciation of approximately \$398,600 and building and leasehold improvements with a net book value of approximately \$176,700. During the year ended December 31, 2016 there were material disposals of fully depreciated owned property and equipment of approximately \$309,100.

There were no changes in the estimated useful lives used to depreciate property and equipment during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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Assets under capital lease included in the table above consisted of the following as of the periods presented below:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Automobiles	\$ 100,882	\$ 63,498
Computer hardware and software	290,223	-
Gross leased property and equipment	\$ 391,105	\$ 63,498
Less: accumulated amortization	20,890	36,823
Capital lease assets, net	\$ 370,215	\$ 26,675

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded capital lease assets and related obligations of approximately \$391,100, of which approximately \$93,300 relates to two automobiles under capital lease arrangements and the remainder relates to computer hardware and software for our internal client facing infrastructure. During the year ended December 31, 2016 there were no new capital leases recorded.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company disposed of two leased automobiles with a net book value of \$47,800 and received gross proceeds of approximately \$51,800. The Company recognized a net gain on disposal of approximately \$4,100. During the year ended December 31, 2016 there were material disposals of fully amortized leased equipment of approximately \$309,100.

Property and equipment depreciation expense (including amortization of capital lease property) was approximately as follows for the periods presented below:

	YEARS ENDED	
	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Property and equipment depreciation expense	\$ 414,600	\$ 438,500
Capital lease amortization (included in property and equipment depreciation expense)	\$ 13,800	\$ 10,900

9. Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets are comprised of purchased intangibles consisting of customer relationships, channel relationships, telecommunications software, trade names and trademarks and non-compete agreements. Intangible assets acquired in connection with a business combination are valued at fair value and amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which may range from three (3) to ten (10) years or more depending on the intangible asset characteristics.

The Company's intangible assets also include internally developed software used in the sales and delivery of its information technology service offerings. The Company capitalizes certain internal costs related to software development to deliver its information technology services including but not limited to its Intelligent Telecommunications Management System (ITMS™), Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Optimiser Telecom Data Intelligence (TDI™) applications. Significant development costs are capitalized from the point of demonstrated technological feasibility until the point in time that the product is available for general release to customers. Once the product is available for general release, capitalized costs are amortized based on units sold, or on a straight-line basis generally over the expected functional life which may range from two (2) to five (5) years.

The following tables summarize purchased and internally developed intangible assets subject to amortization as of the periods presented below:

DECEMBER 31, 2017

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Weighted Average Amortization Period
Customer Relationships	\$ 1,980,000	\$ (1,485,000)	\$ 495,000	8
Channel Relationships	2,628,080	(642,420)	1,985,660	5
Internally Developed Software	3,181,794	(2,246,650)	935,144	3
Cybersecurity Authority to Operate	444,662	(408,427)	36,235	3
Trade Name and Trademarks	290,472	(71,005)	219,467	5
	\$ 8,525,008	\$ (4,853,502)	\$ 3,671,506	

DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Weighted Average Amortization Period
Customer Relationships	\$ 1,980,000	\$ (1,237,500)	\$ 742,500	8
Channel Relationships	2,628,080	(467,215)	2,160,865	5
Internally Developed Software	2,796,756	(1,811,984)	984,772	3
Cybersecurity Authority to Operate	444,665	(272,732)	171,933	3
Trade Name and Trademarks	290,472	(51,640)	238,832	5
	\$ 8,139,973	\$ (3,841,071)	\$ 4,298,902	

Purchased Intangibles

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not recognize any acquisition related intangible assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2017 there were no disposals or sales of purchased intangible assets. For the year ended December 31, 2016 the Company disposed of fully amortized purchased intangible assets with a historical cost and accumulated amortization of approximately \$610,000.

Internally Developed

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded capitalized software costs related to our capitalized internally developed software costs of approximately \$385,000 related to costs associated with our next generation TDI™ application.

During the year ended December 31, 2016 the Company initially capitalized approximately \$441,000 of software development costs associated with its certificate-on-device solution set during the second and third quarter of 2016. During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company wrote off all amounts capitalized due to loss of a key integrator for this solution.

The total weighted average remaining life of purchased and internally developed intangible assets is approximately 6.6 years and 2.6 years, respectively, at December 31, 2017.

The following table summarizes reflects estimated future amortization by purchased intangible asset type for fiscal years ending December 31:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total
Customer Relationships	\$247,500	\$247,500	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$495,000
Channel Relationships	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	1,109,660	1,985,660
Internally Developed Software	269,500	269,500	219,700	73,600	73,600	29,244	935,144
Cybersecurity Authority to Operate	36,200	-	-	-	-	35	36,235
Trade Name and Trademarks	19,400	19,400	19,400	19,400	19,400	122,467	219,467
	\$747,800	\$711,600	\$414,300	\$268,200	\$268,200	\$1,261,406	\$3,671,506

The aggregate amortization expense recorded was approximately \$1,078,600 and \$1,125,000 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

10. Goodwill

There were no changes in goodwill during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, goodwill was not impaired and there were no accumulated impairment losses.

11. Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses consisted of the following as of the periods presented below:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Carrier service costs	\$7,339,150	\$5,514,978
Salaries and payroll taxes	1,259,331	1,374,835

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Inventory purchases, consultants and other costs	762,770	986,013
Severance costs	328,109	-
U.S. income tax payable (receivable)	8,850	(42,896)
Foreign income tax payable	(1,860)	1,872
Contingent consideration (Note 4)	100,000	-
Accrued expenses	\$9,796,350	\$7,834,802

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12. Line of Credit

Commercial Loan Agreement Facility

On June 15, 2017, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Access National Bank (the “Loan Agreement”), which was modified effective February 19, 2018. The Loan Agreement provides for a \$5.0 million working capital revolving line of credit through April 30, 2018 and replaces the Company’s prior credit facility with Cardinal Bank.

The available amount under the working capital line of credit is subject to a borrowing base, which is equal to the lesser of (i) \$5.0 million or (ii) 70% of the net unpaid balance of the Company’s eligible accounts receivable. The interest rate for the working capital line of credit is the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 1.25%. The facility is secured by a first lien security interest on all of the Company’s personal property, including its accounts receivable, general intangibles, inventory and equipment maintained in the United States.

The Loan Agreement requires that the Company (i) maintain a minimum adjusted tangible net worth of at least \$2.0 million for each quarter and (ii) maintain a current ratio of 1.10:1 tested quarterly.

Under the previous credit facility with Cardinal Bank the Company was advanced and repaid approximately \$3.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2017. Under the current credit facility with Access National Bank the Company was advanced and repaid approximately \$20.3 million and \$20.3 million, respectively during the year ended December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company was eligible to borrow up to \$4.5 million under the borrowing base formula.

13. Long Term Debt and Other Term Obligations

Long term debt and other obligations consisted of the following as of the periods presented below:

DECEMBER 31, 2017		DECEMBER 31, 2016	
Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current

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	Portion	Portion	Total	Portion	Portion	Total
Mortgage Debt (Assets Held for Sale) (1)	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$20,187	\$ 412,180	\$432,367
Bank Term Note (2)	-	-	-	74,681	-	74,681
Capital Lease Obligations (3)	101,591	232,109	333,700	4,097	-	4,097
Total Long Term Debt	\$101,591	\$ 232,109	\$333,700	\$98,965	\$ 412,180	\$511,145
Deferred Rent Liability (4)	70,021	78,336	148,357	40,397	86,198	126,595
Short term installment borrowings (5)	133,250	-	133,250	131,761	-	131,761
Total Other Term Obligations	\$203,271	\$ 78,336	\$281,607	\$172,158	\$ 86,198	\$258,356

(1) On December 17, 2010, the Company entered into a real estate purchase agreement to acquire the Lewis Center Facility for approximately \$677,000 and financed a significant portion of the purchase price with a \$528,000 ten-year mortgage with Cardinal Bank. On May 22, 2017, the Company completed the sale of this real estate asset and paid off the balance of the mortgage. See Note 3 for additional information regarding the sale of the property.

(2) On December 31, 2011, the Company entered into a \$4.0 million 5-year term note with Cardinal Bank to fund a portion of the purchase price paid in connection with the asset purchase agreement with Avalon Global Solutions, Inc. dated December 30, 2011. The Company paid the last scheduled installment on January 6, 2017.

(3) As more fully described in Note 8, the Company entered into capital leases to acquire computer hardware and software for its client facing infrastructure and two new automobiles that expire between 2020 and 2021.

(4) The Company has two significant long term building lease obligations that contain fixed rent escalations and rent abatements. The Company has recognized a deferred rent liability related to the difference between actual cash rent paid and rent recognized for financial reporting purposes.

(5) The Company annually finances the cost of its commercial liability insurance premiums for a period of less than 12 months. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company financed approximately \$191,400 and \$177,300, respectively.

Future repayments on long-term and other obligations are as follows for fiscal years ending December 31:

	Long-Term Debt	Other Term Obligations
2018	101,591	203,271
2019	108,546	12,840
2020	117,361	3,063
2021	6,202	1,251
2022	-	5,566
Thereafter	-	55,616
Total	\$ 333,700	\$ 281,607

The following sets forth the Company's future minimum payment obligations under capital lease agreements for fiscal years ending December 31:

2018	\$ 122,620
2019	122,620
2020	119,621
2021	7,908
Total principal and interest payments	372,769
Less: portion representing interest	39,069
Present value of minimum lease payments	

under capital lease agreements	333,700
Less: current portion	101,591
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	\$232,109

14. Income Taxes

Income tax provision (benefit) is as follows for the years ended:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Current provision (benefit)		
State	\$10,000	\$(63,457)
Foreign	29,586	7,948
Total	39,586	(55,509)
Deferred provision (benefit)		
Foreign	(1,619)	(17,937)
Total	(1,619)	(17,937)
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$37,967	\$(73,446)

Income tax provision (benefit) effective rates, which differs from the federal and state statutory rate as follows for the years ended:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Statutory federal income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%
State, net of federal benefit	-0.3%	-0.1%
Non-Deductible Expenses	-5.4%	-0.4%
Change in valuation allowance	6.9%	-28.9%
Foreign Rate Differential	0.9%	-2.8%
Return to accrual difference true-ups	-0.6%	-0.4%
Other	3.8%	0.5%
Deferred True-Up	69.2%	0.0%
Change in federal statutory rate	-109.5%	0.0%
Combined effective tax rate	-1.0%	1.9%

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the Company's deferred tax assets (liabilities) consisted of the following:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 10,526,231	\$ 10,875,880
Alternative minimum tax credit	45,650	45,650
Share-based compensation	358,360	369,231
Intangible amortization	740,685	1,106,767
Foreign depreciation	-	16,244
Depreciation	-	-
Other assets	233,447	278,247
Total deferred tax assets	11,904,373	12,692,019
Less: valuation allowance	(9,550,279)	(9,791,680)
Total deferred tax assets, net	2,354,094	2,900,339
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Goodwill amortization	2,203,154	2,738,256
Depreciation	86,506	52,974
Foreign intangible amortization	447,811	447,811
Other liabilities	8,852	25,968
Foreign capitalized software costs	-	34,315
Total deferred tax liabilities	2,746,323	3,299,324
Net deferred tax liability	\$(392,229)	\$(398,985)

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had approximately \$36.7 million in net operating loss (NOL) carry forwards available to offset future taxable income for federal income tax purposes, net of the potential Section 382 limitations. These federal NOL carry forwards expire between 2020 and 2036. Included in the recorded deferred tax asset, the Company had a benefit of approximately \$44.0 million available to offset future taxable income for state income tax purposes. These state NOL carry forwards expire between 2024 and 2036. Because of the change of ownership provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, use of a portion of our domestic NOL may be limited in future periods. Further, a portion of the carryforwards may expire before being applied to reduce future income tax liabilities.

The Tax Act was enacted on December 22, 2017, most provisions of which will take effect starting in 2018. The Tax Act makes substantial changes to U.S. taxation of corporations, including, lowering the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, and instituting a territorial tax system, along with a one-time tax on accumulated foreign earnings. Upon enactment, the Company remeasured its deferred tax balances to reflect the new 21% U.S. federal corporate income tax rate, which resulted in a reduction of its deferred tax assets and related valuation allowance by approximately \$3.8 million. The Company also recorded a provisional one-time U.S. tax on accumulated foreign earnings of approximately \$0.8 million, which was offset by existing net operations loss carryforward deductions available.

Given the significance of the legislation, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (SAB 118), which allows registrants to record provisional amounts during a one year “measurement period” similar to that used when accounting for business combinations. However, the measurement period is deemed to have ended earlier when the registrant has obtained, prepared and analyzed the information necessary to finalize its accounting. During the measurement period, impacts of the law are expected to be recorded at the time a reasonable estimate for all or a portion of the effects can be made, and provisional amounts can be recognized and adjusted as information becomes available, prepared or analyzed.

SAB 118 summarizes a three-step process to be applied at each reporting period to account for and qualitatively disclose: (1) the effects of the change in tax law for which accounting is complete; (2) provisional amounts (or adjustments to provisional amounts) for the effects of the tax law where accounting is not complete, but that a reasonable estimate has been determined; and (3) a reasonable estimate cannot yet be made and therefore taxes are reflected in accordance with law prior to the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

The Company has not completed its accounting for the tax effects of the enactment of the Tax Act. Specifically, the amounts recorded for the U.S. tax on accumulated foreign earnings, net of foreign tax credits and the foreign withholding tax on unremitted foreign earnings, net of foreign tax credits, and the state income tax effects of these two items are provisional amounts based on the Company’s estimates. The Company expects to complete the accounting for these impacts of the Tax Act in the fourth quarter of 2018 as it finalizes its cumulative earnings and profits of its foreign subsidiaries and receives additional guidance from the IRS pertaining to the Tax Act. The impacts of additional guidance and changes in estimates related to the effects of the Tax Act, if any, will be recorded in the period the additional guidance or information is available.

Changes in the valuation allowance for the years ended were as follows:

DECEMBER 31,	
2017	2016

Beginning balance	\$(9,791,680)	\$(8,500,622)
Decreases (increases)	241,401	(1,291,058)
Ending balance	\$(9,550,279)	\$(9,791,680)

The Company's valuation allowance predominantly consisted of domestic net operating loss carryforwards and certain state net operating loss carryforwards. A significant piece of objective negative evidence considered in management's evaluation of the realizability of its deferred tax assets was the existence of cumulative losses over the latest three-year period. Management forecast future taxable income, but concluded that there may not be enough of a recovery before the end of the fiscal year to overcome the negative objective evidence of three years of cumulative losses. On the basis of this evaluation, management recorded a valuation allowance against all deferred tax assets. If management's assumptions change and we determine we will be able to realize these deferred tax assets, the tax benefits relating to any reversal of the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets will be accounted for as a reduction of income tax expense.

The Company files U.S. federal income tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") as well as income tax returns in various states and certain foreign countries. The Company may be subject to examination by the IRS for tax years 2003 and forward. The Company may be subject to examinations by various state taxing jurisdictions for tax years 2003 and forward. The Company may be subject to examination by various foreign countries for tax years 2014 forward. As of December 31, 2017, the Company is currently not under examination by the IRS, any state or foreign tax jurisdiction. The Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits at either December 31, 2017 or 2016. In the future, any interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions will be recognized in income tax expense.

15. Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the Company to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value per share. Under the terms of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation, the board of directors is authorized, subject to any limitations prescribed by law, without stockholder approval, to issue such shares of preferred stock in one or more series. Each such series of preferred stock shall have such rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences, as shall be determined by the board of directors. In November 2004, the Company filed a certificate of designation designating 2,045,714 shares of the Company's preferred stock as shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, which shares were later issued. All of the shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock that was issued has been converted into common stock and may not be reissued. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2017, there were 7,945,286 undesignated shares of preferred stock remaining available for issuance. There were no issuances of preferred stock during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Common Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 110,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share. As of December 31, 2017, there were 83,031,595 shares of common stock outstanding.

Common Stock Issuances - Employee Stock Option Exercises

Shares of common stock issued as a result of stock option exercises and realized gross proceeds for the year ended December 31, 2017 were 30,000 and \$17,100, respectively. See Note 16 for additional information regarding stock option plans. There were no stock option exercises during the year ended December 31, 2016.

16. Stock Options and Award Programs

The Company's stock incentive plan is administered by the Compensation Committee and authorizes the grant or award of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options (NQSO), restricted stock awards (RSA), stock appreciation rights, dividend equivalent rights, performance unit awards and phantom shares. The Company issues new shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options. Any shares associated with options forfeited are

added back to the number of shares that underlie stock options to be granted under the stock incentive plan. The Company has issued restricted stock awards and non-qualified stock option awards as described below.

Valuation of Stock Awards

The Company estimates the fair value of nonqualified stock awards using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing model (“Black-Scholes model”). The fair value of each stock award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model (“Black-Scholes model”), which requires an assumption of dividend yield, risk free interest rates, volatility, forfeiture rates and expected option life. The risk-free interest rates are based on the U.S. Treasury yield for a period consistent with the expected term of the option in effect at the time of the grant. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of our common stock over the expected option term. The expected term of options granted is based on analyses of historical employee termination rates and option exercises.

Restricted Stock Awards

For the year ended December 31, 2017 there were 300,000 RSAs granted as explained in the table footnotes below. There were no RSAs granted during the year ended December 31, 2016. There were no RSAs that were cancelled or expired during year ended December 31, 2016. A summary of RSA activity as of and for the years then ended are set forth below:

	2017	2016
NON-VESTED AWARDS		
Non-vested awards outstanding, January 1,	250,000	500,000
Granted (+)	300,000(1)	-
Cancelled (-)	150,000(2)	-
Vested (-)	400,000(2)(3)(4)	250,000(5)
Non-vested awards outstanding, December 31,	-	250,000
Weighted-average remaining contractual life (in years)	-	1.5
Unamortized RSA compensation expense	\$-	\$61,700
Aggregate intrinsic value of RSAs non-vested, December 31	\$-	\$147,500
Aggregate intrinsic value of RSAs vested, December 31	\$244,000	\$185,000

(1) During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 300,000 RSAs to its former Chief Executive Officer that had a grant date fair value of approximately \$246,000. The vesting of these RSAs were tied to attainment of certain financial goals as outlined by the Company's Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

(2) In connection with the resignation of Mr. Nyweide on June 30, 2017, 150,000 shares immediately vested and the remaining 150,000 were cancelled. As a result of share withholdings to satisfy tax liabilities, the Company issued 102,525 shares of the Company's common stock to Mr. Nyweide and recognized a non-cash stock based compensation expense of approximately \$94,400 in conjunction with this acceleration event. The Company's payment of the tax liability associated with this accelerated vesting was recorded as a cash flow from financing activity on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(3) During the year ended December 31, 2017, 125,000 RSAs vested upon expiration of the employment agreement between Steve L. Komar (the former Chief Executive Officer) and the Company on January 3, 2017. On January 3, 2017, the Company issued 84,186 shares of the Company's common stock. Mr. Komar received less than 125,000

shares vested because he elected to have 40,812 of such shares withheld in satisfaction of the corresponding tax liability of approximately \$46,000. The Company's payment of this tax liability was recorded as a cash flow from financing activity on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(4) In connection with the resignation of Mr. McCubbin on October 31, 2017, 125,000 shares immediately vested. As a result of share withholdings to satisfy tax liabilities, the Company issued 84,750 shares of the Company's common stock to Mr. McCubbin and recognized a non-cash stock based compensation expense of approximately \$1,100 in conjunction with this acceleration event. The Company's payment of the tax liability associated with this accelerated vesting was recorded as a cash flow from financing activity on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(5) During the year ended December 31, 2016, 250,000 RSAs vested upon the Company reporting over \$70 million in revenues in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2015. On March 15, 2016, the Company issued 209,438 shares of the Company's common stock in connection with this accelerated vesting event, of which Mr. Komar received 125,000 shares and James T. McCubbin received 84,438 shares. Mr. McCubbin received less than 125,000 shares because he elected to have 40,562 of such shares withheld in satisfaction of the corresponding tax liability of approximately \$32,300. The Company's payment of this tax liability was recorded as a cash flow from financing activity on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Non-Qualified Stock Option Awards

Option pricing model assumptions for NQSO awards granted were valued using the following assumptions for the years then ended as set forth below:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017				YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016			
	Employees	Directors	Non-Employees	Total	Employees	Directors	Non-Employees	Total
Stock options granted	3,090,000	350,000	75,000	3,515,000	650,000	—	—	650,000
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	—	—	0%
Expected volatility	68.2%-74.2%	69.6% - 70.1%	72.5%	68.2%-72.5%	70%	—	—	70%
Risk-free interest rate	1.8% - 2.1%	1.7% - 2.0%	1.7%	1.7%-2.1%	1.4%-1.7%	—	—	1.4%-1.7%
Forfeiture rate	4.6% - 6.8%	4.2% - 5.9%	6.6%	4.2%-6.8%	2.0%-3.0%	—	—	2.0%-3.0%
Expected life	5 years	7 years	3 years	3-7 years	3-5 years	—	—	3-5 years

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company awarded 3,515,000 stock options, of which i) 2,665,000 stock options were awarded as part of additional compensation plan to align key employees with the Company's long term financial goals, ii) 600,000 stock options were awarded to the Company's former CEO, and iii) 250,000 stock options were awarded to the members of the Company's board of directors.

A summary of NQSO activity as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and changes during the years then ended are set forth below:

	2017		2016	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
NON-VESTED AWARDS				
Non-vested balances, January 1,	920,000	\$ 0.59	841,672	\$ 0.80
Granted (+)	3,515,000	\$ 0.36	650,000	\$ 0.40
Cancelled (-)	860,000	\$ 0.68	25,000	\$ 0.72
Vested (-)	889,996	\$ 0.36	546,672	\$ 0.69
Non-vested balances, December 31,	2,685,004	\$ 0.35	920,000	\$ 0.59

OUTSTANDING AND EXERCISABLE AWARDS	2017		2016	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Awards outstanding, January 1,	2,090,668	\$ 0.86	1,857,668	\$ 0.91
Granted (+)	3,515,000	\$ 0.59	650,000	\$ 0.70
Cancelled (-)	1,402,334	\$ 0.97	417,000	\$ 0.83
Exercised (-)	30,000	\$ 0.57	-	-
Awards outstanding, December 31,	4,173,334	\$ 0.60	2,090,668	\$ 0.86
Awards vested and expected to vest, December 31,	3,577,089	\$ 0.60	1,964,739	\$ 0.87
Awards outstanding and exercisable, December 31,	1,488,330	\$ 0.61	1,170,668	\$ 0.82

During the year ended December 31, 2017 there were stock options of 1,402,334 that were cancelled, of which 993,334 were cancelled due to termination of employment, 225,000 were cancelled by the board of directors as part of a compensation plan change, and the remainder expired unexercised at the end of the option term. During the year ended December 31, 2016 there were stock options of 417,000 that were cancelled, of which 230,000 were cancelled due to termination of employment and the remainder expired unexercised at the end of the option term.

There was no intrinsic value associated with options outstanding, exercisable and expected to vest as of December 31, 2017 as the stock price was below the lowest option exercise price. Aggregate intrinsic value represents total pretax intrinsic value (the difference between WidePoint's closing stock price on December 31, 2017 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2017. The intrinsic value will change based on the fair market value of WidePoint's stock.

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately \$9,000.

The weighted-average remaining contractual life of the NQSOs outstanding, exercisable, and vested and expected to vest was 4.1 years, 3.9 years and 3.9 years, respectively, as of December 31, 2017.

Stock Compensation Expense

Share-based compensation recognized under ASC 718-10 (including restricted stock awards) represents both stock options based expense and stock grant expense. The Company recognized share-based compensation expense for the years then ended December 31 as set forth below:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017				YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016			
	Employees	Directors	Non-Employees	Total	Employees	Directors	Non-Employees	Total
Restricted stock compensation expense	\$157,857	\$-	\$ -	\$157,857	\$125,623	\$ -	\$ -	\$125,623
Non-qualified stock compensation expense	118,964	103,335	7,054	229,353	185,366	-	-	185,366
Total share-based compensation before taxes	\$276,821	\$103,335	\$7,054	\$387,210	\$310,989	\$ -	\$ -	\$310,989

At December 31, 2017, the Company had approximately \$613,800 of total unamortized compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to NQSOs that will be recognized over the weighted average period of 2.2 years.

17. Earnings Per Common Share (EPS)

The computations of basic and diluted EPS for the years ended were as follows:

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Basic EPS Computation:		
Net loss	\$(3,533,937)	\$(4,133,912)
Weighted average number of common shares	82,911,730	82,687,789
Basic EPS	\$(0.04)	\$(0.05)
Diluted EPS Computation:		
Net loss	\$(3,533,937)	\$(4,133,912)
Weighted average number of common shares	82,911,730	82,687,789
Incremental shares from assumed conversions of stock options	-	-
Adjusted weighted average number of common shares	82,911,730	82,687,789
Diluted EPS	\$(0.04)	\$(0.05)

The dilutive effect of unexercised stock options and unvested restricted stock awards outstanding under the Company's stock plan excludes 4,173,334 and 2,340,668 of options from the computation of EPS for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

18. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in the Company's cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments due to translation of its foreign subsidiaries Euro currency financial statements into the Company's reporting currency were as and for the periods presented below:

YEARS ENDED

DECEMBER 31,
2017 2016

Balances, January 1	\$(309,369)	\$(270,140)
Net foreign currency translation gain (loss)	186,908	(39,229)
Balances, December 31	\$(122,461)	\$(309,369)

19. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Lease Commitments

The Company entered into property and equipment leasing arrangements that expire at various times between August 2019 and March 2029, with optional renewal periods. Minimum lease payments range from \$1,000 to \$28,000 per month and may require additional rent to cover a proportionate share of taxes, maintenance, insurance and other shared expenses. Rents are generally increased annually by fixed amounts, subject to certain maximum amounts defined within individual agreements. Base rent expense under these operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were approximately \$877,900 and \$865,500, respectively.

In March 2017, the Company entered into 10-year lease agreement for a 14,382 square foot facility to accommodate growth and operational requirements in Columbus, Ohio. In late May 2017, the Company moved into the new Columbus, Ohio facility. The lease agreement includes six (6) months of free rent from June 1, 2017 through November 30, 2017. Thereafter, the lease requires monthly minimum rent of approximately \$20,700, of which \$10,200 covers base minimum lease payments and \$10,500 covers estimated annual operating expenses and real estate taxes. Base minimum lease payments are subject to an annual escalation of approximately 3.5% beginning on October 1, 2018. The term of the lease expires on September 30, 2027, unless the Company elects to use an early termination provision that is available in October 2023. Any early termination election would require an immediate payment of a fixed penalty that may range from \$260,000 to \$265,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company closed three offices as part of its organizational restructuring activities and did not incur any significant lease termination costs. Future minimum payments by year (excluding related party leases) required under remaining lease obligations (including lease modifications as further described in Note 21) consist of the following for fiscal years ending December 31 by geographic region:

	North America	Europe	Total
2018	\$684,000	\$218,000	\$902,000
2019	630,000	195,000	825,000
2020	495,000	195,000	690,000
2021	514,000	195,000	709,000
2022	533,000	195,000	728,000
Thereafter	3,004,200	633,000	3,637,200
Total	\$5,860,200	\$1,631,000	\$7,491,200

Employment Agreements

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

Litigation

The Company is not involved in any material legal proceedings.

20. Revenue by Service Type, Customer Type and by Geographic Region

The Company recognized revenues by the following broad service types:

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	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Carrier Services	\$45,003,335	\$44,276,969
Managed Services:		
Managed Service Fees	22,810,476	22,736,645
Billable Service Fees	3,257,840	5,052,123
Reselling and Other Services	4,812,595	6,355,127
	\$75,884,246	\$78,420,864

The Company recognized revenues for the following customer types as set forth below:

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
U.S. Federal Government	\$58,625,389	\$58,837,857
U.S. State and Local Governments	394,704	300,400
Foreign Governments	193,565	157,472
Commercial Enterprises	16,670,588	19,125,135
	\$75,884,246	\$78,420,864

The Company recognized revenues from customers in the following geographic regions:

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
North America	\$71,357,018	\$73,526,658
Europe	4,527,228	4,894,206
	\$75,884,246	\$78,420,864