

WIDEPOINT CORP
Form 10-K
March 15, 2007

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, 2006.

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 000-23967

WIDEPOINT CORPORATION

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

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

One Lincoln Centre, Oakbrook Terrace, IL

(Address of principal executive offices)

52-2040275

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

60181

(Zip Code)

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

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

Title of each class

Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share

Name of each exchange on which registered

American Stock Exchange

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

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

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 X

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

State the aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. \$123,807,418.

As of March 12, 2007, the registrant had 52,497,699 shares of its Common Stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information called for by Part III of the Form 10-K is incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement which will be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Background and Environment

WidePoint Corporation (WidePoint or the Company) is a technology-based provider of product and services to both the government sector and commercial markets. We specialize in providing systems engineering, information technology services and information assurance in the form of identity management services. Our subsidiary, Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC), is a leading provider of E-Authentication Federation credential services and federal compliant Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) managed services to the federal government. We intend to grow over the next few years through a combination of organic growth, the acquiring of selective strategic assets and acquisitions, and by operational efficiencies among our subsidiaries.

The Company is comprised of the following two segments: (i) consulting services and (ii) PKI credentialing and managed services. For additional information related to our segments, see Note 11 to our financial statements included in this Form 10-K.

WidePoint was incorporated in Delaware on May 30, 1997. Our staff consists of business process and computer specialists who help our government and civilian customers augment and expand their resident technologic skills and competencies, drive technical innovation, and help develop and maintain a competitive edge in today's rapidly changing technological environment in business. Our organization emphasizes an intense commitment to our people, our customers, and the quality of our solutions offerings. As a services organization, our customers are our primary focus. We have developed thorough, comprehensive policies, procedures and controls to mitigate the threat, or potential threat, of intentional, unintentional, physical, natural or electronic compromise or disruption of any portion of our systems or services. The talent and technology are available, and the resident expertise experienced in working together, to ensure goals are achieved quickly and seamlessly. Contract instruments are already in place and a substantive reference base with an assortment of federal agencies are available.

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On October 25, 2004, we completed the acquisition of ORC. ORC specializes in Information Technology (IT) systems integration and secure authentication processes and software, and providing services to the United States Government. ORC has been at the forefront of implementing E-Authentication Federation and PKI technologies. These identity management technologies are rapidly becoming the technology of choice to enable security services within and between different computer systems utilized by various agencies and departments of the U.S. Government. Based on asymmetric key cryptography, PKI effectively deploys a public key and a private key to each individual and or device, ensuring that the private key is only accessible to that individual and/ or device. Thus, the algorithms used in PKI achieve a level of authentication of users and information that maintains a high integrity of all data and communications, non-repudiation of data and communications, and confidentiality of data and communications. The public key also enables encryption of all information and/or communication from any sender, where the associated private key allows only the holder of that key to unlock and decrypt such information and/or communication. PKI and E-Authentication technologies also speed up and simplify the delivery of products and services by providing a common, secure, electronic approach to processes that historically have been paper based and single or reduced sign-on to multiple electronic applications without degrading security across mission-related transactions internal to an organization and with external organizations. ORC is designated by the United States Government as the first External Certificate Authority for the U.S. Government. ORC is authorized to issue all permissible certificate types and services in accordance with Defense Information Systems Agency and National Security Agency standards, necessary for the interoperable, secure exchange of information between U.S. Governmental agencies, contractors, and international allies such as members of NATO.

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

- GSA E-Authentication Federation
- US Government External Certificate Authority (ECA)
- GSA Access Certificates for Electronic Services (ACES)
- GSA Shared Service Provider (SSP), supporting the Federal PKI Common Policy Framework, HSPD-12, and Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 201 initiatives

These *iIdentity Management and eAuthentication Services*© fully support Business-to-Government, Government-to-Government, and Citizen-to-Government secure digital transaction requirements, and, because our *PIVotal ID*© digital credentials are an allowable direct charge (ODC) under the Federal Acquisition Regulation rules, the cost of such services and products can be passed-on by ORC s customers in government contracts and/or proposals.

In 2005 and 2006, WidePoint focused on the consolidation of its recent acquisition of ORC, accelerating the rollout of the ORC E-Authentication Federation and PKI identity management initiatives, and continuing to implement our project based enterprise strategy, emphasizing our industry-wide best practices disciplines. With the addition of the customer base and the increase in revenues attributable to the ORC acquisition, WidePoint s opportunity to leverage and expand further into the federal marketplace has improved dramatically. ORC s past client successes, top facility security clearances, security personnel expertise, and additional breadth of management talent have expanded our reach into markets that previously were not accessible to WidePoint. We intend to continue to market and sell our technical capabilities into the governmental and commercial marketplace. Further, we are continuing to actively search out new synergistic acquisitions that we believe may further enhance our present base of business and service offerings, which has been augmented by our recent acquisition of ORC and our internal growth initiatives.

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

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WidePoint and our wholly-owned subsidiary, ORC, are strategically postured to help federal agencies and commercial concerns implement meaningful and efficient security into internet/intranet operations to protect sensitive information and billions of dollars in transactions each day. ORC s *Common Identity Enabling Infrastructure (CIEI)*© and *PIVotal ID*© services fully support these needs by leveraging existing

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infrastructures and creating a digital credential for each individual and device recognized and accepted both internally to an organization and externally by any other infrastructure recognizing federally authorized credentials as trustworthy.

WidePoint has solidly established our reputation as an elite provider of these information assurance and security of digital transactions for the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA), the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), several state governments and Fortune 500 commercial clients. WidePoint has distinguished itself by providing the highest levels of professionalism, on-time delivery of solutions and superior managed services. WidePoint anticipates capturing a significant market share within the identity management marketplace which we believe has the potential of providing significant revenue growth for the Company.

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

Enterprise Strategy

In the continuing effort to differentiate our services and overcome the highly competitive environment within the general IT marketplace, we have modified our strategic plan; including the launch of a federal sector business initiative, continued development of new capabilities, and the initiation and expansion of several alliances and relationships to expand our ability to penetrate new market segments.

Widepoint's acquisition of ORC provided a number of large indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contracts that extend WidePoint's capability to expand our revenue base, including, but not limited to:

Information Technology Professional Services, FSC Group 70, GSA FSS # GS-35F-0164J \$100 million ceiling for each contract action offers a full range of IT Professional Services to all federal Government agencies on a fee-for-service basis. This contract is also available to state and local governments under a cooperative procurement agreement. Most significant under this contract ORC also holds:

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- Special item categories 132-60, 132-61, and 132-62 for Authentications services under the GSA IT Professional Services contract. This certified ORC as the first contractor authorized to provide authentication products and services to provide for authentication of individuals for purposes of physical and logical access control, electronic signature, performance of e-business transactions and delivery of government services. Authentication products and services consist of hardware, software components and supporting services that provide for identity assurance.
- The Managed Validation Service (MVTs) contract provides PKI certificate validation services for those e-Gov initiatives and other Federal agency information applications that elect to use it. The MVTs contract directly benefits stakeholders, including Federal, State, and local government entities, private industry, the scientific community, and the public. It improves efficiencies and reduces costs by providing identity authentication services in a consistent fashion.

Worldwide Federal Supply Schedule for Management, Organizational and Business Improvement Services (MOBIS), FSC Group 874, GSA FSS # GS-10F-0152M \$100 million ceiling contract that offers a full range of services and products to enable all Federal Government Agencies to improve performance, quality, timeliness and efficiency throughout their organizations.

Worldwide Federal Supply Schedule for Professional Engineering Services (PES), FSC Class 871, GSA FSS # GS-23F-0162L \$100 million ceiling contract that offers a full range of Professional Engineering Services to all federal Government agencies on a fee-for-service basis. There are four primary engineering disciplines (Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical) addressed under PES.

GSA Solutions and More (SAM), FSC Group 61 Part V, GSA FSS # GS-07F-0099L \$100 million ceiling contract that offers supply power distribution equipment, generators, and batteries worldwide.

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SeaPort-e Contract N00178-04-D-4099 \$100 million ceiling contract to provide engineering, technical, and programmatic support services to the Naval Surface Warfare Centers (NSWC) and the Naval Undersea Warfare Centers (NUWC).

In addition, WidePoint has extended its business development reach with strategic partners who package our identity management solutions and services under branded offerings. Partnerships with companies such as RSA the Security Division of EMC, Siemens, Maximus, Tumbleweed, and Wave Systems have added dozens of resources to our sales team.

We intend to leverage our internal resources and these partnerships to expand our revenue base, as we continue to seek and analyze growth alternatives via selective acquisition growth opportunities and service offering expansion opportunities. In addition, we are actively seeking the acquisition of other companies with complementary technical capabilities in IT, software and information assurance related services to the federal government (both defense and civilian), state governments, local governments, and commercial entities. If successful in our organic growth and acquisition activities, we anticipate that we will become a larger company with broader capabilities and resources.

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Business Strategy and Services

Our strategy for our project-based initiatives is to apply a structured delivery methodology based on industry standard best practices, enhanced with a set of deliverable templates that boost productivity and effectiveness through the services of our staff. We focus on providing end results with significant, tangible business benefits through personnel that possess recognized industry-standard certifications, expertise and years of successful project execution experience. The ancillary strategy of staff augmentation services provides our customer base with value added services based on the best to market practices developed internally that utilizes a rapid response capability tailored to our clients needs.

WidePoint's focus is on planning, implementing and supporting IT-based initiatives with the following services:

Systems Engineering and Integration

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

- Survey of existing systems hardware and software;
- Review/ audit of current requirements, directives, etc.;
- Presentation of tools, systems and techniques available to support customer needs;
- Consultation with and advice to customer concerning optimum investment options within available budget, including phasing recommendations;
- Information assurance and security technology update and refresh;
- Support services such as training, education and help desk;
- Data archiving; and
- Consulting for application development, establishment of enterprise directories and establishment of validation capabilities across a heterogeneous environment.

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

- Enabling organization's applications with multiple IA/validation interfaces rapidly;
- Enabling enterprise applications to have enterprise or local access to account data;
- Centralizing enterprise configuration management, managing information with multiple authentication methods;
- Enabling local policy to determine trusted authentications by each application (i.e., application does not inherit trust that is not wanted);

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Implementing of components designed to manage specific tasks so that applications do not have to support all authentication functions natively;

Enabling an easy migration path from less elegant eAuthentication schemes through higher assurance, including full PKI implementations and federated identities; and,

Enabling organizations to leverage a government approved solution.

Focused in the medium to high assurance level market, our CIEI© and PIVotal ID© branding allows enterprise and application owners to begin where they currently are architecturally and migrate toward a vision of a secure network identity model. We are poised to support these secure network identity enterprise requirements (in-house or outsourced), by providing seamless integration of four services:

iIdentity Management providing infrastructure and processes that provide for creation and maintenance of an identity, including centralized administration and self-service of user accounts.

eAuthentication providing authoritative repositories for identity, network and/or resource profiles combined with security services that enable identification, validation and support for authorization.

Access Management providing authorization, audit functions and session management that enable enterprise and application owners to define access rights for individuals carrying out roles such as business partners, suppliers, customers or employees.

Provisioning and Workflow implementing business policies across enterprises, applications and data that support a higher degree of automation (devices such as identity tokens, credit cards, cell phones and personal computers).

Architecture and Planning Services

Preparing an IT Architecture requires analysis, evaluation, integration, administration and maintenance. We are in an era where many government and commercial entities have an increasingly urgent need to enhance their digital presence while protecting sensitive business and personal information from the internet information thieves of our time. Indeed, some would argue that protecting shared information and having the opportunity to guarantee trusted digital identity verification must be assured before full communications can take place. WidePoint has an established reputation for developing solutions individually tailored to a customer's many needs, while remaining within that customer's schedule and time constraints. We are an advisor to our clients, not a sales organization for specific equipment or software.

We believe that effective IT communications and computer systems need not be seen as requiring huge dollar outlays, inevitably requiring wholesale replacement of existing systems, servers, hardware, software and security tools/firewalls, etc. Through our operating subsidiaries, we apply open systems technology and commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) tools, which complement rather than replace existing systems wherever possible. Further, our preferred recommendation is to migrate as many existing systems as possible from their current capabilities to more effective, robust capabilities by augmenting those systems with supported products. One objective is to make changes that are largely invisible to operators and managers so there is little in the way of training challenges for the customer and only modest requirements for equipment investment. We do not design unique and proprietary software that forces the customer to work through us or tie them to a costly internal IT development organization when subsequent (and inevitable) upgrades are required.

WidePoint's strength is that we value our people, our customers, and the quality of the services we provide. As a services organization, the focus of our business is our customers. We have developed thorough, comprehensive policies, procedures and controls to mitigate the threat, or potential threat, of compromise or disruption to any portion of our systems as a result of intentional, unintentional, physical, natural or electronic means. These policies, procedures and controls are implemented and adhered to by those individuals fulfilling various trusted roles key to our customer service.

The people selected to fill trusted roles have proven to be diligent and trustworthy. The functions performed in these roles form the basis of trust our clients have in our capabilities. For our managed services, we also assign roles and functions responsible for security among several people, so that any malicious activity would require collusion. Through sound security planning based on proven techniques and industry standards, our systems are operated and maintained to provide the highest level of reliability and availability to our clients depending on these services. These policies, procedures and controls are periodically reviewed for currency. Random testing is performed and documented for use as a tool to further refine the means and methods used to maintain the integrity of our managed services.

WidePoint's management staff is composed of people-oriented systems engineering professionals with leadership competence capable of determining the most effective ways to meet the client's requirements. Our client focused management team includes facilitators, integrators, team builders, and relationship managers. Within our requirements-driven, performance-based, people-oriented environment, our project managers have responsibility and authority for all project requirements. They are responsible to the client for applying the systems engineering discipline to ensure that the technical, cost and schedule requirements are clearly defined and communicated and quality products and/or services are rendered. Our project managers are responsible for getting the job done correctly, on time, and on budget.

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Our mid-level management team are people-oriented engineering professionals capable of determining the most effective ways to execute delegated assignment(s). They are complimented by competency specialists (or subject matter experts) focused on area(s) of expertise that meet our customer requirements and provide quality products and services. WidePoint develops our member competencies from the apprentice through expert level by matching task assignments with skill and knowledge. Competency expertise varies depending on project requirements. Individuals with certain skills may be added or removed from projects, as required. On the job training at our Company is key to developing expertise.

IT Outsource Solutions

By leveraging our systems engineering experiences, we have become one of the nation's premier systems engineering firms with a specialization in managed information assurance and security solutions. This is evidenced by the following accomplishments:

Distinguished as the first designated DoD Interim External Certificate Authority (IECA-1) and more recently the first US Government External Certificate Authority.

Distinguished as one of only three GSA Access Certificates for Electronic Services contract recipients.

Distinguished as the first commercial GSA eAuthentication Service Provider.

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Our ORC subsidiary had been engaged as the lead systems engineer for the DoD PKI.

ORC is certified by the GSA E-Authentication Program Management Office as an E-Authentication Federation Service Provider to facilitate public access to the services offered by Federal Government agencies through use of information technologies, including on-line access to computers for purposes of reviewing, retrieving, providing, and exchanging information. Our ORC subsidiary offers various authentication credentials that include Userid/Password (Level 1 and 2 assurance), as well as Digital Certificates (Level 3 and 4 assurance).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clients

Our commercial client base is located predominantly in the continental United States, while our government client base is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States complimented by a smaller practice in Texas. We have experience and expertise in the successful completion and staff augmentation of projects in the following industries: Federal Government agencies and associated contractor suppliers, manufacturing, consumer product goods, direct marketing, healthcare and financial services.

Historically, we have derived, and may continue to derive in the future, a significant percentage of our total revenues from a relatively small number of clients. For the year ended December 31, 2006, one customer, Headquarters Cryptologic Systems Group (HQ CPSG), represented 29% of our revenues, and we therefore are materially dependent on such customer. For the year ended December 31, 2005, one customer, The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, represented 18% of our revenues. During 2004, two customers, Abbott Laboratories and The U.S. Department of Homeland Security represented 12% and 11% of revenues, respectively. 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 may have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results. Further, with the acquisition of ORC, we have expanded our clientele dramatically which includes the following additional clients:

- United States Treasury
- United States Patent & Trademark Office
- Administrative Office of U.S. Courts
- United States Department of Agriculture
- United States Census Bureau
- United States Maritime Administration
- United States General Services Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Trade Commission
- Northrop Grumman IT
- Lockheed Martin
- Boeing
- Maryland Procurement Office
- United States Central Intelligence Agency
- United States Department of Homeland Security
 - U.S. Coast Guard
- United States Department of Defense
 - U.S. Defense Information Systems Agency
 - Dependent Schools System
 - White House Communication Agency

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- U.S. Navy
 - U.S. Marine Corps
 - U.S. Air Force
 - U.S. Army

Marketing and Sales

We focus sales and marketing efforts on targeting federal government and corporate clients with significant IT and identity management budgets and requirements. While we perform work for companies in various industries, the majority of our revenues for 2004, 2005, and 2006 were derived from contracts and projects with U.S. federal government agencies, U.S. federal government contractors, manufacturing clients, consumer products clients, healthcare clients, and financial services clients. Prospectively, we expect a majority of our revenue to be derived from contracts with the federal government and related contracting opportunities.

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

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Because of the mandates of the federal government and the urgency of our country's critical infrastructure protection, we believe our proven CIEI© and services will scale well to the commercial market. By eliminating the lead-time needed to become operational while waiting for in-house development efforts, we can enable an organization to quickly deploy a fully operational capability, providing the highest levels of authentication of users and devices, securing of sensitive data, time-stamping and archiving of data, and an auditable process flow. Further, the credentials used to accomplish all of these requirements are interoperable with any other agency or organization choosing to accept Federal-compliant credentials. The resulting answers can be immediately realized, thereby mitigating overall costs dramatically.

Backlog

Through our operating subsidiaries we maintain a backlog of multiple award government contracts that include:

Contracts that allow us to actively market specific tasking and initiatives throughout the federal government, including:

Information Technology Professional Services, FSC Group 70, GSA FSS # GS-35F-0164J \$100 million ceiling for each contract action offers a full range of IT Professional Services to all federal Government agencies on a fee-for-service basis. This contract is also available to state and local governments under a cooperative procurement agreement. Most significant under this contract ORC also holds:

- Special item categories 132-60, 132-61, and 132-62 for Authentications services under the GSA IT Professional Services contract. This certified ORC as the first contractor authorized to provide authentication products and services to provide for authentication of individuals for purposes of physical and logical access control, electronic signature, performance of e-business transactions and delivery of Government services. Authentication products and services consist of hardware, software components and supporting services that provide for identity assurance.

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- The Managed Validation Service (MVTs) contract provides Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) certificate validation services for those e-Gov initiatives and other Federal agency information applications that elect to use it. The MVTs contract directly benefits stakeholders, including Federal, State, and local government entities, private industry, the scientific community, and the public. It improves efficiencies and reduces costs by providing identity authentication services in a consistent fashion.

Worldwide Federal Supply Schedule for Management, Organizational and Business Improvement Services (MOBIS), FSC Group 874, GSA FSS # GS-10F-0152M \$100 million ceiling contract that offers a full range of services and products to enable all Federal Government Agencies to improve performance, quality, timeliness and efficiency throughout their organizations.

Worldwide Federal Supply Schedule for Professional Engineering Services (PES), FSC Class 871, GSA FSS # GS-23F-0162L \$100 million ceiling contract that offers a full range of Professional Engineering Services to all federal Government agencies on a fee-for-service basis. There are four primary engineering disciplines (Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical) addressed under PES.

GSA Solutions and More (SAM), FSC Group 61 Part V, GSA FSS # GS-07F-0099L \$100 million ceiling contract that offers supply power distribution equipment, generators, and batteries worldwide.

SeaPort-e Contract N00178-04-D-4099 \$100 million ceiling contract to provide engineering, technical, and programmatic support services to the Naval Surface Warfare Centers (NSWC) and the Naval Undersea Warfare Centers (NUWC).

We also hold contracts with specific government agencies, including:

U.S. Naval Supply Systems Command
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
US Patent and Trademark Office (Subcontract)
U.S. Defense Information Systems Agency (Subcontract)
US Air Force PKI System Project Office (Subcontract)

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

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

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The dollar amount of our backlog orders as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were approximately \$3.4 million and \$6.6 million, respectively. The portion of backlog reasonably expected to be filled during 2007 is \$3.4 million.

Government Contracts

Our contracts with the U.S. 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. Although contract and program modifications, curtailments or terminations have not had a material adverse effect on us in the past, no assurance can be given that such modifications, curtailments or terminations will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations in the future.

In addition, the U.S. Government and other government entities may terminate a contract for default. If a contract is terminated for default, we may be unable to recover amounts billed or billable under the contract and may be liable for other costs and damages. Although terminations for default have not occurred to us in the past and, thus, have not had a material adverse effect on us in the past, no assurance can be given that such terminations will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations in the future.

Competition

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

With relation to systems engineering in the governmental sector, our long-range concern is the uncertainty in the federal budget, and its impact upon competition among the many contractors. We believe that the best way to meet the challenge of this market is to maintain a low overhead, employ quality personnel, and continue to deliver a product of the highest quality. Many corporations that are active in this market have reputable corporate histories and a great number of employees from which to draw. They have the ability to absorb losses in operation. Additionally, they have an established network to assimilate data and formulate strategy in today's competitive environment. Their strength is often their mass that gives them flexibility in both proposing and responding to new requirements. Also, while there are advantages to being small, name recognition is a problem in major contracts even if we have been successful in our past performance.

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However, some of these same corporations have higher overhead costs. They have policies and procedures in effect that quite frequently require a longer response time to meet the needs of the customer. Management personnel can be far removed from their workforce, thus fostering employee dissatisfaction.

Within the information security market the competition is still minimal. The most significant competition is in the planning and analysis portion of the market, in which many of the same companies referred to above, also participate, such as: Booz-Allen Hamilton, SAIC, CACI/AMS, BAE Systems, Northrop Grumman, and others. However, the market in which we provide our CIEI© products and services has limited competition. Most of that competition (such as Verisign, Digital Signature Trust, BeTrusted, and GeoTrust) are focused on low to medium levels of assurance. We believe we are presently the only company that has satisfied all of the certification requirements to serve the more targeted medium to high level assurance market, and, as such, we believe that we maintain an advantage over our competition.

Additionally, we believe our advantages in each of the markets described above are two-fold: highly experienced personnel and relatively low overhead. Our professional staff has a proven record of success in meeting service needs of both private industry and public sector clients. Our senior staff personnel include individuals with advanced degrees in science, engineering, and operations research, specializing in the resolution

of complex operational problems. Experienced personnel, competitive overhead, and being first to market should allow us to continue to be very competitive.

Intellectual Property

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

Personnel

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As of December 31, 2006, we had 55 full time employees and 6 part-time employees, including 7 persons in sales and recruiting, 48 persons in consulting, and 6 persons in management and administration. We also periodically employ additional consultants and temporary employees.

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

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

Available Information

Our internet address is www.widepoint.com. We make available 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 SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Risks Related to our Operations

We have a history of net losses, and while we expect to realize an increase in future period revenues and we anticipate the realization of net income, there is no assurance that this will be the case and we may not achieve or maintain profitability.

We are engaged primarily in the business of providing information technology (IT) services with established competencies in federal government and private consulting, planning, managing and implementing IT solutions, software and secure authentication processes. We have incurred substantial net losses through December 31, 2006. Although we anticipate an increase in revenues and operational profitability in future quarters, there is no assurance that this will be the case. Revenues and profits generated from our services will depend upon numerous factors, including:

Demand of commercial and federal marketplaces for our range of services,

Effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts,

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Ability to deliver capabilities cost-effectively, and

Competitive environment.

We may need to obtain additional funding to meet our future capital needs. If we are unable to obtain such financings, we may be required to significantly cut back our operations, sell assets or cease operations.

If we continue to have operating losses and without the realization of additional capital, or net profit from operations, and/or if we continue to seek out and make acquisitions which require a cash component, then we may need to raise additional capital. On October 25, 2004 and October 29, 2004, we issued and sold shares of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and warrants to Barron Partners, L.P. (Barron) or an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$3.58 million. In that financing transaction, we also issued a warrant to Westcap Securities, Inc. (Westcap) to purchase 511,428 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share. In April and May of 2005, Barron converted a portion of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into 3,000,000 shares of Common Stock and exercised warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$800,000. In August and September 2005, Barron exercised warrants for 2,500,000 shares of Common Stock providing \$1,000,000 in gross proceeds to the Company. In December 2005, warrants for an additional 5,728,572 shares of Common Stock were exercised by the holders thereof providing \$2,291,429 of additional gross proceeds to the Company. During the period from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006, Barron converted a total of 1,000,500 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into a total of 10,005,000 shares of Common Stock, and Westcap exercised warrants to purchase 173,856 shares of Common Stock for a total exercise price of \$69,542. We may require additional funding to support our operations. Additional funding may be unavailable on favorable terms, if at all. If we are unable to obtain sufficient additional funding when needed, we may have to significantly cut back our operations, defer potentially favorable acquisitions, sell some or all of our assets and/or cease operations. In addition, if we raise additional capital by issuing additional equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders may suffer significant dilution and the securities issued could have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our current stockholders.

We may have difficulty responding to changing technology.

The IT industry is characterized by rapidly advancing technology. Our future success will depend, in large part, upon our ability to anticipate and keep pace with advancing technology and competitive innovations. However, we may not be successful in identifying, developing and marketing new products or services or enhancing our existing products or services. In addition, we can give no assurance that new products or services may be developed that will render our current or planned products or services obsolete or inferior. Rapid technological development by competitors may result in our products or services becoming obsolete before we recover a significant portion of the research and development expenses incurred with respect to such products or services.

We may be unable to implement our acquisition program.

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Demand for businesses with credible business relationships and capabilities to provide services to various government agencies at the federal, state and local levels is very competitive. To the extent that this competition causes the price for these businesses to elevate beyond reasonable levels where funding for such acquisitions is no longer available, WidePoint may not be able to implement our acquisition strategy. Any significant change in the spending pattern of the federal government could potentially have an adverse effect on acquisition targets and as such, argue against making such acquisitions.

We may have difficulty integrating acquisitions into our existing operations.

To the extent that some acquisitions may have operational complexities due to the nature of their business, the election to not fully integrate such acquisitions may be made if such integration does not quantitatively improve operational or financial efficiencies. Some integration efforts will be phased in to ensure that desired efficiencies are quickly and cost effectively realized. Any element of integration must be justified rationally on potential cost savings realized by the business. If we are unable to successfully integrate some or all of the operations of ORC or future acquisitions, this could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

We may not receive the full amount of our backlog, which could harm our business.

We may be unable to implement our acquisition program.

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Our total backlog includes both funded and unfunded orders for services under existing signed contracts, assuming the exercise of all options relating to those contracts that we reasonably believe will be exercised. The U.S. Congress often appropriates funds for our clients on a yearly basis, even though their contracts with us may call for performance that is expected to take a number of years. As a result, contracts typically are only partially funded at any point during their term, and all or some of the work to be performed under the contracts may remain unfunded unless and until the U.S. Congress makes subsequent appropriations and the procuring agency allocates funding to the contract.

The dollar amount of our backlog orders believed to be firm as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were \$3.4 million and \$6.6 million, respectively. The portion of backlog reasonably expected to be filled during 2007 is \$3.4 million.

There can be no assurance that our backlog will result in actual revenues in any particular period, or at all, or that any contract included in backlog will be profitable. This is because the actual receipt and timing of any of these revenues is subject to various contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, we may never realize revenues from some of the engagements that are included in our backlog, and there is a higher degree of risk in this regard with respect to unfunded backlog. The federal government's ability to select multiple winners under multiple award schedule contracts, government-wide acquisition contracts, blanket purchase agreements and other indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts, as well as its right to award subsequent task orders among such multiple winners, means that there is no assurance that unfunded contract backlog will result in actual orders. The actual receipt of revenues on engagements included in backlog may never occur or may change because a program schedule could change or the program could be canceled, or a contract could be reduced, modified, or terminated early. Moreover, under multiple award schedule contracts, government wide acquisition contracts, blanket purchase agreements, and other indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts, the government is frequently not obligated to order more than a minimum quantity of goods or services.

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We have identified ineffective disclosure controls and procedures and material weaknesses in the design of our internal control over financial reporting in the past and would be adversely affected if we identify additional ineffective disclosure controls or material internal control weaknesses in the future.

We determined that our disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective at December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2005, and that we had material weaknesses in the design of our internal control over financial reporting as of such dates, as discussed below. We believe such ineffective controls or material weaknesses were remediated during the first quarter of 2006 when we filed amendments to certain of our previous periodic reports, and subsequently determined that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the end of each of our quarters during 2006. However, if we encounter additional ineffective controls or material weaknesses in the future, they could result in our non-timely filing of periodic reports or in accounting deficiencies in financial reporting.

With respect to ineffective disclosure controls and procedures, we discovered in November 2004 that the service provider we had engaged to Edgarize and file the proxy statement used in connection with our December 2003 annual meeting of stockholders and our 2002 annual report to stockholders inadvertently had not made such filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We immediately arranged for the making of those filings in November 2004 and have subsequently used other service providers to Edgarize and make our SEC filings. An additional internal reporting process was instituted in the fourth quarter of 2004 to track and confirm our filing of SEC reports. Furthermore, the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified during the year ended December 31, 2005 and discussed below contributed to the ineffectiveness of our controls and procedures as of such date.

The material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified at the end of each of the quarters in 2005 and at December 31, 2005, resulted from insufficient technical accounting expertise within our accounting function to resolve non-routine or complex accounting and tax matters that occurred in connection with: (i) our acquisition of ORC in October 2004; (ii) the determination of the proper accounting treatment of the financial instrument relating to the warrants issued by the Company to Barron in October 2004; and (iii) the determination of the proper accounting treatment of the shares of Common Stock issued and held in escrow following the acquisition by the Company of Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. (Chesapeake) in April 2004. The material weaknesses in internal controls resulted in: (i) our late filing on April 19, 2005 (four days after the extended due date) of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004; (ii) the need to restate the recorded amount of the financial instrument at December 31, 2004 and March 31, 2005 due to the failure to mark-to-market such instrument at December 31, 2004; (iii) the need to reclassify the amortized costs relating to the ORC acquisition in cost of sales and not in amortization and depreciation, and to record the convertible preferred stock issued to Barron as temporary preferred equity and not permanent preferred equity; and (iv) the need to restate our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the first three quarters of 2005 to reflect changes in our accounting relating to the Chesapeake acquisition. The Chesapeake-related restatements: (i) eliminated the intangible asset associated with the acquisition; (ii) reversed the related amortization expense; (iii) expensed as consulting fees the cost of the transaction attributable to the cost of issuance of the non-escrowed shares and other direct costs at the time of the acquisition; (iv) recorded and expensed as consulting fees in cost of sales the release of the shares from escrow at December 31, 2004; (v) expensed in cost of sales and recorded the value of those shares in equity meeting the contractual performance measures that would result in the release of those shares from escrow for the year ended December 31, 2005; and (vi) recorded the shares in equity as Common Stock issuable until such time as they can be reclassified as issued shares of Common Stock upon the release of the shares from escrow.

We may be unable to implement our acquisition program.

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It should be noted that all of the warrants issued in October 2004 to Barron, which resulted in the recognition of the financial instrument liability due to the cash penalty provision in the registration rights agreement relating thereto, were exercised prior to the end of 2005. Consequently, the liability related to the financial instrument at December 31, 2005 was extinguished.

We began the remediation of the weakness in our internal control over financial reporting by the employment of a consulting firm in January 2005 with the requisite accounting expertise to resolve the above issues, which arose as a result of accounting comments raised by the SEC in connection with its review of the Company's annual and quarterly reports. We believe that the past results of the above material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, and related ineffective disclosure controls and procedures resulting therefrom, were remedied during the first quarter of 2006 upon the filing by the Company of amendments to its prior periodic reports containing restated financial statements reflecting the resolution of the above accounting issues. We believe that internal control weakness itself was remedied as of March 2006. The total costs associated with the remediation were not material in amount.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The demand for business and technology consulting services weakened significantly in 2001 and 2002, and demand may resume its weakened state if the current improvement in the economic climate does not continue.

The market for our consulting services and the technologies used in our solutions has changed rapidly over the last five years. The market for advanced technology consulting services expanded dramatically during 1999 and most of 2000, but declined significantly in 2001 and 2002. Since the second half of 2000, many companies have experienced financial difficulties or uncertainty, and canceled or delayed spending on technology initiatives as a result. These companies typically are not demonstrating the same urgency regarding technology initiatives that existed during the economic expansion that stalled in 2000. This trend worsened for some companies following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States and the accounting scandals involving Enron, Worldcom, Tyco and other companies. The economic uncertainty caused by recent military actions in Afghanistan and Iraq further depressed technology spending in the commercial sector, although increased requirements and capabilities have characterized spending levels in the government sector. While the overall economic climate has begun to show signs of improvement since the third quarter of 2003, this improvement may not continue for a meaningful period of time. If the economic climate does not improve significantly, large companies may continue to cancel or delay their business and technology consulting initiatives because of the weak economic climate, or for other reasons, and our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Our market is highly competitive and we may not be able to continue to compete effectively.

The markets for the services we provide are highly competitive. We currently compete with companies from a variety of market segments, including publicly and privately held firms, large accounting and consulting firms, systems consulting and implementation firms, application software firms, service groups of computer equipment companies and other general management consulting firms. We also compete regularly with offshore outsourcing companies, and we expect competition from these companies to increase in the future, especially on development, application management services and outsourcing engagements. We compete frequently for client engagements against companies with far higher revenues and larger numbers of consultants than we have. Recent consolidations of large consulting companies within our market have further increased the size and resources of some of these competitors. These competitors are often able to offer more scale, which in some instances has enabled them to significantly discount their services in exchange for revenues in other areas or at later dates. Additionally, in an effort to maintain market share, many of our competitors are heavily discounting their services to unprofitable levels. Some of our competitors have gone out of 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 operating expenses, particularly personnel, rent and depreciation, 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 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. 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;

any delays incurred in connection with projects;

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

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general economic conditions.

We may lose money if we do not accurately estimate the costs of fixed-price engagements.

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. Our failure to accurately estimate the resources required for a project, 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.

In both our commercial and government sector businesses, some of our contracts can be canceled by the client with limited advance notice and without significant penalty. 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 a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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 taken precautionary actions to create redundancy and back-up systems, any such failures by us could result in claims 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 be material in amount and affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not attract and retain qualified professional staff, we may not be able to adequately perform our client engagements and could be limited in accepting new client engagements.

Our business is labor intensive, and our success depends upon our ability to attract, retain, train and motivate highly skilled employees. Intense competition exists for employees who have specialized skills or significant experience in business and technology consulting. The improvement in demand for business and technology consulting services that began in the third quarter of 2003 has also increased the need for highly skilled employees. We may not be successful in attracting enough employees to achieve our desired expansion or staffing plans. Furthermore, the industry turnover rates for these types of employees are high, and we may not be successful in retaining, training and motivating the employees we are able to attract. Any inability to attract, retain, train and motivate employees could impair our ability to adequately manage and complete existing projects and to bid for or accept new client engagements. Such inability may also force us to hire expensive independent contractors, which could increase our costs and reduce our profitability on client engagements. We must also devote substantial managerial and financial resources to monitoring and managing our workforce and other resources. Our future success will depend on our ability to manage the levels and related costs of our workforce and other resources effectively.

We may be unable to protect our proprietary methodology.

Our success depends, in part, upon our proprietary 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. Specifically in the government sector, 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. 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, and, if asserted, these claims may be successful. A successful claim against us could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our directors and officers have significant voting power and may substantially influence the outcome of any stockholder vote.

At December 31, 2006, our directors and officers, in the aggregate, beneficially owned approximately 9,384,111 shares of our common stock, or approximately 18.6% of our issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock. Each of such amounts includes shares that may be acquired upon the exercise of exercisable warrants and options. As a result, they have the ability to substantially influence, and may effectively control the outcome of corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of WidePoint, even if such a change in control would benefit other investors.

We have a concentrated ownership structure and shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by our directors and officers at December 31, 2006, in conjunction with shares of Common Stock owned by Barron, including shares it would own upon its conversion of all of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, would constitute approximately 22.5% of the then outstanding shares of our common stock.

We are dependent on our key employees.

Our success will depend in large part upon the continued services of a number of key employees, including Steve Komar, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, James McCubbin, our Vice President, Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, Mark Mirabile, our Vice President and Chief Operations Officer, and Dan Turissini, our Vice President and Chief Technology Officer and the Chief Executive Officer of our wholly owned subsidiary, ORC. On July 1, 2002, we entered into employment arrangements with Messrs. Komar, McCubbin and Mirabile. Each of these three employment agreements was for an initial term of two years, with four renewable one-year options. On October 25, 2004, we entered into an employment arrangement with Mr. Turissini. Mr. Turissini's employment agreement provides for annual extensions through October 31, 2009.

We generally do not have employment agreements with our other employees. The loss of the services of any of our key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if our key employees resign from WidePoint or its 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 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. Furthermore, for those employees whom we involuntarily terminated in connection with our restructuring actions, we have waived the non-competition clause of their agreements in exchange for releases of claims. We granted these waivers only in connection with the restructuring actions, and our general practice is not to waive the non-competition obligations of other departing employees.

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

Historically, we have derived, and may in the future derive, a significant percentage of our total revenues from a relatively small number of clients. For the year ended December 31 2006, one customer, Headquarters Cryptologic Systems Group (HQ CPSG), individually represented approximately 29% of revenues. Due to the nature of our business and the relative size of certain contracts, which are entered into in the ordinary course of business, the loss of any single significant customer, including the above customer, could have a material adverse effect on results. For the year ended December 31, 2005, one customer, The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, individually represented approximately 18% of revenues. During 2004, two customers, Abbott Laboratories and The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, represented 12%, and 11% of revenues, respectively. In the event we lose any one of those significant customers, our results of operations would be

materially adversely affected.

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

Many federal government contracts are awarded through a competitive procurement process. We expect that much of the government business we seek in the foreseeable future will be awarded through competitive procedures. Competitive procurements impose substantial costs and present a number of risks, including:

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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; 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, GSA 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 and future operating margins may be reduced.

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.

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Our failure to obtain and maintain necessary security clearances may limit our ability to perform classified work for government clients, which could cause us to lose business.

Some government contracts require us to maintain facility security clearances, and require some of our employees to maintain individual security clearances. If our employees lose or are unable to timely obtain security clearances, or we lose a facility clearance, the government client can 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 clearances for a particular contract, or we fail to obtain them on a timely basis, we may not derive the revenues anticipated from the

We are dependent on our key employees.

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.

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, and defense agencies in particular, 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. defense budget could directly affect our financial performance. For example, the reduction in the U.S. defense budget during the early 1990s caused some defense-related government contractors to experience decreased sales, reduced operating margins and, in some cases, net losses. 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;
- 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, such as the shutdown that occurred during the government's 1996 fiscal year, 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.

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These or other factors could cause federal government agencies and departments 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 may limit both the continued funding of our existing contracts and our ability to obtain additional contracts.

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;

We are dependent on our key employees.

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;

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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.

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We are dependent on our key employees.

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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 IT 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.

Risks Related To Our Common Stock

Our common stock price could be volatile.

The stock market has, from time to time, experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. The market prices of the securities of IT companies 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 the IT industry;
- fluctuations in operating results;
- introductions of new products or services by us or our competitors;
- changes in analysts' earnings estimates; and
- announcements of technological innovations.

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.

The future sale of shares of our common stock may negatively affect our common stock price.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock, including shares issued to Barron upon its conversion of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and upon the exercise of outstanding warrants and options, the market price of our common stock could fall. These sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

The fact that our directors and officers beneficially own 18.6% of our outstanding common stock may decrease your influence on stockholder decisions.

At December 31, 2006, our executive officers and directors, in the aggregate, beneficially owned 18.6% of our outstanding common stock. Such amounts include shares that may be acquired upon the exercise of exercisable warrants and options. As a result, our officers and directors, will have the ability to influence our management and affairs and the outcome of matters submitted to stockholders for approval, including the

election and removal of directors, amendments to our bylaws and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets.

There may not be sufficient liquidity in the market for our securities in order for investors to sell their securities.

There is currently only a limited public market for our common stock, which was listed on the American Stock Exchange on September 26, 2006, and previously was traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board, and there can be no assurance that a trading market will develop further or be maintained in the future. As of December 31, 2006, the closing sale price of our common stock on the American Stock Exchange was \$2.22. As of that date, there were approximately 177 registered holders of record not including shares held in street name. During year ended December 31, 2006, our common stock traded an average of 250,923 shares per day with a trading range of \$2.10 per share to \$3.13 per share. Over the past three years our common stock has traded an average of 116,306 shares of common stock per day. In addition, over the past three years our common stock had a trading range with a low price of \$0.13 per share and a high price of \$3.13 per share.

We could issue additional shares of common stock, which might dilute the book value of our common stock.

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We have a total of 110,000,000 authorized shares of common stock, of which 50,494,759 shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2006. In addition, we had warrants, options and convertible preferred stock outstanding as of that date with respect to which 9,146,450 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance. Our board of directors has the authority, without action or vote of our stockholders in most cases, to issue all or a part of any authorized but unissued shares of our common stock. 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 that we may need at today's stock prices, 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. You may incur additional dilution of net tangible book value if holders of stock options or warrants, whether currently outstanding or subsequently granted, exercise their options or warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.

The sale of a large number of shares of our common stock could depress our stock price.

As of December 31, 2006, we had reserved 7,194,307 shares of common stock for issuance upon exercise of stock options and warrants. We have also reserved 1,952,143 shares of common stock for issuance upon conversion of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2006, holders of warrants and options to purchase an aggregate of 6,440,830 shares of our common stock may exercise those securities and transfer the underlying common stock at any time subject, in some cases, to Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933. In addition, in connection with our financing with Barron, we have registered (i) all of the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock that we issued and sold in the Barron financing and (ii) all of the shares of common stock that are issuable upon exercise of the warrants issued to Westcap in connection with the financing. The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock was initially convertible into 20,457,143 shares of our common stock and the warrants initially entitled the holders to acquire an additional 10,739,999 shares of our common stock. In January and February of 2007, Barron converted all of its remaining shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, which conversion resulted in the issuance to Barron of a total of 1,952,140 shares of our Common Stock. From January 1 through December 31, 2006, Barron converted a portion of its shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into 10,005,000 shares of common stock. During April, May, September, October, and December 2005, Barron converted a portion of its shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into 8,500,000 shares of common stock and exercised warrants to purchase 7,428,572 shares of common stock. In December 2005, Barron transferred warrants to purchase 2,800,000 shares of common stock to other institutional investors. In December 2005, the holders of such warrants to acquire such 2,800,000 shares of common stock exercised such warrants. These shares of common stock are registered for possible resale by the holders thereof under the Securities Act of 1933. The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of our common stock in the market, or the perception that these sales could occur. These sales might also make it more difficult for us to issue equity securities in the future at a price that we think is appropriate, or at all.

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Financial investors may have interests different than our stockholders or WidePoint, and may be able to impact corporate actions requiring stockholder approval because they own a significant amount of our common stock.

In future financings, we may issue securities that are convertible into or exercisable for a significant number of shares of our outstanding common stock. Financial investors may have short-term financial interests different from our long-term goals and the long-term goals of our management and other stockholders. In addition, based on the significant ownership of our outstanding common stock, financial investors may be able to impact corporate actions requiring stockholder approval.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The Company's principal executive office consists of approximately 3,500 square feet of office space located at One Lincoln Centre, Suite 1100, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois, which is leased through July 2007 for approximately \$6,600 per month. The annual rent including a pro rata share of real estate taxes and operating expenses for this office is approximately \$79,200, plus a pro rata share of increases in real estate taxes and operating expenses.

WidePoint's ORC subsidiary has its principal offices at 1723 South Park Court, Chesapeake, Virginia in approximately 2,400 square feet under a lease that expires on April 30, 2007. The annual rent for this office is approximately \$29,200, plus a pro rata share of increases in real estate taxes and operating expenses.

ORC also maintains two secure facilities in Alexandria, VA and Fairfax, VA. The Alexandria office is located at 1625 Prince Street, Suite 350, Alexandria, Virginia. This office is currently leased through January 31, 2008 for approximately \$8,100 per month. The Fairfax office is located at 11250 Waples Mill Road, South Tower, Suite 210, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. The lease for this office expires March 15, 2009 and costs approximately \$30,900 per month. The Alexandria office consists of approximately 3,100 square feet of office space and the Fairfax office consists of approximately 11,900 square feet of office space. A pro rata share of increases in real estate taxes and operating expenses are also paid for these offices.

During 2000, several of the Company's offices were closed and their leases were either sublet, assigned, or have expired. The lease for the Company's former corporate headquarters office located at 20251 Century Boulevard, Germantown, Maryland was assigned on December 1, 2000 to GHG Holdings, Inc., and such assigned lease expired on September 30, 2005.

WidePoint believes that it can obtain additional facilities required to accommodate its projected needs without difficulty and at commercially reasonable prices, although no assurance can be given that it will be able to do so.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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We are not involved in any material legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None.

ITEM 4A. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

The following sets forth information regarding the executive officers and certain significant employees of the Company as of March 15, 2007:

Name	Age	Position
Steve L. Komar	65	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
James T. McCubbin	42	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, and Director
Mark F. Mirabile	44	Vice President and Chief Operations Officer
Daniel E. Turissini	47	Vice President, Chief Technology Officer and Chief Executive Officer and President - Operational Research Consultants, Inc.

Steve L. Komar has served as a director since December 1997 and became Chairman of the Board of Directors in October 2001. Mr. Komar has also served as Chief Executive Officer since December 2001. From June 2000 until December 2001, Mr. Komar served as a founding partner in C-III Holdings, a development stage financial services company. From 1991 to June 2000, Mr. Komar served as Group Executive Vice President of Fiserv, Inc., a company that provides advanced data processing services and related products to the financial industry. From 1980 to 1991, Mr. Komar served in a number of financial management positions with CitiGroup, including the role of Chief Financial Officer of Diners Club International and Citicorp Information Resources, respectively. Mr. Komar is a graduate of the City University of New York with a Bachelor of

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Science Degree in Accounting and holds a Masters Degree in Finance from Pace University.

James T. McCubbin has served as a director and as our Secretary and Treasurer since November 1998. Since August 1998, Mr. McCubbin has also served as our Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to that time, from December 1997 to August 1998, Mr. McCubbin served as Vice President, Controller, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Prior to the commencement of his employment with WidePoint in November 1997, Mr. McCubbin held various financial management positions with several companies in the financial and government sectors. Mr. McCubbin is a graduate of the University of Maryland with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Finance and a Masters Degree in International Management. Mr. McCubbin is also a director and chairman of the audit committee for Red Mile Entertainment, Inc. Red Mile Entertainment, Inc. is a worldwide developer and publisher of interactive entertainment software. Headquartered in Sausalito, California, the company creates, incubates and licenses premier intellectual properties and develops products for console video game systems, personal computers and other interactive entertainment platforms.

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Mark F. Mirabile served as a director from April 2002 until March 5, 2007. Mr. Mirabile also continues to serve as Vice President and Chief Operations Officer, a position he has held since December 2001. From June 2000 to November 2001, Mr. Mirabile served as Vice President of Sales and Marketing. Prior to that time, from November 1992 to May 2000, Mr. Mirabile served as the Vice President of Eclipse Information Systems, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of WidePoint. Mr. Mirabile was a co-founder of Eclipse Information Systems, Inc. prior to its acquisition by WidePoint in December 1998. Mr. Mirabile has over 20 years experience in IT at both the executive and technical levels. He has an Associates degree in Applied Science-Accounting from Daley Community College in Chicago.

Daniel E. Turissini has served as the Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of WidePoint since December 2005. Mr. Turissini has also served as the Chief Executive Officer of Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC), a wholly-owned subsidiary, since our acquisition of ORC on October 25, 2004. Mr. Turissini was a founding partner of ORC in 1991 and served as ORC's principal operating officer since its inception. An innovator in systems engineering and integration, Mr. Turissini has focused in the field of Information Assurance and Information Security while at ORC. While under his leadership, ORC has played a key systems integrator role for the DoD Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), the standard information assurance program being implemented across all branches of the DoD (a user community of approximately 36 million personnel, devices, and applications) and has been certified as the first of three certificate authorities for the Department of Defense's External Certificate Authority (ECA) program and by the General Services Administration to provide Access Certificates for Electronic Services (ACES). From 1982 until 1991, Mr. Turissini held various systems engineering and acquisition management positions in support of the U.S. Federal Government with a variety of companies including Tracor Applied Sciences, Inc., National Technologies Associates, Inc., and Gibbs and Cox, Inc. From 1981 to 1982, Mr. Turissini served in the Merchant Marine on various vessels as Engineer and Mate. Mr. Turissini is a graduate of the United States Merchant Marine Academy with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering and holds a Masters of Engineering Administration from The George Washington University.

Our executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors. There are no family relationships among any of our executive officers or directors.

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PART II

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

The Company's Common Stock has been quoted on the American Stock Exchange since September 26, 2006 under the symbol WYY and the Frankfurt and Berlin exchanges under the symbol ZMX. From July 6, 2000 to September 25, 2006 the Company's Common Stock was traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol WDPT. From July 5, 2000 to March 1, 2001 the Company's Common Stock was traded on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market under the symbol WDPT.

The stock prices listed below represent the high and low closing prices of the Common Stock on the AMEX since September 26, 2006, and the high and low closing bid prices of the Common Stock on the OTC Bulletin Board for each of the periods indicated:

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

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2006	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	\$3.05	\$2.14
Third Quarter	3.00	2.73
Second Quarter	3.08	2.57
First Quarter	3.13	2.10
2005	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	\$2.31	\$0.75
Third Quarter	1.00	0.76
Second Quarter	1.01	0.62
First Quarter	0.86	0.62

As of March 12, 2007 there were 174 registered holders of record of the Company's Common Stock.

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	12/01	12/02	12/03	12/04	12/05	12/06
WidePoint Corporation	100.00	120.00	104.00	560.00	1792.00	1776.00
Russell 2000	100.00	79.52	117.09	138.55	144.86	171.47
RDG Technology Composite	100.00	62.44	92.49	95.27	97.49	106.14

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2006, with respect to the Company's compensation plans under which its Common Stock is authorized for issuance:

	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	(b) Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity Compensation Plans:			
Approved by security holders	3,103,262	\$0.52	6,246,138
Not approved by security holders	4,091,045	\$0.25	- 0 -
Total	7,194,307	\$0.36	6,246,138

Dividend Policy

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The Company has never paid cash dividends on its Common Stock and intends to continue this policy for the foreseeable future. WidePoint plans to retain earnings for use in growing its business base. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company and will be dependent on WidePoint's results of operations, financial condition, contractual and legal restrictions and any other factors deemed by the management and the Board of Directors to be a priority requirement of the business.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During 2006, WidePoint issued to Westcap Securities, Inc. a total of 511,428 shares of its Common Stock. The Shares were issued pursuant to four separate exercises by Westcap of portions of its Common Stock Purchase Warrant between the Company and Westcap. Such warrant gave Westcap the right to purchase an aggregate of 511,428 shares of Common Stock from the Company at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share. During 2006, Westcap purchased the following amounts of shares as of the following dates pursuant to such warrant: (i) March 15, 2006 50,000 shares; (ii) April 13, 2006 25,571 shares; (iii) June 13, 2006 35,857 shares; and (iv) September 28, 2006 400,000 shares. All such shares were sold pursuant to the private offering exemption under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Repurchases of Equity Securities

The Company repurchased no shares of its Common Stock during the fourth quarter of 2006.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The selected financial data presented below for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2006 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. You should read the selected financial data presented below in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the notes to our consolidated financial statements and Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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On October 25, 2004, WidePoint acquired the stock of Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC), a Virginia corporation. The accompanying financial data includes the accounts of ORC as of the date of the acquisition. A further description of that purchase is set forth in the Company's Form 8-K/A, filed on January 7, 2005 with the Securities and Exchange Commission. On April 30, 2004, WidePoint closed on the acquisition of Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. (Chesapeake), a Delaware corporation. A further description of that purchase is set forth in the Company's Form 8-K, filed on May 14, 2004.

The reflected changes as a result of the acquisitions and disposition described above along with the Company's strategy to continue to acquire additional businesses might cause the data described in the tables below not to be indicative of the Company's future financial condition or results of operations.

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Selected Financial Data

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 17,953,209	\$ 13,263,164	\$ 5,542,118	\$ 3,293,508	\$ 3,495,160
Cost of revenues	14,255,892	11,868,292	4,484,469	2,460,281	2,489,983
Gross Profit	3,697,317	1,394,872	1,057,649	833,227	1,005,177
	851,070	701,162	596,564	430,065	525,322

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	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Sales and marketing expense					
General and administrative expense	3,328,710	2,907,663	1,626,454	693,220	643,771
Depreciation and amortization	35,131	25,217	15,713	12,777	51,792
Loss from operations	(517,594)	(2,239,170)	(1,181,082)	(302,835)	(215,708)
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	92,669	6,961	5,841	11,551	17,658
Interest expense	(9,713)	(164,692)	(38,144)	(1,304)	(1,559)
Loss from financial instruments	--	(5,405,601)	(3,070,617)	--	--
Other	--	2,135	2,118	1,500	140,000
Net loss before income taxes	(434,638)	(7,800,367)	(4,281,884)	(291,088)	(59,609)
Income taxes (benefit)	(83)	(355,420)	(816)	--	--
Net loss	\$ (434,555)	\$ (7,444,947)	\$ (4,281,068)	\$ (291,088)	\$ (59,609)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)
Basic and diluted weighted average Shares outstanding	45,437,154	25,103,257	16,657,947	15,579,913	14,243,310
Dividends	--	--	--	--	--
Total Assets	\$ 13,604,371	\$ 10,676,892	\$ 8,391,426	\$ 1,465,645	\$ 1,921,868
Long-term debt	--	--	--	--	--
Long-term obligations (Capital leases only)	67,851	--	--	--	--
Capital leases, current portion	45,020	--	--	--	6,421

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Overview

WidePoint Corporation (WidePoint or the Company) is a technology-based provider of product and services to both the government sector and commercial markets. We specialize in providing systems engineering, information technology services and information assurance in the form of identity management services. Our subsidiary, Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC), is the leading provider of E-Authentication federal credential and federal compliant Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) managed services to the federal government. We intend to grow over the next few years through a combination of organic growth, the acquiring of selective strategic assets and by operational efficiencies among our subsidiaries.

WidePoint was incorporated in Delaware on May 30, 1997. Our staff consists of business and computer specialists who help our government and civilian customers augment and expand their resident technologic skills and competencies, drive technical innovation, and help develop and maintain a competitive edge in today's rapidly changing technological environment in business. Our organization emphasizes an intense commitment to our people, our customers, and the quality of our solutions offerings. As a services organization, our customers are our primary focus. We have developed thorough, comprehensive policies, procedures and controls to mitigate the threat, or potential threat, of intentional, unintentional, physical, natural or electronic compromise or disruption of any portion of our systems or services. The talent and technology are

available, and the resident expertise experienced in working together, to ensure goals are achieved quickly and seamlessly. Contract instruments are already in place and a substantive reference base with an assortment of Federal agencies are available.

On October 25, 2004, we completed the acquisition of ORC. ORC specializes in IT integration and secure authentication processes and software, and providing services to the United States Government. ORC has been at the forefront of implementing PKI technologies. PKI technology is rapidly becoming the technology of choice to enable security services within and between different computer systems utilized by various agencies and departments of the U.S. Government. Based on asymmetric key cryptography, PKI technology uses a class of algorithms in which a user can receive two electronic keys, consisting of a public key and a private key, to encrypt any information and/or communication being transmitted to or from the user within a computer network and between different computer networks. The user provides his or her public key to any and all desired persons or entities. The user does not share the private key with anyone else. The public key will encrypt all information and/or communication from any sender and the private key will allow only the holder of the private key to unlock and decrypt such information and/or communication. Thus, the algorithms used in PKI technologies help to achieve authentication of users and information, integrity of all data and communications, non-repudiation or rejection of data and communications, and support confidentiality of data and communications. PKI also speeds up and simplifies the delivery of products and services by providing electronic approaches to processes that historically have been paper based. These electronic solutions depend on PKI for identification and authentication; data integrity; confidentiality of information and transactions; and non-repudiation to facilitate mission-related transactions internal to an organization and with external organizations. ORC is currently one of two entities that has been designated by the United States Government as an External Certificate Authority for the U.S. Government. As such, ORC is authorized to issue all permissible certificate types and services in accordance with Defense Information Systems Agency and National Security Agency standards, necessary for the interoperable, secure exchange of information between U.S. Governmental agencies, contractors, and international allies such as members of NATO.

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In 2005 and 2006, WidePoint focused on the consolidation of its recent acquisition of ORC, accelerating the rollout of the ORC E-Authentication and PKI identity management initiatives, and continuing to implement our project based enterprise strategy, emphasizing our industry-wide best practices disciplines. With the addition of the customer base and the increase in revenues attributable to the ORC acquisition, WidePoint's opportunity to leverage and expand further into the federal marketplace has improved dramatically. ORC's past client successes, top facility security clearances, security personnel expertise, and additional breadth of management talent have expanded our reach into markets that previously were not accessible to WidePoint. We intend to continue to market and sell our technical capabilities into the governmental and commercial marketplace. Further, we are continuing to actively search out new synergistic acquisitions that we believe may further enhance our present base of business and service offerings, which has been augmented by our recent acquisition of ORC and our internal growth initiatives.

As a result of these actions in 2006, the Company's revenues for the period ending December 31, 2006 increased by approximately 35% from approximately \$13.3 million in 2005 to \$18.0 million in 2006. This increase was materially attributable to an increase in sales associated with the initial rollout of contract awards in support of the federal government's mandate under Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 12 (HSPD-12) and the continuing adoption of the External Certificate Authority (ECA) program by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and related DoD contractors.

Our PKI credentialing and managed services segment experienced revenue growth of approximately 213% with revenues increasing approximately \$1,191,000 from approximately \$560,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005, to approximately \$1,751,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006, as a result of continuing early adoption of the Federal Government's HSPD-12 program and the continuing adoption of the ECA. We sold 37,853 credentials for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to 4,478 credentials for the year ended December 31, 2005. In the long-term we anticipate that credential sales should continue to increase as we witness the continued adoption of the ECA program and the HSPD-12 program is increasingly adopted by the federal government agencies, and departments. In the short-term we do anticipate a greater variability in revenue growth as we await contract awards that have been delayed as a result of the lack of a 2007 fiscal year federal budget that directly impacts the adoption of the HSPD-12 program.

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Based upon estimates provided by independent analyst and U.S. government estimates, management believes there is a base of 5 million to 15 million users for the Company's PKI credentials that is comprised of U.S. Federal Government agencies employees and their contractors. The Company further believes that there is a developing market place for PKI credentials within the state and local governments and other national programs that extend beyond the U.S. federal government agencies, employees and their contractors. These other opportunities relate to the requirements underlying the mandates for the HSPD-12 program that effect state and local governments as well as other national programs. The Company's credentials are currently priced from approximately \$27.50 to \$150.00 per user on government pricing schedules depending upon the quantity purchased and the level of managed services and support selected by the customer. Pricing of the Company's credentials by user are driven by a competitive marketplace and may change at any time. The Company believes it is well-positioned to effectively compete within this market segment as a result of its past successes and experience within the PKI field.

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Our consulting services segment experienced increasing revenues of approximately \$3.5 million from approximately \$12.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to approximately \$16.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005 was materially the result of the resale of software in and services in support of the DOD's preparation for their widescale launch of the ECA program.

As the Company attempts to continue to implement its strategy of strategic growth driven both by internal growth and potential merger and acquisition activity, we believe that future performance may continue to affect the comparability of the information reflected in the selected consolidated financial information presented above.

A number of factors, including the progress of contracts, 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, the schedule of the government agencies for awarding contracts, the term of each contract that we have been awarded and general economic conditions may subject our revenues and operating results to significant variation from quarter to quarter. 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.

With our recent acquisition of ORC we rely upon a larger portion of our revenues from the federal government directly or as a subcontractor. The federal government's fiscal year ends September 30. If a budget for the next fiscal year has not been approved by that date, our clients may have to suspend engagements that we are working on until a budget has been approved. Such suspensions may cause us to realize lower revenues in the fourth quarter and/or first quarter of the year. Further, a change in presidential administrations and in senior government officials may negatively affect the rate at which the federal government purchases and implements the services that we offer.

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As a result of the factors above, period-to-period comparisons of our revenues and operating results may not be meaningful. You should not rely on these comparisons as indicators of future performance as no assurances can be given that quarterly results will not fluctuate, causing a possible material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

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

The Company reported non-cash losses from financial instruments of \$0 and \$5.4 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively. The recognition of the financial instruments in 2005 resulted from the warrants issued in October 2004 to Barron in connection with a preferred stock financing and the related cash penalty provision in the registration rights agreement entered into by the Company and Barron in connection therewith. The warrants were required under EITF 00-19, *Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock*, to be accounted for as a liability and periodically marked-to-market upon conversion of the warrants to reflect changes in the market value of the common stock underlying the warrants. Consequently, due to the significant increases in the market value of the common stock during 2004 and 2005, non-cash losses from the financial instruments were recognized during those years. All of Barron's warrants were exercised by it prior to the end of 2005, so there was no recognition of the financial instruments at December 31, 2005 and there will be no need to recognize the financial instruments or record any loss or gain therefrom in future financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

Revenue recognition;

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts;

Goodwill;

Intangibles;

Accounting for income taxes.

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

Revenue Recognition

The majority of WidePoint's revenues are derived from cost-plus, or time-and-materials contracts. Under cost-plus contracts, revenues are recognized as costs are incurred and include an estimate of applicable fees earned. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is generally recorded as delivery is made. For time-and-material contracts, revenues are computed by multiplying the number of direct labor-hours expended in the performance of the contract by the contract billing rates and adding other billable direct costs. In the event of a termination of a contract, all billed and unbilled amounts associated with those task orders where work has been performed would be billed and collected. The termination provisions of the contract would be accounted for at the time of termination. Any deferred and/or amortization cost would either be billed or expensed depending upon the termination provisions of the contract. Further, the Company has had no material history of losses nor has it identified any specific risk of loss at December 31, 2006 due to termination provisions and thus has not recorded provisions for such events.

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

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

WidePoint determines its Allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligations, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company makes judgments as to its ability to collect outstanding receivables based on these factors and provide allowances for these receivables when collections become doubtful. Provisions are made based on specific review of all significant outstanding balances. Because of the Company's history of minimal credit losses and the nature of the Company's customers at the time, no allowance for doubtful accounts was believed necessary at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents costs in excess of fair values assigned to the underlying net assets acquired. The Company has adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, *Business Combinations*, and SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. These standards require the use of the purchase method of accounting for business combinations, set forth the accounting for the initial recognition of acquired intangible assets and goodwill and describe the accounting for intangible assets and goodwill subsequent to initial recognition. Under the provisions of these standards, goodwill is not subject to amortization and annual review is required for impairment. The impairment test under SFAS No. 142 is based on a two-step process involving (i) comparing the estimated fair value of the related reporting unit to its net book value and (ii) comparing the estimated implied fair value of goodwill to its carrying value. Impairment losses are recognized whenever the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value. The Company's annual impairment testing date is December 31. Goodwill is a significant item on the Company's balance sheet and represents approximately 19% of our total assets as of December 31, 2006. Goodwill is identified on the face of the Balance Sheet.

Intangibles

The Company recognizes an acquired intangible apart from goodwill whenever the intangible arises from contractual or other legal rights, or when it can be separated or divided from the acquired entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or in combination with a related contract, asset or liability. The application of purchase accounting to a business acquisition requires that the Company identify the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed and estimate the fair value of each.

The intangibles recognized in the acquisition are amortized over the Company's estimate of their useful lives. Impairment losses are recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible subject to amortization is not recoverable from expected future cash flows and its carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

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

As of December 31, 2006, the Company is not aware of any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that are reasonably likely to occur and materially affect the methodology or the assumptions the Company has used to value long-lived assets. Long-lived assets are a significant item on the Company's balance sheet and represent approximately 30% of our total assets. Any impairment as a result of the estimate utilizing net cash flows to determine the assumed value of long-lived assets could have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations. Long-lived assets are identified on the face of the Balance Sheet as Intangibles. Amortization of Intangibles is identified on the face of the Statement of Operations within Cost of Sales.

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Specific intangibles arose as a result of the Company's acquisition of ORC. The Company allocated approximately \$1,145,000 (\$666,000 net book value at December 31, 2006) to customer list and relationships and \$2,526,000 to goodwill. The Company's senior management has discussed the development and selection of the accounting estimates relating to the purchase accounting for the ORC acquisition, the amortization period of the acquired intangibles and the lack of impairment of the assets, and the MD&A disclosure regarding those estimates, with the audit committee of the Company's board of directors. Also, the Company engaged MP&S Valuations to perform an independent analysis to provide a qualified opinion on the Company's methodology and calculations in determining the related intangibles valuations associated with the purchase accounting for the ORC acquisition.

Accounting for Income Taxes

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

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

Based upon the level of historical losses that may limit utilization of NOL carry forwards in future periods, management is unable to predict whether these net deferred tax assets will be utilized prior to expiration. The unused NOL carry forwards expire in years 2010 through 2026. As such, the Company has recorded a full valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets. WidePoint believes that its estimates are reasonable, given the lack of historical earnings and the fact that there may be significant limitations placed on the use of the NOL carryforwards. There is, however, a significant possibility that the Company will have sufficient income in the future to utilize substantial portions of the deferred tax assets. No assurance can be given that the final outcome of these matters will not be different than that which is described above. Such a change in the estimate reflected in the historical income tax provisions could have a material effect on the income tax provision and net income in the period in which such determination is made.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

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In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets* (SFAS 153). This Statement addresses the measurement of exchanges of nonmonetary assets and is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 153 has not had a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)). SFAS 123(R) revises FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS 123(R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS 123(R) requires companies to recognize in the statement of operations the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of such awards (with limited exceptions). SFAS 123(R) is effective as of the first reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005. Accordingly, the Company adopted SFAS 123(R) in the first quarter of 2006. The adoption of SFAS 123(R) resulted in a \$403,000 expense in fiscal 2006.

In March 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets* an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140 (FASB Statement No. 156). FASB No. 156 amends FASB Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. FASB No. 156 is effective for years beginning after September 15, 2006. The Company does not believe FASB No. 156 will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The Company plans on reviewing in detail its tax situation to determine whether there are any uncertain tax positions but does not presently believe that there are any material such matters.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FASB No. 157). FASB No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FASB No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements.

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In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position EITF 00-19-2, *Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements* (FSP EITF 00-19-2). FSP EITF 00-19-2 specifies that the contingent obligation to make future payments or otherwise transfer consideration under a registration payment arrangement, whether issued as a separate agreement or included as a provision of a financial instrument or other agreement, should be separately recognized and measured in accordance with FASB Statement No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. A registration payment arrangement is defined in FSP EITF 00-19-2 as an arrangement with both of the following characteristics: (1) the arrangement specifies that the issuer will endeavor (a) to file a registration statement for the resale of specified financial instruments and/or for the resale of equity shares that are issuable upon exercise or conversion of specified financial instruments and for that registration statement to be declared effective by the US SEC within a specified grace period, and/or (b) to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement for a specified period of time (or in perpetuity); and (2) the arrangement requires the issuer to transfer consideration to the counterparty if the registration statement for the resale of the financial instrument or instruments subject to the arrangement is not declared effective or if effectiveness of the registration statement is not maintained. FSP EITF 00-19-2 is effective for registration payment arrangements and the financial instruments subject to those arrangements that are entered into or modified subsequent to December 21, 2006. For registration payment arrangements and financial instruments subject to those arrangements that were entered into prior to the issuance of FSP EITF 00-19-2, this guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We do not expect the adoption of FSP EITF 00-19-2 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS 159) which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS 159 will be effective for us on January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on our financial position, cash flows, and results of operations.

Results of OperationsYear Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to the Year ended December 31, 2005

Revenues. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006, were approximately \$18.0 million, an increase of \$4.7 million, as compared to revenues of approximately \$13.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase was materially attributable to increased sales associated with the initial rollout of contract awards in support of the federal government's HSPD-12 mandate and the DOD's ECA program.

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Our PKI credentialing and managed services segment experienced revenue growth of approximately 213% with revenues increasing approximately \$1,191,000 from approximately \$560,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005, to approximately \$1,751,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006, as a result of continuing early adoption of the Federal Government's mandate under Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 12 (HSPD-12) and the continuing adoption of the External Certificate Authority (ECA) by Department of Defense and its federal contractors. We sold 37,853 credentials for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to 4,478 credentials for the year ended December 31, 2005. The pricing on the credentials decreased from approximately \$125 per credential in 2005 to approximately \$46 per credential in 2006. The pricing decreased as we sold more in larger volume contracts in 2006. In the long-term we anticipate that credential sales should continue to increase as we witness the continued adoption of the ECA program by the Department of Defense federal contractors and the HSPD-12 program is increasingly adopted by the Federal Government agencies and departments. In the short-term we do anticipate a greater variability in revenue growth as we await contract awards that have been delayed as a result of delays in the 2007 fiscal year budget appropriations cycle that directly impacts the adoption of the HSPD-12 program and the GSA's recent cancellation of a HSPD-12 contract and the re-bidding of that contract that we believe has delayed agency contract decisions and awards under this mandate. Further, average credential pricing fell as bulk buyers entered into larger quantity purchasing agreements with the Company, which materially drove the increase in amount of credentials sold. We believe that in the short-term there will be a greater variability in average price as the pricing for bulk buyers will at times influence the average costs as larger contracts for credentials are awarded and delivered.

Our consulting services segment experienced increased revenues of approximately \$3.5 million from approximately \$12.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to approximately \$16.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005 was primarily the result of the resale of software and services in support of the DOD's preparation for their widescale launch of the ECA program. The 2006 revenue includes a single sale transaction of \$3,375,000.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2006, was approximately \$14.3 million, or 79% of revenues, an increase of approximately \$2.4 million over cost of sales of approximately \$11.9 million, or 89% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2005. The percentage decrease in cost of sales was primarily attributable to the decrease in stock based expenses associated with our purchase price allocation of ORC, and the decrease in compensation expense associated with the Chesapeake shares, which were earned as a result of revenues from ORC during the third quarter of 2005 and did not reoccur after the completion of Chesapeake's earnout as of December 31, 2005. The compensation expense of approximately \$1.9 million was the result of an expense related to the release of 1,905,390 common shares earned during the year ended December 31, 2005 by the former shareholders of Chesapeake. The absolute increase in cost of sales was materially attributable to higher revenues partially offset by the non-recurrence of the stock compensation expense associated with the Chesapeake shares.

The cost elements related to consultant salaries, benefits and expenses at both ORC and WidePoint are substantially similar.

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Gross profit. Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2006, was approximately \$3.7 million, or 21% of revenues, an increase of \$2.3 million as compared to gross profit of approximately \$1.4 million, or 11% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 were approximately \$0.9 million, or 5% of revenues, as compared to \$0.7 million, or 5% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2005. The \$0.2 million increase in sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006, was primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of sales and marketing expenditures as a result of the Company's recent acquisition of ORC. During 2005 we focused our efforts on completing the development of our PKI services and as a result our sales and marketing efforts were only slightly increased.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 were approximately \$3.3 million, or 19% of revenues, as compared to \$2.9 million, or 22% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2005. The \$0.4 million increase in general and administrative expenses in 2006 was primarily attributable to the recognition of employee stock options expense of approximately \$0.4 million specific to our adoption of SFAS 123(R).

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Depreciation expense. Depreciation expense for year ended December 31, 2006, was approximately \$35,000, or less than 1% of revenues, an increase of \$10,000, as compared to approximately \$25,000 of such expenses, or less than 1% of revenues, recorded by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in depreciation expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006, was primarily attributable to the increased pool of depreciable assets.

Interest income (expense). Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$92,669, an increase of \$85,708 as compared to \$6,961 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in interest income in 2006 was primarily attributable to greater amounts of available cash and other securities. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$9,713, a decrease of \$154,979 as compared to \$164,692 in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2005. The decrease in interest expense in 2006 was primarily attributable to the repayment in 2005 of the Company's secured senior lending facility with RBC-Centura, which was utilized in association with the purchase of ORC.

Loss from Financial Instruments. The Company recognized no non-cash loss from financial instruments for the year ended December 31, 2006, as compared to a non-cash loss from financial instruments of approximately \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The recognition of the financial instruments resulted from the warrants issued in October 2004 to Barron Partners, LP in connection with a preferred stock financing, and the related cash penalty provision in the registration rights agreement entered into by the Company and Barron in connection therewith. The warrants were required under EITF 00-19 to be accounted for as a liability and marked-to-market upon conversion of the warrants to reflect changes in the market value of the common stock underlying the warrants. The loss from financial instruments is based on the difference between the fair value of the warrants and the market price of the common stock underlying them. A cumulative loss from financial instruments of \$5.4 million was recorded for the full year ended December 31, 2005. All of Barron's warrants were exercised by it prior to the end of 2005, so there was no recognition of the financial instruments at December 31, 2005 and there will be no need to recognize the financial instruments or record any loss or gain therefrom in future financial statements.

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Income tax benefit. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$83, a decrease of \$355,337, as compared to \$355,420 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The decrease in the income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2006 over the income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2005 was primarily the result of our determination that we were able to offset all of the ORC tax liabilities with WidePoint's tax losses in 2005 as compared to 2006.

Net loss. As a result of the above, the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2006 was approximately \$0.4 million, a decrease of \$7.0 million, as compared to the net loss of approximately \$7.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to the Year ended December 31, 2004

Revenues. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005, were approximately \$13.3 million, an increase of \$7.8 million, as compared to revenues of approximately \$5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The 142% increase in revenues in 2005 was primarily attributable to revenues of ORC. ORC contributed approximately \$9.7 million in revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 subsequent to its acquisition by the Company on October 25, 2004.

Gross profit. Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2005, was approximately \$1.4 million, or 11% of revenues, an increase of \$0.3 million as compared to gross profit of approximately \$1.1 million, or 19% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2004.

The increase in the amount of gross profit was primarily attributable to the increased revenues, partially offset by the recording of the issuance of 1,905,390 shares of the Company's Common Stock in 2005, as compared to the issuance of 544,398 shares in 2004, to the former Chesapeake shareholders as a result of Chesapeake meeting performance measures related to the realization of revenues by ORC during 2005 and the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2004, respectively. The release of those shares from escrow represented a compensation expense in cost of revenues of approximately \$1,900,000 and \$381,000 in 2005 and 2004, respectively. The compensation expense associated with Chesapeake meeting performance measures related to the realization of revenues by ORC was concluded as of December 31, 2005.

The cost elements related to consultant salaries, benefits and expenses at both ORC and WidePoint are substantially similar.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 were approximately \$0.7 million, or 5% of revenues, as compared to \$0.6 million, or 11% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2004. The \$0.1 million increase in sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004, was primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of sales and marketing expenditures as a result of the Company's recent acquisition of ORC. During 2005 we focused our efforts on completing the development of our PKI services and as a result our sales and marketing efforts were only slightly increased.

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General and administrative. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 were approximately \$2.9 million, or 22% of revenues, as compared to \$1.6 million, or 29% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2004. The \$1.3 million increase in general and administrative expenses in 2005 was primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of general and administrative expenses associated with the acquisitions of both Chesapeake and ORC and the Company's implementation of its federal sector business initiative, while 2004 included the recording of the issuance 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock to TriPoint Capital Advisors for corporate advisory services that resulted in a compensation expense of approximately \$72,000.

Interest income (expense). Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$6,961, an increase of \$1,120, or 19%, as compared to \$5,841 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in interest income in 2005 was primarily attributable to greater amounts of available cash and other securities. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$164,692, an increase of \$126,548, or 332%, as compared to \$38,144 in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in interest expense in 2005 was primarily attributable to the Company's increase in interest expense associated with its secured senior lending facility with RBC-Centura, which was utilized in association with the purchase of ORC.

Loss from Financial Instruments. The Company recognized a non-cash loss from financial instruments of approximately \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to a non-cash loss from financial instruments of \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The recognition of the financial instruments resulted from the warrants issued in October 2004 to Barron Partners, LP in connection with a preferred stock financing, and the related cash penalty provision in the registration rights agreement entered into by the Company and Barron in connection therewith. The warrants were required under EITF 00-19 to be accounted for as a liability and marked-to-market upon conversion of the warrants to reflect changes in the market value of the common stock underlying the warrants. The loss from financial instruments is based on the difference between the fair value of the warrants and the market price of the common stock underlying them. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, the Company recorded a \$1.2 million gain from financial instruments as a result of a decline in the market value of the Common Stock during the nine-month period. However, a loss from financial instruments of \$6.6 million was recorded for the quarter ended December 31, 2005 as a result of the significant increase in the market value of the Company's Common Stock during that quarter. Consequently, a cumulative loss from financial instruments of \$5.4 million was recorded for the full year ended December 31, 2005. All of Barron's warrants were exercised by it prior to the end of 2005, so there was no recognition of the financial instruments at December 31, 2005 and there will be no need to recognize the financial instruments or record any loss or gain therefrom in future financial statements.

Income tax benefit. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$355,420, an increase of \$354,604, as compared to \$816 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in the income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2005 was the result of our determination that we were able to offset all of the ORC tax liabilities with WidePoint's tax losses.

Net loss. As a result of the above, the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2005 was approximately \$7.4 million, an increase of \$3.1 million, as compared to the net loss of approximately \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004.

The following table sets forth selected segment and consolidated operating results and other operating data for the periods indicated. Segment operating income consists of the revenues generated by a segment, less the direct costs of revenue and selling, general and administrative costs that are incurred directly by the segment. Unallocated corporate costs include costs related to administrative functions that are performed in a centralized manner that are not attributable to a particular segment. There were no segmented assets or revenues during the year ended December 31, 2004.

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	Year ended December 31, 2006		Year ended December 31, 2005	
Consulting services				
Revenues	\$	16,202,217	\$	12,703,210
Operating income	\$	505,537	\$	1,019,473
Total assets	\$	6,877,676	\$	3,820,805
PKI Credentialing and Managed Services				
Revenues	\$	1,750,992	\$	559,954
Operating income/(loss)	\$	355,457	\$	(335,254)
Total assets	\$	1,214,489	\$	1,090,551
Credentials sold		37,853		4,478
Total Company				
Revenues	\$	17,953,209	\$	13,263,164
Operating loss	\$	482,463 (1)	\$	2,213,953 (2)
Depreciation expense	\$	35,131	\$	25,217
Interest income (expense), net	\$	82,956	\$	(157,731)
Loss from financial instruments		--	\$	5,405,601
Other income		--	\$	2,135
Income tax benefit	\$	83	\$	355,420
Net loss	\$	434,555	\$	7,444,947
Total Corporate assets	\$	5,512,206	\$	5,765,536
Total assets	\$	13,604,371	\$	10,676,892

- (1) Includes \$221,078 in amortization expense in cost of sales associated with the purchase of ORC, which is not allocated among the segments and includes \$1,122,379 in unallocated corporate costs in sales, general and administrative expense.

- (2) Includes \$1,878,171 in compensation expense in cost of sales associated with the Chesapeake acquisition, which is not allocated among the segments, includes \$221,078 in amortization expense in cost of sales associated with the purchase of ORC, which is not allocated among the segments and includes \$798,922 in unallocated corporate costs in general and administrative expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has, since inception, financed its operations and capital expenditures through the sale of preferred and common stock, seller notes, convertible notes, convertible exchangeable debentures, senior secured loans and the proceeds from the exercise of the warrants related to a convertible exchangeable debenture. During 2006 and 2005, operations were primarily financed with working capital, senior debt, and stock option and warrant exercises.

Cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2006, was approximately \$508,000 as compared to cash provided by operating activities of approximately \$246,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in cash balances available for operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, were primarily a result of the exercise of all of Barron's warrants. Capital expenditures in property and equipment were approximately \$72,000, excluding any capital leases for the year ended December 31, 2006, as compared to capital expenditures in property and equipment of approximately \$3,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

The Company had material increases in our balance sheet in cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, prepaid expenses, intangibles, and other assets offset by a decrease in goodwill related to the ORC shareholder settlement in 2005, increases in accounts payable, deferred revenue and income taxes payable, and a decrease in short term borrowings and financial instruments as of December 31, 2006 as compared to December 31, 2005. The increase in the assets and decrease in the liabilities in our balance sheet were primarily due to our recent acquisition of ORC and the exercise of the Barron warrants. Accounts receivable increased as a result of the increase in revenues from ORC and prepaid expenses increased as a result of the additional cost associated with operating ORC. As a result of the acquisition of ORC, the Company's accounts receivable aging measurement criteria had declined. This has primarily been as a result of a longer payment cycle at ORC. ORC invoices monthly while WidePoint invoices, weekly and monthly. As a result of the monthly billing cycle at ORC, the Company has experienced a longer average period to collect its accounts receivable from its clients. As of December 31, 2006, the Company has not witnessed any problems associated with collectibility or billing problems with any major customers or any significant changes in credit terms, collection efforts, credit utilization and/or delinquency policies. Goodwill decreased as a result of the settlement of a working capital deficit with the ORC shareholders which resulted in a reduction of the purchase price. Intangible assets increased as a result of the increased investment to ORC's PKI credentialing services during 2005. Accounts payable increased as a result of the higher level of costs of operating ORC.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had net working capital of approximately \$3.7 million. WidePoint's primary source of liquidity consists of approximately \$2.8 million in cash and cash equivalents and approximately \$6.2 million of accounts receivable. Current liabilities include approximately \$5.2 million in accounts payable and accrued expenses. The Company's business environment is characterized by rapid technological change, experiences times of high growth and contraction and is influenced by material events such as mergers and acquisitions that can substantially change the Company's outlook.

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The Company requires substantial working capital to fund the future growth of its business, particularly to finance accounts receivable, sales and marketing efforts, and capital expenditures. There are currently no commitments for capital expenditures. Future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the rate of revenue growth, if any, the timing and extent of spending for new product and service development, technological changes and market acceptance of the Company's services.

On October 25 and 29, 2004, WidePoint completed financings with Barron Partners L.P. (Barron), a private equity fund that engages in investing primarily in private investments in publicly traded entities, for an aggregate amount of \$3,580,000, under a preferred stock purchase agreement and related agreements. Net proceeds from the financing after costs and expenses, including fees of finders and agents, were approximately \$3,030,000. WidePoint issued an aggregate of 2,045,714 shares of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock that were convertible into an aggregate of 20,457,143 shares of its Common Stock at a conversion rate equal to \$0.175 per share. As of February 2007, Barron had converted all of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into shares of Common Stock. In addition, WidePoint issued to Barron a warrant to purchase up to an additional 10,228,571 shares of its Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.40 per common share. All such warrants were exercised as of December 31, 2005. The shares of Common Stock acquired by Barron upon its conversion of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and/or the exercise of its warrant are subject to contractual restrictions which restrict the ability of Barron and its affiliates to acquire shares of Common Stock which equal no more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of WidePoint's Common Stock at any time. This contractual restriction may be removed upon 61 days notice to WidePoint from Barron, but in the event Barron elects to remove this restriction, then Barron and its affiliates agreed that Barron and its affiliates can only vote the shares of Common Stock held by Barron and its affiliates which result in Barron and its affiliates having no more than 22% of the total voting power of all outstanding shares of WidePoint's Common Stock at any time. As a result of the Barron financing transaction, WidePoint issued warrants to Westcap Securities, Inc., a registered broker-dealer and WidePoint's placement agent in such transaction, to purchase 511,428 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share, which warrants were to expire in October 2009 and were fully exercised in 2006.

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, between Barron and WidePoint, related to the stock issuances described in the preceding paragraph, WidePoint filed a registration statement on January 5, 2005, covering the resale of the shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion and/or exercise of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and the warrants issued to Barron. Under the agreement, if the

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registration statement was not declared effective by April 23, 2005 and thereafter kept effective through October 20, 2007, subject to permissible blackout periods and registration maintenance periods, then WidePoint would be required to pay Barron a maximum penalty of up to \$20,000 for each month the registration statement was not effective. Barron waived this penalty provision through February 9, 2006, when the registration statement was declared effective by the SEC.

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WidePoint believes that its current cash position is sufficient to meet capital expenditure and working capital requirements through 2007. However, the growth and technological change of the market make it difficult to predict future liquidity requirements with certainty. Over the longer term, the Company must successfully execute its plans to increase revenue and income streams that will generate significant positive cash flows if it is to sustain adequate liquidity without impairing growth or requiring the infusion of additional funds from external sources. Additionally, a major expansion, such as occurred with the acquisition of ORC or any other major new subsidiaries, might require external financing that could include additional debt or equity capital. In addition, the Company raised approximately \$3.6 million dollars in connection with the aforementioned equity investments by Barron Partners, LP, that were used in the acquisition of ORC. Further, the Company raised approximately \$4.1 million dollars in connection with the attached warrants associated with the aforementioned equity investments by Barron Partners, LP during the year ended 2005. There can be no assurance that additional financing, if required, will be available on acceptable terms, if at all, for future acquisitions and/or growth initiatives.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations at December 31, 2006 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual Obligations					
Long-Term	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Capital Lease	125,045	52,566	72,479	--	--
Convertible debt	--	--	--	--	--
Operating lease (1)	1,067,270	551,978	509,854	5,438	--
Purchase Obligations	--	--	--	--	--
Other Long-Term Liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
Total	\$ 1,192,315	\$ 604,544	\$ 582,333	\$ 5,438	\$ --

- (1) WidePoint's office located at One Lincoln Center, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181 has a lease which runs through July 31, 2007, with payments in 2007 representing an obligation of approximately \$41,200. The office at 1736 South Park Court, Chesapeake, VA has a lease which runs through April 30, 2009, with payments in 2007 representing an obligation of approximately \$29,200. The first year ending April 30, 2007, is binding, and the second and third years are on a month-to-month basis. The office at 11250 Waples Mill Rd., Fairfax, VA, has a lease which runs through March 15, 2009, with payments in 2007 representing an obligation of approximately \$371,200 and payments in 2008 through 2009 representing obligations of approximately \$450,400. The office at 1625 Prince St., Alexandria, VA, has a lease, which runs through January 31, 2008, with payments in 2007 representing an obligation of approximately \$97,200.

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Other

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

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

This report contains forward-looking statements setting forth the Company's beliefs or expectations relating to future revenues and profitability. Actual results may differ materially from projected or expected results due to changes in the demand for the Company's products and services, uncertainties relating to the results of operations, dependence on its major customers, risks associated with rapid technological change and the emerging services market, potential fluctuations in quarterly results, and its dependence on key employees and the risk factors discussed under Item 1A above and other risks and uncertainties affecting the technology industry generally. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

We are not exposed to market risks related to changes in interest rates and changes in the market value of our investments as we have no borrowings outstanding under a bank credit agreement as of December 31, 2006 and we only invest our excess cash in marketable securities in a money market account which due to the short maturity and our availability to withdraw those securities at any time does not present any material market exposure. A hypothetical 10% increase in interest rates would not have increased the Company's annual interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2006.

WidePoint does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Excess cash is invested in short-term, investment grade, interest-bearing securities. Investments are made in accordance with an investment policy approved by the Board of Directors. Under this policy, no investment securities can have maturities exceeding one year and the average maturity of the portfolio cannot exceed 90 days.

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 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

Effective January 1, 2007, Epstein, Weber & Conover, PLC (EWC) combined its practice with Moss Adams LLP (Moss Adams) and therefore resigned as the independent registered public accounting firm of WidePoint. The Company was notified of such resignation on January 22, 2007. According to information provided to the Company, all of the partners of EWC have become partners of Moss Adams.

On February 24, 2006, the Company engaged EWC as its independent registered public accounting firm. From the date of engagement of EWC through January 22, 2007, there were no disagreements (within the meaning of Item 304 of Regulation S-K) between the Company and EWC on any matters of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of EWC, would have been referred to in its report. EWC's report on the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion and was not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles.

On January 22, 2007, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company engaged the independent accounting firm of Moss Adams to serve as its new independent accounting firm effective January 22, 2007.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006 and during the subsequent period prior to the engagement of Moss Adams as its new independent accounting firm, the Company did not consult with Moss Adams regarding either (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement or a reportable event (as defined in Item 304 of Regulation S-K).

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Conclusions regarding disclosure controls and procedures.

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by it in its periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Our principal executive officers and principal financial officers, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 13a-15(e) as of the end of the period covered by this report, have concluded that, based on the evaluation of these controls and procedures required by paragraph (b) of Exchange Act Rule 13a-15, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

SEC rules require that a company that is an accelerated filer, as defined by Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, must set forth in its annual report on Form 10-K a management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Rule 13a-15(f). The Company did not become an accelerated filer until December 31, 2006, based on the calculation called for by paragraph (i) of the definition of that term under Rule 12b-2. During 2006, prior to the Company's becoming an accelerated filer, the SEC extended the deadline date for compliance with that requirement for non-accelerated filers until the first fiscal year ending on or after December 15, 2007. The Company was a non-accelerated filer at the time of the SEC's granting of that extended compliance deadline. Accordingly, the Company will set forth a management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting in its Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2007.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

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

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

Part III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

Except for the information regarding executive officers required by Item 401 of Regulation S-K, which is included in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as Item 4A, pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSTATION.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

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

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

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

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

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

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

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Part IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

(1) Financial Statements:

Report of Moss Adams LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report of Epstein, Weber & Conover PLC

Report of Grant Thornton LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 2006, 2005, and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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EXHIBIT

NO. DESCRIPTION

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 3.1 | Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of WidePoint Corporation. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement, as filed on December 27, 2004.) |
| 3.2 | Bylaws of ZMAX Corporation. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.6 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-29833).) |
| 4.1 | |

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

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

- 10.1 Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Steve Komar, dated July 1, 2002.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Registrant's Report of Form 10Q, as filed on August 15, 2002 (File No. 000-23967))
- 10.2 Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and James McCubbin, dated July 1, 2002.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Registrant's Report of Form 10Q, as filed on August 15, 2002 (File No. 000-23967))
- 10.3 Employment Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Mark Mirabile, dated July 1, 2002.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Registrant's Report of Form 10Q, as filed on August 15, 2002 (File No. 000-23967))
- 10.4 Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement Between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners LP. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)
- 10.5 Common Stock Purchase Warrant between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners LP. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)
- 10.6 Registration Rights Agreement between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners LP. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)
- 10.7 Stock Purchase Agreement between WidePoint Corporation, Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 2, 2004.)

* Management contract or compensatory plan.

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EXHIBIT

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
10.8	Master Amendment between WidePoint Corporation and Barron Partners L.P. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 11, 2004.)
10.9	Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2004, by and between RBC Centura Bank and the Registrant. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, as filed with Form 10-K/A No. 1 thereto.)
10.11	Letter Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of February 7, 2005, by and between RBC Centura Bank and the Registrant. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, as filed with Form 10-K/A No. 1 thereto.)
10.12	Form of Letter Agreement between Goldman, Sachs & Co., Barron Partners L.P. and WidePoint Corporation, as executed on April 26, 2005. (Filed as Exhibit 10.46 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 as filed on May 5, 2005.)
10.13	Form of Letter Agreement between Goldman, Sachs & Co., Barron Partners L.P. and WidePoint Corporation, as executed on April 28, 2005. (Filed as Exhibit 10.47 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 as filed on May 5, 2005.)
10.14	Employment and Non-Compete Agreement between WidePoint Corporation, Operational Research Consultants, Inc and Daniel Turissini.* (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.50 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 3 to Form S-1 filed on January 27, 2006.)
10.15	Addendum to Employment and Non-Compete Agreement, dated as of October 25, 2006, between Daniel Turissini and the Registrant.* (Filed herewith)

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- 21 Subsidiaries of WidePoint Corporation (Filed herewith)
- 23.1 Consent of Moss Adams LLP (Filed herewith)
- 23.2 Consent of Epstein Weber & Conover P.L.C. (Filed herewith)
- 23.3 Consent of Grant Thornton 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)

* Management contract or compensatory plan.

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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 15, 2007

/s/ STEVE L. KOMAR
Steve L. Komar
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 15, 2007

/s/ JAMES T. MCCUBBIN
James T. McCubbin
Vice President - Principal Financial 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 15, 2007

/s/STEVE L. KOMAR
Steve L. Komar
Director and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 15, 2007

/s/JAMES T. MCCUBBIN
James T. McCubbin
Director, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer

Dated: March 15, 2007

/s/JAMES M. RITTER
James M. Ritter
Director, Assistant Secretary,
Chairman of the Compensation Committee

Dated: March 15, 2007

/s/MORTON S. TAUBMAN
Morton S. Taubman
Director, Chairman of the Audit and Finance Committee

SIGNATURES

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Dated: March 15, 2007

/s/RON S. OXLEY

Ron Oxley

Director, Chairman of the Nominations Committee

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Widepoint Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Widepoint Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion of these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit

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also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Widepoint Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted a new principle of accounting for share-based payments in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*.

/s/Moss Adams LLP
Scottsdale, Arizona
March 12, 2007

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Widepoint Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Widepoint Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion of these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Widepoint Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/EPSTEIN, WEBER & CONOVER, PLC
Scottsdale, Arizona
March 27, 2006

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of WidePoint Corporation:

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

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

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

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Chicago, Illinois
April 14, 2005

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,774,813	\$ 2,526,635
Accounts receivable	6,220,444	3,345,272
Prepaid expenses and other assets	463,369	233,212
	<u>9,458,626</u>	<u>6,105,119</u>
Total current assets		
Property and equipment, net	205,231	55,920
Goodwill	2,526,110	2,526,110
Intangibles, net	1,358,212	1,762,641
Other assets	56,192	227,102
	<u></u>	<u></u>

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	December 31,	
Total assets	\$ 13,604,371	\$ 10,676,892
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,364,747	\$ 2,089,717
Accrued expenses	786,842	810,733
Deferred revenue	564,594	178,019
Short-term portion of deferred rent	3,057	4,002
Short-term portion of capital lease obligation	45,020	--
Total current liabilities	5,764,260	3,082,471
Long-term portion of deferred rent	--	3,057
Capital lease obligation, net of current portion	67,851	--
Total liabilities	5,832,111	3,085,528
Temporary equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 0 and 1,195,714 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	--	1,196
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 195,214 and 0 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, liquidation value \$3,416,245	195	--
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 110,000,000 and 50,000,000 shares authorized, respectively; 50,494,759 shares and 37,297,729 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	50,495	37,298
Common stock issuable, \$0.001 par value; 0 and 1,905,390 shares	--	1,905
Stock warrants	38,666	19,916
Additional paid-in capital	60,667,229	60,080,819
Accumulated deficit	\$ (52,984,325)	\$ (52,549,770)
Total stockholders' equity	7,772,260	7,590,168
Total liabilities, temporary equity and stockholders' equity	\$ 13,604,371	\$ 10,676,892

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated statements of operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Revenues, net	\$ 17,953,209	\$ 13,263,164	\$ 5,542,118
Cost of revenues (including depreciation and amortization of \$428,394, \$323,916, and \$46,547, respectively, and stock compensation expense of \$0, \$1,878,171, and \$381,079, respectively)	14,255,892	11,868,292	4,484,469

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	For the Years Ended December 31,		
Gross profit	3,697,317	1,394,872	1,057,649
Sales and marketing	851,070	701,162	596,564
General and administrative	3,328,710	2,907,663	1,626,454
Depreciation expense	35,131	25,217	15,713
Loss from operations	(517,594)	(2,239,170)	(1,181,082)
Other income (expenses):			
Interest income	92,669	6,961	5,841
Interest expense	(9,713)	(164,692)	(38,144)
Loss from financial instruments	--	(5,405,601)	(3,070,617)
Other	--	2,135	2,118
Net loss before provision for income taxes	(434,638)	(7,800,367)	(4,281,884)
Income tax benefit	(83)	(355,420)	(816)
Net loss	\$ (434,555)	\$ (7,444,947)	\$ (4,281,068)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.26)
Basic and diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	45,437,154	25,103,257	16,657,947

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

	Temporary Equity				Permanent Equity				Common Stock Issuable	Stock Warrants	Related Party Notes Receivable	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Permanent Equity Total
	Preferred Stock		Preferred Stock		Common Stock									
	Shares	Amount	Share	Amount	Shares	Amount								
Balance, December 31, 2003	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	15,579,913	\$ 15,580	--	\$ --	--	\$ (128,003)	\$ 42,110,539	\$ (40,823,755)	\$ 1,174,361	
Collections on related party notes receivable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,903	--	--	46,903	
Issuance of common stock														
Tripoint Issuance of common stock	--	--	--	--	500,000	500	--	--	--	71,928	--	--	72,428	

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	Temporary Equity		Permanent Equity										
- Chesapeake	--	--	--	--	816,596	817	--	--	--	384,397	--	385,214	
December 31, 2004													
Issuance of common													
stock													
issuable -													
Chesapeake	--	--	--	--	--	--	544	--	--	380,535	--	381,079	
Issuance of common													
stock													
- ORC	--	--	--	--	962,500	962	--	--	--	384,038	--	385,000	
Sale of preferred													
stock	2,045,714	2,046	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Expenses associated													
from													
preferred stock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(542,825)	--	(542,825)	
Issuance of common													
stock warrants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,291	--	--	--	14,291	
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4,281,068)	(4,281,068)	
Balance, December													
31, 2004	2,045,714	\$ 2,046	--	\$ --	17,859,009	\$ 17,859	\$ 544	\$ 14,291	\$ (81,100)	\$ 42,788,612	\$ (45,104,823)	\$ (2,364,617)	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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Collections on													
related													
party notes													
receivable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81,100	--	--	81,100	
Issuance of													
common stock	--	--	--	--	10,394,322	10,395	--	--	--	4,111,872	--	4,122,267	
Issuance of													
common stock													
issuable													
- Chesapeake	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,905	--	--	1,876,265	--	1,878,170	
Conversion of													
preferred stock	(850,000)	(850)	--	--	8,500,000	8,500	--	--	--	-7,650	--	850	
Costs associated													
from registration													
statement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-404,872	--	-404,872	
Warrants													
valuation													
adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,054,172	--	12,054,172	
Costs													
associated													
from warrant													
exercise	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-337,580	--	-337,580	
Issuance of													
common stock -													
Chesapeake	--	--	--	--	544,398	544	-544	--	--	--	--	--	
Issuance of													
common stock													
warrants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,625	--	--	--	5,625	
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7,444,947	-7,444,947	
Balance,													
December 31,													
2005	1,195,714	\$ 1,196	--	--	37,297,729	\$ 37,298	\$ 1,905	\$ 19,916	\$ --	\$ 60,080,819	\$ (52,549,770)	\$ 7,590,168	

Issuance of

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common stock	--	--	--	--	516,038	516	--	--	--	216,274	--	216,790								
Issuance of common stock - options exercises	--	--	--	--	770,600	771	--	--	--	211,000	--	211,771								
Issuance of common stock - Chesapeake	--	--	--	--	1,905,390	1,905	(1,905)	--	--	--	--	--								
Conversion of preferred stock	(197,000)	(197)	(803,500)	(804)	10,005,000	10,005	--	--	--	(9,004)	--	197								
Reclass from Temporary to Permanent equity	(998,714)	(999)	998,714	999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	999								
Costs associated from registration statement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(235,225)	--	(235,225)								
Issuance of common stock warrants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,750	--	--	--	18,750								
Stock options expense	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	403,365	--	403,365								
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(434,555)	(434,555)								
Balance, December 31, 2006	--	\$	--	195,214	\$	195	50,494,757	\$	50,495	--	\$	38,666	\$	--	\$	60,667,229	\$	(52,984,325)	\$	7,772,260

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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WIDEPOINT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (434,555)	\$ (7,444,947)	\$ (4,281,068)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Deferred tax benefit	--	(221,959)	(110,980)
Depreciation expense	59,095	28,135	15,713
Amortization expense	404,429	320,998	46,547
Stock compensation expense	30,969	1,883,795	882,828
Stock options expense	403,365	--	--
Amortization of deferred financing costs	--	11,909	11,909
Loss on sale of property and equipment	--	--	(1,500)
Loss from financial instruments	--	5,405,601	3,070,617
Changes in assets and liabilities-			
Accounts receivable	(2,875,172)	(337,682)	(179,376)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(62,846)	165,651	(15,306)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,982,253	434,617	280,517
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities .	\$ 507,538	\$ 246,118	\$ (280,099)
Cashflows from investing activities:			
Purchase of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	--	(6,566)	(4,640,729)
Software development costs	--	(414,694)	(235,297)
Purchases of property and equipment	(72,430)	(3,403)	(15,336)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	--	--	1,500

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	For the Years Ended December 31,		
Cashflows used in investing activities	\$ (72,430)	\$ (424,663)	\$ (4,889,862)
Cashflows from financing activities:			
Borrowings on notes payable	--	1,109,103	1,792,408
Payments on notes payable	--	(2,701,511)	(200,000)
Principal payments under capital lease obligation	(23,107)	--	--
Collections on related party notes	--	81,100	40,000
Costs related to registration statement	(417,165)	(194,724)	--
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	215,371	27,238	--
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	204,571	4,091,429	--
Costs related to warrant exercise	(166,600)	(170,980)	--
Proceeds from issuance of warrants	--	--	14,291
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	--	--	3,037,175
Cashflows (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (186,930)	\$ 2,241,655	\$ 4,683,874
Net increase (decrease) in cash	248,178	2,063,110	(486,087)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	\$ 2,526,635	\$ 463,525	\$ 949,612
Cash and cash equivalents, ending of period	\$ 2,774,813	\$ 2,526,635	\$ 463,525
Supplementary cash flow information:			
Notes receivable from former ORC shareholders for purchase price adjustment	\$ --	\$ 270,000	--
Liabilities incurred but not yet paid relating to warrant exercise	--	166,600	--
Liabilities incurred but not yet paid relating to registration statement	28,207	210,147	--
Receivables for 2005 options exercise - received in 2006	--	3,600	--
Noncash investing and financing activity - capital leases for acquisition of property and equipment	135,978	--	--
Cash paid for- Interest	\$ 9,713	\$ 66,871	\$ 7,125
Income taxes	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

WidePoint Corporation (WidePoint or the Company) is a technology-based provider of product and services to both the government sector and commercial markets. We specialize in providing systems engineering, information technology services and information assurance in the form of identity management services. Our subsidiary, Operational Research Consultants, Inc. (ORC), is the leading provider of E-Authentication federal credential and federal compliant Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) managed services to the federal government. We intend to grow over the next few years through a combination of organic growth, the acquiring of selective strategic assets or acquisitions, and by operational efficiencies among our subsidiaries.

WidePoint was incorporated in Delaware on May 30, 1997. Our staff consists of business and computer specialists who help our government and civilian customers augment and expand their resident technologic skills and competencies, drive technical innovation, and help develop and maintain a competitive edge in today's rapidly changing technological environment in business. Our organization emphasizes an intense commitment to our people, our customers, and the quality of our solutions offerings. As a services organization, our customers are our primary

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focus. We have developed thorough, comprehensive policies, procedures and controls to mitigate the threat, or potential threat, of intentional, unintentional, physical, natural or electronic compromise or disruption of any portion of our systems or services. The talent and technology are available, and the resident expertise experienced in working together, to ensure goals are achieved quickly and seamlessly. Contract instruments are already in place and a substantive reference base with an assortment of federal agencies are available.

On October 25, 2004, we completed the acquisition of ORC. ORC specializes in IT integration and secure authentication processes and software, and providing services to the United States Government. ORC has been at the forefront of implementing PKI technologies. PKI technology is rapidly becoming the technology of choice to enable security services within and between different computer systems utilized by various agencies and departments of the U.S. Government. Based on asymmetric key cryptography, PKI technology uses a class of algorithms in which a user can receive two electronic keys, consisting of a public key and a private key, to encrypt any information and/or communication being transmitted to or from the user within a computer network and between different computer networks. The user provides his or her public key to any and all desired persons or entities. The user does not share the private key with anyone else. The public key will encrypt all information and/or communication from any sender and the private key will allow only the holder of the private key to unlock and decrypt such information and/or communication. Thus, the algorithms used in PKI technologies help to achieve authentication of users and information, integrity of all data and communications, non-repudiation or rejection of data and communications, and support confidentiality of data and communications. PKI also speeds up and simplifies the delivery of products and services by providing electronic approaches to processes that historically have been paper based. These electronic solutions depend on PKI for identification and authentication; data integrity; confidentiality of information and transactions; and non-repudiation to facilitate mission-related transactions internal to an organization and with external organizations. ORC is authorized to issue all permissible certificate types and services in accordance with Defense Information Systems Agency and National Security Agency standards, necessary for the interoperable, secure exchange of information between U.S. Governmental agencies, contractors, and international allies such as members of NATO.

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In 2005 and 2006, WidePoint focused on the consolidation of its recent acquisition of ORC, accelerating the rollout of the ORC E-Authentication and PKI identity management initiatives, and continuing to implement our project based enterprise strategy, emphasizing our industry-wide best practices disciplines. With the addition of the customer base and the increase in revenues attributable to the ORC acquisition, WidePoint's opportunity to leverage and expand further into the federal marketplace has improved dramatically. ORC's past client successes, top facility security clearances, security personnel expertise, and additional breadth of management talent have expanded our reach into markets that previously were not accessible to WidePoint. We intend to continue to market and sell our technical capabilities into the governmental and commercial marketplace. Further, we are continuing to actively search out new synergistic acquisitions that we believe may further enhance our present base of business and service offerings, which has been augmented by our recent acquisition of ORC and our internal growth initiatives.

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

In addition, most of the Company's current costs consist primarily of the salaries and benefits paid to the Company's technical, marketing and administrative personnel and as a result of its plan to expand its operations through a combination of internal growth initiatives and merger and acquisition opportunities, the Company expects such costs to increase. The Company's profitability also depends upon both the volume of services performed and the Company's ability to manage costs. As a significant portion of the Company's costs is labor related, the Company must effectively manage these costs to achieve and grow its profitability. To date, the Company has attempted to maximize its operating margins through efficiencies achieved by the use of the Company's proprietary methodologies, and by offsetting increases in consultant salaries with increases in consultant fees received from its clients. The uncertainties relating to its ability to achieve and maintain profitability, obtain additional funding to fund its growth strategy and provide the necessary investment to continue to upgrade its management reporting systems to meet the continuing demands of the present regulatory changes affect the comparability of the information reflected in the selected consolidated financial information presented above. The Company believes that its cash on hand is adequate to finance operations through 2007.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

Principles of Consolidation

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

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Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less are considered cash equivalents for purposes of these consolidated financial statements. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with various major financial institutions. Included in the December 31, 2006 cash balances was \$1,924,324 in interest bearing balances in one bank in excess of federally insured amounts, as compared to \$2,079,080 for December 31, 2005. The Company places its temporary cash investments with high credit-quality financial institutions, and as a result, the Company believes that no significant credit risk exists with respect to these cash investments.

Accounts Receivable

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

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

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
For the year ended December 31, 2004, Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 18,819	\$ 14	\$ 18,833	\$ --
For the year ended December 31, 2005, Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
For the year ended December 31, 2006, Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ --	\$ 21,869	\$ 21,869	\$ --
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Unbilled accounts receivable on time-and-materials contracts represent costs incurred and gross profit recognized near the period-end but not billed until the following period. Unbilled accounts receivable on fixed-price contracts consist of amounts incurred that are not yet billable under contract terms. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, unbilled accounts receivable totaled \$354,123 and \$38,977, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The majority of the Company's revenues are derived from cost-plus, or time-and-materials contracts. Under cost-plus contracts, revenues are recognized as costs are incurred and include an estimate of applicable fees earned. For fixed-price contracts, revenues are generally recorded as delivery is made. For time-and-material contracts, revenues are computed by multiplying the number of direct labor-hours expended in the performance of the contract by the contract billing rates and adding other billable direct costs. In the event of a termination of a contract, all billed and unbilled amounts associated with those task orders where work has been performed would be billed and collected. The termination provisions of the contract would be accounted for at the time of termination. Any deferred and/or amortization cost would either be billed or expensed depending upon the termination provisions of the contract. Further, the Company has had no material history of losses nor has it identified any specific material risk of loss at December 31, 2006 due to termination provisions and thus has not recorded provisions for such events.

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

Significant Customers

During 2006, one customer, Headquarters Cryptologic Systems Group (HQ CPSG), individually represented 29% of revenues, and we therefore are materially dependent upon such customer. Due to the nature of our business and the relative size of certain contracts which are entered into in the ordinary course of business, the loss of any single significant customer, including the above customers, would have a material adverse effect on results. During 2005, one customer, The Department of Homeland Security, individually represented 18% of revenue. During 2004, two customers, Abbott Laboratories and The Department of Homeland Security, individually represented 12%, and 11% of revenues, respectively.

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Fair value of financial instruments

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

The Company's financial instruments also include a financial instrument in which a valuation for the warrants from the Barron Partners, LP preferred financing agreement contained a registration rights agreement which contained a liquidating damages provision. Accordingly, a Black Scholes calculation was used to determine the fair value of those warrants which are classified as a financial instrument. The Financial Instrument was marked to market at December 31, 2004, and all such warrants were exercised as of December 31, 2005.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2006, one customer, Headquarters Cryptologic Systems Group (HQ CPSG), represented 54% of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2005, one customer, The Department of Homeland Security, represented 30% of accounts receivable.

Income Taxes

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

Property and Equipment

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

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	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Computers, equipment and software	\$ 301,840	\$ 93,433
Less- Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(96,609)	(37,513)

December 31,			
\$	205,231	\$	55,920

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

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

Software Development Costs

WidePoint accounts for software development costs related to software products for sale, lease or otherwise marketed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 86, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed. For projects fully funded by the Company, significant development costs are capitalized from the point of demonstrated technological feasibility until the point in time that the product is available for general release to customers. Once the product is available for general release, capitalized costs are amortized based on units sold, or on a straight-line basis over a six-year period or other such shorter period as may be required. WidePoint recorded \$183,351 of amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2006, as compared to \$99,920 of amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2005. Capitalized software costs included in Other Intangibles at December 31, 2006 were approximately \$0.7 million, as compared to approximately \$0.9 million of capitalized software costs included in Other Intangibles at December 31, 2005 and as compared to approximately \$0.6 million of capitalized software costs included in Other Intangibles at December 31, 2004.

Goodwill, Intangible Assets, and Long-Lived Assets

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

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

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

Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

Basic income or loss per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income or loss per share includes the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. The treasury stock effect of escrowed shares, options and warrants to purchase 12,658,853, 25,723,173, and 20,942,127, shares of common stock outstanding at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively, has not been included in the calculation of the net loss per share as such effect would have been anti-dilutive. As a result of these items, the basic and diluted loss per share for all periods presented are identical. Subsequent to December 31, 2006, the remaining preferred stock held by Barron Partners was converted into 1,419,214 common shares of the Company's common stock.

Stock-based compensation

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Employee based compensation:

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, (SFAS No. 123R). This statement requires that the costs of employee share-based payments be measured at fair value on the awards grant date and recognized in the financial statements over the requisite service period.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective application transition method. Under this method, compensation cost for the portion of awards for which the requisite service has not yet been rendered that are outstanding as of the adoption date is recognized over the remaining service period. The compensation cost for that portion of awards is based on the grant-date fair value of those awards as calculated for pro forma disclosures under SFAS No. 123, as originally issued. All new awards that are modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the adoption date are accounted for under provisions of SFAS No. 123R. Prior periods have not been restated under this transition method. The Company recognizes share-based compensation ratably using the straight-line attribution method over the requisite service period. In addition, pursuant to SFAS No. 123R, the Company is required to estimate the amount of expected forfeitures when calculating share-based compensation, instead of accounting for forfeitures as they occur, which was the Company's practice prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R. As of January 1, 2006, the cumulative effect of adopting the estimated forfeiture method was not material.

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Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for share-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations and elected the disclosure option of SFAS No. 123 as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure. SFAS No. 123 requires that companies either recognize compensation expense for grants of stock, stock options and other equity instruments based on fair value, or provide pro forma disclosure of net income and earnings per share in the notes to the financial statements. Accordingly, the Company measured compensation expense for stock options as the excess, if any, of the estimated fair market value of the Company's stock at the date of grant over the exercise price. The following table details the effect on net loss and earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, had compensation expense for the stock plans been recorded based on the fair value method under SFAS No. 123.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Net loss, as reported	\$ 7,444,947	\$ 4,281,068
Add: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for awards granted, modified, or settled, net of related tax effects	\$ 839,159	\$ 690,503
Pro forma net loss	\$ 8,284,106	\$ 4,971,571
Loss per share:		
Basic and diluted - as reported	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.26
Basic and diluted - pro forma	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.30

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

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For purposes of determining the effect of these options, the fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant based on the Black-Scholes single-option pricing model assuming the following for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Dividend yield	--	--	--
Risk-free interest rate	4.77 - 4.83%	4.2%	2.70 - 4.13%
Volatility factor	57%	80%	156%
Expected life in years	4	4	5

The amount of compensation expense recognized under SFAS 123(R) during the year ended December 31, 2006 under our plans was comprised of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2006
General and administrative expense	\$ 403,365
Share-based compensation before taxes	\$ 403,365
Related income tax benefits	--
Share-based compensation expense	\$ 403,365
Net share-based compensation expenses per basic and diluted common shares	\$ 0.01

Since we have cumulative operating losses as of December 31, 2006 for which a valuation allowance has been established, we recorded no income tax benefits for share-based compensation arrangements. Additionally, no incremental tax benefits were recognized from stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006, which would have resulted in a reclassification to reduce net cash provided by operating activities with an offsetting increase in net cash provided by financing activities. Share-based compensation expense was not recognized during the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

A summary of the option activity under our plans during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively, is presented below:

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	# of Shares	Weighted average Grant date fair value per share
<u>NON -VESTED</u>		
Non-vested at January 1, 2004	625,000	\$0.12
Granted	4,111,112	\$0.28
Vested	587,500	\$0.12
Forfeited	--	--
Non-vested at January 1, 2005	4,148,612	\$0.28
Granted	400,000	\$0.79
Vested	3,310,513	\$0.25
Forfeited	140,000	\$0.42
Non-vested at January 1, 2006	1,098,099	\$0.55
Granted	33,000	\$2.28
Vested	338,122	\$0.49
Forfeited	39,500	\$0.42
Non-vested at December 31, 2006	753,477	\$0.67
<u>OUTSTANDING AND EXERCISABLE</u>		
Total outstanding at January 1, 2004	2,112,000	\$0.14
Issued	5,111,111	\$0.28
Cancelled	--	--
Exercised	--	--
	7,223,111	\$0.24

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	<u># of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted average Grant date fair value per share</u>
Total outstanding at January 1, 2005		
Issued	900,000	\$0.89
Cancelled	161,500	\$0.49
Exercised	165,750	\$0.18
Total outstanding at January 1, 2006	7,795,861	\$0.31
Issued	124,000	\$2.75
Cancelled	46,000	\$0.45
Exercised	770,600	\$0.27
Total outstanding at December 31, 2006	7,103,261	\$0.36
Total exercisable at December 31, 2006	6,349,784	\$0.30

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The aggregate remaining contractual lives in years for the options outstanding and exercisable on December 31, 2005 and 2006 was 4.34 and 3.86 respectively.

Aggregate intrinsic value represents total pretax intrinsic value (the difference between WidePoint's closing stock price on December 31, 2006 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, 2006. This amount changes based on the fair market value of WidePoint's stock. The total intrinsic value of options outstanding as of December 31, 2006 was \$13,310,592. The total intrinsic value of options exercisable on December 31, 2006 was \$12,239,348. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$1,498,962. The Company issues new shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options.

At December 31, 2006, 6,246,138 shares were available for future grants under the Company's 1997 Stock Compensation Plans. This includes options for 770,600 shares previously exercised under the Company's 1997 Stock Compensation Plans. This does not include warrants to purchase 3,999,999 shares granted and vested to members of the senior management team that were not issued under the Company's 1997 Stock Compensation Plans.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had approximately \$376,538 of total unamortized compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to stock option plans that will be recognized over the weighted average period of 4.3 years.

Non-employee based compensation:

The Company accounts for stock-based non-employee compensation arrangements using the fair value recognition provisions of 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*.

New accounting pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets* (SFAS 153). This Statement addresses the measurement of exchanges of nonmonetary assets and is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 153 has not had a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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In December 2004, FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)). SFAS 123(R) revises FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS 123(R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS 123(R) requires companies to recognize in the statement of operations the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity

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instruments based on the grant-date fair value of such awards (with limited exceptions). SFAS 123(R) is effective as of the first reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005. Accordingly, the Company adopted SFAS 123(R) in first quarter of 2006 with approximately \$403,000 in compensation expense recognized under SFAS 123(R) during the year ended December 31, 2006. (see analysis above).

In March 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets* an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140 (FASB Statement No. 156). FASB No. 156 amends FASB Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. FASB No. 156 is effective for years beginning after September 15, 2006. The Company does not believe FASB No. 156 will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The Company plans on reviewing in detail its tax situation to determine whether there are any uncertain tax positions but does not presently believe that there are any material such matters.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FASB No. 157). FASB No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FASB No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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In December 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position EITF 00-19-2, *Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements* (FSP EITF 00-19-2). FSP EITF 00-19-2 specifies that the contingent obligation to make future payments or otherwise transfer consideration under a registration payment arrangement, whether issued as a separate agreement or included as a provision of a financial instrument or other agreement, should be separately recognized and measured in accordance with FASB Statement No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. A registration payment arrangement is defined in FSP EITF 00-19-2 as an arrangement with both of the following characteristics: (1) the arrangement specifies that the issuer will endeavor (a) to file a registration statement for the resale of specified financial instruments and/or for the resale of equity shares that are issuable upon exercise or conversion of specified financial instruments and for that registration statement to be declared effective by the US SEC within a specified grace period, and/or (b) to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement for a specified period of time (or in perpetuity); and (2) the arrangement requires the issuer to transfer consideration to the counterparty if the registration statement for the resale of the financial instrument or instruments subject to the arrangement is not declared effective or if effectiveness of the registration statement is not maintained. FSP EITF 00-19-2 is effective for registration payment arrangements and the financial instruments subject to those arrangements that are entered into or modified subsequent to December 21, 2006. For registration payment arrangements and financial instruments subject to those arrangements that were entered into prior to the issuance of FSP EITF 00-19-2, this guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We do not expect the adoption of FSP EITF 00-19-2 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS 159), which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS 159 will be effective for us on January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on our financial position, cash flows, and results of operations.

3. Debt:

As of December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, the Company maintained no outstanding balances under our senior lending agreement with RBC-Centura Bank, which expired on June 1, 2006. The senior lending agreement was executed on October 25, 2004 and had a maturity date of October 25, 2005, which was extended until June 1, 2006 at which time it expired. The Agreement provided for a \$2.5 million revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the Agreement were collateralized by the Company's eligible contract receivables, inventory, all of its stock in certain

of our subsidiaries and certain property and equipment, and bore interest at the prime rate.

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WidePoint's credit facility required that the Company maintain specified financial covenants relating to fixed charge coverage, interest coverage, and debt coverage, and maintain a certain level of consolidated net worth. As of and during the year ended December 31, 2006 and during the year ended December 31, 2005, respectively, WidePoint was either in compliance with each of these financial covenants, received waivers, or was allowed to continue to utilize the credit facility. The weighted average borrowings under the revolving portion of the facility during the year ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, were \$0 and \$0.8 million, respectively.

The total amount of interest fees paid was approximately \$0, \$83,000, and \$34,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets:

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

During 2004, WidePoint completed the acquisition of Operational Research Consultants, Inc. As a result of this acquisition the Company has acquired goodwill and intangibles. The following details the components of goodwill and intangibles:

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	As of December 31, 2006	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortized intangible assets		
(1) ORC Intangible (Includes customer relationships and PKI business opportunity purchase accounting valuations)	\$ 1,145,523	\$ (479,003)
(2) PKI-I Intangible (Related to internally generated software)	334,672	(126,108)
(3) PKI-II Intangible	\$ 649,991	(166,863)
Total	<u>\$ 2,130,186</u>	<u>\$ (771,974)</u>
<u>Aggregate Amortization Expense:</u>		
For year ended 12/31/04	\$ 46,547	
For year ended 12/31/05	\$ 320,998	
For year ended 12/31/06	\$ 404,429	

As of December 31, 2006

Estimated Amortization Expense:

For year ended 12/31/07	\$	404,429
For year ended 12/31/08	\$	404,429
For year ended 12/31/09	\$	374,272
For year ended 12/31/10	\$	175,082

- (1) The ORC intangible is made up of the estimated purchase accounting associated with the valuation assigned by the Company to ORC's customer relationships and its PKI business opportunity. The purchase accounting for ORC has been finalized after the completion of the Company's intangible valuation methodology by an independent appraisal performed for the Company. The PKI business opportunity intangible has an estimated life of 6 years and ORC's customer relationships has an estimated life of 5 years. The PKI business opportunity intangible was estimated based upon the contractual life assigned to the authority to issue PKI certificates by the federal government. The fair value of the PKI business opportunity intangible was estimated using the expected present value of future cash flows estimated by the Company for ORC's PKI business opportunity. ORC's customer relationship intangible was estimated based upon an analysis of the historic life of ORC's present customer relationships and their present contract opportunities. A fair value was estimated using the expected present value of the estimated future cash flows generated from those relationships. The weighted average life of this intangible asset class is 5.5 years.
- (2) The PKI-I intangible is related to internally generated software that was associated with ORC's PKI-I development of its phase 1 software offerings. ORC commenced sales of its PKI-I service in August of 2004. It has a weighted average life of 4.0 years and is based upon the contractual life assigned to the authority to issue PKI certificates by the federal government.

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- (3) The PKI-II intangible is related to a secondary PKI software development effort by ORC. ORC commenced sales of its PKI-II service in August of 2005. It has a weighted average life of 4.5 years and is based upon the contractual life assigned to the authority to issue PKI certificates by the federal government.

The total weighted average life of all of the intangibles is approximately 5 years.

There were no amounts of research and development assets acquired in 2006 or 2005, nor any written off in the period. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2005	\$ 2,806,440
Goodwill adjusted	\$ (280,330)
Balance as of December 31, 2005	\$ 2,526,110
Balance as of January 1, 2006	\$ 2,526,110
Goodwill adjusted	\$ --
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 2,526,110

The goodwill acquired is associated with the acquisition of ORC in October of 2004. The goodwill adjusted was the result of various adjustments which included the discovery of a working capital threshold deficit that was not met as a condition of the purchase price paid for ORC. Upon completion of our audit and the realization of the shortfall, the original shareholders agreed to correct the deficit through a combination of cash and notes, which subsequently reduced the amount of goodwill associated with our purchase of ORC. Management believes that as of December 31, 2006 the carrying value of the goodwill of ORC was not impaired.

5. Promissory Notes:*Related Party Notes*

Pursuant to stock purchase agreements entered into on July 8, 2002, between the Company and each of Steve L. Komar, James T. McCubbin and Mark M. Mirabile, the Company privately sold 865,000 shares of its common stock to each such person without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, pursuant to the private offering exemption under Section 4(2) thereof, in consideration of a three (3) year full-recourse, five percent (5%) interest bearing promissory note with equal annual principal payments due, issued by each such person to the Company in the principal amount of \$60,550, or \$181,650 in the aggregate (which equals \$0.07 per share, being the closing price of the Company's common stock on July 8, 2002). Amounts outstanding under these notes are reflected as a reduction to stockholders' equity until paid. As of December 31, 2005 all amounts outstanding under these notes had been paid.

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6. Income Taxes:

Income taxes for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Current provision/(benefit)	\$ (592,280)	\$ (133,281)	\$ 110,164
Deferred provision/(benefit)	592,197	(222,139)	(110,980)
	\$ (83)	\$ (355,420)	\$ (816)

Substantially all of the 2005 income tax benefit results from a change in the prior year's estimate of the Company's tax liabilities.

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Statutory federal income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	6.0	6.0	0.0
Non-deductible expenses	0.5	0.3	(0.2)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	(43.9)	2.2	(18.7)
Intangibles	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)
Capitalized software cost	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)
Section 481(a) adjustment	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)
Expiration of Losses	(0.0)	(9.0)	--
Financial Investments	(0.0)	(27.7)	--
Other	3.4	(1.2)	6.0
	(0.0)	4.6	(0.0)

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company determined that it incurred a tax benefit of \$1,675,000 related to the exercise of employee stock options. This amount represents the tax expense of amounts included in employee compensation for exercised options less the amount that represents the original pro-forma fair value that will be credited to additional paid-in capital when the benefit is realized. There has not been any expense recognized for these options. As the amount of this tax expense has not been realized because the Company has deferred tax assets related to net operating loss carryforwards, there has been no credit to additional paid in capital until the associated benefit is realized. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company recognized \$403,000 in expense for book purposes for stock based expenses. For tax purposes, the Company recognized an expense of \$1,882,292 for stock option related compensation expense in the year ended December 31, 2006.

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) consisted of the following as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 8,286,246	\$ 7,815,060
AMT credit	13,853	13,853
Stock based compensation	161,200	--
Other assets	89,365	93,282
Total deferred tax assets	8,550,664	7,922,195
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Section 481(a) adjustment	--	110,980
Intangible assets	446,852	558,452
Capitalized software costs	276,800	369,913
Total deferred tax liabilities	723,652	1,039,345
Net deferred tax asset	7,827,012	6,882,850
Less- Valuation allowance	(7,827,012)	(6,882,850)
	\$ --	\$ --

The Company has determined that its net deferred tax asset did not satisfy the recognition criteria set forth in SFAS No. 109 and, accordingly, established a valuation allowance for 100 percent of the net deferred tax asset.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$21,018,349 to offset future taxable income. These carry forwards expire between 2010 and 2026. Under the provision of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, when there has been a change in an entity's ownership of 50 percent or greater, utilization of net operating loss carry forwards may be limited. As a result of WidePoint's equity transactions, the Company's net operating losses could be subject to such limitations and may not be available to offset future income for tax purposes. There were no capital losses in excess of capital gains that expired in 2006. In 2005 capital losses in excess of capital gains in the amount of \$696,215 expired.

Changes in the valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Opening balance	\$ (6,882,850)	\$ (6,845,071)	(6,058,445)
Current year change	(944,162)	(37,779)	(786,626)
Ending balance	\$ (7,827,012)	\$ (6,882,850)	(6,845,071)

7. Temporary Preferred Equity

Temporary Preferred Stock

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Our certificate of incorporation authorizes the Company to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value per share, of which 195,214 and 1,195,714 shares were outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Pursuant to the Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on November 9, 2004, 2,045,714 shares of the Company's preferred stock are designated as Series A Convertible Preferred Stock having the following rights:

Each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock has a conversion rate equal to \$0.175 per share, or 10 shares of common stock per one share of preferred stock and is convertible at the option of the holder into ten shares of common stock.

The conversion of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock is subject to the following conditions:

Subject to waiver, holders of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock do not have the right to convert any portion of the preferred stock to the extent that after giving effect to such conversion, the holder (together with any affiliates of the holder), would beneficially own in excess of 4.99% of the number of shares of the common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such conversion. In the event the converted shares when issued and combined with all other shares of common stock beneficially owned by the holder and its affiliates equals, at any time, more than 4.99% of the total number of then outstanding shares of common stock, then for so long as such holder and its affiliates beneficially owns more than 4.99% of the total number of then outstanding shares of common stock, the holder of the converted shares and its affiliates shall have no more than 22% of the total voting power of all outstanding shares of common stock at any time.

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

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

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

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

As a result of the issuance of a registration rights agreement that contained a liquidated damages clause, the Company was required to follow the Emerging Issues Task Force EITF 00-19, Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock by the Company. In light of the required accounting treatment under EITF 00-19, the entire proceeds of the issuance, other than a nominal amount equal to par value, were allocated to warrants and as such no proceeds had been allocated to the preferred stock issuance at December 31, 2005. As a result of the effectiveness of the registration statement registering the underlying shares of common stock on February 9, 2006, the temporary preferred equity has been reclassified to preferred equity for preferred stock held as of December 31, 2006.

Registration Rights Agreement

The shares of common stock issuable by WidePoint to Barron upon a conversion of shares of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock or an election to exercise all or a portion of the warrants were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933. To provide for the registration of the sale of such underlying shares, Barron and WidePoint entered into a registration rights agreement, dated October 20, 2004, requiring WidePoint to prepare and file a registration statement covering the resale of the shares of common stock underlying the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and warrants. The registration statement was filed on January 5, 2005. The registration rights agreement further required WidePoint to use its best efforts to cause such registration statement to be declared effective by February 22, 2005 (i.e., 120 days following the closing of the sale of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock).

The registration rights agreement also contains a liquidated damages provision which called for Barron to receive from WidePoint a specified amount if: (i) WidePoint failed to file a registration statement covering the underlying shares of common stock; (ii) the registration statement was not declared effective by February 22, 2005; or (iii) the registration statement is not effective in the period from April 23, 2005 (i.e., 180 days following the October 25, 2004 closing of the preferred financing) through the two years following the date of the registration rights agreement, subject to permissible blackout periods and registration maintenance periods. In the event that one of the aforementioned events occurs, the registration rights agreement calls for WidePoint to pay Barron a cash amount equal to the lesser of \$20,000 or 1% of the purchase price of that portion of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock which has not been converted into common stock as of the occurrence of such event, with such amount to be paid by WidePoint to Barron on a monthly basis after the occurrence of such event. Barron was entitled to receive the aforementioned damages until such time as the registration statement was declared effective. The registration statement registering the underlying shares of common stock was declared effective on February 9, 2006. Barron has waived any damages through February 9, 2006.

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8. Stockholders Equity:

The Company is authorized to issue 50,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.001 par value per share. At the annual meeting of stockholders that was held on January 27, 2005, stockholders approved a proposal to increase the authorized shares of common stock from 50,000,000 to 110,000,000. During the year ended December 31, 2006, 10,005,000 shares of common stock were issued as the result of the conversion of 1,000,500 preferred shares by Barron, 400,000 shares of common stock were issued as the result of the exercise of 400,000 warrants by Westcap Securities, and 770,600 shares of common stock were issued as the result of the exercise of 770,600 employee stock options. As of December 31, 2006 there were 50,494,759 shares of common stock outstanding. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by the rights of the holders of shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and of any additional series of preferred stock that may be designated and issued in the future.

Preferred Stock

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes the Company to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.001 par value per share, of which 195,214 and 0 shares were outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. As a result of the effectiveness of the registration statement registering the underlying shares of common stock on February 9, 2006, the temporary preferred equity has been reclassified to preferred equity for preferred stock held as of December 31, 2006. Preferred stock of 1,000,500 shares were converted during the year ended 2006 into 10,005,000 shares of Common Stock.

Common Stock

On October 25, 2004, WidePoint completed the acquisition of Operational Research Consultants, Inc., or ORC, a privately held IT and engineering firm providing mission-critical sensitive and strategic information security solutions to the United States Government. Pursuant to the terms of a Purchase Agreement entered into on October 25, 2004, between the Company and the ORC shareholders, the Company issued 5,555,556 common shares of the Company's stock and placed it into an escrow to be released to the ORC shareholders in the event they attain certain performance parameters in 2004 and 2005. As of December 31, 2005, no common shares were earned and the 5,555,556 shares were returned to the Company and cancelled during the second quarter of 2006.

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On April 30, 2004, the Company closed upon the acquisition of all the issued and outstanding shares of Chesapeake Government Technologies, Inc. (Chesapeake), pursuant to the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of March 24, 2004. This transaction was accounted for as a consulting arrangement because Chesapeake did not meet the definition of a business under FAS 141. WidePoint issued 4,082,980 shares of its common stock to stockholders of Chesapeake in consideration for all of the issued and outstanding shares of Chesapeake owned by them. In conjunction with this closing, the Chesapeake stockholders also entered into an escrow agreement and deposited 3,266,384 shares of the 4,082,980 newly issued shares of WidePoint common stock into escrow. The 3,266,384 shares of common stock placed into escrow were not recorded in equity at the time of the acquisition and were only to be released to the Chesapeake shareholders in the event of the satisfaction of certain conditions set forth in the merger agreement, which provided that during the period commencing after the closing of the merger and ending on December 31, 2005, the 3,266,384 shares of common stock would be released to the Chesapeake shareholders in a ratio based on the amount of revenues actually received by the Company from the business acquired as a result of activities originated and consummated by Chesapeake. The December 31, 2005 escrow expiration date could have been extended for one additional year in the event that it was determined that Chesapeake had achieved certain performance levels in the latter part of 2005, which did not occur. All shares earned were charged to expense through December 31, 2006. Of the 3,266,384 shares of common stock held in escrow, 816,596 and 1,905,390 were released in 2005 and 2006, respectively with the 544,398 remaining shares cancelled in 2006.

Common stock issuable

The Company entered into an escrow agreement with the original Chesapeake shareholders, which required certain performance measures to be achieved to cause the shares to be earned and subsequently released. The difference between the dates the shares were earned and subsequently released from escrow resulted in a timing difference, which required the Company to record the shares when they were earned as common stock issuable and subsequently reclassified as issued common stock upon the release of the shares from escrow. The Company recorded the shares that have been earned per certain performance measures at each recording date, while the escrow agreement only allowed for the release of the shares earned after the Company's fiscal year filings of its financial statements on Form 10-K, for each respective period, per the terms of the escrow agreement.

On December 31, 2004, the original shareholders of Chesapeake earned 544,398 shares, which were released from escrow after the filing of the Company's Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2004, per an escrow agreement between the Company and the original Chesapeake shareholders. As such, the shares were recorded as common stock issuable as of December 31, 2004. Upon the filing of the Company's Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2004, the shares were released from escrow and at that time reclassified as issued common stock. The remaining unearned shares of WidePoint common stock held in escrow that had not met certain performance measures as of December 31, 2005 were cancelled during the second quarter of 2006 and the shares earned were released from escrow during the second quarter of 2006 and reclassified from common stock issuable to issued common stock as of June 30, 2006.

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Stock Warrants

On November 1, 2005, the Company issued a warrant to purchase 54,878 shares to Hawk Associates as part of a consulting agreement in which Hawk Associates agreed to act as the Company's investor relations representative. The warrant has a term of 5 years. We are accounting for this award in accordance with EITF 96-18.

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

9. Stock Options and Stock-Based Compensation:*1997 Stock Incentive Plan*

In May 1997, the Company adopted the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan (the *Incentive Plan*). The purpose of the Incentive Plan is to provide additional compensation to employees, officers, and consultants of the Company or its affiliates. Under the terms of the Incentive Plan, as amended, 10,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance as incentive awards under the Incentive Plan. The number of shares of Company common stock associated with any forfeited stock incentive will be added back to the number of shares that can be issued under the Incentive Plan. Awards under the Incentive Plan and their terms are determined by a committee (the *Committee*) that has been selected by the Board of Directors. The Incentive Plan permits the Committee to make awards of a variety of equity-based incentives (collectively, *Stock Incentives*).

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

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

1997 Directors Formula Stock Option Plan

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

to the number of shares that underlie stock options to be granted under the Director Plan.

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

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10. Commitments and Contingencies:

The Company has entered into a number of leases for its office locations as describe above in Note 1. The Company's commitments and contingencies are as follows for its operating leases, which include those leases, and other operating leases. The terms of the operating leases run through 2010 and the total commitments per year are as follows:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Leases</u>
2007	\$ 604,544
2008	476,408
2009	105,925
2010	2,950
Beyond 2010	2,488
Total	<u>\$ 1,192,315</u>

Capital Leases

The Company has leased certain equipment under capital lease arrangements. Future minimum payments required under the leases are as follows:

	<u>Year</u>	
	2007	\$ 52,566
	2008	49,317
	2009	23,162
		<u>125,045</u>
Less portion representing interest		(12,174)
		<u>112,871</u>
Net minimum lease payments under capital leases		(45,020)
Current portion		<u>67,851</u>
Long-term portion	\$	<u>67,851</u>

The capital leases entered into in the year ended December 31, 2006 are for periods of one to three years. Total carrying value of assets under capital leases at December 31, 2006 was \$110,731. Depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2006 and accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2006 was \$25,247.

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.

11. Segment reporting:

Segments are defined by SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, as components of a company in which separate financial information is available and is evaluated by the chief operating decision maker, or a decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

During 1998, the Company adopted SFAS No. 131 and until December 31, 2005 the Company was comprised of a single segment, which was comprised of our consulting services segment within our Commercial and Federal Government Marketplaces. As of January 1, 2006, the Company added a second segment, which consists of PKI credentialing and managed services. The PKI credentialing and managed services segment provides PKI credentialing and managed services to United States federal agencies and federal contractors as a result of regulatory compliance requirements. For the year ended December 31, 2004 no material revenues or assets were recognized within the PKI credentialing and managed services segment.

Segment operating income consists of the revenues generated by a segment, less the direct costs of revenue and selling, general and administrative costs that are incurred directly by the segment. Unallocated corporate costs include costs related to administrative functions that are performed in a centralized manner that are not attributable to a particular segment. These administrative function costs include costs for corporate office support, all office facility costs, costs relating to accounting and finance, human resources, legal, marketing, information technology and company-wide business development functions, as well as costs related to overall corporate management.

The following table presents information about reported segments along with the items necessary to reconcile the segment information to the totals reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements:

	Year ended December 31, 2006		Year ended December 31, 2005	
Consulting services				
Revenues	\$	16,202,217	\$	12,703,210
Operating income	\$	505,537	\$	1,019,473
Total assets	\$	6,877,676	\$	3,820,805
PKI Credentialing and Managed Services				
Revenues	\$	1,750,992	\$	559,954
Operating income/(loss)	\$	355,457	\$	(335,254)
Total assets	\$	1,214,489	\$	1,090,551
Credentials sold		37,853		4,478
Total Company				
Revenues	\$	17,953,209	\$	13,263,164
Operating loss	\$	482,463(1)	\$	2,213,953(2)
Depreciation expense	\$	35,131	\$	25,217
Interest income (expense), net	\$	82,956	\$	(157,731)
Loss from financial instruments		--	\$	5,405,601
Other income		--	\$	2,135
Income tax benefit	\$	83	\$	355,420
Net loss	\$	434,555	\$	7,444,947
Total Corporate assets	\$	5,512,206	\$	5,765,536
Total assets	\$	13,604,371	\$	10,676,892

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(1) Includes \$221,078 in amortization expense in cost of sales associated with the purchase of ORC, which is not allocated among the segments and includes \$1,122,379 in unallocated corporate costs in sales, general and administrative expense.

(2) Includes \$1,878,171 in compensation expense in cost of sales associated with the Chesapeake acquisition, which is not allocated among the segments, includes \$221,078 in amortization expense in cost of sales associated with the purchase of ORC, which is not allocated among the segments and includes \$798,922 in unallocated corporate costs in general and administrative expense.

12. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited):

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A summary of selected quarterly information for 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

2006 Quarter Ended

(in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Sep. 30</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>
Net Sales	\$ 2,684	\$ 4,842	\$ 3,208	\$ 7,219
Gross Profit	717	814	880	1,286
Net (Loss)/Gain	(258)	(230)	(192)	246
Gain/(Loss) per Share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01

2005 Quarter Ended

(in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Sep. 30</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>
Net Sales	\$ 2,670	\$ 2,921	\$ 3,645	\$ 4,027
Gross Profit	397	316	36	315
Net Gain/(Loss)	433	(1,019)	0	(7,109)
Gain/(Loss) per Share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.27)

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