

Ameresco, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 12, 2011
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 001-34811

Ameresco, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

111 Speen Street, Suite 410

Framingham, Massachusetts

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(508) 661-2200

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Non-accelerated Filer

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

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Class	Shares outstanding as of August 5, 2011
Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	25,070,795
Class B Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	18,000,000

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 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERESCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$44,691,021	\$59,782,193
Restricted cash	9,197,447	9,549,018
Accounts receivable, net	68,584,304	81,902,348
Accounts receivable retainage	18,452,777	18,396,605
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	35,556,425	46,589,790
Inventory, net	6,780,092	8,763,084
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,471,628	9,199,024
Income tax receivable	2,511,542	9,184,403
Deferred income taxes	9,908,240	11,484,214
Project development costs	7,556,345	6,801,519
Total current assets	211,709,821	261,652,198
Federal ESPC receivable	193,551,495	214,684,987
Property and equipment, net	5,406,387	6,170,694
Project assets, net	145,147,475	148,884,718
Deferred financing fees, net	3,412,186	3,750,820
Goodwill	20,580,995	20,580,995
Other assets	4,598,980	4,854,605
	372,697,518	398,926,819
	\$584,407,339	\$660,579,017
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$4,722,118	\$11,037,054
Accounts payable	95,302,897	77,777,574
Accrued expenses	12,517,671	7,029,400
Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings	27,555,894	27,452,444
Income taxes payable	2,488,672	981,664
Total current liabilities	142,587,252	124,278,136
Long-term debt, less current portion	202,409,484	263,426,767
Deferred income taxes	12,013,799	16,344,070
Deferred grant income	4,200,929	6,194,712
Other liabilities	28,144,144	30,991,113
	\$246,768,356	\$316,956,662

Commitments and contingencies (Note 5)

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

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AMERESCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS — (Continued)

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011	\$—	\$—
Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 27,925,649 shares issued and 23,092,365 outstanding at December 31, 2010, 29,693,961 shares issued and 24,860,677 outstanding at June 30, 2011	2,793	2,969
Class B common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 144,000,000 shares authorized, 18,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011	1,800	1,800
Additional paid-in capital	74,069,087	83,567,211
Retained earnings	126,609,101	140,729,514
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,551,521	4,225,296
Less — treasury stock, at cost, 4,833,284 shares and 4,833,284 shares, respectively	(9,182,571	) (9,182,571
Total stockholders' equity	195,051,731	219,344,219
	\$584,407,339	\$660,579,017

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

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AMERESCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Revenue:		
Energy efficiency revenue	\$ 100,827,659	\$ 123,786,051
Renewable energy revenue	40,526,848	41,695,892
	141,354,507	165,481,943
Direct expenses:		
Energy efficiency expenses	83,064,955	102,247,778
Renewable energy expenses	32,135,716	31,082,490
	115,200,671	133,330,268
Gross profit	26,153,836	32,151,675
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	5,327,713	8,162,669
Project development costs	2,047,505	5,263,216
General, administrative and other	6,765,107	5,368,227
	14,140,325	18,794,112
Operating income	12,013,511	13,357,563
Other expenses, net (Note 8)	(1,216,698	) (988,569
Income before provision for income taxes	10,796,813	12,368,994
Income tax provision	(3,089,175	) (3,536,866
Net income	7,707,638	8,832,128
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized loss from interest rate hedge, net of tax	(1,231,352	) (455,835
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,183,944	) 134,364
Comprehensive income	\$5,292,342	\$8,510,657
Net income per share attributable to common shareholders:		
Basic	\$0.56	\$0.21
Diluted	\$0.21	\$0.19
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	13,742,472	42,367,242
Diluted	38,412,419	45,907,748

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

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AMERESCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Revenue:		
Energy efficiency revenue	\$ 175,715,228	\$ 229,979,316
Renewable energy revenue	71,267,865	81,922,396
	246,983,093	311,901,712
Direct expenses:		
Energy efficiency expenses	145,589,102	188,609,201
Renewable energy expenses	56,841,126	63,157,803
	202,430,228	251,767,004
Gross profit	44,552,865	60,134,708
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	13,484,742	18,247,401
Project development costs	5,176,942	9,664,793
General, administrative and other	11,315,045	10,561,561
	29,976,729	38,473,755
Operating income	14,576,136	21,660,953
Other expenses, net (Note 8)	(2,072,387	) (1,889,006
Income before provision for income taxes	12,503,749	19,771,947
Income tax provision	(3,518,433	) (5,651,534
Net income	8,985,316	14,120,413
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized loss from interest rate hedge, net of tax	(1,551,580	) (215,987
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(190,045	) 889,762
Comprehensive income	\$ 7,243,691	\$ 14,794,188
Net income per share attributable to common shareholders:		
Basic	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.34
Diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.31
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	13,513,649	41,847,646
Diluted	38,115,517	45,285,650

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

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AMERESCO, INC.
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
 FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
 (Unaudited)

	Series A Preferred Stock Amounts	Class B Common Stock Amount	Class A Common Stock Shares	Class A Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Amount	Accumulated Other Comprehens Income
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 1,800	27,925,649	\$ 2,793	\$ 74,069,087	\$ 126,609,101	4,833,284	\$(9,182,571)	\$ 3,551,521
Exercise of stock options, net	—	—	1,768,312	176	4,001,912	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense, including excess tax benefits of \$3,901,636	—	—	—	—	5,496,212	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	889,762
Unrealized loss from interest rate hedge, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(215,987)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	14,120,413	—	—	—
Balance, June 30, 2011	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 1,800	29,693,961	\$ 2,969	\$ 83,567,211	\$ 140,729,514	4,833,284	\$(9,182,571)	\$ 4,225,296

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

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AMERESCO, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$7,707,638	\$8,832,128
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of project assets	1,661,726	2,240,001
Depreciation of property and equipment	257,855	609,933
Amortization of deferred financing fees	97,655	94,822
Provision for bad debts	—	34
Write-down of long-term receivable	2,111,000	—
Stock-based compensation expense	668,065	735,526
Deferred income taxes	(2,394,601	) 453,460
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements	—	(3,510,339)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Restricted cash draws	55,536,045	37,303,666
Accounts receivable	(13,865,733	) (4,961,611)
Accounts receivable retainage	1,007,235	(1,104,244)
Federal ESPC receivable	(60,539,815	) (37,132,797)
Inventory	(551,643	) (349,778)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	(5,096,250	) (4,751,958)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(185,082	) (642,293)
Project development costs	(50,222	) (160,631)
Other assets	821,536	(823,972)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,907,545	(653,233)
Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings	4,358,402	4,218,481
Other liabilities	697,904	434,854
Income taxes payable	1,329,064	757,554
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,478,324	1,589,603
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(59,719	) (911,404)
Purchases of project assets	(6,492,890	) (8,129,688)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(6,552,609	) \$(9,041,092)

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

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AMERESCO, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS — (Continued)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements	\$—	\$3,510,339
Payments of financing fees	(711,355)	(493,700)
Proceeds from exercises of options and warrants	412,866	2,585,997
Repurchase of stock	(768,970)	—
Proceeds from senior secured credit facility	6,418,897	35,000,000
Restricted cash	(509,477)	(1,087,999)
Payments on long-term debt	(3,450,145)	(1,642,731)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,391,816	37,871,906
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(544,614)	12,140
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,227,083)	30,432,557
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	24,361,479	29,349,636
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$21,134,396	\$59,782,193
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$1,701,086	\$1,345,688
Income taxes	\$1,133,907	\$1,781,156

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

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$8,985,316	\$14,120,413
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation of project assets	3,416,858	4,450,613
Depreciation of property and equipment	645,386	1,081,722
Amortization of deferred financing fees	168,005	205,655
Provision for bad debts	—	24,220
Write-down of long-term receivable	2,111,000	—
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps	(133,591))
Stock-based compensation expense	1,107,151	1,594,576
Deferred income taxes	(792,193)	) 3,145,594
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements	—	(3,901,636)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Restricted cash draws	55,750,984	78,216,575
Accounts receivable	(2,933,663)	) (12,582,461)
Accounts receivable retainage	(2,287,508)	) 335,308
Federal ESPC receivable	(58,689,683)	) (73,639,333)
Inventory	(1,095,058)	) (1,982,992)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	(7,800,862)	) (10,895,160)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,701,125)	) (663,502)
Project development costs	82,038	760,445
Other assets	2,021,312	(204,655)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(19,190,845)	) (23,857,383)
Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings	3,652,554	(328,028)
Other liabilities	1,631,437	4,777,394
Income taxes payable	1,595,453	(4,689,033)
Net cash used in operating activities	(15,457,034)	) (24,031,668)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(484,095)	) (1,806,634)
Purchases of project assets	(12,367,371)	) (14,720,891)
Grant awards received on project assets	—	6,695,711
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(12,851,466)	) \$(9,831,814)

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

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AMERESCO, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS — (Continued)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements	\$—	\$3,901,636
Payments of financing fees	(897,433	) (544,289)
Proceeds from exercises of options and warrants	412,866	4,002,088
Repurchase of stock	(768,970) —
Proceeds from senior secured credit facility	11,435,901	40,000,000
Proceeds from long-term debt financing	812,398	5,500,089
Restricted cash	(4,819,258	) (1,675,566)
Payments on long-term debt	(4,792,696	) (2,554,609)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,382,808	48,629,349
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	132,548	325,305
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(26,793,144	) 15,091,172
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	47,927,540	44,691,021
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$21,134,396	\$59,782,193
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$2,518,479	\$1,817,040
Income taxes	\$1,400,520	\$5,035,756

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

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AMERESCO, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Ameresco, Inc. (including its subsidiaries, the "Company") was organized as a Delaware corporation on April 25, 2000. The Company is a provider of energy efficiency solutions for facilities throughout North America. The Company provides solutions, both products and services, that enable customers to reduce their energy consumption, lower their operating and maintenance costs and realize environmental benefits. The Company's comprehensive set of services includes upgrades to a facility's energy infrastructure and the construction and operation of small-scale renewable energy plants. It also sells certain photovoltaic equipment worldwide. The Company operates in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

The Company is compensated through a variety of methods, including: 1) direct payments based on fee-for-services contracts (utilizing lump-sum or cost-plus pricing methodologies); 2) the sale of energy from the Company's generating assets; and 3) direct payment for photovoltaic equipment and systems.

The condensed consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011, and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2011, and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, are unaudited. In addition, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation in conformity with GAAP. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, and notes thereto, included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2011. The results of operations for the interim periods should not be considered indicative of results to be expected for the full year.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Codification

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). The FASB sets generally accepted accounting principles that the Company follows to ensure its financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows are consistently reported. References to GAAP issued by the FASB in these notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC").

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements follows.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Ameresco, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Gains and losses from the translation of all foreign currency financial statements are recorded in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) account within stockholders' equity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates with regard to these condensed consolidated financial statements relate to the estimation of final construction contract profit in accordance with accounting for long-term contracts, allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory reserves, project development costs, fair value of derivative financial instruments and stock-based awards, impairment of long lived assets, income taxes and estimating potential liability in conjunction

with certain commitments and contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on deposit, overnight repurchase agreements and amounts invested in highly liquid money market funds. Cash equivalents consist of short term investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Company maintains accounts with financial institutions and the balances in such accounts, at times, exceed federally insured limits. This credit risk is divided among a number of financial institutions that management believes to be of high quality. The carrying

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AMERESCO, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) - (Continued)

amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of cash held in an escrow account in association with construction draws for energy savings performance contracts ("ESPCs"), as well as cash required under term loans to be maintained in debt service reserve accounts until all obligations have been indefeasibly paid in full.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided for those accounts receivable considered to be uncollectible based upon historical experience and management's evaluation of outstanding accounts receivable at the end of the year. Bad debts are written off against the allowance when identified. Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011 are as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
Balance, beginning of period	\$1,602,079	\$1,677,278
Charges to costs and expenses	—	24,220
Account write-offs and other deductions	(24,637	) (195,296
Balance, end of period	\$1,577,442	\$1,506,202

At December 31, 2010 and at June 30, 2011, no customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total accounts receivable.

During the three months ended June 30, 2010, one customer accounted for approximately 12.6% of the Company's total revenue. During the three months ended June 30, 2011, no customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, the Company had one customer that accounted for approximately 13.2% and 10.5%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue.

Accounts Receivable Retainage

Accounts receivable retainage represents amounts due from customers, but where payments are withheld contractually until certain construction milestones are met. Amounts retained typically range from five percent to ten percent of the total invoice.

Inventory

Inventories, which consist of photovoltaic solar panels, batteries and related accessories, are stated at the lower of cost ("first-in, first-out" method) or market (determined on the basis of estimated realizable values). Provisions have been made to reduce the carrying value to the realizable value.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses consist primarily of short-term prepaid expenditures that will amortize within one year.

Federal ESPC Receivable Financing

Federal ESPC receivable financing represents the amount to be paid by various federal government agencies for work performed and earned by the Company under specific ESPCs. The Company assigns certain of its rights to receive those payments to third-party lenders that provide construction and permanent financing for such contracts. The receivable is recognized as revenue as each project is constructed. Upon completion and acceptance of the project by the government, the assigned ESPC receivable and corresponding related project debt is eliminated from the Company's financial statements.

Project Development Costs

The Company capitalizes as project development costs only those costs incurred in connection with the development of energy projects, primarily direct labor, interest costs, outside contractor services, consulting fees, legal fees and travel, if incurred after a point in time where the realization of related revenue becomes probable. Project development

costs incurred

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AMERESCO, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) - (Continued)

prior to the probable realization of revenue are expensed as incurred. The Company classifies project development costs as a current asset as the development efforts are expected to proceed to construction activity in the twelve months that follow. The Company periodically reviews these balances and writes off any amounts where the realization of the related revenue is no longer probable.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists primarily of office and computer equipment. These assets are recorded at cost. Major additions and improvements are capitalized as additions to the property and equipment accounts, while replacements, maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the life of the respective assets, are expensed as incurred. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment are computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Classification	Estimated Useful Life
Furniture and office equipment	Five years
Computer equipment and software costs	Five years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of term of lease or five years
Automobiles	Five years
Land	Unlimited

Project Assets

Project assets consist of costs of materials, direct labor, interest costs, outside contract services and project development costs incurred in connection with the construction of small-scale renewable energy plants that the Company owns and the implementation of energy savings contracts. These amounts are capitalized and amortized over the lives of the related assets or the terms of the related contracts.

The Company capitalizes interest costs relating to construction financing during the period of construction. The interest capitalized is included in the total cost of the project at completion. The amount of interest capitalized for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$252,113. No interest was capitalized for the three months ended June 30, 2010 or the three and six months ended June 30, 2011.

Routine maintenance costs are expensed in the current year's condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income to the extent that they do not extend the life of the asset. Major maintenance, upgrades and overhauls are required for certain components of the Company's assets. In these instances, the costs associated with these upgrades are capitalized and are depreciated over the shorter of the life of the asset or until the next required major maintenance or overhaul period. Gains or losses on disposal of property and equipment are reflected in general, administrative and other expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment as events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of these assets may not be fully recoverable. The Company evaluates recoverability of long-lived assets to be held and used by estimating the undiscounted future cash flows before interest associated with the expected uses and eventual disposition of those assets. When these comparisons indicate that the carrying value of those assets is greater than the undiscounted cash flows, the Company recognizes an impairment loss for the amount that the carrying value exceeds the fair value. d

In February and March 2011, the Company received a total of \$6,695,711 in grant awards from the U.S. Treasury Department (the "Treasury") under Section 1603 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "Act"). The Act authorized the Treasury to make payments to eligible persons who place in service qualifying renewable energy projects. The grants are paid in lieu of investment tax credits. All of the proceeds from the grants were used and recorded as a reduction in the cost basis of the applicable project assets. If the Company disposes of the property, or the property ceases to qualify as specified energy property, within five years from the date the property is placed in service, then a prorated portion of the Section 1603 payment must be repaid. For tax purposes, the Section 1603 payments are not included in federal and certain state taxable income and the basis of the property is

reduced by 50% of the payment received. Deferred grant income of \$4,200,929 and \$6,194,712 in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011, respectively, represents the benefit of the basis difference to be amortized to income tax expense over the life of the related property.

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Deferred Financing Fees

Deferred financing fees relate to the external costs incurred to obtain financing for the Company. All deferred financing fees are amortized over the respective term of the financing.

Goodwill

The Company has classified as goodwill the excess of fair value of the net assets (including tax attributes) of companies acquired in purchase transactions. The Company assesses the impairment of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives on an annual basis (December 31st) and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. The Company would record an impairment charge if such an assessment were to indicate that the fair value of such assets was less than their carrying values. Judgment is required in determining whether an event has occurred that may impair the value of goodwill or identifiable intangible assets.

Factors that could indicate that an impairment may exist include significant underperformance relative to plan or long-term projections, significant changes in business strategy, significant negative industry or economic trends or a significant decline in the base price of the Company's publicly traded stock for a sustained period of time. Although the Company believes goodwill and intangible assets are appropriately stated in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, changes in strategy or market conditions could significantly impact these judgments and require an adjustment to the recorded balance.

During April 2011, the Company made an additional payment of approximately \$2,000,000 in accordance with certain provisions of the stock purchase agreement with the former shareholders of Quantum Engineering and Development, Inc. ("Quantum"). The payment has been reflected retrospectively as additional goodwill in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations.

Other Assets

Other assets consist primarily of notes and contracts receivable due to the Company.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company recognizes a liability for the fair value of required asset retirement obligations ("AROs") when such obligations are incurred. The liability is estimated on a number of assumptions requiring management's judgment, including equipment removal costs, site restoration costs, salvage costs, cost inflation rates and discount rates and is accreted to its projected future value over time. The capitalized asset is depreciated using the convention of depreciation of plant assets. Upon satisfaction of the ARO conditions, any difference between the recorded ARO liability and the actual retirement cost incurred is recognized as an operating gain or loss in the condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011, the Company had no AROs.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities consist primarily of deferred revenue related to multi-year operation and maintenance contracts which expire as late as 2031. Other liabilities also include the fair value of derivatives.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue from energy efficiency and renewable energy products and services. Energy efficiency products and services include the design, engineering, and installation of equipment and other measures to improve the efficiency, and control the operation, of a facility's energy infrastructure. Renewable energy products and services include the construction of small-scale plants that produce electricity, gas, heat or cooling from renewable sources of energy, the sale of such electricity, gas, heat or cooling from plants that the Company owns, and the sale and installation of solar energy products and systems.

Revenue from the installation or construction of projects is recognized on a percentage-of-completion basis. The percentage-of-completion for each project is determined on an actual cost-to-estimated final cost basis. Maintenance revenue is recognized as related services are performed. In accordance with industry practice, the Company includes

in current assets and liabilities the amounts of receivables related to construction projects realizable and payable over a period in excess of one year. The revenue associated with contract change orders is recognized only when the authorization for the change order has been properly executed and the work has been performed and accepted by the customer.

When the estimate on a contract indicates a loss, or claims against costs incurred reduce the likelihood of recoverability of

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) - (Continued)

such costs, the Company records the entire expected loss immediately, regardless of the percentage of completion. Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings represents advanced billings on certain construction contracts. Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings represent certain amounts under customer contracts that were earned and billable but not invoiced at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011.

The Company sells certain products and services in bundled arrangements, where multiple products and/or services are involved. The Company divides bundled arrangements into separate deliverables and revenue is allocated to each deliverable based on the relative selling price. The relative selling price is determined using vendor specific objective evidence, third party evidence or management's best estimate of selling price.

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale and delivery of products, including the output from renewable energy plants, when produced and delivered to the customer, in accordance with specific contract terms, provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the Company's price to the customer is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

The Company recognizes revenue from operations and maintenance ("O&M") contracts and consulting services as the related services are performed.

For a limited number of contracts under which the Company receives additional revenue based on a share of energy savings, such additional revenue is recognized as energy savings are generated.

Direct Expenses

Direct expenses include the cost of labor, materials, equipment, subcontracting and outside engineering that are required for the development and installation of projects, as well as preconstruction costs, sales incentives, associated travel, inventory obsolescence charges, and, if applicable, costs of procuring financing. A majority of the Company's contracts have fixed price terms; however, in some cases the Company negotiates protections, such as a cost-plus structure, to mitigate the risk of rising prices for materials, services and equipment.

Direct expenses also include the costs of maintaining and operating the small-scale renewable energy plants that the Company owns, including the cost of fuel (if any) and depreciation charges.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes based on the liability method. The Company provides for deferred income taxes based on the expected future tax consequences of differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities calculated using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be reflected in the tax return.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions using a "more-likely-than-not" threshold for recognizing and resolving uncertain tax positions. The evaluation of uncertain tax positions is based on factors that include, but are not limited to, changes in tax law, the measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in tax returns, the effective settlement of matters subject to audit, new audit activity and changes in facts or circumstances related to a tax position. The Company evaluates uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis and adjusts the level of the liability to reflect any subsequent changes in the relevant facts surrounding the uncertain positions.

The Company's liabilities for uncertain tax positions can be relieved only if the contingency becomes legally extinguished through either payment to the taxing authority or the expiration of the statute of limitations, the recognition of the benefits associated with the position meet the "more-likely-than-not" threshold or the liability becomes effectively settled through the examination process.

The Company considers matters to be effectively settled once the taxing authority has completed all of its required or expected examination procedures, including all appeals and administrative reviews; the Company has no plans to appeal or litigate any aspect of the tax position; and the Company believes that it is highly unlikely that the taxing authority would examine or re-examine the related tax position. The Company also accrues for potential interest and penalties, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. See Note 3 for additional information on the Company's income taxes.

Foreign Currency Translation

The local currency of the Company's foreign operations is considered the functional currency of such operations. All assets

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) - (Continued)

and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates. Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Translation adjustments are accumulated as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are reported in the condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, long-term contract receivables, accounts payable, long-term debt and interest rate swaps. The estimated fair value of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, long-term contract receivables and accounts payable approximates their carrying value. See below for fair value measurements of long-term debt. See Note 9 for fair value of interest rate swaps.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Stock-based compensation expense results from the issuances of shares of restricted common stock and grants of stock options and warrants to employees, directors, outside consultants and others. The Company recognizes the costs associated with restricted stock, option and warrant grants using the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the awards.

Stock-based compensation expense is recognized based on the grant-date fair value. The Company estimates the fair value of the stock-based awards, including stock options, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Determining the fair value of stock-based awards requires the use of highly subjective assumptions, including the fair value of the common stock underlying the award, the expected term of the award and expected stock price volatility.

The assumptions used in determining the fair value of stock-based awards represent management's estimates, which involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors change, and different assumptions are employed, the stock-based compensation could be materially different in the future. The risk-free interest rates are based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant, with maturities approximating the expected life of the stock options.

The Company has no history of paying dividends. Additionally, as of each of the grant dates, there was no expectation to pay dividends over the expected life of the options. The expected life of the awards is estimated using historical data and management's expectations. Because there was no public market for the Company's common stock prior to the Company's initial public offering, management lacked company-specific historical and implied volatility information. Therefore, estimates of expected stock volatility were based on that of publicly-traded peer companies, and it is expected that the Company will continue to use this methodology until such time as there is adequate historical data regarding the volatility of the Company's publicly-traded stock price.

The Company is required to recognize compensation expense for only the portion of options that are expected to vest. Actual historical forfeiture rate of options is based on employee terminations and the number of shares forfeited. These data and other qualitative factors are considered by the Company in determining the forfeiture rate used in recognizing stock compensation expense. If the actual forfeiture rate varies from historical rates and estimates, additional adjustments to compensation expense may be required in future periods. If there are any modifications or cancellations of the underlying unvested securities or the terms of the stock option, it may be necessary to accelerate, increase or cancel any remaining unamortized stock-based compensation expense.

The Company also accounts for equity instruments issued to non-employee directors and consultants at fair value. All transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date of the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the date on which the counterparty's performance is complete. No awards to individuals who were not either an employee or director of the Company occurred during the year ended December 31, 2010 or for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Fair Value Measurements

In 2009, the Company adopted fair value measurements for all of its non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except for those recognized at fair value in the financial statements at least annually. These assets include goodwill and long-lived assets measured at fair value for impairment assessments, and non-financial assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value in a business combination. The Company's adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on its condensed

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) - (Continued)

consolidated financial statements.

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, interest rate swaps, accounts payable, accrued expenses, equity-based liabilities and short- and long-term borrowings. Because of their short maturity, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and short-term borrowings approximate fair value. The carrying value of long-term variable-rate debt approximates fair value. As of June 30, 2011, the carrying value of the Company's fixed-rate long-term debt exceeds its fair value by approximately \$1,226,100. This is based on quoted market prices or on rates available to the Company for debt with similar terms and maturities.

The Company accounts for its interest rate swaps as derivative financial instruments in accordance with the related guidance. Under this guidance, derivatives are carried on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value. The fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps are determined based on observable market data in combination with expected cash flows for each instrument.

Derivative Financial Instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company utilizes derivatives contracts as part of its risk management strategy to manage exposure to market fluctuations in interest rates. These instruments are subject to various credit and market risks. Controls and monitoring procedures for these instruments have been established and are routinely reevaluated. Credit risk represents the potential loss that may occur because a party to a transaction fails to perform according to the terms of the contract. The measure of credit exposure is the replacement cost of contracts with a positive fair value. The Company seeks to manage credit risk by entering into financial instrument transactions only through counterparties that the Company believes to be creditworthy.

Market risk represents the potential loss due to the decrease in the value of a financial instrument caused primarily by changes in interest rates. The Company seeks to manage market risk by establishing and monitoring limits on the types and degree of risk that may be undertaken. As a matter of policy, the Company does not use derivatives for speculative purposes. The Company considers the use of derivatives with all financing transactions to mitigate risk. A portion of the Company's project financing includes two projects that utilize an interest rate swap instrument. During 2007, the Company entered into two fifteen-year interest rate swap contracts under which the Company agreed to pay an amount equal to a specified fixed rate of interest times a notional principal amount, and to in turn receive an amount equal to a specified variable rate of interest times the same notional principal amount. The swaps cover notional amounts of approximately \$13,100,000 and \$2,900,000, each a variable rate note at fixed interest rates of 5.4% and 5.3%, respectively, and expire in September 2023 and February 2021, respectively. These interest rate swaps qualified, but were not designated, as cash flow hedges until April 1, 2010. Accordingly, the Company recognized the change in fair value of these derivatives in the consolidated statements of income prior to April 1, 2010, and in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) thereafter. Cash flows from derivative instruments were reported as operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

In March 2010, the Company entered into a fourteen-year interest rate swap contract under which the Company agreed to pay an amount equal to a specified fixed rate of interest times a notional amount, and to in turn receive an amount equal to a specified variable rate of interest times the same notional principal amount. The swap covers a notional amount of approximately \$27,900,000 variable rate note at a fixed interest rate of 6.99% and expires in December 2024.

As of April 1, 2010, and in accordance with accounting standards, the swaps have been designated as cash flow hedges. Accordingly, the Company recognizes the fair value of the swaps in its consolidated balance sheets and any changes in the fair value are recorded as adjustments to other comprehensive income (loss).

With respect to the Company's interest rate swaps that had been designated as cash flow hedges, the Company recorded an unrealized loss in earnings during the six months ended June 30, 2010 of approximately \$133,591, as other expenses, net in the condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. No unrealized

gains (losses) were recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2010 or the three and six months ended June 30, 2011.

See Note 10 for additional information on the Company's derivative instruments.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the Company's weighted-average outstanding common shares, including

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vested restricted shares. When the effects are not anti-dilutive, diluted earnings per share is calculated using: the weighted-average outstanding common shares; the dilutive effect of convertible preferred stock, under the "if converted" method; and the treasury stock method with regard to warrants and stock options; all as determined under the treasury stock method.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Basic and diluted net income	\$7,707,638	\$8,832,128	\$8,985,316	\$14,120,413
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	13,742,472	42,367,242	13,513,649	41,847,646
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Preferred stock	19,260,000	—	19,260,000	—
Stock options	5,409,947	3,540,506	5,341,868	3,438,004
Warrants	—	—	—	—
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	38,412,419	45,907,748	38,115,517	45,285,650

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, 428,000 shares of common stock were excluded from the calculation of dilutive shares as the effect would be anti-dilutive. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, 60,000 and 88,688 shares of common stock, respectively, related to stock options were excluded from the calculation of dilutive shares since the inclusion of such shares would be anti-dilutive.

Business Segments

The Company reports four segments: U.S. federal, central U.S. region, other U.S. regions and Canada. Each segment provides customers with energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions. The other U.S. regions segment is an aggregation of four regions: northeast U.S., southeast U.S., southwest U.S. and northwest U.S. These regions have similar economic characteristics — in particular, expected and actual gross profit margins. In addition, they sell products and services of a similar nature, serve similar types of customers and use similar methods to distribute their products and services. Accordingly, these four regions meet the aggregation criteria set forth in ASC 280. The "all other" category includes activities, such as O&M and sales of renewable energy and certain other renewable energy products, that are managed centrally at the Company's corporate headquarters. It also includes all corporate operating expenses — salaries and benefits, project development costs and general, administrative and other — not specifically allocated to the segments. For the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, unallocated corporate expenses were \$6,648,778 and \$8,681,007, respectively. Income before taxes and unallocated corporate expenses for all other for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, was \$5,379,788 and \$3,298,358, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, unallocated corporate expenses were \$13,987,958 and \$18,377,185, respectively. Income before taxes and unallocated corporate expenses for all other for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011 was \$8,804,942 and \$7,369,541, respectively. See Note 11.

3. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes was \$3,089,175 and \$3,536,866, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The provision for income taxes was \$3,518,433 and \$5,651,534 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The effective tax rate remained unchanged at 28.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2011 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2010. The effective tax rate changed to 28.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 from 28.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The overall rates vary from the statutory rate due to the benefit of certain energy efficiency preferences the Company generates during the year.

4. STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

In 2000, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Company's 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2000 Plan") and authorized the Company to reserve 12,000,000 shares of its then authorized common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share ("Common Stock") for issuance under the 2000 Plan. From 2001 to 2009, the Company's Board of Directors

authorized the Company to reserve an additional 16,500,000 shares of Common Stock for issuance under the 2000 Plan, bringing the total number of shares of Common Stock reserved under the 2000 Plan to 28,500,000. The 2000 Plan provided for the issuance of restricted stock grants, incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options. The Company will grant no further stock options or restricted stock awards under the 2000 Plan. The Company's 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2010 Plan"), which became effective upon the closing of the Company's

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initial public offering, was adopted by the Company's Board of Directors in May 2010 and approved by its stockholders in June 2010. The 2010 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock awards and other stock-based awards. Upon its effectiveness, 10,000,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock were reserved for issuance under the 2010 Plan. As of December 31, 2010, no stock options had been granted under the 2010 Plan. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company granted options to purchase 88,688 shares of Class A common stock under the 2010 Plan. The options were granted at a weighted average exercise price of \$15.289 per share.

Stock Option Grants

The Company has granted stock options to certain employees and directors, including its principal and controlling shareholder, under the 2000 Plan. The Company will grant no further stock options or restricted stock awards under the 2000 Plan. The Company has also granted stock options to certain employees and directors under the 2010 Plan. At June 30, 2011, 9,911,312 shares were available for grant under the 2010 Plan. The following table summarizes the collective activity under the 2000 Plan and the 2010 Plan:

	Number of Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	8,274,000	\$ 4.177
Granted (1)	88,688	15.289
Exercised	(1,770,312)	(2.265)
Forfeited	(139,034)	(8.547)
Outstanding at June 30, 2011	6,453,342	\$ 4.761
Options exercisable at June 30, 2011	4,774,204	\$ 3.626
Expected to vest at June 30, 2011	1,330,585	\$ 8.002
Options exercisable at December 31, 2010	6,066,750	\$ 2.956

(1) Grants are related to the 2010 Plan.

The weighted-average remaining contractual life of all options expected to vest at June 30, 2011 was 4.21 years. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$13,118,967.

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The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at June 30, 2011:

Related Plan	Exercise Price	Outstanding Options			Exercisable Options	
		Number Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
2000 Plan	\$0.750	100,000	0.56	\$ 0.750	100,000	\$ 0.750
2000 Plan	0.875	563,577	1.05	0.875	563,577	0.875
2000 Plan	1.500	20,000	1.58	1.500	20,000	1.500
2000 Plan	1.750	243,500	2.04	1.750	243,500	1.750
2000 Plan	1.875	112,500	2.29	1.875	112,500	1.875
2000 Plan	2.750	867,239	3.05	2.750	861,239	2.750
2000 Plan	3.000	50,500	3.58	3.000	50,500	3.000
2000 Plan	3.250	1,000,230	1.98	3.250	975,880	3.250
2000 Plan	3.410	1,011,050	2.04	3.410	835,250	3.410
2000 Plan	4.220	593,092	2.70	4.220	329,092	4.220
2000 Plan	6.055	1,030,300	4.47	6.055	394,800	6.055
2000 Plan	13.045	772,666	5.18	13.045	287,866	13.045
2010 Plan	14.810	60,000	6.41	14.810	—	14.810
2010 Plan	16.290	28,688	6.08	16.290	—	16.290
		6,453,342			4,774,204	

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, a total of 1,770,312 shares were issued upon the exercise of options under the 2000 Plan at an average price of \$2.265 per share. Cash received from option exercise under all stock-based payment arrangements for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$4,009,398.

Under the 2000 Plan and the 2010 Plan, all options expire if not exercised within ten years after the grant date. The options generally vest over five years at a rate of 20% after the first year, and at a rate of five percent every three months beginning one year after the grant date. If the employee ceases to be employed by the Company for any reason before vested options have been exercised, the employee has 90 days to exercise vested options or they are forfeited. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the weighted-average fair value of options granted. The Company will recognize the compensation cost of stock-based awards on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award.

The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards utilizing the Black-Scholes model is affected by the stock price and a number of assumptions, including expected volatility, expected life, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. The following table sets forth the significant assumptions used in the model during 2010 and 2011:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
Future dividends	\$ -	\$ -
Risk-free interest rate	2.59%-3.11%	2.23%-2.58%
Expected volatility	57%-59%	42%-44%
Expected life	6.5 years	6.5 years

The Company will continue to use judgment in evaluating the expected term, volatility and forfeiture rate related to the stock-based compensation on a prospective basis, and incorporating these factors into the Black-Scholes pricing model. Higher volatility and longer expected lives result in an increase to stock-based compensation expense determined at the date of grant. In addition, any changes in the estimated forfeiture rate can have a significant effect on reported stock-based compensation expense, as the cumulative effect of adjusting the rate for all expense amortization is recognized in the period that the forfeiture

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estimate is changed. If a revised forfeiture rate is higher than the previously estimated forfeiture rate, an adjustment is made that will result in a decrease to the stock-based compensation expense recognized in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. If a revised forfeiture rate is lower than the previously estimated rate, an adjustment is made that will result in an increase to the stock-based compensation expense recognized in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. These expenses will affect the direct expenses, salaries and benefits and project development costs expenses.

The weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2011, under the Black-Scholes option pricing model was \$7.088 per share. For the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$668,065 and \$735,526, respectively, in connection with stock-based payment awards. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$1,107,151 and \$1,594,576, respectively, in connection with stock-based payment awards. The compensation expense is allocated between direct expenses, salaries and benefits and project development costs in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income based on the salaries and work assignments of the employees holding the options. As of June 30, 2011, there was approximately \$8,732,690 of unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock option awards that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.59 years.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Legal Proceedings**

On February 27, 2009, the Company received notice of a default termination from a customer for which the Company was performing construction services. The dispute involves the customer's assertion of its understanding of the contractual scope of work involved and with the completion date of the project. The Company disputes the customer's assertion as it believes that the basis of the default arose from a delay due to the discovery of and need for remediation of previously undiscovered hazardous materials not identified by the customer during contract negotiations. In February 2010, the Company filed a motion for summary judgment as to a portion of the complaint. In March 2010, the customer filed its response. Discovery is currently ongoing. A hearing on the Company's motion is scheduled for July 1, 2012.

The Company did not record an additional accrual for this matter beyond the adjustments made to the Company's expected profit on this contract because the Company believes that the likelihood is remote that any additional liability would be incurred related to this matter. Based on the contract termination notice, the Company has adjusted its expected contract revenue and profit until such time as this contingency is resolved. The Company had claims of approximately \$4.0 million outstanding with the customer as of June 30, 2011. As of June 30, 2011, the Company has not recognized any revenue or profit associated with these claims.

The Company also is involved in a variety of claims and other legal proceedings generally incidental to its normal business activities. While the outcome of any of these proceedings cannot be accurately predicted, the Company does not believe the ultimate resolution of any of these existing matters would have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

Compensation Commitment

Related to the Company's acquisition of Quantum in the third quarter of 2010, certain individuals are eligible to receive additional compensation. Total potential additional compensation is up to \$1,150,000 and will be recognized as earned.

6. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company attributes revenue to customers based on the location of the customer. The composition of the Company's assets at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011 and revenues from sales to unaffiliated customers for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011 between those in the United States and those in other locations, is as follows:

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	Level	Fair Value as of December 31, 2010	June 30, 2011
Liabilities:			
Interest rate swap instruments	2	\$3,632,238	\$3,992,216
Total liabilities		\$3,632,238	\$3,992,216

The fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps was determined using cash flow analysis on the expected cash flow of the contract in combination with observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. As part of this valuation, the Company considered the credit ratings of the counterparties to the interest rate swaps to determine if a credit risk adjustment was required.

The Company is also required periodically to measure certain other assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, including long-lived assets, goodwill and other intangible assets. The Company determined the fair value used in its annual impairment analysis with its own discounted cash flow analysis. The Company has determined the inputs used in such analysis as Level 3 inputs. The Company did not record any impairment charges on goodwill or other intangible assets as no significant events requiring non-financial assets and liabilities to be measured at fair value occurred for the year ended December 31, 2010 or for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

10. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

At December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011, the following table presents information about the fair value amounts of the Company's derivative instruments:

	Liability Derivatives as of December 31, 2010		June 30, 2011	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments:				
Interest rate swap contracts	Other liabilities	\$3,632,238	Other liabilities	\$3,992,216

There were no derivatives not designated as hedging instruments for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011. The following table presents information about the effects of the Company's derivative instruments on the condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income:

	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative for the Six Months Ended June 30, are as follows:		
		Income on Derivative	2010	2011
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:				
Interest rate swap contracts	Interest (expense) income		\$(133,591)	\$—
	As of June 30, 2011			
	Loss Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Loss Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	

Derivatives Designated as Hedging
Instruments:

Interest rate swap contracts	\$(359,978)	\$(803,446)
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11. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company reports four segments: U.S. federal, central U.S. region, other U.S. regions and Canada. Each segment provides customers with energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions. The other U.S. regions segment is an aggregation of four regions: northeast U.S., southeast U.S., southwest U.S. and northwest U.S. These regions have similar economic

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AMERESCO, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) - (Continued)

characteristics — in particular, expected and actual gross profit margins. In addition, they sell products and services of a similar nature, serve similar types of customers and use similar methods to distribute their products and services.

Accordingly, these four regions meet the aggregation criteria set forth in ASC 280. The "all other" category includes activities, such as O&M and sales of renewable energy and certain other renewable energy products, that are managed centrally at the Company's corporate headquarters. It also includes all corporate operating expenses — salaries and benefits, project development costs, and general, administrative and other — not specifically allocated to the segments. The Company does not allocate any indirect expenses to the segments. For the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011 unallocated corporate expenses were \$6,648,778 and \$8,681,007, respectively. Income before taxes and unallocated corporate expenses for all other for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011 was \$5,379,788 and \$3,298,358, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, unallocated corporate expenses were \$13,987,958 and \$18,377,185, respectively. Income before taxes and unallocated corporate expenses for all other for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011 was \$8,804,942 and \$7,369,541, respectively. The accounting policies are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies (see Note 2).

Ameresco, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Segment Reporting

Three Months Ending June 30, 2011

	U.S. Federal	Central U.S. Region	Other U.S. Regions	Canada	All Other	Total
Total revenue	\$38,495,552	\$21,782,922	\$52,042,053	\$26,955,522	\$26,205,894	\$165,481,943
Interest income	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(10,171)	\$75,970	\$65,799
Interest expense	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(10,156)	\$969,702	\$959,546
Depreciation	\$57,301	\$9,242	\$—	\$211,650	\$2,571,741	\$2,849,934
Income (loss) before taxes	\$7,438,809	\$1,080,845	\$8,826,309	\$405,680	\$(5,382,649)	\$12,368,994
Total assets	\$227,473,184	\$16,479,677	\$191,757,215	\$68,345,751	\$156,523,190	\$660,579,017
Capital expenditures	\$29,510	\$4,164	\$676,994	\$1,013,260	\$7,317,164	\$9,041,092

Ameresco, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Segment Reporting

Three Months Ending June 30, 2010

	U.S. Federal	Central U.S. Region	Other U.S. Regions	Canada	All Other	Total
Total revenue	\$36,114,603	\$20,594,876	\$36,099,011	\$22,321,531	\$26,224,486	\$141,354,507
Interest income	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$8,108	\$104,901	\$113,009
Interest expense	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,188	\$1,026,923	\$1,028,111
Depreciation	\$20,699	\$1,663	\$—	\$117,436	\$1,779,783	\$1,919,581
Income (loss) before taxes	\$3,332,223	\$2,109,898	\$5,907,492	\$716,190	\$(1,268,990)	\$10,796,813
Total assets	\$120,805,073	\$16,821,075	\$54,490,468	\$54,096,742	\$187,899,738	\$434,113,096
Capital expenditures	\$10,902	\$3,199	\$112,644	\$283,919	\$6,141,945	\$6,552,609

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AMERESCO, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) - (Continued)

Ameresco, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Segment Reporting

Six Months Ending June 30, 2011

	U.S. Federal	Central U.S. Region	Other U.S. Regions	Canada	All Other	Total
Total revenue	\$80,565,051	\$39,260,683	\$89,034,780	\$51,499,972	\$51,541,226	\$311,901,712
Interest income	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$5,026	\$178,207	\$183,233
Interest expense	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,925	\$1,864,659	\$1,866,584
Depreciation	\$113,512	\$15,821	\$—	\$311,044	\$5,091,958	\$5,532,335
Income (loss) before taxes	\$13,986,612	\$689,508	\$14,707,904	\$1,395,567	\$(11,007,644)	\$19,771,947
Total assets	\$227,473,184	\$16,479,677	\$191,757,215	\$68,345,751	\$156,523,190	\$660,579,017
Capital expenditures	\$65,052	\$14,470	\$1,267,153	\$1,915,660	\$13,265,190	\$16,527,525

Ameresco, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Segment Reporting

Six Months Ending June 30, 2010

	U.S. Federal	Central U.S. Region	Other U.S. Regions	Canada	All Other	Total
Total revenue	\$60,993,251	\$39,201,577	\$57,781,412	\$40,675,348	\$48,331,505	\$246,983,093
Interest income	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$15,299	\$105,207	\$120,506
Interest expense	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,239	\$1,890,058	\$1,891,297
Depreciation	\$41,099	\$2,929	\$—	\$219,621	\$3,798,595	\$4,062,244
Income (loss) before taxes	\$5,314,829	\$3,144,978	\$8,116,972	\$1,109,986	\$(5,183,016)	\$12,503,749
Total assets	\$120,805,073	\$16,821,075	\$54,490,468	\$54,096,742	\$187,899,738	\$434,113,096
Capital expenditures	\$23,893	\$10,837	\$466,153	\$1,266,880	\$11,083,703	\$12,851,466

12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Warrants

As part of a previous financing agreement, the Company issued warrants to acquire 2,000,000 and 1,600,000 shares of Common Stock in 2001 and 2002, respectively. The warrants initially had a per share exercise price of \$0.005 and \$0.30, respectively; however, the \$0.30 per share exercise price was subsequently reduced to \$0.005. During 2008, the Company repurchased 3,194,714 of these warrants at an average price of \$2.505 per share, for a total price of \$8.0 million. The Company recorded this transaction in additional paid-in capital. In June 2010, the Company issued 405,286 shares of Common Stock upon the exercise of these warrants at an exercise price of \$0.005 per share, and no warrants to purchase shares of the Company's capital stock remain outstanding.

Stock Split and Reclassification

In July 2010, in connection with the initial public offering (discussed below), the Company implemented a "dual class" capital structure with two classes of common stock: Class A common stock and Class B common stock. In implementing this capital structure, (i) a two-for-one split of the Company's Common Stock was effected, (ii) all outstanding shares of Common Stock were reclassified as Class A common stock; (iii) each outstanding option to purchase shares of Common Stock was converted into an option to purchase shares of Class A common stock, (iv) all holders of shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock (other than George P. Sakellaris, the Company's founder, principal stockholder, president and chief executive officer) elected to convert their shares of Series A Preferred Stock

into shares of Class A common stock, and (v) all outstanding shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock (which were then held solely by Mr. Sakellaris) automatically converted into shares of Class B common stock. The rights of the holders of the Company's Class A common stock and Class B common stock are identical, except with respect to voting and conversion. Each share of the Company's Class A common stock is entitled to one vote per share and is not convertible into any other shares of the Company's capital stock. Each share of the Company's Class B common stock is entitled to five votes per share, is convertible at any time into one share of Class A

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AMERESCO, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) - (Continued)

common stock at the option of the holder of such share and will automatically convert into one share of Class A common stock upon the occurrence of certain specified events, including a transfer of such shares (other than to such holder's family members, descendants or certain affiliated persons or entities).

All common share and per share amounts in the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split of the Common Stock effected on July 20, 2010. At June 30, 2011 the Company has authorized 500,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, 144,000,000 shares of Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and 5,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share.

Initial Public Offering

On July 27, 2010, the Company completed its initial public offering of 8,696,820 shares of Class A common stock at a price to the public of \$10.00 per share. Of the shares sold, the Company issued and sold 6,000,000, and existing stockholders sold 2,696,820. In addition, on August 25, 2010, pursuant to the partial exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, the Company sold an additional 342,889 shares of its Class A common stock at an offering price of \$10.00 per share. The offering generated gross proceeds to the Company of approximately \$63,400,000, or approximately \$56,400,000 net of underwriting discounts and offering expenses. The offering generated gross proceeds to selling stockholders of approximately \$27,000,000, or approximately \$25,100,000 net of underwriting discounts. The Company incurred approximately \$7,000,000 of expenses in connection with the offering.

13. LONG-TERM DEBT**7.25% Term Loan**

On March 31, 2011, the Company entered into a term loan with a bank with an original principal amount of \$5,500,089. The note evidencing the loan bears interest at a rate of 7.25%. The principal amounts are due in quarterly installments ranging from \$98,311 to \$170,902, plus interest, with remaining principal balances and unpaid interest due March 31, 2021. In the event a payment is defaulted on, the payee has the option to accelerate payment terms and make due the remaining principal and accrued interest balance. At June 30, 2011, \$5,401,779 was outstanding under the term loan.

Senior Secured Credit Facility - Revolver and Term Loan

On June 10, 2008, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit and security agreement with a bank, consisting of a \$50,000,000 revolving facility. The agreement required the Company to pay monthly interest at various rates in arrears, based on the amount outstanding. In 2010, the weighted-average interest rate was 2.3875%. This facility had an original maturity date of June 30, 2011. At December 31, 2010, no balance was outstanding under the facility. The agreement contained various restrictive covenants and was secured by a lien on all of the assets of the Company other than renewable energy projects that the Company owns and that are financed by others.

On June 30, 2011, the Company again amended and restated the credit and security agreement and continues as the sole borrower under the agreement. The amended and restated facility extends and expands the Company's prior facility. The facility consists of a \$60,000,000 revolving credit facility and a \$40,000,000 term loan. The revolving credit facility may be increased up to an additional \$25,000,000 at the Company's option, if the lenders agree. The facility matures on June 30, 2016, and all remaining unpaid amounts outstanding under the facility will be due at that time. At June 30, 2011, no balance was outstanding under the revolving credit facility and \$40,000,000 was outstanding under the term loan. Payments on the term loan are due in quarterly installments of \$1,428,571, with all remaining unpaid principal amounts due June 30, 2016. The obligations under the facility are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and are secured by a lien on all of the assets of the Company other than renewable energy projects that the Company owns and that are financed by others.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 14, 2011, the Company acquired Applied Energy Group, Inc. ("AEG"), a privately held company providing energy efficiency and demand side management consulting services. AEG is headquartered in Islandia, NY, and currently serves utilities and government agencies in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest and other regions. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of this filing. Except as disclosed above, there were no other subsequent events to report.

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 filed on March 31, 2011 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, including statements that refer to projections regarding our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, our future capital needs and capital expenditures; our future market position and competitive changes in the marketplace for our services; our ability to integrate new technologies into our services; our ability to access credit or capital markets; our reliance on subcontractors; potential acquisitions or divestitures; the continued availability of key personnel; and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. These statements are often, but not exclusively, identified by the use of words such as "may," "will," "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "could," "estimate," "target," "project," "predict" or "continue," and similar expressions or variations. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and the timing of certain events to differ materially and adversely from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Risks, uncertainties and factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section titled "Risk Factors," set forth in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and elsewhere in this Report. The forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q represent our views as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Subsequent events and developments may cause our views to change. However, while we may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, we have no current intention of doing so except to the extent required by applicable law. You should, therefore, not rely on these forward-looking statements as representing our views as of any date subsequent to the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Overview

Ameresco is a leading provider of energy efficiency solutions for facilities throughout North America. We provide solutions that enable customers to reduce their energy consumption, lower their operating and maintenance costs and realize environmental benefits. Our comprehensive set of services includes upgrades to a facility's energy infrastructure and the construction and operation of small-scale renewable energy plants.

We report results under ASC 280 for four segments: U.S. federal, central U.S. region, other U.S. regions and Canada. Each segment provides customers with energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions. These segments do not include results of other activities, such as operations and maintenance, or O&M, and sales of renewable energy and certain other renewable energy products, that are managed centrally at our corporate headquarters, or corporate operating expenses not specifically allocated to the segments. See Note 11 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements appearing in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Our revenue has increased from \$20.9 million in 2001, our first full year of operations, to \$618.2 million in 2010. We achieved profitability in 2002, and we have been profitable every year since then.

In addition to organic growth, strategic acquisitions of complementary businesses and assets have been an important part of our development. Since inception, we have completed more than ten acquisitions, which have enabled us to broaden our service offerings and expand our geographical reach. Our acquisition of the energy services business of Duke Energy in 2002 expanded our geographical reach into Canada and the southeastern United States and enabled us to penetrate the federal government market for energy efficiency projects. The acquisition of the energy services business of Exelon in 2004 expanded our geographical reach into the Midwest. Our acquisition of the energy services

business of Northeast Utilities in 2006 substantially grew our capability to provide services for the federal market and in Europe. Our acquisition of Southwestern Photovoltaic in 2007 significantly expanded our offering of solar energy products and services. Our acquisition of energy services company Quantum Engineering and Development, Inc., or Quantum, in 2010 expanded our geographical reach into the Northwest.

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Recent Developments

On July 14, 2011 we acquired Applied Energy Group, Inc., or AEG, an energy efficiency and demand side management consulting services provider active in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest and other regions.

Energy Savings Performance and Energy Supply Contracts

For our energy efficiency projects, we typically enter into energy savings performance contracts, or ESPCs, under which we agree to develop, design, engineer and construct a project and also commit that the project will satisfy agreed-upon performance standards that vary from project to project. These performance commitments are typically based on the design, capacity, efficiency or operation of the specific equipment and systems we install. Our commitments generally fall into three categories: pre-agreed, equipment-level and whole building-level. Under a pre-agreed energy reduction commitment, our customer reviews the project design in advance and agrees that, upon or shortly after completion of installation of the specified equipment comprising the project, the commitment will have been met. Under an equipment-level commitment, we commit to a level of energy use reduction based on the difference in use measured first with the existing equipment and then with the replacement equipment. A whole building-level commitment requires demonstration of energy usage reduction for a whole building, often based on readings of the utility meter where usage is measured. Depending on the project, the measurement and demonstration may be required only once, upon installation, based on an analysis of one or more sample installations, or may be required to be repeated at agreed upon intervals generally over up to 20 years.

Under our contracts, we typically do not take responsibility for a wide variety of factors outside our control and exclude or adjust for such factors in commitment calculations. These factors include variations in energy prices and utility rates, weather, facility occupancy schedules, the amount of energy-using equipment in a facility, and failure of the customer to operate or maintain the project properly. Typically, our performance commitments apply to the aggregate overall performance of a project rather than to individual energy efficiency measures. Therefore, to the extent an individual measure underperforms, it may be offset by other measures that over perform. In the event that an energy efficiency project does not perform according to the agreed-upon specifications, our agreements typically allow us to satisfy our obligation by adjusting or modifying the installed equipment, installing additional measures to provide substitute energy savings, or paying the customer for lost energy savings based on the assumed conditions specified in the agreement. Many of our equipment supply, local design, and installation subcontracts contain provisions that enable us to seek recourse against our vendors or subcontractors if there is a deficiency in our energy reduction commitment. From our inception to June 30, 2011, our total payments to customers and incurred equipment replacement and maintenance costs under our energy reduction commitments, after customer acceptance of a project, have been less than \$100,000 in the aggregate. See “We may have liability to our customers under our ESPCs if our projects fail to deliver the energy use reductions to which we are committed under the contract” in Item 1A, Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Payments by the federal government for energy efficiency measures are based on the services provided and the products installed, but are limited to the savings derived from such measures, calculated in accordance with federal regulatory guidelines and the specific contract’s terms. The savings are typically determined by comparing energy use and other costs before and after the installation of the energy efficiency measures, adjusted for changes that affect energy use and other costs but are not caused by the energy efficiency measures.

For projects involving the construction of a small-scale renewable energy plant that we own and operate, we enter into long-term contracts to supply the electricity, processed landfill gas, or LFG, heat or cooling generated by the plant to the customer, which is typically a utility, municipality, industrial facility or other large purchaser of energy. The rights to use the site for the plant and purchase of renewable fuel for the plant are also obtained by us under long-term agreements with terms at least as long as the associated output supply agreement. Our supply agreements typically provide for fixed prices or prices that escalate at a fixed rate or vary based on a market benchmark. See “We may assume responsibility under customer contracts for factors outside our control, including, in connection with some customer projects, the risk that fuel prices will increase” in Item 1A, Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Project Financing

To finance projects with federal governmental agencies, we typically sell to the lenders our right to receive a portion of the long-term payments from the customer arising out of the project for a purchase price reflecting a discount to the aggregate amount due from the customer. The purchase price is generally advanced to us over the implementation period based on completed work or a schedule predetermined to coincide with the construction of the project. Under the terms of these financing arrangements, we are required to complete the construction or installation of the project in accordance with the

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contract with our customer, and the debt remains on our consolidated balance sheet until the completed project is accepted by the customer. Once the completed project is accepted by the customer, the financing is treated as a true sale and the related receivable and financing liability are removed from our consolidated balance sheet.

Institutional customers, such as state, provincial and local governments, schools and public housing authorities, typically finance their energy efficiency and renewable energy projects through either tax-exempt leases or issuances of municipal bonds. We assist in the structuring of such third-party financing.

In some instances, customers prefer that we retain ownership of the renewable energy plants and related project assets that we construct for them. In these projects, we typically enter into a long-term supply agreement to furnish electricity, gas, heat or cooling to the customer's facility. To finance the significant upfront capital costs required to develop and construct the plant, we rely either on our internal cash flow or, in some cases, third-party debt. For project financing by third-party lenders, we typically establish a separate subsidiary, usually a limited liability company, to own the project assets and related contracts. The subsidiary contracts with us for construction and operation of the project and enters into a financing agreement directly with the lenders. Additionally, we will provide assurance to the lender that the project will achieve commercial operation. Although the financing is secured by the assets of the subsidiary and a pledge of our equity interests in the subsidiary, and is non-recourse to Ameresco, Inc., we may from time to time determine to provide financial support to the subsidiary in order to maintain rights to the project or otherwise avoid the adverse consequences of a default. The amount of such financing is included on our consolidated balance sheet.

In addition to project-related debt, we currently maintain a \$100 million senior secured credit facility with a group of commercial banks to finance our working capital needs.

Effects of Seasonality

We are subject to seasonal fluctuations and construction cycles, particularly in climates that experience colder weather during the winter months, such as the northern United States and Canada, or at educational institutions, where large projects are typically carried out during summer months when their facilities are unoccupied. In addition, government customers, many of which have fiscal years that do not coincide with ours, typically follow annual procurement cycles and appropriate funds on a fiscal-year basis even though contract performance may take more than one year. Further, government contracting cycles can be affected by the timing of, and delays in, the legislative process related to government programs and incentives that help drive demand for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. As a result, our revenue and operating income in the third quarter are typically higher, and our revenue and operating income in the first quarter are typically lower, than in other quarters of the year. As a result of such fluctuations, we may occasionally experience declines in revenue or earnings as compared to the immediately preceding quarter, and comparisons of our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful.

Our annual and quarterly financial results are also subject to significant fluctuations as a result of other factors, many of which are outside our control. See "Our operating results may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter and may fall below expectations in any particular fiscal quarter" in Item 1A, Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Backlog and Awarded Projects

As of June 30, 2011, we had backlog of approximately \$507 million in future revenue under signed customer contracts for the installation or construction of projects, which we sometimes refer to as fully-contracted backlog; and we also had been awarded projects for which we do not yet have signed customer contracts with estimated total future revenue of an additional \$648 million. As of June 30, 2010, we had fully-contracted backlog of approximately \$668 million in future revenue under signed customer contracts for the installation or construction of projects; and we also had been awarded projects for which we had not yet signed customer contracts with estimated total future revenue of an additional \$465 million. The contracts reflected in our fully-contracted backlog typically have a construction period of 12 to 24 months; this is the period over which we expect to recognize revenue for customer contracts. Where we have been awarded a project, but have not yet signed a customer contract for that project, which we sometimes refer to as awarded projects, we would not begin recognizing revenue unless a customer contract has been signed and we treat the project as fully-contracted backlog. Historically, awarded projects typically have taken 6 to 12 months to result in

a signed contract and thus convert to fully-contracted backlog. It may take longer, however, depending upon the size and complexity of the project. See "We may not recognize all revenue from our backlog or receive all payments anticipated under awarded projects and customer contracts" in Item 1A, Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Financial Operations Overview

Revenue

We derive revenue from energy efficiency and renewable energy products and services. Our energy efficiency products and services include the design, engineering and installation of equipment and other measures to improve the efficiency and control the operation of a facility's energy infrastructure. Our renewable energy products and services include the construction of small-scale plants that produce electricity, gas, heat or cooling from renewable sources of energy, the sale of such electricity, processed LFG, heat or cooling from plants that we own, and the sale and installation of solar energy products and systems.

During the three months ended June 30, 2010, one customer, the U.S. Department of Energy, Savannah River Site, accounted for 12.6% of our total revenue. No customer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2011. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011 one customer, the U.S. Department of Energy, Savannah River Site, accounted for 13.2% and 10.5%, respectively, of our total revenue.

Direct Expenses and Gross Margin

Direct expenses include the cost of labor, materials, equipment, subcontracting and outside engineering that are required for the development and installation of our projects, as well as preconstruction costs, sales incentives, associated travel, inventory obsolescence charges, and, if applicable, costs of procuring financing. A majority of our contracts have fixed price terms; however, in some cases we negotiate protections, such as a cost-plus structure, to mitigate the risk of rising prices for materials, services and equipment.

Direct expenses also include O&M costs for the small-scale renewable energy plants that we own, including the cost of fuel (if any) and depreciation charges.

Gross margin, which is gross profit as a percent of revenue, is affected by a number of factors, including the type of services performed and the geographic region in which the sale is made. Renewable energy projects that we own and operate typically have higher margins than energy efficiency projects, and sales in the United States typically have higher margins than in Canada due to the typical mix of products and services that we sell there.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consist of salaries and benefits, project development costs, and general, administrative and other expenses.

Salaries and benefits. Salaries and benefits consist primarily of expenses for personnel not directly engaged in specific project or revenue generating activity. These expenses include the time of executive management, legal, finance, accounting, human resources, information technology and other staff not utilized in a particular project. We employ a comprehensive time card system which creates a contemporaneous record of the actual time by employees on project activity. We expect salaries and benefits to increase as we incur additional costs related to operating as a publicly-traded company, including accounting, compliance and legal.

Project development costs. Project development costs consist primarily of sales, engineering, legal, finance and third-party expenses directly related to the development of a specific customer opportunity. This also includes associated travel and marketing expenses. We intend to hire additional sales personnel and initiate additional marketing programs as we expand into new regions or complement existing development resources. Accordingly, we expect that our project development costs will continue to increase, but will moderate as a percentage of revenue over time.

General, administrative and other expenses. These expenses consist primarily of rents and occupancy, professional services, insurance, unallocated travel expenses, telecommunications and office expenses. Professional services consist principally of recruiting costs, external legal, audit, tax and other consulting services. We expect general and administrative expenses to increase as we incur additional costs related to operating as a publicly-traded company, including increased audit and legal fees, costs of compliance with securities, corporate governance and other regulations, investor relations expenses and higher insurance premiums, particularly those related to director and officer insurance.

Other Income (Expense), net

Other income (expense), net consists primarily of interest income on cash balances, interest expense on borrowings and amortization of deferred financing costs, unrealized gains and losses on derivatives not accounted for as hedges, and realized gains on derivatives not accounted for as hedges. Interest expense will vary periodically depending on the amounts drawn on

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our revolving senior secured credit facility and the prevailing short-term interest rates.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is based on various rates set by federal and local authorities and is affected by permanent and temporary differences between financial accounting and tax reporting requirements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

This discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expense and related disclosures. The most significant estimates with regard to these condensed consolidated financial statements relate to estimates of final contract profit in accordance with long-term contracts, project development costs, project assets, impairment of goodwill, impairment of long-lived assets, fair value of derivative financial instruments, income taxes and stock-based compensation expense. Such estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and on various other factors that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and assumptions are made on an ongoing basis, and accordingly, the actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The following are certain critical accounting policies that among others, affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements. For a more complete discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates, please read Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Revenue Recognition

For each arrangement we have with a customer, we typically provide a combination of one or more of the following services or products:

- installation or construction of energy efficiency measures, facility upgrades and/or a renewable energy plant to be owned by the customer;
- sale and delivery, under long-term agreements, of electricity, gas, heat, chilled water or other output of a renewable energy or central plant that we own and operate;
- sale and delivery of photovoltaic, or PV, equipment and other renewable energy products for which we are a distributor; and
- O&M services provided under long-term O&M agreements, as well as consulting services.

Often, we will sell a combination of these services and products in a bundled arrangement. We divide bundled arrangements into separate deliverables and revenue is allocated to each deliverable based on the relative selling price. The relative selling price is determined using vendor specific objective evidence, third party evidence or management's best estimate of selling price.

We recognize revenue from the installation or construction of a project on a percentage-of-completion basis. The percentage-of-completion for each project is determined on an actual cost-to-estimated final cost basis. In accordance with industry practice, we include in current assets and liabilities the amounts of receivables related to construction projects that are payable over a period in excess of one year. We recognize revenue associated with contract change orders only when the authorization for the change order has been properly executed and the work has been performed and accepted by the customer.

When the estimate on a contract indicates a loss, or claims against costs incurred reduce the likelihood of recoverability of such costs, our policy is to record the entire expected loss immediately, regardless of the percentage of completion.

Deferred revenue represents circumstances where (i) there has been a receipt of cash from the customer for work or services that have yet to be performed, (ii) receipt of cash where the product or service may not have been accepted by the customer or (iii) when all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, but an estimate of the final total cost cannot be determined. Deferred revenue will vary depending on the timing and amount of cash receipts from

customers and can vary significantly depending on specific contractual terms. As a result, deferred revenue is likely to fluctuate from period to period. Unbilled revenue, presented as costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings, represent amounts earned and billable that

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were not invoiced at the end of the fiscal period.

We recognize revenue from the sale and delivery of products, including the output of our renewable energy plants, when produced and delivered to the customer, in accordance with the specific contract terms, provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, our price to the customer is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

We recognize revenue from O&M contracts and consulting services as the related services are performed.

For a limited number of contracts under which we receive additional revenue based on a share of energy savings, we recognize such additional revenue as energy savings are generated.

Project Assets

We capitalize interest costs relating to construction financing during the period of construction. The interest capitalized is included in the total cost of the project at completion. The amount of interest capitalized for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$0.3 million. No interest was capitalized for the three months ended June 30, 2010 or the three and six months ended June 30, 2011.

Routine maintenance costs are expensed in the current year's condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income to the extent that they do not extend the life of the asset. Major maintenance, upgrades and overhauls are required for certain components of our assets. In these instances, the costs associated with these upgrades are capitalized and are depreciated over the shorter of the life of the asset or until the next required major maintenance or overhaul period. Gains or losses on disposal of property and equipment are reflected in general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

We evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment as events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of these assets may not be fully recoverable. We evaluate recoverability of long-lived assets to be held and used by estimating the undiscounted future cash flows before interest associated with the expected uses and eventual disposition of those assets. When these comparisons indicate that the carrying value of those assets is greater than the undiscounted cash flows, we recognize an impairment loss for the amount that the carrying value exceeds the fair value.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We account for our interest rate swaps as derivative financial instruments in accordance with the related guidance. Under this guidance, derivatives are carried on our consolidated balance sheet at fair value. The fair value of our interest rate swaps is determined based on observable market data in combination with expected cash flows for each instrument.

The Company follows the new guidance which expands the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities.

In the normal course of business, we utilize derivative contracts as part of our risk management strategy to manage exposure to market fluctuations in interest rates. These instruments are subject to various credit and market risks. Controls and monitoring procedures for these instruments have been established and are routinely reevaluated. Credit risk represents the potential loss that may occur because a party to a transaction fails to perform according to the terms of the contract. The measure of credit exposure is the replacement cost of contracts with a positive fair value. We seek to manage credit risk by entering into financial instrument transactions only through counterparties that we believe to be creditworthy. Market risk represents the potential loss due to the decrease in the value of a financial instrument caused primarily by changes in interest rates. We seek to manage market risk by establishing and monitoring limits on the types and degree of risk that may be undertaken. As a matter of policy, we do not use derivatives for speculative purposes.

We are exposed to interest rate risk through our borrowing activities. A portion of our project financing includes three projects that utilize a variable rate swap instrument. Prior to December 31, 2010, we entered into two 15-year interest rate swap contracts under which we agreed to pay an amount equal to a specified fixed rate of interest times a notional principal amount, and to, in turn, receive an amount equal to a specified variable rate of interest times the same notional principal amount. During the year ended 2010, we entered into a 14-year interest rate swap contract under

which we agreed to pay an amount equal to a specified fixed rate of interest times a notional principal amount, and to in turn receive an amount equal to a specified variable rate of interest times the same notional principal amount. We entered into the interest rate swap contracts as an economic hedge.

We recognize all derivatives in our condensed consolidated financial statements at fair value.

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The interest rate swaps that we entered into prior to December 31, 2010 qualified, but were not designated as cash flow hedges until April 1, 2010. Accordingly, any changes in fair value through March 31, 2010 were reported in other income (expense) in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income at fair value, and in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) thereafter. Cash flows from these derivative instruments are reported as operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The interest rate swap that we entered into during 2010 qualifies, and has been designated, as a cash flow hedge. We recognize the fair value of derivative instruments designated as hedges in our consolidated balance sheets and any changes in the fair value are recorded as adjustments to other comprehensive income (loss).

With respect to our interest rate swaps that had not been designated as cash flow hedges, no unrealized gains (losses) were recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2010 or the three and six months ended June 30, 2011. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 we recognized \$0.1 million as other expenses, net in the condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Business Segments

We report four segments: U.S. federal, central U.S. region, other U.S. regions and Canada. Each segment provides customers with energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions. The other U.S. regions segment is an aggregation of four regions: northeast U.S., southeast U.S., southwest U.S. and northwest U.S. These regions have similar economic characteristics — in particular, expected and actual gross profit margins. In addition, they sell products and services of a similar nature, serve similar types of customers and use similar methods to distribute their products and services.

Accordingly, these four regions meet the aggregation criteria set forth in ASC 280. The “all other” category includes activities, such as O&M and sales of renewable energy and certain other renewable energy products, that are managed centrally at our corporate headquarters. It also includes all corporate operating expenses — salaries and benefits, project development costs, and general, administrative and other — not specifically allocated to the segments. We do not allocate any indirect expenses to the segments.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2011

The following table sets forth certain financial data from the condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, that data expressed as a percentage of revenue and percentage changes in that data for the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared with the same period in 2010:

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(in \$'000s)	Three Months Ended June 30,						% change ((b-a)/a)
	2010 (a)	% of Revenue	2011 (b)	% of Revenue			
Revenue:							
Energy efficiency revenue	\$ 100,828	71.3 %	\$ 123,786	74.8 %	22.8 %		
Renewable energy revenue	40,527	28.7 %	41,696	25.2 %	2.9 %		
	141,355	100.0 %	165,482	100.0 %	17.1 %		
Direct expenses:							
Energy efficiency expenses	83,065		102,248		23.1 %		
Renewable energy expenses	32,136		31,082		(3.3) %		
	115,201	81.5 %	133,330	80.6 %	15.7 %		
Gross profit	26,154	18.5 %	32,152	19.4 %	22.9 %		
Total operating expenses	14,140	10.0 %	18,794	11.4 %	32.9 %		
Operating income	12,014	8.5 %	13,358	8.0 %	11.2 %		
Other expenses, net	(1,217)	(0.9) %	(989)	(0.6) %	18.7 %		
Income before provision for income taxes	10,797	7.6 %	12,369	7.4 %	14.6 %		
Income tax provision	(3,089)	(2.2) %	(3,537)	(2.1) %	14.5 %		
Net income	\$ 7,708	5.4 %	\$ 8,832	5.3 %	14.6 %		

Revenue

The following table sets forth a comparison of our revenue by mix for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Three Months Ended June 30,				% change ((b-a)/a)
	2010 (a)	2011 (b)	\$ change (b-a)		
Revenue:					
Energy efficiency revenue	\$ 100,828	\$ 123,786	\$ 22,958	22.8 %	
Renewable energy revenue	40,527	41,696	1,169	2.9 %	
	\$ 141,355	\$ 165,482	\$ 24,127	17.1 %	

Total revenue. We derive our revenue primarily from energy efficiency products, which accounted for approximately 71.3% and 74.8% of total revenue for the second quarter of 2010 and 2011, respectively. Total revenue increased by \$24.1 million, or 17.1%, from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011, primarily due to higher revenue from energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency revenue. Energy efficiency revenue increased by \$23.0 million, or 22.8%, from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011, primarily due to higher installation activity in the northwest U.S., reflecting our acquisition of Quantum in the third quarter of 2010, and in other of our other U.S. regions, as well as Canada.

Renewable energy revenue. Renewable energy revenue increased by \$1.2 million, or 2.9%, from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011. Renewable energy revenue increased due to contributions from integrated PV equipment and systems, or integrated-PV, small scale infrastructure, and continued growth in O&M, partly offset by a decline in revenue from renewable energy installation activity. We expect renewable energy installation activity to continue to decline through the second half of 2011 and possibly into the first quarter of 2012 as some of our renewable installation projects begin nearing completion.

Revenue from customers outside the United States, principally Canada, was \$27.1 million in the second quarter of 2011, compared with \$22.5 million in the second quarter of 2010.

Business Segment Revenue

The following table sets forth a comparison of our business segment revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

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(in \$'000s)	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2010 (a)	2011 (b)	\$ change (b-a)	% change ((b-a)/a)
U.S. Federal	\$36,115	\$38,496	\$2,381	6.6 %
Central U.S. Region	20,595	21,783	1,188	5.8 %
Other U.S. Regions	36,099	52,042	15,943	44.2 %
Canada	22,322	26,955	4,633	20.8 %
All Other	26,224	26,206	(18)	(0.1)%
Total	\$141,355	\$165,482	\$24,127	17.1 %

Total revenue for the U.S. federal segment increased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$2.4 million, or 6.6%, to \$38.5 million, primarily due to increases from ongoing projects being installed.

Total revenue for the central U.S. region segment increased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$1.2 million, or 5.8%, to \$21.8 million, primarily due to increased installation activity in ongoing projects being installed.

Total revenue for the other U.S. regions segment increased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$15.9 million, or 44.2%, to \$52.0 million, primarily due to an increase in the size and number of projects under construction, including as a result of our acquisition of Quantum in the third quarter of 2010.

Total revenue for the Canada segment increased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$4.6 million, or 20.8%, to \$27.0 million, primarily due to a larger volume of construction activity related to the installation of energy efficiency measures.

Total revenue not allocated to segments and presented as all other was nearly flat from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011, decreasing by 0.1%, to \$26.2 million.

Direct Expenses and Gross Profit

The following table sets forth a comparison of our direct expenses and gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2010 (a)	2011 (b)	\$ change (b-a)	% change ((b-a)/a)
Revenue:				
Energy efficiency revenue	\$100,828	\$123,786	\$22,958	22.8 %
Renewable energy revenue	40,527	41,696	1,169	2.9 %
	141,355	165,482	24,127	17.1 %
Direct expenses:				
Energy efficiency expenses	83,065	102,248	19,183	23.1 %
Renewable energy expenses	32,136	31,082	(1,054)	(3.3)%
	115,201	133,330	18,129	15.7 %
Gross profit:				
Energy efficiency gross margin	17.6	% 17.4	%	(0.2)%
Renewable energy gross margin	20.7	% 25.5	%	4.8 %
Gross profit %	18.5	% 19.4	%	0.9 %

Total direct expenses. The majority of our expenses are incurred in connection with energy efficiency projects for which expenses represented approximately 82.4% and 82.6% of corresponding revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Total direct expenses increased by \$18.1 million, or 15.7%, from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011, due to increases in our overall business activity.

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Energy efficiency. Energy efficiency gross margin decreased slightly from 17.6% in the second quarter of 2010 to 17.4% in the second quarter of 2011. The margin in the second quarter of 2010 was higher primarily due to higher than expected margins on construction projects. The margin in the second quarter of 2011 was consistent with our expectations.

Renewable energy. Renewable energy gross margin increased from 20.7% in the second quarter of 2010 to 25.5% in the second quarter of 2011 as a result of higher margin contribution from small scale infrastructure, integrated-PV, and O&M, which typically produce higher margins.

Operating Expenses

The following table sets forth a comparison of our operating expenses as a percentage of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Three Months Ended June 30,		2011	% of Revenue	\$ change (b-a)	% change ((b-a)/a)
	2010 (a)	% of Revenue				
Revenue	\$141,355		\$165,482			
Operating expenses:						
Salaries and benefits	\$5,328	3.8 %	\$8,163	4.9 %	\$2,835	53.2 %
Project development costs	2,047	1.4 %	5,263	3.2 %	3,216	157.1 %
General, administrative and other	6,765	4.8 %	5,368	3.2 %	(1,397)	(20.7)%
	\$14,140	10.0 %	\$18,794	11.4 %	\$4,654	32.9 %

Salaries and benefits. Salaries and benefits increased \$2.8 million, or 53.2%, from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011. This was primarily due to the additional staff necessary to support expanded sales and development activity, including expansion in the northwest and southeast regions of the U.S., and the addition of new positions generally to support our growth plans.

Project development costs. Project development costs increased \$3.2 million, or 157.1%, from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011, reflecting continued efforts relating to increased proposal activities and efforts to convert awarded projects to fully-contracted backlog.

General, administrative and other. General, administrative and other expenses decreased \$1.4 million, or 20.7%, from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011. The second quarter of 2010 contained a non-cash charge of \$2.1 million relating to an unexpected prepayment of a long-term receivable. The net increase in the second quarter of 2011 of \$0.7 million is due to our growth and the costs necessary to support our continued growth.

Other Expenses, Net

The following table shows the activity in other expenses, net from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
Interest expense, net of interest income	\$(1,119)	\$(894)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(98)	(95)
	\$(1,217)	\$(989)

The decrease in other expenses, net from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 was primarily due to lower average balances on our outstanding borrowings, resulting in lower interest expense.

Income Before Taxes

The following table sets forth a comparison of our income before taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

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(in \$'000s)	Three Months Ended June 30,				
	2010 (a)	2011 (b)	\$ change (b-a)	% change ((b-a)/a)	
U.S. Federal	\$3,332	\$7,439	\$4,107	123.3	%
Central U.S. Region	2,110	1,081	(1,029)	(48.8)	%
Other U.S. Regions	5,908	8,826	2,918	49.4	%
Canada	716	406	(310)	(43.3)	%
All Other	(1,269)	(5,383)	(4,114)	(324.2)	%
Total	\$10,797	\$12,369	\$1,572	14.6	%

Income before taxes increased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$1.6 million, or 14.6%, due to higher revenue and improved operating leverage.

Business Segment Income Before Taxes

Income before taxes for the U.S. federal segment increased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$4.1 million, or 123.3%, to \$7.4 million. The increase was primarily due to increased revenue and higher operating margins recognized on project installations.

Income before taxes for the central U.S. region segment decreased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$1.0 million, or 48.8%, to \$1.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to lower operating margins.

Income before taxes for the other U.S. regions segment increased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$2.9 million, or 49.4%, to \$8.8 million due to increased revenue and higher operating margins.

Income before taxes for the Canada segment decreased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$0.3 million, or 43.3%, to \$0.4 million. The decrease was due to lower operating margins.

The loss before taxes not allocated to segments and presented as all other, increased from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 by \$4.1 million, or 324.2%, to \$5.4 million, primarily due to increases in corporate overhead partially offset by higher revenue. The changes in the expenses allocated to all other from the second quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011 were consistent with the overall change in consolidated expenses discussed above.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes increased by \$0.4 million to \$3.5 million in the second quarter of 2011 from \$3.1 million in the second quarter of 2010. The effective tax rate was 28.6% for both the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011. The principal reasons for the difference between the statutory rate and the effective rate was due to deductions permitted under Section 179D of the Internal Revenue Code, which relate to the installation of certain energy efficiency equipment in federal, state, provincial and local government-owned buildings, as well as production tax credits to which we are entitled from the electricity generated by certain plants that we own.

Net Income

Net income increased in the second quarter of 2011 by \$1.1 million, or 14.6%, to \$8.8 million, compared to \$7.7 million in the second quarter of 2010 due to higher pre-tax income, partially offset by an increase in the tax provision. Earnings per share in the second quarter of 2011 was \$0.21 per basic share, representing a decrease of \$0.35, or 62.5%, and \$0.19 per diluted share, representing a decrease of \$0.02, or 9.5%. The weighted-average number of basic and diluted shares increased by 208.3% and 19.5%, respectively. The increase in our basic shares was due mainly to the conversion of 3.2 million shares of Series A preferred stock into 1.3 million shares of Class A common stock and 18.0 million shares of Class B common stock in connection with our initial public offering and the exercise of 2.1 million options and warrants for shares of Class A common stock. The issuance and sale of 6.3 million shares of Class A common stock in our initial public offering contributed to the increase in both. The increase in the weighted-average number of diluted shares outstanding also was the result of the grant of new stock options and the increase in the market price of our stock.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2011

The following table sets forth certain financial data from the condensed consolidated statements of income and

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comprehensive income, that data expressed as a percentage of revenue and percentage changes in that data for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared with the same period in 2010:

(in \$'000s)	Six Months Ended June 30,					% change ((b-a)/a)
	2010 (a)	% of Revenue	2011 (b)	% of Revenue		
Revenue:						
Energy efficiency revenue	\$ 175,715	71.1 %	\$ 229,979	73.7 %	30.9 %	
Renewable energy revenue	71,268	28.9 %	81,923	26.3 %	15.0 %	
	246,983	100.0 %	311,902	100.0 %	26.3 %	
Direct expenses:						
Energy efficiency expenses	145,589		188,609		29.5 %	
Renewable energy expenses	56,841		63,158		11.1 %	
	202,430	82.0 %	251,767	80.7 %	24.4 %	
Gross profit	44,553	18.0 %	60,135	19.3 %	35.0 %	
Total operating expenses	29,977	12.1 %	38,474	12.3 %	28.3 %	
Operating income	14,576	5.9 %	21,661	7.0 %	48.6 %	
Other expenses, net	(2,072)	(0.8)%	(1,889)	(0.7)%	8.8 %	
Income before provision for income taxes	12,504	5.1 %	19,772	6.3 %	58.1 %	
Income tax provision	(3,518)	(1.4)%	(5,652)	(1.8)%	(60.7)%	
Net income	\$8,986	3.7 %	\$14,120	4.5 %	57.1 %	

Revenue

The following table sets forth a comparison of our revenue by mix for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Six Months Ended June 30,				% change ((b-a)/a)
	2010 (a)	2011 (b)	\$ change (b-a)		
Revenue:					
Energy efficiency revenue	\$ 175,715	\$ 229,979	\$ 54,264	30.9 %	
Renewable energy revenue	71,268	81,923	10,655	15.0 %	
	\$246,983	\$311,902	\$64,919	26.3 %	

Total revenue. We derive our revenue primarily from energy efficiency products, which accounted for approximately 71.1% and 73.7% of total revenue in the first six months of 2010 and 2011, respectively. Total revenue increased by \$64.9 million, or 26.3%, in the first six months of 2011 compared to the first six months of 2010, due to higher revenue from both energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Energy efficiency revenue. Energy efficiency revenue increased by \$54.3 million, or 30.9%, in the first six months of 2011 compared to the first six months of 2010 due to increases in projects being installed for our customers from all regions, which reflects both ongoing and new projects.

Renewable energy revenue. Renewable energy revenue increased by \$10.7 million, or 15.0%, in the first six months of 2011 compared to the first six months of 2010, due to increases from integrated-PV, small scale infrastructure and O&M.

Revenue from customers outside the United States, principally Canada, was \$51.8 million for the first six months of 2011, compared with \$41.0 million in the same period of 2010.

Business Segment Revenue

The following table sets forth a comparison of our business segment revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

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(in \$'000s)	Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2010 (a)	2011 (b)	\$ change (b-a)	% change ((b-a)/a)	
U.S. Federal	\$60,993	\$80,565	\$19,572	32.1	%
Central U.S. Region	39,202	39,261	59	0.2	%
Other U.S. Regions	57,781	89,035	31,254	54.1	%
Canada	40,675	51,500	10,825	26.6	%
All Other	48,332	51,541	3,209	6.6	%
Total	\$246,983	\$311,902	\$64,919	26.3	%

Total revenue for the U.S. federal segment increased \$19.6 million, or 32.1%, to \$80.6 million in the first six months of 2011, compared to the same period of 2010, primarily due to an increase in the number of projects being installed for the U.S. federal government. During the first six months of 2011, revenue recognized on the continued installation of a large renewable energy project for the U.S. Department of Energy accounted for a significant portion of our revenue for this segment.

Total revenue for the central U.S. region segment increased slightly in the first six months of 2011, compared to the same period of 2010 by \$0.1 million, or 0.2%, to \$39.3 million. A decline in revenue due to weather related delays in the first quarter of 2011, was more than offset by increased installation activity in ongoing projects being installed in the second quarter of 2011.

Total revenue for the other U.S. regions segment increased from the first six months of 2010 compared to the first six months of 2011 by \$31.3 million, or 54.1%, to \$89.0 million, primarily due to an increase in the size and number of projects under construction, including as a result of our acquisition of Quantum in the third quarter of 2010.

Total revenue for the Canada segment increased from the first six months of 2010 compared to the first six months of 2011 by \$10.8 million, or 26.6%, to \$51.5 million, primarily due to a larger volume of construction activity related to the installation of energy efficiency measures.

Total revenue not allocated to segments and presented as all other, increased from the first six months of 2010 compared to the first six months of 2011 by \$3.2 million, or 6.6%, to \$51.5 million, due to increases in small scale infrastructure, integrated-PV, and O&M.

Direct Expenses and Gross Profit

The following table sets forth a comparison of our direct expenses and gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2010 (a)	2011 (b)	\$ change (b-a)	% change ((b-a)/a)	
Revenue:					
Energy efficiency revenue	\$175,715	\$229,979	\$54,264	30.9	%
Renewable energy revenue	71,268	81,923	10,655	15.0	%
	246,983	311,902	64,919	26.3	%
Direct expenses:					
Energy efficiency expenses	145,589	188,609	43,020	29.5	%
Renewable energy expenses	56,841	63,158	6,317	11.1	%
	202,430	251,767	49,337	24.4	%
Gross profit:					
Energy efficiency gross margin	\$44,553	\$60,135	\$15,582	35.0	%
	17.1	% 18.0	%	0.9	%
Renewable energy gross margin	20.2	% 22.9	%	2.7	%
Gross profit %	18.0	% 19.3	%	1.3	%

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Total direct expenses. The majority of our expenses are incurred in connection with energy efficiency projects for which expenses represented approximately 82.9% and 82.0% of corresponding revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Total direct expenses increased by \$49.3 million, or 24.4%, in the first six months of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 due to increases in our overall business activity.

Energy efficiency. Energy efficiency gross margin increased to 18.0% in the first six months of 2011 from 17.1% as compared to the same period of 2010, due in part to a one time project closeout which contributed to the gross margin and higher installation margins.

Renewable energy. Renewable energy gross margin increased from 20.2% in the first six months of 2010 to 22.9% as compared to the first six months of 2011 due to the mix of renewable energy products, mainly from growth in small scale infrastructure, integrated-PV, and O&M, which typically produce higher margins.

Operating Expenses

The following table sets forth a comparison of our operating expenses and operating expenses as a percentage of revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Six Months Ended June 30,						% change (b-a)	% change ((b-a)/a)
	2010 (a)	% of Revenue	2011 (b)	% of Revenue	\$ change (b-a)			
Revenue	\$246,983		\$311,902					
Operating expenses:								
Salaries and benefits	\$13,485	5.5 %	\$18,247	5.9 %	\$4,762	35.3 %		
Project development costs	5,177	2.1 %	9,665	3.1 %	4,488	86.7 %		
General, administrative and other	11,315	4.6 %	10,562	3.4 %	(753)	(6.7)%		
	\$29,977	12.2 %	\$38,474	12.4 %	\$8,497	28.3 %		

Salaries and benefits. Salaries and benefits increased \$4.8 million, or 35.3%, in the first six months of 2011 as compared with the first six months of 2010. This was primarily due to the additional staff necessary to support expanded sales and development activity, including expansion in the northwest and southeast regions of the U.S., and the addition of new positions generally to support our growth plans.

Project development costs. Project development costs increased \$4.5 million, or 86.7%, in the first six months of 2011 compared to the same period of 2010, reflecting continued efforts relating to business development and marketing, as well as the effects of second quarter 2010 developments discussed above.

General, administrative and other. General, administrative and other expenses decreased \$0.8 million, or 6.7%, in the first six months of 2011 compared to the first six months of 2010. The first six months of 2010 contained a non-cash charge of \$2.1 million relating to an unexpected prepayment of a long-term receivable. The net increase of \$1.3 million for the first six months of 2011 is due to our growth and the costs necessary to support our continued growth.

Other Expenses, Net

The following table shows the activity in other expense, net from the first six months of 2010 compared to the first six months of 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2011
Unrealized loss from derivatives	\$(134)	\$—
Interest expense, net of interest income	(1,771)	(1,683)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(168)	(206)
	\$(2,072)	\$(1,889)

Other expenses, net decreased in the first six months of 2011 as compared to first six months of 2010 primarily for the same reasons as for the decrease in the second quarter of 2011 discussed above.

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Income Before Taxes

The following table sets forth a comparison of our income before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2010	2011	\$ change	% change	
	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	((b-a)/a)	%
U.S. Federal	\$5,315	\$13,987	\$8,672	163.2	%
Central U.S. Region	3,145	689	(2,456)	(78.1))%
Other U.S. Regions	8,117	14,708	6,591	81.2	%
Canada	1,110	1,396	286	25.8	%
All Other	(5,183)	(11,008)	(5,825)	(112.4))%
Total	\$12,504	\$19,772	\$7,268	58.1	%

Income before taxes for the first six months of 2011 increased to \$19.8 million from \$12.5 million for the first six months of 2010. The increase was due to higher gross profit, which was partially offset by increases in operating expenses.

Business Segment Income Before Taxes

Income before taxes for the U.S. federal segment increased \$8.7 million, or 163.2%, to \$14.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2011 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily due to increased revenue and higher operating margins recognized on project installations.

Income before taxes for the central U.S. region segment decreased from the first six months of 2010 to the first six months of 2011 by \$2.5 million, or 78.1%, to \$0.7 million. The decrease was due to lower operating margins.

Income before taxes for the other U.S. regions segment increased in the first six months of 2011 as compared to the first six months of 2010 by 81.2%, or \$6.6 million, to \$14.7 million, due to increased revenue and higher operating margins.

Income before taxes for the Canada segment increased from the first six months of 2010 to the first six months of 2011 by \$0.3 million, or 25.8%, to \$1.4 million. The increase was primarily due to higher revenue.

The loss before taxes not allocated to segments and presented as all other, increased in the six months ended June 30, 2011 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2010 by \$5.8 million, or 112.4%, to \$11.0 million, primarily due to increases in corporate overhead partially offset by higher revenue. The changes in the expenses allocated to all other from the first six months of 2010 to first six months of 2011 were consistent with the overall change in consolidated expenses discussed above.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes increased by \$2.1 million to \$5.7 million in the first six months of 2011 from \$3.5 million in the first six months of 2010. The effective tax rate increased to 28.6% for the first six months of 2011 from 28.1% in the first six months of 2010. The rate variance between the periods is due mainly to a change in permanent items as a percentage of income before provision for income taxes from 2010 to 2011. The principal reasons for the difference between the statutory rate and the effective rate was due to deductions permitted under Section 179D of the Internal Revenue Code, which relate to the installation of certain energy efficiency equipment in federal, state, provincial and local government-owned buildings, as well as production tax credits to which we are entitled from the electricity generated by certain plants that we own.

Net Income

Net income increased by \$5.1 million, or 57.1%, in the first six months of 2011 to \$14.1 million, compared to \$9.0 million in the first six months of 2010, due to higher pre-tax income, partially offset by an increase in the tax provision. Earnings per share in the first six months of 2011 was \$0.34 per basic share, representing a decrease of \$0.32, or 48.5%, and \$0.31 per diluted share, representing an increase of \$0.07, or 29.2%. The weighted-average number of basic and diluted shares increased by 209.7% and 18.8%, respectively, for the same reasons as for the second quarter of 2011 discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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Sources of liquidity. Since inception, we have funded operations primarily through cash flow from operations and various forms of debt. We believe that available cash and cash equivalents and availability under our revolving senior secured credit facility, combined with our access to credit markets, will be sufficient to fund our operations through 2012 and thereafter.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2011

Cash flows from operating activities. Operating activities provided \$1.6 million of net cash during the three months ended June 30, 2011. During that period, we had net income of \$8.8 million, which is net of non-cash compensation, depreciation, amortization, deferred income taxes and other non-cash items totaling \$0.6 million. Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings, other liabilities and income taxes payable provided \$5.4 million. These were offset by net decreases in Federal ESPC financing (net of restricted cash draws), accounts receivable, accounts receivable retainage, inventory, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings, prepaid expenses and other current assets and accounts payable and accrued expenses \$13.3 million in cash.

Operating activities provided \$2.5 million of net cash during the three months ended June 30, 2010. During that period, we had net income of \$7.7 million, which is net of non-cash compensation, depreciation, amortization, deferred income taxes, unrealized losses and other non-cash items totaling \$2.4 million. Net increases in accounts payable and other liabilities provided another \$15.3 million in cash. However, net increases in accounts receivables and other assets used \$22.9 million of cash.

Cash flows from investing activities. Cash used for investing activities during the three months ended June 30, 2011 totaled \$9.0 million, primarily related to the development of renewable energy plants, and \$0.9 million related to purchases of other property and equipment.

Cash used for investing activities during the three months ended June 30, 2010 totaled \$6.6 million and consisted of capital investments of \$6.5 million related to the development of renewable energy plants. Other investments related to leasehold improvements and office equipment.

Cash flows from investing activities primarily relate to capital expenditures to support our growth.

Cash flows from financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended June 30, 2011 totaled \$37.9 million. Most of this was due to the draw down of the \$40.0 million term loan portion of our renewed senior secured credit facility (see Note 13 and the discussion below) and proceeds from exercises of options and warrants of \$2.6 million. These were partially offset by a repayment of \$5.0 million under the previous credit facility and a repayment of \$1.6 million of long-term project debt.

Net cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended June 30, 2010 totaled \$1.4 million. We made net draws on our senior secured credit facility of \$6.4 million during the quarter. Partially offsetting those receipts were payments made on long-term debt totaling \$3.5 million and increases in certain restricted cash accounts of \$0.5 million to meet terms of our loan agreements. Net payments for financing-related fees used \$0.7 million and net equity activity used \$0.4 million.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2011

Cash flows from operating activities. Operating activities used \$24.0 million of net cash during the six months ended June 30, 2011. During that period, we had net income of \$14.1 million, which is net of non-cash compensation, depreciation, amortization, deferred income taxes and other non-cash items totaling \$6.6 million. Net increases in restricted cash draws (net of Federal ESPC financing), project development costs and other liabilities also provided \$10.1 million. However net decreases in accounts receivable, inventory, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses and income taxes payable used \$54.7 million in cash. Changes in other liabilities provided the balance of net cash during the period.

Operating activities used \$15.5 million of net cash during the six months ended June 30, 2010. During that period, we had net income of \$9.0 million, which is net of non-cash compensation, depreciation, amortization, deferred income taxes, unrealized losses and other non-cash items totaling \$6.5 million. However, net increases in accounts receivables and other assets used \$18.7 million of cash. Net decreases in accounts payable and other liabilities used another \$12.3 million in cash.

Cash flows from investing activities. Cash used for investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2011 totaled \$9.8 million, and consisted of capital investments of \$14.7 million related to the development of renewable energy plants, and \$1.8 million related to purchases of other property and equipment. Offsetting these amounts were \$6.7 million of Section 1603 rebates received during the period.

Cash used for investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2010 totaled \$12.9 million and consisted of capital

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investments of \$12.4 million related to the development of renewable energy plants. Other investments related to leasehold improvements and office equipment.

Cash flows from investing activities primarily relate to capital expenditures to support our growth.

Cash flows from financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2011 totaled \$48.6 million. Most of this was due to the draw down of the \$40.0 million term loan portion of our renewed senior secured credit facility (see Note 13 and the discussion below) and proceeds from long-term debt financing of \$5.5 million. Exercises of options and warrants also provided \$4.0 million. These were partially offset by a repayment of \$2.6 million of long-term project debt.

Net cash provided by financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2010 totaled \$1.4 million. We made net draws on our senior secured credit facility of \$11.4 million and received proceeds of \$0.8 million from a long-term project debt financing during the period. Partially offsetting those receipts were payments made on long-term debt totaling \$4.8 million and increases in certain restricted cash accounts of \$4.8 million to meet terms of our loan agreements. Net payments for financing-related fees and equity activity accounted for the remaining cash used.

Senior Secured Credit Facility — Revolver and Term Loan

In 2008, we entered into a credit and security agreement with Bank of America, consisting of a \$50.0 million revolving facility. The agreement required us to pay monthly interest at various rates in arrears, based on the amount outstanding. This facility had a maturity date of June 30, 2011. The facility was secured by a lien on all of our assets other than renewable energy projects that we own that were financed by others, and limited our ability to enter into other financing arrangements. Availability under the facility was based on two times our EBITDA for the preceding four quarters, and we were required to maintain a minimum EBITDA of \$20.0 million on a rolling four-quarter basis and a minimum level of tangible net worth.

On June 30, 2011, we again amended and restated the credit and security agreement with Bank of America, adding Webster Bank as an additional lender. The new credit facility extended and expanded our prior existing credit facility, and consists of a \$60.0 million revolving credit facility and a \$40.0 million term loan. At June 30, 2011, no balance was outstanding under the revolving credit facility and \$40.0 million was outstanding under the term loan. The revolving credit facility may be increased by up to an additional \$25.0 million at our option, if the lenders agree. The term loan requires quarterly principal payments of \$1,428,571, with the balance due at maturity. Ameresco, Inc. remains the sole borrower under the credit facility. The new credit facility is secured by a lien on all of our assets other than renewable energy projects that we own that were financed by others, and limits our ability to enter into other financing arrangements. Availability under the revolving credit facility is based on two times our EBITDA for the preceding four quarters, and we are required to maintain a minimum EBITDA of \$40.0 million on a rolling four-quarter basis. The new credit facility matures on June 30, 2016, when all amounts will be due and payable in full.

Project Financing
Construction and Term Loans. We have entered into a number of construction and term loan agreements for the purpose of constructing and owning certain renewable energy plants. The physical assets and the operating agreements related to the renewable energy plants are owned by wholly-owned, single member special purpose subsidiaries. These construction and term loans are structured as project financings made directly to a subsidiary, and upon acceptance of a project, the related construction loan converts into a term loan. While we are required under generally accepted accounting principles to reflect these loans as liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet, they are generally nonrecourse and not direct obligations of Ameresco, Inc. As of June 30, 2011, we had outstanding \$51.1 million in aggregate principal amount under these loans, bearing interest at rates ranging from 3.5% to 8.7% and maturing at various dates from 2013 to 2024. One loan totaling \$5.4 million, does require Ameresco, Inc. to provide assurance to the lender of the project performance. As of December 31, 2010, we had outstanding \$46.8 million in aggregate principal amount under these loans, bearing interest at rates ranging from 5.3% to 8.7% and maturing at various dates from 2013 to 2024. As of December 31, 2009, a term loan in the amount of \$5.4 million was in default as a result of the bankruptcy of the customer for the energy output of the plant financed by the loan. The bankruptcy filing by the customer had constituted an event of default under the credit agreement; however, the customer emerged from

bankruptcy in 2010 and continued operations. To cure the default we decided to pay the loan in full during the third quarter of 2010.

Federal ESPC Receivable Financing. We have arrangements with certain lenders to provide advances to us during the construction or installation of projects for certain customers, typically federal governmental entities, in exchange for our assignment to the lenders of our rights to the long-term receivables arising from the ESPCs related to such projects. These

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financings totaled \$183.4 million and \$159.0 million in principal amounts at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Under the terms of these financing arrangements, we are required to complete the construction or installation of the project in accordance with the contract with our customer, and the debt remains on our consolidated balance sheet until the completed project is accepted by the customer.

Our revolving senior secured credit facility and construction and term loan agreements require us to comply with a variety of financial and operational covenants. As of June 30, 2011 we were in compliance with all of our financial and operational covenants. In addition, we do not consider it likely that we will fail to comply with these covenants during the term of these agreements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations and commitments as of June 30, 2011:

(in \$'000s)	Payments due by Period				
	Total	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	More than Five Years
Senior Secured Credit Facility:					
Revolver	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Term Loan	40,000	5,714	11,429	22,857	—
Project Financing:					
Construction and term loans	51,085	5,323	9,591	8,074	28,097
Federal ESPC receivable financing(1)	183,379	—	183,379	—	—
Interest obligations(2)	27,210	4,867	7,987	5,888	8,468
Operating leases	9,195	2,680	3,474	2,343	698
Total	\$310,869	\$18,584	\$215,860	\$39,162	\$37,263

Federal ESPC receivable financing arrangements relate to the installation and construction of projects for certain customers, typically federal governmental entities, where we assign to the lenders our right to

(1) customer receivables. We are relieved of the financing liability when the project is completed and accepted by the customer. We typically expect to be relieved of the financing liability between one and three years from the date of project construction commencement. The table does not include, for our federal ESPC receivable financing arrangements, the difference between the aggregate amount of the long-term customer receivables sold by us to the lender and the amount received by us from the lender for such sale.

(2) For the term loan portion of our senior secured credit facility, the table above assumes that the variable interest rate in effect at June 30, 2011 remains constant for the term of the facility.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have during the periods presented, and we do not currently have, any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under SEC rules, such as relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, which are often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, established for the purpose of facilitating financing transactions that are not required to be reflected on our balance sheet.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04, "Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs", (ASU 2011-04). This update changes certain fair value measurement principles and enhances the disclosure requirements particularly for Level 3 fair value measurements. This update is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011, with early adoption prohibited, and requires prospective application. We are evaluating the effect, if any, that the adoption of ASU 2011-04 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates because we finance certain operations

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through fixed and variable rate debt instruments and denominate our transactions in U.S. and Canadian dollars. Changes in these rates may have an impact on future cash flows and earnings. We manage these risks through normal operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

We had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$59.8 million as of June 30, 2011 and \$44.7 million as of December 31, 2010. Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to the interest expense paid on our senior secured credit facility.

Derivative Instruments

We do not enter into financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. However, through our subsidiaries we do enter into derivative instruments for purposes other than trading purposes. Certain of the term loans that we use to finance our renewable energy projects bear variable interest rates that are indexed to short-term market rates. We have entered into interest rate swaps in connection with these term loans in order to seek to hedge our exposure to adverse changes in the applicable short-term market rate. In some instances, the conditions of our renewable energy project term loans require us to enter into interest rate swap agreements in order to mitigate our exposure to adverse movements in market interest rates. The interest rate swaps that we have entered into qualify, and have been designated, as fair value hedges.

By using derivative instruments, we are subject to credit and market risk. The fair market value of the derivative instruments is determined by using valuation models whose inputs are derived using market observable inputs, including interest rate yield curves, and reflects the asset or liability position as of the end of each reporting period. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes us, thus creating a receivable risk for us. We are exposed to counterparty credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to our derivative agreements. We minimize counterparty credit (or repayment) risk by entering into transactions with major financial institutions of investment grade credit rating.

Our exposure to market interest rate risk is not hedged in a manner that completely eliminates the effects of changing market conditions on earnings or cash flow.

Foreign Currency Risk

As a result of our operations in Canada, we have significant expenses, assets and liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency. Also, a significant number of employees are located in Canada and we transact a significant amount of business in Canadian currency. Consequently, we have determined that Canadian currency is the functional currency for our Canadian operations. When we consolidate the operations of our Canadian subsidiary into our financial results, because we report our results in U.S. dollars, we are required to translate the financial results and position of our Canadian subsidiary from Canadian currency into U.S. dollars. We translate the revenues, expenses, gains, and losses from our Canadian subsidiary into U.S. dollars using a weighted average exchange rate for the applicable fiscal period. We translate the assets and liabilities of our Canadian subsidiary into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the applicable balance sheet date. Translation adjustments are not included in determining net income for the period but are disclosed and accumulated in a separate component of consolidated equity until sale or until a complete or substantially complete liquidation of the net investment in our Canadian subsidiary takes place. Changes in the values of these items from one period to the next which result from exchange rate fluctuations are recorded in our consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). For the year ended December 31, 2010 and for the six months ended June 30, 2011, due to changes in the U.S.-Canadian exchange rate that were favorable to the value of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar, our foreign currency translation resulted in a gain of \$1.7 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, which we recorded as an increase in accumulated other comprehensive income.

As a consequence, gross profit, operating results, profitability and cash flows are impacted by relative changes in the value of the Canadian dollar. We have not repatriated earnings from our Canadian subsidiary, but have elected to invest in new business opportunities there. We do not hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2011. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are

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designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Our management, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report, or the evaluation date, have concluded that as of the evaluation date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting as discussed below.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, other than those stated below, during our most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

As disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, filed with the SEC on March 31, 2011, we identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is defined as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by the company's internal controls. In 2009 and for most of 2010, we did not have personnel with an appropriate level of knowledge, experience and training in the selection, application and implementation of GAAP as it relates to certain complex accounting issues, income taxes and SEC financial reporting requirements. In addition, in connection with our fiscal 2010 audit, we concluded that we did not have certain personnel in place for the appropriate amount of time and lacked certain other personnel to ensure adequate levels of review of accounting and financial reporting matters, which resulted in our closing process not identifying all required adjustments in a timely fashion. Although we have hired directors of SEC reporting and taxation, these new employees require time and training to learn our business and operating processes and procedures. Moreover, we expect to find it necessary to hire additional accounting personnel to improve the levels of review of accounting and financial reporting matters. We may experience delays in doing so and any such additional employees would require time and training to learn our business and operating processes and procedures. For the near-term future, until such personnel are familiar with our business and reporting structure, this will continue to constitute a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting that could result in material misstatements in our financial statements not being prevented or detected.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary conduct of our business we are subject to periodic lawsuits, investigations and claims. Although we cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of such lawsuits, investigations and claims against us, we do not believe that any currently pending or threatened legal proceedings to which we are a party will have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

For additional information about certain proceedings, please refer to Note 5, Commitments and Contingencies, to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report, which is incorporated into this item by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

As of June 30, 2011, there have been no material changes to the risk factors described in Item 1A to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index immediately preceding the exhibits are filed (other than exhibits 32.1 and 32.2) as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and such Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

AMERESCO, INC.

Date: August 12, 2011

By: /s/ Andrew B. Spence

Andrew B. Spence

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(duly authorized and principal financial officer)

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description
10.1	Second Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement dated as of June 30, 2011 among Ameresco, Inc., certain guarantors party thereto, certain lenders party thereto from time to time and Bank of America, N.A. as Administrative Agent. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 30, 2011 (file no. 011-34811) and incorporated herein by reference.
31.1*	Principal Executive Officer Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Principal Financial Officer Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1**	Principal Executive Officer Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2**	Principal Financial Officer Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101***	The following condensed consolidated financial statements from Ameresco, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (iv), Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

*** Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.