

Willdan Group, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 29, 2011

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010.

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 001-33076

WILLDAN GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

14-1951112
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2401 East Katella Avenue, Suite 300, Anaheim, California 92806

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(800) 424-9144

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value
(Title of class)

NASDAQ Global Market
(Name of exchange)

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

None

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

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a
smaller reporting
company)

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$16.2 million.

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

On March 25, 2011, 7,256,755 shares of the registrant's common stock were issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this Form 10-K incorporates information by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting to be filed on or prior to 120 days after the end of our fiscal year.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a provider of professional technical and consulting services to small and mid-sized public agencies, large public utilities and, to a lesser extent, private industry primarily in California, New York, and Arizona. We enable the public agencies to provide a wide range of specialized services, without having to incur and maintain the overhead necessary to develop staffing in-house, by providing a broad range of services, including:

Civil Engineering and Planning;

Energy Efficiency and Sustainability Consulting;

Economic and Financial Consulting; and

Homeland Security and Communications and Technology Consulting.

We operate our business through a network of offices located primarily in California and New York. We also have operations in Arizona and, to a lesser extent, other states throughout the United States. As of December 31, 2010, we had a staff of 540 which includes licensed engineers and other professionals. Based on our 2009 revenue, we ranked 177 out of 500 top design firms in Engineering News-Record's 2010 Design Survey. Our traditional clients have been public agencies in communities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 300,000 people. We believe communities of this size are underserved by large outsourcing companies that tend to focus on securing large federal and state projects, as well as projects for the private sector. We also provide services to large public utilities which service major metropolitan communities. We seek to establish close working relationships with our public agency clients and, over time, to expand the breadth and depth of the services we provide to them.

While we currently serve communities throughout the country, our business with public agencies is concentrated in California and neighboring states. We provide services to approximately 58% of the 481 incorporated cities and over 60% of the 58 counties in California. We also serve special districts, school districts, a range of public agencies, and to a lesser extent, private industry. Our business with large public utilities is concentrated in California and New York.

In fiscal years 2008 and fiscal 2009, general economic conditions declined due to a number of factors including slower economic activity, a lack of available credit, decreased consumer confidence and reduced corporate profits and capital spending, leading to a slowdown in construction, particularly residential housing construction, in the western United States. As a result of this slowdown, both our engineering services segment and public finance services segment suffered declines in revenue and operating margin compression. While economic conditions began to improve in fiscal 2010, the recovery has been slow, particularly with regard to our traditional engineering services and public finance services. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation."

We were founded over 45 years ago and Willdan Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was formed in 2006 to serve as our holding company. Today, we consist of a family of wholly owned companies that operate within the following segments for financial reporting purposes:

Engineering Services. Our Engineering Services segment includes the operations of our subsidiaries, Willdan Engineering, Willdan Energy Solutions and Public Agency Resources (PARs). These businesses collectively provide civil engineering and planning services and energy efficiency and sustainability consulting services. Additionally, PARs primarily provides staffing to Willdan Engineering.

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For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, revenue for the Engineering Services segment represented approximately 80% and 75%, respectively, of our overall contract revenue.

Public Finance Services. Our Public Finance Services segment consists of the operations of our subsidiary, Willdan Financial Services (WFS), which offers economic and financial consulting services to public agencies. For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, contract revenue for the Public Finance Services segment represented approximately 13% and 19%, respectively, of our overall contract revenue.

Homeland Security Services. Our Homeland Security Services segment consists of the operations of our subsidiary, Willdan Homeland Solutions, which offers homeland security and communications and technology consulting services. For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, contract revenue for our Homeland Security Services segment represented approximately 7% and 6%, respectively, of our overall contract revenue.

Our Markets

We provide engineering, public finance and homeland security services primarily to government agencies and public utilities. We believe the market for these privatized governmental services is, and will be, driven by a number of factors, including:

Population growth, which leads to a need for increased capacity in government services and infrastructure;

Demand by constituents for a wider variety of services;

Increased demand for services and solutions that provide energy efficiency, sustainability, water conservation and renewable energy;

The creation of new municipalities and the growth of smaller communities, which creates the need to obtain highly specialized services without incurring the costs of hiring permanent staffing and the associated support structure;

The deterioration of local infrastructures, especially in aging areas; and

Government funding programs, such as federal homeland security grants and various state legislation, that provide funds for local communities to provide services to their constituents.

Engineering Services

Engineering services encompass a variety of disciplines associated with the design and construction of public infrastructure improvements. We expect continued population growth in California and other western states to place a significant strain on the infrastructure in those areas, driving the need for both new infrastructure and the rehabilitation of aging structures. Federal, state and local governments have responded to this need by proposing an increase in their funding of infrastructure related activities, and voters in California and Arizona have, in recent years, passed sales tax increases to fund transportation improvements.

Private industry and public agencies, in response to an increased awareness of global warming and climate change issues among their constituents, are increasingly seeking out cost-effective, turn-key solutions that provide innovative resource management, energy efficiency, resource conservation and sustainability services. State and local governments are frequently turning to specialized resource conservation firms to strike the balance between environmental responsibility and economic competitiveness. Consultants have the expertise to develop efficient and cost effective solutions. The use of energy efficiency services, including audits, program design, benchmark analysis, metering and partnerships with local governments and utilities, provides city, local and state governments with the ability to realize long-term savings.

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Public Finance Services

Public agencies face an increasing burden to raise the necessary funding to build, improve and maintain infrastructure and to provide services to their local communities. While tax revenues are a primary source of funding, in California there are property tax and spending limits that curtail the generation of these funds. Alternatives include the issuance of tax-exempt securities; the formation of special financing districts to assess property owners on a parcel basis for infrastructure and public improvements, such as assessment districts and community facilities districts (known as Mello-Roos districts in California); the implementation of development impact fee programs that require developers to bear the cost of the impact of development on local infrastructure; user fee programs that pass costs along to the actual users of services; optimization of utility rates; and special taxes enacted by voters for specific purposes.

Public agencies frequently contract with private consultants to provide the advance studies, manage the processes and provide the administration necessary to support these methods. Consultants have the expertise necessary to form the special financing districts and produce an impact fee study used to develop a schedule of developer fees. Privatized services are also utilized to implement the programs or revised rate schedules, and in the case of special financing districts, administer the districts through the life of the bonds. Consultants also frequently provide the services necessary to comply with federal requirements for tax-exempt debt, such as arbitrage rebate calculations and continuing disclosure reports. Use of such services allows public agencies to capitalize on innovative public finance techniques without incurring the cost of developing in-house expertise.

Homeland Security Services

After September 11, 2001, the need to protect civil infrastructure and implement additional security measures became a priority at all levels of government. In addition to the threat of terrorism, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita highlighted the vulnerability of our country's infrastructure to natural disasters, while the Deepwater Horizon oil spill along the Louisiana Gulf Coast emphasized the need for disaster preparedness. These events placed an increased burden on local and regional public agencies to be prepared to respond. In addition to fire and safety personnel, agencies responsible for the physical safety of infrastructure elements, such as water and wastewater systems, ports and airports, roads and highways, bridges and dams, are under increased pressure to prepare for natural and man-made disasters. Accordingly, the federal government now considers public works staff members to be "first responders" to such incidents and we believe that agencies are allocating resources accordingly.

For fiscal year 2010, under the Department of Homeland Security Grant Program, (HSGP), the federal government provided approximately \$1.8 billion to the states, which in turn disbursed these funds to local law enforcement and other agencies. The federal Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"), designated 64 metropolitan areas throughout the country to receive almost half of the HSGP funds through a program called the DHS Urban Areas Security Initiative, or UASI. Designated UASI metropolitan areas include eight metropolitan areas in California and the Phoenix, Arizona; Tucson, Arizona; Denver, Colorado; and Las Vegas, Nevada metropolitan areas. Homeland security funding has remained constant over the last four years and we do not anticipate a significant decrease from current funding levels at the federal or state levels in the foreseeable future.

Our Services

We specialize in providing privatized services to public agencies. Our core client base is composed of cities, counties, special districts, other local and state agencies, tribal governments, large utilities and to a lesser extent, private industry.

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We are organized to profitably manage numerous small to mid-size contracts at the same time. With our focus on local and regional agencies, typical contracts can range from \$1,000 to over \$1,000,000 in contract revenue. Our typical project contracts have a duration of less than 12 months, although we have city services contracts that have been in effect for over 28 years. At December 31, 2010, we had approximately 2,100 open projects.

We offer services in three segments: Engineering Services, Public Finance Services, and Homeland Security Services. The interfaces and synergies among these segments are key elements of our strategy. Management established these segments based upon the services provided, the different marketing strategies associated with these services and the specialized needs of their respective clients. The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the approximate percentage of our consolidated contract revenue attributable to each segment:

	Fiscal Year		
	2010	2009	2008
Engineering Services	80%	75%	78%
Public Finance Services	13%	19%	19%
Homeland Security Services	7%	6%	3%

See Item 8 of Part II, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional segment information.

Engineering Services

We provide a broad range of engineering services to the public sector and limited services to the private sector. In general, contracts for engineering services (as opposed to construction contracts) are awarded by public agencies based primarily upon the qualifications of the engineering professional, rather than the proposed fees. Many jobs are awarded without a mandated proposal process, especially if an agency has a longstanding relationship with an engineering professional with relevant expertise. A substantial percentage of our engineering-related work is for existing clients that we have served for many years.

Our broad range of engineering services are listed in the following table and described individually below:

City Engineering	Geotechnical Engineering
Building and Safety	Flood Control
Public Works and Infrastructure Design	Code Enforcement
Construction Management	Energy Efficiency
Traffic Engineering	Sustainability
Water and Wastewater Engineering	Water Conservation
Structural Engineering	Environmental
Planning	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Reduction Strategies
Landscape Architecture	Climate Action Plans

City Engineering. We specialize in providing engineering services tailored to the unique needs of municipalities. City Engineering can range from staffing an entire engineering department to carrying out specific projects within a municipality, such as developing a pavement management program or reviewing engineering plans on behalf of a city. This is the core of our original business and was the first service offered when we were founded.

Building and Safety. Our building and safety services can range from managing and staffing an entire municipal building department to providing specific outsourced services, such as plan review and

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field inspections. Other aspects of this discipline include performing accessibility compliance and providing disaster recovery teams, energy compliance evaluations, permit processing and issuance, seismic retrofitting programs, and structural plan review. Many of our building and safety services engagements are with municipalities and counties where we supplement the capacity of in-house staff.

Public Works and Infrastructure Design. This sector constitutes our traditional engineering design function. Our engineers design streets and highways, airport and transit facilities, freeway interchanges, high-occupancy vehicle lanes, pavement reconstruction, and other elements of city, county, and state infrastructure.

Construction Management. We provide construction management services to our public-sector clients. We provide inspection services, along with full construction management and support, depending on the client's needs and the scope of the specific project. Our construction management experience encompasses projects such as streets, bridges, sewers and storm drains, water systems, parks, pools, public buildings, and utilities.

Traffic Engineering. Our traffic engineering services include serving as the contract city traffic engineer in communities, as well as performing design and traffic planning projects for our clients. These services and projects include parking management studies, intersection analyses and improvements, traffic impact reports, and traffic signal and control systems.

Water and Wastewater Engineering. Our water and wastewater engineering services include design and project management of public water and wastewater facilities. Our core competencies include hydraulic modeling, master planning, rate studies and design and construction services. Our design experience includes reservoirs, pressure reducing stations, pump and lift stations, and pipeline alignment studies, as well as water/wastewater collection, distribution, and treatment facilities.

Structural Engineering. Our structural engineering services include bridge design, bridge evaluation and inspection, highway and railroad bridge planning and design, highway interchange design, railroad grade separation design, bridge seismic retrofitting, building design and retrofit, sound wall and retaining wall design, and planning and design for bridge rehabilitation and replacement.

Planning. As part of our planning services, we assist communities with implementation of general plans, land use enforcement, capital improvement planning, community development and redevelopment programs, and economic development strategies. For some cities, we provide staff to relieve peak workload situations or to fill vacant planning positions on an interim basis. We also prepare land use studies, environmental documentation services (NEPA/CEQA/EIR), and economic and community development plans, and can handle the development services function for emerging and newly incorporated cities.

Landscape Architecture. Our services in the area of landscape architecture include design, planning, landscape management, and urban forestry. Specific projects include park design and master planning, bidding and construction documents, water conservation plans, urban beautification programs, landscape maintenance management, site planning, and assessment district management.

Geotechnical Engineering. We provide geotechnical and earthquake engineering services, including soils engineering, earthquake and seismic hazard studies, geology and hydrogeology engineering, and construction inspection. We operate a licensed, full-service geotechnical laboratory at our headquarters in Anaheim, California, which offers an array of testing services, including construction materials testing and inspection.

Flood Control. We provide a complete analysis and projection of storm flows for use in master drainage plans and for individual storm drain systems to reduce flooding in streets and adjacent properties.

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Code Enforcement We assist municipalities with the development and implementation of neighborhood preservation programs and the staffing of code enforcement personnel.

Energy Efficiency We provide complete energy efficiency services, including comprehensive surveys and audits, marketing services, implementation services, program design, benchmark analysis, metering, and partnering with local governments and utilities. We also create and implement innovative information technology solutions for the energy industry.

Sustainability. We assist clients (including utilities, schools and private companies) in developing and managing facilities and infrastructures through a holistic, practical approach to sustainability. Our services in the area of sustainability cover renewable energy, master plans, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification for buildings, GHG reduction strategies, and the development of California Assembly Bill No. 811 (AB-811) projects.

Water Conservation. We offer a full range of water and wastewater management services. Our services in the area of water conservation cover water efficiency hardware retrofits, comprehensive audits, and custom developed processes to ensure that the audits result in actual measurable installations of conservation measures. We work with local governments and water agencies, to provide solutions, from initial analysis and design to implementation.

Environmental. We provide environmental consulting and remediation services to cities, counties, and local governments. Our environmental services encompass many technical disciplines and programs, including human health and ecological risk assessment, toxicology, chemistry, geochemistry, hydrogeology, hazardous materials and waste management, surface and storm water management, remediation system selection and design, remediation construction management, and environmental compliance.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Strategies. We assist cities, counties, utilities, municipalities, and other clients with development of strategies to reduce GHG emissions. This includes benchmarking GHG emissions, developing and implementing strategies, and exploring financing options.

Climate Action Plans. We assist clients with development and implementation of climate action plans. These plans are inclusive of energy efficiency, water conservation, land development, renewable, and GHG reduction strategies.

Representative Projects. Examples of typical projects we have in the Engineering Services segment include:

City of Elk Grove. We partnered with the City of Elk Grove, a community of more than 140,000 located just south of Sacramento, California, to provide city engineering, municipal, and operational services, as well as public works management consulting services for the city's Public Works Department. Our involvement with Elk Grove dates back to before the city's incorporation in 2000. In 2010, the City Council opted for a structured move away from an all-contracting model with multiple vendors and selected Willdan to assist them in developing a new model that offers a better balance of experienced and cost-effective labor under a single vendor, provides checks and balances to ensure the efficient delivery of quality services and positions the Public Works Department for successful service management and delivery as the city continues to grow in population and complexity. We are providing the city with the service commitment of a fully staffed public works department.

L.A. County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). We have been providing a variety of on-call services to LACDPW for over 10 years. Most recently, we prepared a flood risk mitigation alternatives study to begin the process of mitigating increased flood risks identified by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) along Compton Creek and

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Dominguez Channel. The study will identify, analyze, and rank alternative solutions to address hydraulic deficiencies discovered by the LACFCD. In addition, the study will also analyze combinations of alternative solutions which address the flood control issues and incorporate multi-use benefit components that improve water conservation with input from the LACFCD, and watershed stakeholders. We were also contracted to provide engineering serviced related to a Sediment Placement Site (SPS) for La Tuna Canyon. The purpose of the proposed project is to ultimately provide storage for approximately 9 million cubic yards of fill material as an SPS. The conceptual grading phase, will determine the feasibility of implementing an SPS at this site and identifying any major constraints to complete the ultimate grading and staged grading for the project.

City of Paramount. We have provided city engineering services to the City of Paramount for over 25 years, and presently serve as City Engineer and Water Engineer. In addition to providing staff augmentation services, we have provided traffic engineering, agency engineering, public works permits/inspection, development review, capital improvement projects design/inspection, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) administration, grant writing, and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) services. We have overseen the design and construction of a number of water system improvements for the city. We aided the city in securing funding for several projects, including funds from Los Angeles County for arterial street storm drain and street resurfacing. In addition, we assisted in the acquisition of several small private water companies to consolidate the city's water system. Finally, we applied for and were awarded Safe Routes to School (SRTS) and Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) grants for the city.

City of La Puente. We are currently providing as-needed city and traffic engineering services to the City of La Puente, California. We provide staff augmentation, engineering design, construction management, project management, development review, pavement engineering, funding administration, plan check services, landscape architecture, surveying, and geotechnical engineering services to the city. Our current projects in the city include engineering design and construction management services for the wastewater and traffic engineering projects.

Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA). We teamed with another engineering firm to execute an engineering and design services project for the Los Angeles MTA. The project includes the construction of a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line that extends four miles north from Metro Orange Line Canoga Station to the Metrolink Chatsworth Station and the construction of four new stations at Sherman Way, Roscoe Boulevard, Nordhoff Street and Chatsworth Train Depot. This dedicated busway will offer improvements to north-south mobility in the western San Fernando Valley by connecting activity centers along the corridor and connecting the Metro Orange Line with Metrolink. Other benefits include faster travel times, improved bus connections, and better access to destinations throughout Los Angeles County. Construction is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2012.

City of Long Beach. For over five years, we have been providing the City of Long Beach with a range of services including construction management, public works observation, building and safety, and materials testing services relating to various public works projects throughout the city, including the inspection of tenant improvements.

Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA). We were hired by OCTA to prepare plans, specifications and estimates for a new Metrolink commuter rail station in the City of Placentia, California. The new station will be located along the San Bernardino subdivision of the BNSF Railway. The project site, identified in the environmental document, is approximately 4.75 acres. The project will provide a commuter rail station that meets current and future transit demand. The station is a key component of transit-oriented development envisioned in the Westgate Specific Plan for the city. The Metrolink station project will include street improvements, railroad track improvements, pedestrian improvements, new rail platforms, and parking facilities.

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Casino Del Sol. We are under contract with the Pascua Yaqui Indian Community to perform plan review and inspections for a 480,000-square-foot hotel and casino expansion project. We will serve as the Communities Building Official during construction of the project and will provide staff to perform the jurisdictional plan review and inspections on the project.

Con Edison Small Business Direct Install (SBDI) Program. We are currently implementing the SBDI Program for Con Edison (Con Ed). This program has a goal of saving over 270 million kWh. The SBDI Program offers turn-key energy efficiency solutions to small- to medium-sized customers in the Con Ed service territory. We expect to coordinate audit and implementation activities to over 25,000 small to medium-sized business customers.

Data Centers. We are providing comprehensive energy efficiency services to data center facility managers in the NYSERDA (New York), Southern California Edison (SCE) and Oncor Electric (Texas) service territories. The programs provide data centers with assistance in design, construction, and implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency strategies (such as virtualization, cooling system optimization, server load prioritization, and next generation servers). In addition to the energy efficiency services, we provide data centers with financial incentives to help offset feasibility, audit, and implementation costs.

San Gabriel Valley. We developed the San Gabriel Valley Energy Wise Partnership, a comprehensive energy efficiency program targeting 32 cities in the San Gabriel Valley, assisting in the creation of a mutually beneficial relationship between Southern California Edison, Southern California Association of Governments and the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments. The program delivered about 3 million kWh in annual energy savings from a combination of commissioning and retro-commissioning projects in three San Gabriel Valley cities. Additionally, the program increased awareness of energy efficiency programs and the importance of energy conservation among residents and businesses.

San Francisco Public Utility Commission (SFPUC). We worked for the SFPUC to implement the San Francisco Water Savers program. The SFPUC Water Savers Program targeted high-consumption, non-residential water customers that represent the highest 20 percent of water users. The program leverages associated energy-saving opportunities to maximize customer financial incentives through the adoption of water-saving technologies. The program represented a savings of approximately 750 acre feet of water to the SFPUC. We have also provided municipal water audit services to the SFPUC.

Southern California Edison (SCE). We are currently implementing the Hospital Facility Energy Efficiency Program (HFEEP), a SCE 2010-2012 retrofit program that offers cash incentives to energy consumers for providing comprehensive energy efficiency services to existing equipment or systems in medical office buildings. HFEEP targets medical office buildings and medical facilities for energy efficiency implementations, and delivers annual energy savings of roughly 12 million kWh. We are also implementing the Lodging Energy Efficiency Program in SCE territory which targets annual energy savings of over 40 million kWh, the SCE Direct Install Program, and the California Preschool Energy Efficiency Program (CPEEP) in partnership with the Low Income Investment Fund.

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). We are currently providing a number of programs for PG&E. The Hospital Energy Efficiency Program (HEEP) offers turn-key energy efficiency services for hospitals and medical office buildings in PG&E's territory. The Ozone Laundry Energy Efficiency Program (OLEEP) captures cost-effective natural gas savings for on-premise laundry equipment in the hospitality and medical segments, correctional facilities and other commercial facilities. We are working with Sylvania Lighting on the implementation of the High Performance Lighting Program which will deliver cost-effective, energy efficient, state-of-the-art lighting solutions to office buildings, warehouses, and other large commercial buildings. We are

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also implementing the large hotel segment of PG&E's Lodging Savers program, focusing on energy efficiency solutions for hotels as well as the California Preschool Energy Efficiency Program (CPEEP) in partnership with the Low Income Investment Fund. This program has completed energy efficiency retrofits at over 1,500 preschools across the state of California.

Silicon Valley Power (SVP). We are currently providing services to SVP across three different energy efficiency programs; the SVP Retro-commissioning (RCx) Program, SVP City Facility (RCx) Program and the SVP City Facility RCx Program Sustainable Preschools Program. The SVP Retro-commissioning (RCx) Program was originally funded in 2007 to provide retro-commissioning services to large commercial customers in Santa Clara. The program goal was exceeded in 2009 and the program was extended into the 2010-2011 cycle. The current RCx program has a program goal of 2.2 million kWh and has more than 90% of the kWh installed. The program has successfully worked with a number of customers in Santa Clara and their contractor implementation teams. The SVP City Facility RCx Program is managed by WES to provide American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funded RCx services on six Santa Clara City owned buildings. The program goal is to achieve 750,000 kWh with no co-payment from the City other than the ARRA stimulus funding. As of January 2011, the program has completed installations at five of the six establishments. The SVP City Facility RCx Program Sustainable Preschools Program was originally funded in 2009 to serve preschools with turnkey lighting upgrades. The program coordinated lighting audits, assisted in contractor selection, project inspections and offered financial assistance to private and publicly funded preschools.

Public Finance Services

We acquired our subsidiary Willdan Financial Services (formerly known as MuniFinancial), a public finance consulting business, in 1999 to supplement the services we offer our public-sector clients. In general, we supply expertise and support for the various financing techniques employed by public agencies to finance their operations and infrastructure. We also support the mandated reporting and other requirements associated with these financings. We do not provide underwriting or financial advisory services for municipal securities.

Unlike our Engineering Services business, we often compete for business, at least initially, through a competitive bid process. However, since many public sector financing instruments, such as tax-exempt bonds, remain outstanding for up to 30 years, clients tend to retain us for as long as the financing remains in place. Our services in this segment include the following:

District Administration. We administer special districts on behalf of public agencies. The types of special districts administered include community facilities districts (in California, Mello-Roos districts), assessment districts, landscape and lighting districts, school facilities improvement districts, water districts, benefit assessment districts, fire suppression districts, and business improvement districts. Our administration services include calculating the annual levy for each parcel in the district; billing charges directly or through a county tax roll; preparing the annual Engineer's Report, budget and resolutions; reporting on collections and payment status; calculating prepayment quotes; and providing financial analyses, modeling and budget forecasting.

The key to our District Administration services is our proprietary software package, MuniMagic®: Municipal Administration & Government Information Coordinator, which we developed internally to redefine the way we administer special districts. MuniMagic® is a database management program that maintains parcel data; calculates special taxes, assessments, fees and charges; manages payment tracking; maintains bond-related information in a single, central location; and provides reporting, financial modeling and analysis at multiple levels of detail. MuniMagic® offers a significant competitive advantage in an industry driven by the ability to accurately process extremely large quantities of data.

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MuniMagic® is also available for licensing by our existing clients. See " Intellectual Property" for a discussion of the licensing terms.

Financial Consulting Services. We perform economic analyses and financial projects for public agencies, including:

Fee and rate studies, such as cost allocation studies, user fee analysis, utility rate analysis, fiscal impact studies and development fee studies;

Special district formation, which involves the design, development and initiation of community facilities districts, school facilities, improvement districts, assessment districts, landscape and lighting districts, benefit assessment districts, business improvement districts, fire suppression assessments and re-engineering;

Facility financing plans;

Economic impact analyses;

The formation of new public entities, annexations and incorporations;

Reassessment engineering for bond refunding; and

Infrastructure analysis both to evaluate the need for rehabilitation efforts, and for financial reporting purposes, in association with Willdan Engineering.

Federal Compliance Services. We offer federal compliance services to issuers of municipal securities, which can be cities, towns, school districts, housing authorities and other entities that are eligible to issue tax-exempt securities. Specifically, we provide arbitrage rebate calculations and municipal disclosure services that help issuers remain in compliance with federal regulations. We provide these reports, together with related compliance services such as bond elections, temporary period yield restriction, escrow fund monitoring, rebate payments and refund requests. In terms of continuing disclosure services, we both produce the required annual reports and disseminate those reports on behalf of the issuers. We provide federal compliance services to approximately 610 issuers in 38 states and the District of Columbia on more than 2,500 bond issues totaling over \$60 billion in municipal debt.

Representative Projects. Examples of typical projects we have in the Public Finance Services segment include:

City of Glendale. We have been retained by the City of Glendale, California, Department of Water and Power (DWP) to conduct a review and update of their water rates. The project involves the preparation of a comprehensive financial plan that includes an analysis of revenue requirements and a detailed analysis of the budget and costs for water service, including capital improvements. Costs will then be allocated to appropriate customer classes and an appropriate rate structure developed. Finally we will assist the city in conducting stakeholder outreach, and conducting meetings for the water commission and the City Council. One key component of interest will be accounting for the implementation of a new Smart Meter system that the DWP is in the process of completing. This new metering technology may allow the ability to collect information that may change the approach to developing the new rates.

County of San Diego. We continue to provide comprehensive special district consulting services to the County of San Diego, California. We are currently working with them on the development of a county wide Community Facilities District (CFD), or series of CFDs that will incorporate nine established watershed areas. The purpose of the CFDs will be to finance the implementation and ongoing maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the

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effective control of storm water runoff. These BMPs will assist in controlling runoff, and more importantly limiting pollutant discharge.

Coachella Valley Conservation Commission. The Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (Plan) required a primary funding source for habitat acquisition and long term monitoring and management activities that aim to protect 90,000 acres during the 75 year life of the Plan. We are providing financial analysis and documentation required by state law and municipal ordinance to update the Local Development Mitigation Fee paid by new development in the Valley. The fee is necessary for local governments to comply with the Plan's Implementing Agreement and benefit from streamlined development review under the state and federal Endangered Species Act. We prepared the original study.

City of Santa Clarita. We were retained by the City of Santa Clarita, California to administer Santa Clarita's Community Facilities District, Special Districts (comprised of approximately 56,000 parcels), Landscape Maintenance Districts (comprised of 40 zones and 65,062 parcels), Streetlight Maintenance Districts (comprised of 95 annexations and 47,273 parcels) and Benefit Assessment Districts (comprised of 8 districts and 1,516 parcels). Administration of the districts consists of reviewing district budgets, preparing and updating the parcel database, drafting resolutions, preparing the annual Engineer's Report, building district maps for each of the districts administered by utilizing GIS (Geographic Information System), attending public hearings, updating and transferring levy data to the county, researching parcel levy exceptions and preparing final annual reports that provide overall revenue that will be collected for the districts. We are also the technical advisor on annexation and formation projects where we assist the city with numerous formations and annexations for Special Districts with emphasis on Proposition 218 noticing and balloting. Services provided include public outreach, development of Engineer's Reports, creating balloting database, tabulation of ballots and attending public hearings.

Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA). We developed environmental funding guidelines for OCTA. As the result of renewed Measure M (originally established to increase sales tax to generate funds for transportation projects), we began assisting OCTA with developing program guidelines for the distribution of such funds over the next 30 years. The renewal of Measure M generated specific funds to be used for environmental cleanup programs associated with storm water runoff from the County's various streets and highway systems. The new grant program guidelines we developed will: (1) ensure effective outreach and communication with environmental interest groups; (2) provide funding guidelines and equitable scoring criteria for new environmental cleanup programs; (3) meet program requirements promised to the voters that renewed the ballot measure; (4) adequately identify and describe "maintenance of effort" requirements; (5) ensure continuity with existing funding guidelines and provide for articulating baselines to address future technological advances; and (6) ensure a "benefit nexus" above existing program levels.

Central Basin Municipal Water District. We were retained by the Central Basin Municipal Water District for staff augmentation services on an interim basis. In the capacity of the District's Chief Financial Officer, we complete the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, develop the District's annual budget, provide an assessment of the finance department's current staffing plan, and recommend any modifications to the services provided by the department and/or structure. We also work with District staff to prepare financial information included in the monthly Board reports, review all check requests and check runs, manage investments and cash flows, and prepare monthly closing entries and financial statements. Among other duties, we are responsible for ensuring the IRS, SEC, and US Bureau of Reclamation filings are completed.

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City of Lake Worth. The City of Lake Worth, Florida, currently contracts with the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office for community wide police protection. With continuing declines in once stable revenue streams, the city required a lower cost alternative while demonstrating the ability to provide the same level of police department services currently in place. Willdan Financial Services and Willdan Homeland Solutions participated in a joint study to provide the city with both the organizational structure required to maintain current service levels while achieving the city's budgetary goals.

Homeland Security Services

In fiscal 2004, we formed our subsidiary Willdan Homeland Solutions (WHS), formerly known as American Homeland Solutions. WHS provides homeland security and public safety consulting services to cities, counties and related municipal service agencies, such as utility and water companies, as well as school districts, port and transportation authorities, tribal governments and large business enterprises with a need for homeland security related services. We staff our projects in this area with former high-level local and regional public safety officers and focus on solutions tailored for local agencies and their personnel. Our services include the following:

Training Services. We design customized training courses for all aspects of disaster, unusual occurrence and emergency responses. In this regard, we have developed and own several training courses that meet or exceed the requirements for the federal National Incident Management System (NIMS) training. These courses assist clients in meeting their obligations to prepare their staff to utilize the NIMS. Our courses have been approved by California's Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training, the California Emergency Management Agency, and the Federal National Integration Center, Training and Education Division, formerly the Department of Homeland Security's "Office of Grants and Training."

Emergency Operations Planning. We design, develop, implement, review, and evaluate public and private agencies' emergency operations and hazard mitigation plans, including compliance and consistency with federal, state and local laws and policies. Plans are tailored to respond to terrorism, intentional acts of sabotage, and natural disasters. We also provide command and control and emergency response training for all types of unusual occurrences. We have developed emergency operations and continuity and hazard mitigation plans for municipal governments, special districts, school districts, and private-industry clients.

Terrorism and Threat Vulnerability Assessments. These assessments involve the development of policies and procedures to assess threats and the vulnerability of local, regional, state, and national infrastructures, including city and county buildings, ports and airports, facilities, power supplies, water supplies, communications networks, and transportation systems.

Planning Evaluations and Exercises. We conduct planning sessions and exercises, including those relating to weapons of mass destruction, large events, mass casualty transportation disasters, terrorism incident response, natural disaster response and recovery, and civil disorder events. We design these exercises for multi-agency involvement so they are fully compliant with the federal government's Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), the State Emergency Management System (SEMS) for California, and the National Response Framework. Exercises are designed to evaluate and test "first responders" and support personnel, as well as elected officials and agency management.

Public Safety and Management Consulting. We provide independent analyses, evaluations and recommendations for enhancing the performance of public safety agencies, such as police and fire departments. Management consulting service areas include organizational assessments and studies, staffing and outsourcing support for new and existing cities, management training and development,

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administrative investigations, and background investigations. These services are provided to local, state, and tribal governments and agencies; private companies; trade associations; non-profit organizations; and educational institutions from K-12 through colleges and universities.

Communications and Technology. We provide homeland security, public safety, and emergency response capabilities for government and corporate clients that focus on integrating local resources and assets within federal, state, and local systems. Core competencies within Communications and Technology include requirements development, integration, life cycle analysis, system design, procurement and selection, deployment, interoperability, project management, quality management, assessments, conceptual and final design and gap analysis in the public safety radio land mobile communications and corporate market including broadband networks, commercial cellular test plans, data networks, microwave network planning and related engineering design.

Representative Projects. Examples of typical Homeland Security Services projects include:

Southern Planning Area Project (SPA). We were awarded a second \$1.8 million contract with GTSI, Inc. to provide public safety interoperable communications professional services to the 11 California counties that comprise the California Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee Southern Planning Area (SPA). The SPA is an area larger than the State of New York with a population of more than 22 million. As the technical lead on the project, we are providing strategic planning, exercise development and assessment services in the development of the SPA's region wide integration of public safety communications. Our communications professionals will support each of the 11 counties with the goal of unifying the communications systems and improving the SPA's interoperable communications through compliance with the California Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan and the National Emergency Communication Plan.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) Program. We were awarded a \$981,000 contract in 2010 to establish a COOP program. The program was broken into four developmental phases to support 25 cities and 3 Police Departments in Orange County, California. Phase I includes the development of COOP plans for an estimated 280 city departments and overarching plans for each city. We provide COOP training for each city during Phase II. Tabletop or discussion-based exercises are designed, developed and delivered to each city during Phase III. Lessons learned during the first three phases are used to finalize the plans in Phase IV. We are currently implementing this program, with an estimated completion date of March 2012.

Terrorism Prevention Exercise Program (TPEP). We were awarded a \$250,000 contract to support the DHS, National Exercise Division TPEP. The TPEP is broken into three objectives: (1) Program Management and Policy Development; (2) Prevention Exercises; and (3) Interagency Coordination and Integration. Our personnel supported each of these objectives. Under Objective 1, we supported program management in providing direction to future TPEP initiatives. Additionally, we continue to lead the development of all TPEP policy initiatives in support of DHS with the integration of Prevention Exercise Methodologies into the revision of Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) doctrine as a national standard. Under Objective 2, we supported and led several prevention exercises, including TPEP's first cross-border functional exercise. Lastly, under Objective 3, we supported TPEP through formal conference workshops and key note addresses, which included the DOJ/DHS Western Regional Fusion Center Conference and the FEMA National Training and Exercise Conference.

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Competitive Strengths

Founded over 45 years ago, we have a well-established track record of providing a wide range of privatized services to the public sector. We have developed the experience base, professional staff and support technology and software necessary to quickly and effectively respond to the needs of our clients. We believe we have developed a reputation within our industry as problem solvers across a broad range of client issues. Some of our competitive strengths include:

Quality of service. We pride ourselves on the quality of service that we provide to our clients. The work for which we compete is awarded primarily based on the company's qualifications, rather than the fees proposed. We believe that our service levels, experience and expertise satisfy even the most rigorous qualification standards. We have developed a strong reputation for quality, based upon our depth of experience, ability to attract quality professionals, customized technology and software that support our services, local knowledge and the expertise we possess across multiple disciplines. We believe we are well-positioned to serve public sector clients due to our knowledge of the unique reporting processes and operating procedures of public agencies, which differ substantially from the private sector. We believe our high quality of service is a significant reason we currently provide services to approximately 58% of the cities and over 60% of the counties in California.

Broad range of services. Our focus on customer service has led us to continually broaden the scope of the services we provide. At different stages in our history, as the needs of our public sector clients have evolved, we have developed service capabilities complementary to our core engineering business, including building and safety services, financial and economic services, planning services, geotechnical services, code enforcement services, disaster planning and homeland security services, and more recently, energy efficiency and sustainability. Further, because we recognize that local public sector projects and issues often cross departmental lines, we have developed the ability to deliver multiple services in a cohesive manner to better serve our client communities as a whole.

Strategic locations in key markets. Local agencies want professionals who understand their local needs. Therefore, we deliver our services through a network of offices dispersed throughout the western United States and New York. Each of our offices is staffed with quality professionals, including former management level public sector employees, such as planners, engineers, inspectors, and police and fire department personnel. These professionals understand the local and regional markets in which they work.

Strong, long-term client relationships. We have developed strong relationships with our public agency clients, some of whom we have worked with for over 27 years. The value of these long-term relationships is reflected in the recurring award of new projects, ongoing staffing assignments, and long-term projects that require high-level supervision. We also seek to maintain close personal relationships with public agency decision-makers to strengthen our relationships with them and the agencies with which they work. We frequently develop new client relationships as our public agency contacts are promoted or move to other agencies. Our strong culture of community involvement and leadership in key public agency organizations underscores our customer focus and helps us cultivate and expand our client base.

Experienced, talented and motivated employees. Our staff consists of seasoned professionals with a broad array of specialties, and a strong customer service orientation. Our corporate culture places a high priority on investing in our people, including providing opportunities for stock ownership to attract, motivate and retain top professionals. Our executive officers have an average of more than 32 years of experience in the engineering and consulting industry, and an average of 4 years with our company.

Table of Contents**Clients**

Our clients primarily consist of cities, counties, redevelopment agencies, water districts, school districts and universities, state agencies, federal agencies, a variety of other special districts and agencies, tribal governments, public utilities and to a lesser extent, private industry. Our typical client is an agency serving communities of 10,000 to 300,000 people. In fiscal 2010, we served over 800 distinct clients. For fiscal 2010, we had one client, the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, that accounted for 21% of our consolidated contract revenue. None of our other clients accounted for over 6% of our consolidated contract revenue. Our clients are based in California, New York, Arizona and, to a lesser extent, other states throughout the United States. In fiscal 2010, services provided to public agencies and, to a lesser extent, private industry in California accounted for approximately 68% of our contract revenue.

Contract Structure

We provide our services under contracts, purchase orders or retainer letters. The contracts we enter into with our clients contain three principal types of pricing provisions:

Time and materials provisions provide for reimbursement of costs and overhead plus a fee for labor based on the time expended on a project multiplied by a negotiated hourly billing rate. The profitability achievable on a time and materials basis is driven by billable headcount and cost control.

Unit based provisions require the delivery of specific units of work, such as arbitrage rebate calculations, dissemination of municipal securities continuing disclosure reports, or building plan checks, at an agreed price per unit, with the total payment under the contract determined by the actual number of units performed.

Fixed price provisions require all work under a contract to be performed for a specified lump sum, which may be subject to adjustment if the scope of the project changes. Contracts with fixed price provisions carry certain inherent risks, including risks of losses from underestimating costs, delays in project completion, problems with new technologies, price increases for materials, and economic and other changes that may occur over the contract period. Consequently, the profitability, if any, of fixed price contracts can vary substantially.

We also receive monthly retainers from a limited number of our clients. The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the approximate percentage of our contract revenue subject to each type of pricing provision:

	Fiscal Year	
	2010	2009
Time and materials	44%	41%
Unit based	27%	20%
Fixed price	28%	37%
Monthly retainer	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%

The percentage of our contract revenue derived from fixed price contracts decreased to 28% in fiscal year 2010 from 37% in fiscal year 2009 primarily because Willdan Energy Solutions had time and materials and unit based provisions in a higher percentage of its new contracts than it had in previous years.

For time and materials and fixed price contracts, we bill our clients periodically in accordance with the contract terms based on costs incurred, on either an hourly fee basis or on a percentage of

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completion basis, as the project progresses. For unit based and retainer based contracts, we bill our clients upon delivery of the contracted item or service, and in some cases, in advance of delivery.

Our contracts come up for renewal periodically and at the time of renewal may be subject to renegotiation, which could impact the profitability on that contract. In addition, during the term of a contract, public agencies may request additional or revised services which may impact the economics of the transaction. Most of our contracts permit our clients, with prior notice, to terminate the contracts at any time without cause. While we have a large volume of transactions, the renewal, termination or modification of a contract, in particular our contract with Consolidated Edison of New York, may have a material adverse effect on our consolidated operations.

Competition

The market for our services is highly fragmented. We often compete with many other firms ranging from small local firms to large national firms. Contract awards are based primarily on qualifications, relevant experience, staffing capabilities, geographic presence, stability and price.

Doing business with governmental agencies is complex and requires the ability to comply with intricate regulations and satisfy periodic audits. We have been serving cities, counties, special districts and other public agencies for over 45 years. We believe that the ability to understand these requirements and to successfully conduct business with governmental entities and agencies is a barrier to entry for potential competitors.

Our competition varies by type of client, type of service and geography. The range of competitors for any one project can vary depending upon technical specialties, the relative value of the project, geographic location, financial terms, risks associated with the work, and any client imposed restrictions. Unlike most of our competitors, we focus our services on public sector clients. Public sector clients generally choose among competing firms by weighing the quality, experience, innovation and timeliness of the firm's services. When selecting consultants for engineering projects, many government agencies are required to, and others choose to, employ Qualifications Based Selection, or QBS. QBS requires the selection of the most technically qualified firms for a project, while the financial and legal terms of the engagement are generally secondary. QBS applies primarily to work done by our Engineering Services segment. Contracts in the Public Finance Services and Homeland Security Services areas typically are not subject to mandatory QBS standards, and often are awarded through a competitive bid process.

Our competition varies geographically. Although we provide services in several states, we may be stronger in certain service lines in some geographical areas than in other regions. Similarly, some of our larger competitors are stronger in some service lines in certain localities but are not as competitive in others. Our smaller competitors generally are limited both geographically as well as in the services they are able to provide.

We believe that the primary competitors for our Engineering Services segment include Charles Abbott & Associates, Inc., Bureau Veritas, Harris & Associates, Psomas, RBF Consulting, Tetra Tech, Inc., Stantec, Inc., Michael Baker Corporation, TRC Companies, Inc., AECOM Technology Corporation, CH2M Hill and Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. Our chief competitors in our Public Finance Services segment include David Taussig & Associates, Harris & Associates and NBS Government Finance Group. We believe the Homeland Security Services segment competes primarily with EG&G (a division of URS Corporation) and SRA International, Inc.

Insurance

We currently maintain general liability insurance, with coverage in the amount of \$1.0 million per occurrence, subject to a \$2.0 million general aggregate limit; and professional liability insurance, with

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\$5.0 million in coverage per claim, and a \$10.0 million annual aggregate limit. Our professional liability policy is a "claims made" policy. We also carry excess coverage of an additional \$10.0 million for general, automobile and employer's liability claims. We are liable to pay these claims from our assets if and when the aggregate settlement or judgment amount exceeds our policy limits.

Employees

At December 31, 2010, we had approximately 387 full-time employees and 153 part-time employees. All Public Agency Resources' employees are classified as part-time. Our employees include, among others, licensed civil, traffic and structural engineers, land surveyors, certified building officials, licensed geotechnical engineers and engineering geologists, certified inspectors and plans examiners, licensed architects and landscape architects, certified planners, and information technology specialists. We believe that we attract and retain highly skilled personnel with significant industry experience and strong client relationships by offering them challenging assignments in a stable work environment. We believe that our employee relations are good. We currently have one field survey employee covered by a Master Labor Agreement between the International Union of Operating Engineers Local Union No. 12 and the Southern California Association of Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors, which expires in October 2013.

The following table sets forth the number of our employees in each of our business segments and our holding company:

	As of Fiscal Year End		
	2010	2009	2008
Engineering Services	383	324	401
Public Finance Services	64	65	74
Homeland Security Services	29	20	16
Holding Company Employees (Willdan Group, Inc.)	64	57	59
Total	540	466	550

At December 31, 2010, we contracted with approximately 162 former and current public safety officers to conduct homeland security services training courses. These instructors are classified as subconsultants and not employees.

Intellectual Property

The Willdan, Willdan Group, Inc., Willdan Engineering, Willdan Financial Services, Willdan Energy Solutions and Willdan Homeland Services names are service marks of ours, and we have obtained a service mark for the Willdan logo. We have also obtained federal trademark registration with the United States Patent and Trademark Office for the "Willdan" name and the "extending your reach" tagline. We believe we have strong name recognition in the western United States and New York, and that this provides us a competitive advantage in obtaining new business. Consequently, we believe it is important to protect our brand identity through trademark registrations. The name and logo of our proprietary software, MuniMagic®, are registered trademarks of Willdan Financial Services, and we have registered a federal copyright for the source code for the MuniMagic® software. We license the MuniMagic® software to existing clients pursuant to licensing agreements that allow varying levels of access to data. This technology allows clients to view their own data and is a form of deliverable to our clients. The use of licensing provides us protection for this proprietary technology. MuniMagic® is not a commercial product offered for sale.

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Available Information

Our website is www.willdan.com and our investor relations page is under the caption "Investors" on our website. We make available on this website under "SEC Filings," free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish such materials to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. We also make available on this website our prior earnings calls and, under the heading "Investors Corporate Governance," our Code of Ethical Conduct. The information on our website is not a part of or incorporated by reference into this filing. Further, a copy of this annual report on Form 10-K is located at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding our filings at <http://www.sec.gov>.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

A further downturn in public and private sector construction activity in the regions we serve, or other conditions that impact the construction industry, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A further downturn in construction activity in our geographic service areas may affect demand for our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our financial condition. During fiscal year 2010, a portion of our contract revenue was generated by services rendered to public agencies in connection with private and public sector construction projects.

In fiscal 2008 and 2009, general economic conditions declined due to a number of factors including slower economic activity, a lack of available credit, decreased consumer confidence and reduced corporate profits and capital spending, leading to a slowdown in construction, particularly residential housing construction, in the western United States. As a result of this slowdown, both our engineering services segment and public finance services segment suffered declines in revenue and operating margin compression and we made several reductions in workforce and facility leases. While economic conditions began to improve in fiscal 2010 and we began to increase our workforce again, the recovery has been slow with regard to our traditional engineering services and public finance services. If the economy declines again, we will need to evaluate whether reductions in headcount and facilities in geographic areas that are underperforming are again needed.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may also be adversely affected by conditions that impact the construction sector in general, including, among other things:

Changes in national and local market conditions due to changes in general or local economic conditions and neighborhood characteristics;

Slow-growth or no-growth initiatives or legislation;

Adverse changes in local and regional governmental policies on investment in infrastructure;

Adverse changes in federal and state policies regarding the allocation of funds to local and regional agencies;

The impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws and other regulatory requirements;

Changes in real estate tax rates and assessments;

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Increases in interest rates and changes in the availability, cost and terms of financing;

Adverse changes in other governmental rules and fiscal policies; and

Earthquakes and other natural disasters, which can cause uninsured losses, and other factors which are beyond our control.

Any of these factors could adversely affect the demand for our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in the local and regional economies of California could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse economic and other conditions affecting the local and regional economies of California may reduce the demand for our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. During fiscal year 2010, approximately 68% of our contract revenue was derived from services rendered to public agencies and, to a lesser extent, private industry in California, including contract revenue from public utilities. From 1991 to 1996, California experienced an economic downturn that had a negative impact on the construction and development sectors. This economic downturn caused us to experience cash flow difficulties and substantial operating losses. California experienced another economic downturn in fiscal 2009, which negatively impacted our revenue and profitability. Our revenue in fiscal year 2009 decreased by 15.8% from fiscal year 2008 and we sustained a net loss of \$5.6 million for fiscal year 2009 as compared to net loss of \$1.6 million for fiscal year 2008. We believe the downturn in the residential housing market had a significant impact on our results, in particular the loss of revenue from fees associated with building permits and inspection services.

We may not be able to obtain capital when desired on favorable terms, if at all, or without dilution to our stockholders, which may impact our ability to execute on our current or future business strategies.

We anticipate that our current cash, cash equivalents, cash provided by operating activities and funds available through our revolving line of credit will be sufficient to meet our current and anticipated needs for general corporate purposes during the next 12 months. It is possible, however, that we may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or otherwise have the capital resources to meet our future capital needs. For example, at the end of our third and fourth fiscal quarters in 2008, we did not meet certain financial covenants under our revolving credit facility with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"). As a result of these covenant violations, Wells Fargo was no longer obligated to extend funds to us under the revolving credit agreement. Wells Fargo waived these breaches and eliminated or modified certain financial covenants in the credit agreement in exchange for a reduction in the commitment from \$10 million to \$5 million, increased pricing and additional collateral being provided. As of December 31, 2010, we had \$1.0 million in outstanding borrowings under this facility. The credit agreement, as amended, matures on January 1, 2012. If we fail to comply with any covenant, including the remaining financial covenant, in the credit agreement, any loans outstanding at that time could be accelerated by Wells Fargo and Wells Fargo would not be obligated to make any new loans under the revolving credit facility. We cannot provide any assurance that Wells Fargo will continue to make loans under the facility if we violate a covenant in the future or that Wells Fargo will renew the facility when it expires. If this occurs and we do not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or otherwise, we may need additional financing to execute on our current or future business strategies, which include the following:

Hire additional personnel;

Develop new or enhance existing service lines;

Expand our business geographically;

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Enhance our operating infrastructure;

Acquire complementary businesses; or

Otherwise respond to competitive pressures.

If we raise additional funds through the issuance of convertible debt or equity securities, the percentage ownership of our stockholders could be significantly diluted, and these newly issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing stockholders. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, if and when needed, our ability to fund our operations, take advantage of strategic opportunities, or otherwise respond to competitive pressures would be significantly limited.

Reductions in state and local government budgets could negatively impact their capital spending and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Several of our state and local government clients are currently facing budget deficits, resulting in smaller budgets and reduced capital spending, which has negatively impacted our revenue and profitability. Our state and local government clients may continue to face budget deficits that prohibit them from funding new or existing projects. In addition, existing and potential clients may either postpone entering into new contracts or request price concessions. If we are not able to reduce our costs quickly enough to respond to the revenue decline from these clients that may occur, our operating results would be adversely affected. Accordingly, these factors affect our ability to accurately forecast our future revenue and earnings from business areas that may be adversely impacted by market conditions.

We depend on a client for a significant portion of our business.

Our largest client, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, accounted for approximately 21% of our consolidated contract revenue in fiscal 2010. This revenue primarily relates to the contract we entered into in fiscal 2009. The loss of, or reduction in orders from this client could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Legislation may be enacted that limits the ability of state, regional or local agencies to contract for our privatized services. Such legislation would affect our ability to obtain new contracts and may decrease the demand for our services.

Legislation is proposed periodically, particularly in the state of California, that attempts to limit the ability of governmental agencies to contract with private consultants to provide services. Should such legislation pass and be upheld, demand for our services may be materially adversely affected. During fiscal year 2010, approximately 68% of our contract revenue was derived from services rendered to public agencies, including public utilities, in California. While attempts at such legislation have failed in the past, as the composition of California's legislative body changes over time there is an increased risk that measures could be adopted in the future that limit the market for privatized services.

State and other public employee unions may bring litigation that seeks to limit the ability of public agencies to contract with private firms to perform government employee functions in the area of public improvements. Judicial determinations in favor of these unions could affect our ability to compete for contracts and may have an adverse effect on our revenue and profitability.

Over at least the last 20 years, state and other public employee unions have challenged the validity of propositions, legislation, charters and other government regulations that allow public agencies to contract with private firms to provide services in the fields of engineering, design and construction of

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public improvements that might otherwise be provided by public employees. These challenges could have the affect of eliminating, or severely restricting, the ability of municipalities to hire private firms for the purpose of designing and constructing public improvements, and otherwise require them to use union employees to perform the services.

For example, the Professional Engineers in California Government, or PECG, a union representing state civil service employees, began challenging Caltrans' hiring of private firms in 1986, and in 2002 began a judicial challenge of Caltrans' hiring practices based on Caltrans' interpretation of the effect of Proposition 35 (Professional Engineers in California Government, et al. v. Jeff Morales, et al.). The California Supreme Court ruled in favor of Caltrans, concluding that Caltrans may hire private contractors to perform architectural and engineering services on public works. Although Caltrans was successful in this litigation, similar claims may be brought in the future and we cannot predict their outcome. If a state or other public employee union is successful in its challenge and as a result the ability of state agencies to hire private firms is severely limited, such a decision would likely lead to additional litigation challenging the ability of the state, counties, municipalities and other public agencies to hire private engineering, architectural and other firms, the outcome of which could affect our ability to compete for contracts and may have an adverse effect on our revenue and profitability.

Changes in elected or appointed officials could have a material adverse effect on our ability to retain an existing contract with or obtain additional contracts from a public agency.

Since the decision to retain our services is made by individuals, such as city managers, city councils and other elected or appointed officials, our business and financial results or condition could be adversely affected by the results of local and regional elections. A change in the individuals responsible for selecting consultants for and awarding contracts on behalf of a public agency due to an election could adversely affect our ability to retain an existing contract with or obtain additional contracts from such public agency.

Fixed price contracts under which we perform some of our services impose risks to our ability to maintain or grow our profitability.

In fiscal year 2010, approximately 28% of our contract revenue was derived from fixed price contracts. Under fixed price contracts, we perform services under a contract at a stipulated price which protects clients but exposes us to a greater number of risks than time-and-materials and unit-based contracts. These risks include:

Underestimation of costs;

Ambiguities in specifications;

Problems with new technologies;

Unforeseen costs or difficulties;

Failures of subcontractors;

Delays beyond our control; and

Economic and other changes that may occur during the contract period.

The occurrence of any such risk could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

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Because we primarily provide services to municipalities and other public agencies, we are more susceptible to the unique risks associated with government contracts.

We primarily work for municipalities and other public agencies. Consequently, we are exposed to certain risks associated with government contracting, any one of which can have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. These risks include:

The ability of the public agency to terminate the contract with 30 days' prior notice or less;

Changes in government spending and fiscal policies which can have an adverse effect on demand for our services;

Contracts that are subject to government budget cycles, and often are subject to renewal on an annual basis;

The often wide variation of the types and pricing terms of contracts from agency to agency;

The difficulty of obtaining change orders and additions to contracts; and

The requirement to perform periodic audits as a condition of certain contract arrangements.

Changes in the perceived risk of acts of terrorism or natural disasters could have a material adverse effect on our ability to grow our Willdan Homeland Solutions business.

If there is a significant decrease in the perceived risk of the likelihood that one or more acts of terrorism will be conducted in the United States, or a significant decrease in the perceived risk of the occurrence of natural disasters, our ability to grow and generate revenue through Willdan Homeland Solutions, or WHS, could be negatively affected. WHS provides training and consulting services to local and regional agencies related to preparing for and responding to incidents of terrorism and natural disaster. Should the perceived risk of such incidence decline, federal and state funding for homeland security and emergency preparedness could be reduced which might decrease demand for our services and have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The loss of certain of our key executives could adversely affect our business, including our ability to secure and complete engagements and attract and retain employees.

Our success is highly dependent upon the efforts, talents, abilities, marketing skills and operational execution of our key executives and managers. Between 2006 and 2008 we experienced significant turnover in our management team. Any future losses of our management team or key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, including the ability to secure or complete contracts and to attract and retain additional employees.

Our ability to grow and compete in our industry will be hampered if we are unable to retain the continued service of our key professionals or to identify, hire and retain additional qualified professionals.

A critical factor to our business is our ability to attract and retain qualified professionals. We are continually at risk of losing current professionals or being unable to hire additional professionals as needed. If we are unable to attract new qualified employees, our ability to grow will be adversely affected. If we are unable to retain current employees, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. We would also be increasing our competition, as former employees pose the greatest threat of significant competition to our business.

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We operate in a highly fragmented industry, and we may not be able to compete effectively with our larger competitors.

The market for services in the engineering, municipal consulting, public finance consulting, geotechnical, homeland security and other technical services industries is competitive and highly fragmented. Contract awards are based primarily on quality of service, relevant experience, staffing capabilities, reputation, geographic presence, stability and price. Some of our competitors in certain service areas have more personnel and greater financial, technical and marketing resources than us.

With regard to engineering related services, which represented approximately 80% and 75% of our contract revenue for fiscal years 2010 and 2009, respectively, our competitors include many larger consulting firms such as AECOM Technology Corporation, CH2M Hill, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. and Tetra Tech, Inc. In certain public finance consulting services, we may compete with large accounting firms. We can offer no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the future with these or other competitors.

Our services may expose us to liability in excess of our current insurance coverage, which may have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

Our services involve significant risks of professional and other liabilities, which may substantially exceed the fees we derive from our services. In addition, from time to time, we assume liabilities as a result of indemnification provisions contained in our service contracts. We cannot predict the magnitude of these potential liabilities.

We currently maintain general liability insurance, with coverage in the amount of \$1.0 million per occurrence, subject to a \$2.0 million general aggregate limit; and professional liability insurance, with \$5.0 million in coverage per claim, and a \$10.0 million annual aggregate limit. We also carry excess coverage of an additional \$10.0 million for general, automobile and employer's liability claims. Claims may be made against us that exceed these limits. We are liable to pay claims from our assets if and when the aggregate settlement or judgment amount exceeds our policy limits. Our professional liability policy is a "claims made" policy. Thus, only claims made during the term of the policy are covered. If we terminate our professional liability policy and do not obtain retroactive coverage, we would be uninsured for claims made after termination even if these claims are based on events or acts that occurred during the term of the policy. Further, our insurance may not protect us against liability because our policies typically have various exceptions to the claims covered and also require us to assume some costs of the claim even though a portion of the claim may be covered. In addition, if we expand into new markets, we may not be able to obtain insurance coverage for these new activities or, if insurance is obtained, the dollar amount of any liabilities incurred could exceed our insurance coverage. A partially or completely uninsured claim, if successful and of significant magnitude, could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

The quality of our service and our ability to perform under some of our contracts would be adversely affected if qualified subconsultants are unavailable for us to engage.

Under some of our contracts, we rely on the efforts and skills of subconsultants for the performance of some of the tasks. In fiscal years 2010 and 2009, subconsultant costs comprised approximately 21% and 13%, respectively, of our contract revenue. The use of subconsultants increased in fiscal 2010 because of increased demand for the energy efficiency, sustainability and renewable energy services of our subsidiary Willdan Energy Solutions, which generally utilizes a higher percentage of subconsultants than our other subsidiaries. The absence of qualified subconsultants with whom we have a satisfactory relationship could adversely affect the quality of our service offerings and therefore our financial results. Additionally, we may have disputes with our subconsultants arising from, among

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other things, the quality and timeliness of work performed by the subconsultant or client concerns about the subconsultant.

Potential future acquisitions could be difficult to integrate, divert the attention of key personnel, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and impair our financial results.

As part of our business strategy, we intend to consider acquisitions of companies that are complementary to our business, such as our acquisition of Intergy Corporation in June 2008. Appropriate acquisitions could allow us to expand into new geographical locations, offer new services, or acquire additional talent. Accordingly, our future performance will be impacted by our ability to identify appropriate businesses to acquire, negotiate favorable terms for such acquisitions and then effectively and efficiently integrate such acquisitions into our existing businesses. There is no certainty that we will succeed in such endeavors.

Acquisitions involve numerous risks, any of which could harm our business, including:

Difficulties in integrating the operations, technologies, products, existing contracts, accounting and personnel of the target company and realizing the anticipated synergies of the combined businesses;

Difficulties in supporting and transitioning customers, if any, of the target company;

Diversion of our financial and management resources from existing operations;

The price we pay or other resources that we devote may exceed the value we realize, or the value we could have realized if we had allocated the purchase price or other resources to another opportunity;

Risks of entering new markets in which we have limited or no experience;

Potential loss of key employees, customers and strategic alliances from either our current business or the target company's business;

Assumption of unanticipated problems or latent liabilities, such as problems with the quality of the target company's services; and

Inability to generate sufficient net income to justify the acquisition costs.

Acquisitions also frequently result in the recording of goodwill and other intangible assets which are subject to potential impairment in the future that could harm our financial results. In addition, if we finance acquisitions by issuing convertible debt or equity securities, our existing stockholders may be diluted, which could lower the market price of our common stock. As a result, if we fail to properly evaluate acquisitions or investments, we may not achieve the anticipated benefits of any such acquisitions, and we may incur costs in excess of amounts that we anticipate.

We have incurred, and will continue to incur, significant costs as a public company.

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we would not incur as a private company such as more costly director and officer liability insurance. If new rules and regulations for public companies are put in place, they may further increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

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The concentration of ownership of our stock may delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management, and as a result may hinder the ability of our stockholders to take advantage of a premium offer.

The concentration of ownership of our stock may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the company or a change in our management and may adversely affect the voting or other rights of other holders of our common stock. As of March 23, 2011 our directors and executive officers beneficially own 1,169,000 shares of common stock, or approximately 19% of our outstanding common stock. Of these shares, 795,837 shares, or approximately 11% of our outstanding common stock, are owned by Linda L. Heil, a member of our board of directors. Phronesis Partners, L.P. owns 789,687 shares, or approximately 11% of our outstanding common stock.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

In addition to current and historical information, this report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to our future operations, prospects, potential products, services, developments and business strategies. These statements can, in some cases, be identified by the use of words like "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "intend," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "project," "potential," or "continue" or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. This report includes, among others, forward-looking statements regarding our:

Expectations about future customers;

Expectations about expanded service offerings;

Expectations about our ability to cross-sell additional services to existing clients;

Expectations about our intended geographical expansion;

Expectations about our ability to attract executive officers and key employees;

Evaluation of the materiality of our current legal proceedings; and

Expectations about positive cash flow generation and existing cash and cash equivalents being sufficient to meet normal operating requirements.

These statements involve certain known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, those listed in this section. We do not intend, and undertake no obligation, to update any of our forward-looking statements after the date of this report to reflect actual results or future events or circumstances.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located in approximately 38,000 square feet of office space that we lease at 2401 East Katella Avenue, Anaheim, California. In addition, we lease office space in 22 other locations principally in California, Arizona and New York. In total, our facilities contain approximately 151,000 square feet of office space and are subject to leases that expire through fiscal year 2015. A small portion of this includes office space that we rent on a month-to-month basis. We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to meet current

requirements and that suitable additional or substitute space will be available as needed to accommodate any expansion of operations and for additional offices.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to claims and lawsuits from time to time, including those alleging professional errors or omissions that arise in the ordinary course of business against firms, like ours, that operate in the engineering and consulting professions. We carry professional liability insurance, subject to certain deductibles and policy limits, for such claims as they arise and may from time to time establish reserves for litigation that is considered probable of a loss. We may incur substantial expenses in defending against third party claims. In the event of a determination adverse to us, we may incur substantial monetary liability and be required to change our business practices. Either of these results could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Other than as described below, we are not currently involved in any material litigation nor, to our knowledge, are any material litigation currently threatened against us, other than routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, most of which is expected to be covered by liability insurance.

County of San Diego v. Willdan, Superior Court of California, Riverside County

A complaint was filed against us on February 28, 2008 relating to a project for the reconstruction of a portion of Valley Center Road located in an unincorporated area of San Diego County. The design was completed by us and a contract was awarded to a construction contractor for construction of the improvements. The construction was originally scheduled for completion in December 2008; however completion was delayed until fall 2009. The lawsuit alleges that the delays in construction were caused by errors and omissions in our preparation of reports and design and engineering of the project, resulting in additional design and construction costs, in an amount to be determined but alleged to be in excess of \$5.0 million. We deny the allegations asserted in the lawsuit and will vigorously defend against the claims.

French v. Willdan Engineering, Superior Court of California, Riverside County

In January 1991, we were originally retained by the city of Calimesa, California to review and process development plans. We have provided plan review continuously since that date under various contracts with the city. As the city receives applications from developers for project approvals, the city forwards the project plans to us for processing. We process the plans and the city pays us for our services. In August 2008, a suit was filed by a city employee alleging that the city processed development applications without first collecting fees from developers to cover the costs of processing. The suit further alleges that even though we performed the work requested by the city, the city should not have paid us for our work in advance of collecting the developers' fees. The complaint was amended by the plaintiff in May 2010 to provide additional details and we have filed an answer to the complaint. The plaintiff seeks to recover for the city amounts paid to us for processing project plans for which the developer fees have not been paid. The city of Calimesa has not requested any refunds from us or joined in the litigation, and the city continues to retain our services. We do not believe that this suit has any merit and will vigorously defend this claim.

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Vega v. City of Coachella, Superior Court of California, Riverside County

On February 2, 2011, Willdan Group, Inc., was served with a lawsuit concerning a fatal traffic accident on Dillon Road at Harrison Place in the city of Coachella on October 7, 2008. At the time of the accident, Dillon Road was in the midst of a street widening project. Willdan Engineering had been under contract with the city of Coachella to provide construction management services. The accident occurred when an individual driving southbound on Dillon Road ran the stop sign at the intersection of Harrison Place, colliding with a vehicle making a left turn from northbound Dillon Road onto Harrison Place. The driver of the northbound vehicle was injured in the accident and a passenger seated in the front passenger seat was killed. At the time of the accident, there were "STOP" signs posted in both directions on Dillon Road, the construction zone was posted with 25 mph speed limit signs and construction zone signs, and there were "STOP AHEAD" signs posted in both directions on Dillon Road in advance of the intersection. The plaintiff seeks to recover unspecified damages from us. We believe that the accident was caused solely by the southbound driver, and will vigorously defend this claim.

ITEM 4. [RESERVED]

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES***Market Information for Common Stock*

Since November 21, 2006, the common stock of Willdan Group, Inc. has been listed and traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "WLDN". The following table sets out the high and low daily closing sale prices as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market for fiscal years 2010 and 2009. These reported prices reflect inter-dealer prices without adjustments for retail markups, markdowns, or commissions.

	2010		2009	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st Quarter	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.99	\$ 1.46
2 nd Quarter	\$ 2.98	\$ 2.18	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.15
3 rd Quarter	\$ 3.40	\$ 2.54	\$ 3.75	\$ 1.34
4 th Quarter	\$ 4.06	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.06

On March 25, 2011, the closing sales price per share of our common stock, as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market, was \$4.41.

Stockholders

As of March 25, 2011, there were 105 stockholders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We did not declare or pay cash dividends on our common stock in fiscal years 2010 and 2009. Our revolving credit agreement prohibits the payment of any dividend or distribution on our common stock either in cash, stock or any other property without the lender's consent.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

In the three years preceding the filing of this report, we have issued the following securities that were not registered under the Securities Act:

In connection with our purchase of Willdan Energy Solutions (formerly, Intergy Corporation) on June 9, 2008, we agreed to make potential earn-out payments of up to \$6,160,000 to the sellers if Willdan Energy Solutions achieves certain levels of earnings before interest and taxes in each of the first three years following completion of the acquisition. If any earn-out payments are due, we may elect, in our sole discretion, to pay up to 50% of such earn-out payments in shares of our common stock as long as (a) our market capitalization at the time of any such earn-out payment is between \$57.0 million and \$86.0 million and (b) the shares of common stock are traded on a United States national securities exchange or reported through NASDAQ as of the end of the applicable period for which the earn-out was achieved. If the Average Daily Trading Volume (as defined in the Stock Purchase Agreement) of our common stock as of the end of an applicable earn-out period is less than 0.42% of our then-issued and outstanding common stock, we may not pay more than 25% of the applicable earn-out payment in shares of our common stock. We did not elect to issue any shares in connection with the earn-out payments due in 2009 or 2010.

The issuance of shares in connection with the acquisition were made in reliance upon the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act as transactions by an issuer not involving any public offering. The purchasers were provided financial and other information

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concerning us and were allowed the opportunity to ask questions and receive information from us prior to making their investment decisions. The purchasers represented their intention to acquire the securities for investment purposes and not with a view to sell or for sale in connection with any distribution thereof. Based on the limited nature of the offering, the level of knowledge and relationships of the purchasers with us, the provision and access to information and the restrictions on transfer, we believe our offering satisfied the Section 4(2) exemption of the Act.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

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The financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with our corresponding consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this annual report.

	Fiscal Year				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands except per share amounts)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Contract revenue	\$ 77,896	\$ 61,605	\$ 73,190	\$ 78,798	\$ 78,339
Direct costs of contract revenue:					
Salaries and wages	21,607	18,130	21,991	25,769	24,602
Subconsultant services	16,523	7,997	7,750	4,600	4,168
Other direct costs	3,892	2,715	2,973	1,568	1,496
Total direct costs of contract revenue	42,022	28,842	32,714	31,937	30,266
General and administrative expenses:					
Salaries and wages, payroll taxes, employee benefits	17,582	20,325	24,439	25,061	26,051
Facilities and facility related	4,290	4,430	4,803	4,546	4,046
Stock-based compensation	235	272	214	209	38
Depreciation and amortization	1,042	1,814	1,978	1,747	1,584
Lease abandonment, net	(68)	707	742		
Impairment of goodwill		2,763	148		
Litigation accrual (reversal)		(1,125)		1,049	(1,049)
Other	9,719	11,070	10,952	11,727	10,359
Total general and administrative expenses	32,800	40,256	43,276	44,339	41,029
Income (loss) from operations	3,074	(7,493)	(2,800)	2,522	7,044
Other (expense) income:					
Interest income	12	30	313	693	135
Interest expense	(54)	(38)	(33)	499	(773)
Other, net	32	(5)	(15)	(27)	2,335
Total other (expense) income, net	(10)	(13)	265	1,165	1,697
Income (loss) before income tax expense	3,064	(7,506)	(2,535)	3,687	8,741
Income tax expense (benefit)	344	(1,931)	(930)	1,543	2,021
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,720	\$ (5,575)	\$ (1,605)	\$ 2,144	\$ 6,720
Earnings (loss) per common share:					
Basic	\$ 0.38	\$ (0.78)	\$ (0.22)	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.37
Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.78)	\$ (0.22)	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.37
Weighted average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	7,233	7,192	7,159	7,149	4,900
Diluted	7,311	7,192	7,159	7,150	4,900
S Corporation distributions paid per share(1)				\$ 1.16	

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Pro Forma Data (unaudited)(1):

Pro forma provision for income taxes						\$ 2,596
Pro forma net income						\$ 6,145
Pro forma earnings per common share, basic and diluted						\$ 1.25

Other Operating Data (unaudited):

Adjusted EBITDA(2)	\$ 4,074	\$ (3,333)	\$ 68	\$ 5,326	\$ 7,651
Revenue per employee(3)	\$ 144	\$ 132	\$ 133	\$ 132	\$ 131
Employee headcount at period end(4)	540	466	550	628	670

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	Fiscal Year Ended				
	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010	January 2, 2009	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,642	\$ 8,445	\$ 8,144	\$ 15,511	\$ 20,633
Working capital	18,060	16,704	19,820	30,171	26,721
Total assets	49,454	40,332	47,570	48,226	57,108
Total indebtedness	1,490	1,230	394	1,547	1,632
Total stockholders' equity	32,162	29,117	34,336	35,652	33,264

(1) Prior to our initial public offering in November 2006, we were taxed as an S Corporation for purposes of federal and state income taxes. As a result of that offering, our S Corporation status terminated and we are now taxed as a C Corporation under federal and state tax laws. The pro forma data reflects combined federal and state income taxes on a pro forma basis as if we had been taxed as a C Corporation during those periods using an effective tax rate of 40%.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA is a supplemental measure used by our management to measure our operating performance. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) plus net interest expense, income tax expense (benefit), depreciation and amortization, goodwill impairment expense, lease abandonment (recovery) expense, loss (gains) on sales of assets, accrued expenses related to a litigation matter, less proceeds from life insurance policies carried on our former chief executive officer. Our definition of Adjusted EBITDA may differ from those of many companies reporting similarly named measures. This measure should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for or superior to, other measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, such as operating income and net income. We believe Adjusted EBITDA enables management to separate non-recurring income and expense items from our results of operations to provide a more normalized and consistent view of operating performance on a period-to-period basis. We use Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate our performance for, among other things, budgeting, forecasting and incentive compensation purposes. We also believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors, research analysts, investment bankers and lenders because it removes from our operational results the impact of certain non-recurring income and expense items, which may facilitate comparison of our results from period to period.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a recognized term under GAAP and does not purport to be an alternative to operating income or net income as an indicator of operating performance or any other GAAP measure

The following is a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,720	\$ (5,575)	\$ (1,605)	\$ 2,144	\$ 6,720
Interest income	(12)	(30)	(313)	(693)	(135)
Interest expense (reversal)	54	38	33	(499)	773
Income tax expense (benefit)	344	(1,931)	(930)	1,543	2,021
Lease abandonment (recovery) expense	(68)	707	742		
Goodwill impairment		2,763	148		
Depreciation and amortization	1,053	1,814	1,978	1,755	1,584
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	(17)	6	15	27	(13)
Life insurance proceeds					(2,250)
Litigation (reversal) accrual		(1,125)		1,049	(1,049)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 4,074	\$ (3,333)	\$ 68	\$ 5,326	\$ 7,651

(3)

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Reflects contract revenue, excluding revenue related to reimbursement of subconsultants and other costs, divided by the average number of full-time equivalent employees during the period.

(4)

Includes full-time and part-time employees.

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

Overview

We are a provider of professional technical and consulting services to small and mid-sized public agencies, large public utilities and, to a lesser extent, private industry primarily in California, New York, Arizona. We enable these agencies to provide a wide range of specialized services, without having to incur and maintain the overhead necessary to develop staffing in-house, by providing a broad range of services including:

Civil Engineering and Planning;

Energy Efficiency and Sustainability Consulting;

Economic and Financial Consulting; and

Homeland Security and Communications and Technology.

We operate our business through a network of offices located primarily in California and New York. We also have operations in Arizona and, to lesser extent, other states throughout the United States. As of December 31, 2010, we had a staff of 540 that includes licensed engineers and other professionals. Based on our 2009 revenue, we ranked 177 out of 500 top design firms in *Engineering News-Record's* 2010 Design Survey. Our traditional clients have been public agencies in communities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 300,000 people. We believe communities of this size are underserved by large outsourcing companies that tend to focus on securing large federal and state projects, as well as projects for the private sector. We also provide services to large public utilities which service major metropolitan communities. We seek to establish close working relationships with our public agency clients and, over time, to expand the breadth and depth of the services we provide to them.

While we currently serve communities throughout the country, our business with public agencies is concentrated in California and neighboring states. We provide services to approximately 58% of the 481 cities and over 60% of the 58 counties in California. We also serve special districts, school districts, a range of public agencies, and to a lesser extent, private industry. Our business with large public utilities is concentrated in California and New York.

We were founded over 45 years ago, and today consist of a family of wholly owned companies that operate within the following segments for financial reporting purposes:

Engineering Services. Our Engineering Services segment includes the operations of our subsidiaries, Willdan Engineering, Willdan Energy Solutions and Public Agency Resources (PARs). These businesses collectively provide civil engineering-related and city planning, energy efficiency and sustainability consulting services to public agencies and utilities and, to a lesser extent, private industry. Additionally, PARs primarily provides staffing to Willdan Engineering. Willdan Engineering is our largest subsidiary and currently represents our core business. Contract revenue for the Engineering Services segment represented approximately 80% and 75% of our consolidated contract revenue for fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2009, respectively.

Public Finance Services. Our Public Finance Services segment consists of the business of our subsidiary, Willdan Financial Services, which offers economic and financial consulting services to public agencies. For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, contract revenue for the Public Finance Services segment represented approximately 13% and 19%, respectively, of our consolidated contract revenue.

Homeland Security Services. Our Homeland Security Services segment consists of the business of our subsidiary, Willdan Homeland Solutions, which offers homeland security and

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communications and technology consulting services. For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, contract revenue for our Homeland Security Services segment represented approximately 7% and 6%, respectively, of our overall contract revenue.

In fiscal 2008 and 2009, general economic conditions declined due to a number of factors including slower economic activity, a lack of available credit, decreased consumer confidence and reduced corporate profits and capital spending, leading to a slowdown in construction, particularly residential housing construction, in the western United States. As a result of this slowdown, both our engineering services segment and public finance services segment suffered declines in revenue and operating margin compression. While economic conditions began to improve in fiscal 2010, the recovery has been slow, particularly with regard to our traditional engineering services and public finance services.

Components of Income and Expense

Contract Revenue

We enter into contracts with our clients that contain three principal types of pricing provisions: fixed price, time-and-materials and unit-based. Contract revenue on our fixed price contracts is determined on the percentage-of-completion method based generally on the ratio of direct costs incurred to date to estimated total direct costs at completion. Many of our fixed price contracts are relatively short in duration, thereby lowering the risks of not properly estimating the percent complete. Revenue on our time-and-materials and unit-based contracts are recognized as the work is performed in accordance with specific terms of the contract. Approximately 44% of our contracts are based on contractual rates per hour plus costs incurred. Some of these contracts include maximum contract prices, but the majority of these contracts are not expected to exceed the maximum.

Adjustments to contract cost estimates are made in the periods in which the facts requiring such revisions become known. When the revised estimate indicates a loss, such loss is provided for currently in its entirety. Claims revenue is recognized only upon resolution of the claim. Change orders in dispute are evaluated as claims. Costs related to un-priced change orders are expensed when incurred and recognition of the related contract revenue is based on an evaluation of the probability of recovery of the costs. Estimated profit is recognized for un-priced change orders if realization of the expected price of the change order is probable.

Direct Costs of Contract Revenue

Direct costs of contract revenue consist primarily of that portion of technical and nontechnical salaries and wages that has been incurred in connection with revenue producing projects. Direct costs of contract revenue also include production expenses, sub-consultant services and other expenses that are incurred in connection with revenue producing projects. Direct costs of contract revenue exclude depreciation and amortization, that portion of technical and nontechnical salaries and wages related to marketing efforts, vacations, holidays and other time not spent directly generating revenue under existing contracts. Such costs are included in general and administrative expenses. Additionally, payroll taxes, bonuses and employee benefit costs for all of our personnel are included in general and administrative expenses since no allocation of these costs is made to direct costs of contract revenue. No allocation of facilities costs is made to direct costs of contract revenue nor is depreciation and amortization allocated to direct costs. We expense direct costs of contract revenue when incurred.

As a firm that provides multiple and diverse outsource services, we do not believe gross margin is a consistent or appropriate indicator of our performance and therefore we do not use this measure as construction contractors and other types of consulting firms may. Other companies may classify as direct costs of contract revenue some of the costs that we classify as general and administrative expenses. As a result, our direct costs of contract revenue may not be comparable to direct costs for other companies, either as a line item expense or as a percentage of contract revenue.

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General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include the costs of the marketing and support staffs, other marketing expenses, management and administrative personnel costs, payroll taxes, bonuses and employee benefits for all of our employees and the portion of salaries and wages not allocated to direct costs of contract revenue for those employees who provide our services. General and administrative expenses also include facility costs, depreciation and amortization, professional services, legal and accounting fees and administrative operating costs. Within general and administrative expenses, "Other" includes expenses such as professional services, legal and accounting, computer costs, travel and entertainment and marketing costs. We expense general and administrative costs when incurred.

Critical Accounting Policies

This discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S., or GAAP. To prepare these financial statements in conformity with GAAP, we must make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenses in the reporting period. Our actual results may differ from these estimates. We have provided a summary of our significant accounting policies in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. We describe below those accounting policies that require material subjective or complex judgments and that have the most significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations. Our management evaluates these estimates on an ongoing basis, based upon information currently available and on various assumptions management believes are reasonable as of the date of this report.

Contract Accounting

Applying the percentage-of-completion method of recognizing revenue requires us to estimate the outcome of our long-term contracts. We forecast such outcomes to the best of our knowledge and belief of current and expected conditions and our expected course of action. Differences between our estimates and actual results often occur resulting in changes to reported revenue and earnings. Such changes could have a material effect on our future consolidated financial statements.

Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful accounts based upon our review of all outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. We determine the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Our credit risk is minimal with governmental entities. Account receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded when received. For further information on the types of contracts under which we perform our services, see "Business Contract Structure" elsewhere in this report.

Goodwill

We test goodwill, at least annually, for possible impairment. Accordingly, we complete our annual testing of goodwill as of the last day of the first month of our fourth fiscal quarter each year to determine whether there is impairment. In addition to our annual test, we regularly evaluate whether events and circumstances have occurred that may indicate a potential impairment of goodwill. We recognized impairment charges for fiscal year 2009 related to our Public Finance Services reporting unit and for fiscal year 2008 related to our Homeland Security Services reporting unit. Neither our Public Finance Services reporting unit nor our Homeland Security Services reporting unit have any remaining goodwill following these impairment charges. We did not recognize any goodwill impairment charges in fiscal year 2010.

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We test our goodwill for impairment at the level of our reporting units, which are components of our operating segments. The reporting unit that still has a material amount of goodwill is Willdan Energy Solutions, which is part of our engineering services segment. The process of testing goodwill for impairment involves the determination of the fair value of the applicable reporting units. To estimate the fair value of our reporting units, we have historically used an income approach based on management's estimates of future cash flows and other market data. In fiscal year 2008, we expanded our methodology to include a market approach based upon multiples of EBITDA earned by similar public companies. For our fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 annual impairment testing, we weighted the income approach and the market approach at 80% and 20%, respectively. The income approach was given a higher weight because it has a more direct correlation to the specific economics of the reporting units than the market approach, which is based on multiples of public companies that, although comparable, may not provide the same mix of services as our reporting units.

Once the fair value is determined, we then compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit is determined to be less than the carrying value, we perform an additional assessment to determine the extent of the impairment based on the implied fair value of goodwill compared with the carrying amount of the goodwill. In the event that the current implied fair value of the goodwill is less than the carrying value, an impairment charge is recognized.

Inherent in such fair value determinations are significant judgments and estimates, including but not limited to assumptions about our future revenue, profitability and cash flows, our operational plans and our interpretation of current economic indicators and market valuations. To the extent these assumptions are incorrect or economic conditions that would impact the future operations of our reporting units change, our goodwill may be deemed to be impaired, and an impairment charge could result in a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operation. At our measurement date, the estimated fair value of our energy solutions reporting unit exceeded the carrying value. If the estimated fair value decreases by 10% we could have an implied impairment charge of \$0.3 million.

Accounting for Claims Against the Company

We record liabilities to claimants for probable and estimable claims, if any, on our consolidated balance sheet, which we include in accrued liabilities, and record a corresponding receivable from our insurance company for the portion of the claim that is probable of being covered by insurance, which is included in other receivables. The estimated claim amount net of the amount estimated to be recoverable from the insurance company is included in our general and administrative expenses. Determining probability and estimating claim amounts is highly judgmental. Initial accruals and any subsequent changes in our estimates could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax basis of our assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that some of the deferred tax assets may not be realized.

We recognize the tax benefit from uncertain tax positions if it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on examination by the tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the

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position. The tax benefit is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain information derived from our consolidated statements of operations expressed as a percentage of contract revenue. Amounts may not add to the totals due to rounding.

	Fiscal Year		
	2010	2009	2008
Statement of Operations Data:			
Contract revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Direct costs of contract revenue			
Salaries and wages	27.7	29.4	30.0
Subconsultant services	21.2	13.0	10.6
Other direct costs	5.0	4.4	4.1
Total direct costs of contract revenue	53.9	46.8	44.7
General and administrative expenses:			
Salaries and wages, payroll taxes, employee benefits	22.6	33.0	33.4
Facilities and facility related	5.5	7.2	6.6
Stock-based compensation	0.3	0.4	0.3
Depreciation and amortization	1.3	2.9	2.7
Lease (recovery) abandonment, net	(0.1)	1.1	1.0
Impairment of goodwill		4.5	0.2
Litigation reversal		(1.8)	
Other	12.5	18.0	15.0
Total general and administrative expenses	42.1	65.3	59.1
Income (loss) from operations	3.9	(12.2)	(3.8)
Other income (expense):			
Interest income			0.4
Interest expense	(0.1)	(0.1)	
Other, net			
Total other income (expense), net			0.4
Income (loss) before income taxes	3.9	(12.2)	(3.5)
Income tax expense (benefit)	0.4	(3.1)	(1.3)
Net income (loss)	3.5%	(9.0)%	(2.2)%

Fiscal Year 2010 Compared to Fiscal Year 2009

Contract revenue. Our contract revenue was \$77.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, with \$62.2 million attributable to the Engineering Services segment and \$10.4 million attributable to the Public Finance Services segment. Our Homeland Security Services segment generated \$5.3 million during this period. Consolidated contract revenue increased \$16.3 million, or 26.5%, to \$77.9 million for the

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fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 from \$61.6 million in the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010. This increase was due primarily to an increase of \$15.9 million, or 34.3%, in contract revenue of the Engineering Service segment primarily as a result of the increase in demand for the

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energy efficiency, sustainability and renewable energy services of our subsidiary, Willdan Energy Solutions. Contract revenue in the Homeland Security Services segment increased \$1.8 million, or 51.4%, to \$5.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 from \$3.5 million in the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010. Contract revenue for our Public Finance Services segment decreased \$1.4 million, or 11.9%, to \$10.4 million in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 from \$11.8 million in the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010.

The \$15.9 million increase in contract revenue for the Engineering Services segment resulted from an increase of \$16.7 million of revenue recognized by Willdan Energy Solutions in fiscal 2010, partially offset by decreases in other areas of the Engineering Services segment. Contract revenue for Willdan Energy Solutions increased primarily because of increased demand for energy efficiency services in the state of New York. Contract revenue for other areas of the Engineering Services segment continues to be impacted by the decline in the California residential housing market and state and local government budget cuts. A source of revenue in our Engineering Services segment is fees assessed for building permits. Since the second half of fiscal 2007, we have experienced reductions in revenue from these fees because of the slowdown in residential construction in the western United States. We have also experienced a decline in our other building and safety projects which is both directly and indirectly affected by the housing market. Revenue in the Public Finance Services segment decreased primarily due to lower levels of activity in the financial consulting business as a result of the general downturn in macro-economic conditions. Revenue in the Homeland Security Services segment has increased due to an increase in demand for our traditional and expanded homeland security, management consulting and public safety consulting services. Our Homeland Security Services segment also expanded its service offerings beyond its traditional planning, training and exercise services to include public safety and interoperability communications and management consulting.

Direct costs of contract revenue. Direct costs of contract revenue was \$42.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, with \$36.8 million attributable to the Engineering Services segment and \$2.8 million attributable to the Public Finance Services segment. The additional \$2.4 million is attributable to direct costs of contract revenue for our Homeland Security Services segment. Overall, direct costs of contract revenue increased by \$13.2 million, or 45.8%, to \$42.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 from \$28.8 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010. This increase is primarily attributable to increases in direct costs within our Engineering Services segment of \$13.0 million, or 54.6%, and \$0.7 million, or 41.2%, in the Homeland Security Services segment. Direct costs of contract revenue decreased by \$0.5 million, or 15.2%, in our Public Finance Services segment due to decreased levels of activity in the Public Finances Services segment. Direct costs of contract revenue as a percentage of contract revenue for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 increased to 53.9% from 46.8% for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010.

Direct costs increased as a result of increases in salaries and wages, sub-consultant services and other direct costs of \$3.5 million, \$9.0 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. Within direct costs of contract revenue, salaries and wages decreased to 27.7% of contract revenue for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 from 29.4% for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010 and sub-consultant services increased to 21.2% of contract revenue for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 from 13.0% of contract revenue for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010. Subconsultant services increased primarily because of increased demand for the energy efficiency, sustainability and renewable energy services of our subsidiary Willdan Energy Solutions, which generally utilizes a higher percentage of subconsultants than our other subsidiaries. Increased chargeability of labor also shifted more employee related costs to direct costs of contract revenue because we only allocate the portion of salaries and wages related to time spent directly generating revenues to direct costs of contract revenue.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by \$7.5 million, or 18.6%, to \$32.8 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 from \$40.3 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010. This was due primarily to decreases of \$5.0 million and

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\$3.4 million, in the General and administrative expenses of the Engineering Services and Public Finance Services segments, respectively. General and administrative expenses for the Homeland Security Services segment and unallocated corporate expenses increased by \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of contract revenue decreased to 42.1% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 from 65.3% for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010.

Of the \$7.5 million decrease in general and administrative expenses, approximately \$2.7 million relates to decreases in salaries and wages, payroll taxes and employee benefits. The reduction in employee related costs primarily resulted from increased chargeability of labor which shifted more employee related costs to direct costs of contract revenue. As discussed above under "Components of Income and Expense-Direct Costs of Contract Revenue," we do not allocate that portion of salaries and wages not related to time spent directly generating revenue to direct costs of contract revenue. General and administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 also included decreases of \$2.8 million in impairment of goodwill charges and \$0.8 million as a result of a decrease in lease abandonment charges. Our lease abandonment charges decreased because we were able to successfully renew certain abandoned facility lease terms on more favorable terms. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$0.8 million primarily as a result of the decrease in the amortization of acquired intangible assets. Other general and administrative expenses decreased \$1.4 million due to a decrease in bad debt expense, net of increases in miscellaneous expenses. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in litigation accrual charges of \$1.1 million.

Income (loss) from operations. As a result of the above factors, income from operations was \$3.1 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to a loss from operations of \$7.5 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010. Income from operations, as a percentage of contract revenue, increased to 3.9% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, from (12.2)% for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010.

Other (expense) income. Other (expense) income, net, essentially remained flat for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010.

Income tax expense (benefit). Income tax expense was \$0.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to an income tax benefit of \$1.9 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010. The increase was principally related to higher pre-tax income in 2010, partially offset by a reversal of the \$0.9 million of valuation allowance in the current year.

Net income (loss). As a result of the above factors, our net income was \$2.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a net loss of \$5.6 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010.

Fiscal Year 2009 Compared to Fiscal Year 2008

Contract revenue. Our contract revenue was \$61.6 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010, with \$46.3 million attributable to the Engineering Services segment and \$11.8 million attributable to the Public Finance Services segment. Our Homeland Security Services segment generated \$3.5 million during this period. Consolidated contract revenue decreased \$11.6 million, or 15.8%, from \$73.2 million in the fiscal year ended January 1, 2009. This decrease was due primarily to a decrease of \$11.0 million, or 19.2%, in contract revenue of the Engineering Service segment, and a decrease of \$1.9 million, or 13.9%, in our Public Finance Services segment, offset by an increase of \$1.3 million, or 59.1%, in contract revenue of our Homeland Security Services segment.

Contract revenue of the Engineering Services segment has been significantly impacted by the decline in the California residential housing market and state and local government budget deficits. A historical significant source of revenue in our Engineering Services segment is fees assessed for building

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permits. Since the second half of fiscal 2007, we have experienced reductions in revenue from these fees because of the continuing slowdown in residential construction in the western United States. Revenue declines in the Public Finance Services segment were primarily due to decreased financial consulting services and fewer new district formations to fund infrastructure projects, partially offset by increased delinquency management services. Revenue in Homeland Security Services has increased due to an increase in our emergency response training courses and exercises, emergency operations planning and other public safety and management consulting services.

Direct costs of contract revenue. Direct costs of contract revenue was \$28.8 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010, with \$23.8 million attributable to the Engineering Services segment and \$3.3 million attributable to the Public Finance Services segment. The additional \$1.7 million is attributable to direct costs of contract revenue for our Homeland Security Services segment. Direct costs of contract revenue decreased \$3.9 million, or 11.9%, from \$32.7 million for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009. Of this total decrease, direct costs of contract revenue decreased \$4.0 million, or 14.4%, in the Engineering Services segment and \$0.4 million, or 10.8%, in the Public Finance Services segment. The \$0.5 million difference was attributable to an increase in cost in our Homeland Security Services segment. The decrease in direct costs of contract revenue for our Engineering Services segment and Public Finance Services segment is primarily due to decreased direct salary costs. Direct costs of contract revenue as a percentage of contract revenue for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010 increased to 46.8% from 44.7% for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009, primarily because contract revenue decreased at a higher rate than the direct costs.

Within direct costs of contract revenue, salaries and wages decreased to 29.4% of contract revenue for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010 from 30.0% for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009. Comparing those same periods, sub-consultant services increased to 13.0% of contract revenue from 10.6% of contract revenue. Sub-consultant costs increased primarily due to our activity associated with our energy efficiency practice in our Engineering Services segment where we outsource installation services.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by \$2.9 million, or 6.7%, to \$40.3 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010 from \$43.2 million for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009. Of the net \$2.9 million decrease, \$4.1 million was due to a decrease in salaries and wages, payroll taxes and employee benefits. The reduction in employee related costs are the direct result of continued cost reduction efforts. Included in general and administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010 is \$2.7 million in goodwill impairment charges and \$0.7 million in lease abandonment expense, which were partially offset by a favorable legal settlement of \$1.1 million.

Lease abandonment expense includes future rental obligations and other costs associated with leased space that we have ceased to use, offset by future proceeds from sublease arrangements.

As discussed above under "Components of Income and Expense-Direct Costs of Contract Revenue," we do not allocate that portion of salaries and wages not related to time spent directly generating revenue to direct costs of contract revenue.

Loss from operations. As a result of the above factors, loss from operations was \$7.5 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010 as compared to \$2.8 million for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009. Loss from operations, as a percentage of contract revenue, decreased to (12.2)% for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010, from (3.8)% for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009.

Other (expense) income. Other (expense) income, net, decreased by \$0.3 million to an expense of \$13,000 in the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010 from income of \$0.3 million for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009. This change was primarily due to a decrease in interest income from invested funds.

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Income tax benefit. Income tax benefit was \$1.9 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010, as compared to \$0.9 million for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009. During fiscal year 2009, we recorded a \$0.9 million valuation allowance against deferred tax assets in excess of the deferred tax liability for deferred revenue.

Net loss. As a result of the above factors, our net loss was \$5.6 million for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2010, compared to \$1.6 million for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$6.6 million of cash and cash equivalents. Our primary sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations and borrowings under our revolving line of credit. We believe that our cash on hand, cash generated by operating activities and funds available under our credit facility will be sufficient to finance our operating activities for at least the next 12 months.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$0.1 million for fiscal year 2010 compared to \$2.2 million for fiscal year 2009 and \$3.5 million for fiscal year 2008. The cash flows provided by operating activities in fiscal 2010 were lower than in fiscal 2009, despite higher net income, due primarily to increases in accounts receivable, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts and fewer adjustments for non-cash items partially offset by increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The cash flows provided by operating activities in fiscal year 2009 were comparatively lower than in fiscal year 2008 due primarily to a higher net loss partially offset by non-cash impairment charges related to goodwill, lease abandonment expenses and the collection of the income tax receivable accrued during fiscal year 2008. The cash flows provided by operating activities in fiscal 2008 also included an increase in collection of accounts receivable and the payment of accrued liabilities related to litigation accrued in fiscal 2007, net of amounts paid for by our insurance company.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities were \$2.7 million for fiscal year 2010 compared to \$2.8 million for fiscal year 2009 and \$9.5 million for fiscal year 2008. Payments related to business acquisitions, in fiscal 2010 were \$2.1 million, as compared to \$2.4 million in fiscal 2009 and \$10.2 million in fiscal 2008. These payments were in accordance with the provisions of the stock purchase agreement for the 2008 purchase of Willdan Energy Solutions, formerly known as Intergy Corp. Fiscal year 2008 also contained purchases of liquid investments and proceeds from sales of liquid investments. Aside from payments for business acquisitions, our cash used in investing activities is primarily related to the purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flows provided by financing activities in fiscal 2010 was \$0.8 million as compared to \$0.9 million for fiscal year 2009 and cash flows used in financing activities of \$1.4 million for fiscal year 2008. The net cash flows provided by financing activities in fiscal 2010 was primarily attributable to changes in the excess of outstanding checks over bank balance. The net cash flows provided in 2009 was primarily attributable to borrowings under our line of credit to support working capital needs. The cash used in financing activities for fiscal year 2008 was the result of notes payable of \$1.1 million.

Outstanding Indebtedness

We currently have a revolving line of credit with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), which was last amended on October 15, 2010. We have also financed, from time to time,

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insurance premiums by entering into unsecured notes payable with insurance companies. During our annual insurance renewals in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, we elected not to finance our insurance premiums for the upcoming fiscal year.

Under the terms of our credit agreement with Wells Fargo, we can borrow up to \$5.0 million from time to time (as may be limited by the covenants in the credit agreement as discussed below) up to and until January 1, 2012. Loans made under the revolving line of credit will accrue interest at either (i) the floating rate equal to the prime rate in effect from time to time or (ii) the fixed rate of 1.75% above LIBOR, at our election. For prime rate loans, the interest rate will be adjusted when each prime rate change by the bank is announced and becomes effective. There were outstanding borrowings of \$1.0 million under this agreement as of December 31, 2010.

Borrowings under the credit agreement are secured by all of our accounts receivable and other rights to payment, general intangibles, inventory and equipment, including those of our subsidiaries. In addition, borrowings under the credit agreement are secured by investment property we hold in a securities account at Wells Fargo that must at all times have a collateral value of at least \$5.0 million. Each of our subsidiaries (except Public Agency Resources) has signed an unconditional guaranty of our obligations under the agreements.

The credit agreement contains customary representations and affirmative covenants, including a covenant to maintain a tangible net worth of at least \$18.0 million at all times. Tangible net worth is defined in the credit agreement as stockholders' equity less intangible assets and loans or advances to, or investments in, any related entities or individuals. As of December 31, 2010, our tangible net worth as defined under our credit agreement was \$20.1 million(1).

(1)

At January 2, 2009, we were required to maintain a tangible net worth of at least \$20.0 million. The covenant was amended in March 2009 and we are currently required to maintain a tangible net worth of at least \$18.0 million. Tangible net worth is a supplemental measure used in our credit agreement. If we do not maintain tangible net worth of at least \$18.0 million, Wells Fargo could choose to accelerate any loans then outstanding under the facility or refuse to make additional loans to us under the facility. Management therefore believes that presentation of tangible net worth as defined in the credit agreement is useful to investors because it helps them understand how our tangible net worth compares to the financial covenant contained in our credit agreement and whether we are close to violating such covenant. Management also reviews tangible net worth to ensure it will continue to have access to its financing sources. Tangible net worth is defined in the credit agreement as the "aggregate of total stockholders' equity less any intangible assets and less any loans or advances to, or investments in, any related entities or individuals." This definition of tangible net worth may differ from those of many companies reporting similarly named measures. This measure should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for or superior to, other measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, such as stockholders' equity. Tangible net worth is not a recognized term under GAAP and does not purport to be an alternative to stockholders' equity as an indicator of net worth or any other GAAP measure.

The following is a reconciliation of stockholders' equity to tangible net worth:

	Year Ended
	December 31, 2010
Stockholders' equity	\$ 32,162,000
Goodwill and other intangibles, net	(12,570,000)
Permitted lease abandonment	531,000
Tangible net worth	\$ 20,123,000

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Prior to the amendment of the credit agreement in March 2009, the credit agreement contained additional financial covenants, including minimum net income and maximum net loss covenants. We breached our minimum net income covenant for the quarter ended September 26, 2008 and, in exchange for Wells Fargo's waiver of this breach, we amended our credit agreement in December 2008 to reduce the amount available under the facility from \$10.0 million to \$5.0 million and to revise the financial covenants under the facility. We also breached our maximum net loss covenant for the year ended January 2, 2009 by sustaining net losses before taxes greater than \$1.0 million. In March 2009, Wells Fargo waived this breach and eliminated or modified certain financial covenants in the credit agreement in exchange for increased pricing and additional collateral being provided.

The credit agreement also includes customary negative covenants, including a covenant that prohibits the incurrence of additional indebtedness by us or our subsidiaries other than purchase money indebtedness not to exceed \$2.0 million and indebtedness existing on the date of the credit agreement, and a covenant that prohibits payment of dividends on our stock and redemptions, repurchases or other acquisitions of our stock; provided that we can repurchase stock with an aggregate fair market value up to \$5.0 million in any calendar year. In addition, the credit agreement includes customary events of default for a credit facility. Upon a default, the interest rate will be increased by a default rate margin of 4.0%. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the credit agreement, including a breach of any of the covenants discussed above, Wells Fargo has the option to make any loans then outstanding under the credit agreement immediately due and payable and is no longer obligated to extend further credit to us under the credit agreement.

Contractual Obligations

We have certain cash obligations and other commitments which will impact our short- and long-term liquidity. At December 31, 2010, such obligations and commitments consisted of long-term debt, operating leases and capital leases. The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long term debt(1)	\$ 1,220,000	\$ 1,087,000	\$ 128,000	\$ 5,000	\$
Operating leases	10,247,000	3,535,000	4,549,000	2,163,000	
Capital leases	329,000	207,000	122,000		
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 11,796,000	\$ 4,829,000	\$ 4,799,000	\$ 2,168,000	\$

- (1) Long-term debt includes principal and interest payments under our debt agreements assuming no additional borrowings or principal payments and includes borrowings under our line of credit of \$1,000,000.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a standard entitled *"The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB No. 162."* This standard establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification"), as the single source of authoritative United States accounting and reporting standards applicable for all non-government entities, with the exception of the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and interpretative releases. The Codification, which changes the referencing of financial standards, is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after September 15, 2009. As the Codification is not intended to change or alter existing U.S. GAAP, the adoption of the standard did not have any effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In April 2008, the FASB issued a standard entitled "*Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets.*" This standard amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under the standard for goodwill and other intangible assets. The new standard was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We adopted the standard on January 3, 2009 and this had no effect on our financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss to future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes. Market risk is attributed to all market risk sensitive financial instruments, including long-term debt.

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$6.6 million as of December 31, 2010. This amount includes \$0.8 million invested in the Wells Fargo Stage Coach Sweep Investment Account and \$5.3 million invested in the Wells Fargo Money Market Mutual Fund. Although these investments are subject to variable interest rates, we do not believe we are subject to significant market risk for these short-term investments.

We do not engage in trading activities and do not participate in foreign currency transactions or utilize derivative financial instruments. As of December 31, 2010, we had \$1.0 million outstanding debt under our revolving credit facility that bears interest at variable rates.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements and related financial information, as listed under Item 15, appear in a separate section of this annual report beginning on page F-1.

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Ernst & Young LLP</u>	<u>F-1</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm KPMG LLP</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>F-6</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-7</u>

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

There were no changes in and/or disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure during the year ended December 31, 2010.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer 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 in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer, Thomas Brisbin, and our Chief Financial Officer, Kimberly Gant, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In connection with the preparation of this Annual Report, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2010.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected. Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control Integrated Framework. Our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on these criteria.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Controls

Based on our evaluation carried out in accordance with SEC Rule 15d-15(b) under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we concluded that there were no changes during the fourth fiscal quarter of 2010 of our internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the Company's 2010 fiscal year.

We have posted our Code of Ethical Conduct on our website, www.willdan.com, under the heading "Investors Corporate Governance." The Code of Ethical Conduct applies to our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Upon request and free of charge, we will provide any person with a copy of the Code of Ethical Conduct. See "Item 1. Business Available Information."

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the Company's 2010 fiscal year.

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the Company's 2010 fiscal year.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the Company's 2010 fiscal year.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the Company's 2010 fiscal year.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Financial Statements

The following financial statements of Willdan Group, Inc. and report of independent auditors are included in Item 8 of this annual report and submitted in a separate section beginning on page F-1:

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Ernst & Young LLP</u>	<u>F-1</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm KPMG LLP</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>F-6</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-7</u>

2. Financial Statements Schedules

All required schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or the accompanying notes.

3. Exhibits

The exhibits filed as part of this annual report are listed in Item 15(b).

(b)

Exhibits.

The following exhibits are filed as a part of this report:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 9, 2008, by and among Willdan Group, Inc., Intergy Corporation and the Stockholders of Intergy Corporation(1)
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Willdan Group, Inc., including amendments thereto(2)
3.2	Bylaws of Willdan Group, Inc.(2)
4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate for shares of the Registrant's Common Stock(2)
4.2	The Company agrees to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request a copy of each instrument with respect to issues of long-term debt of Willdan Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries, the authorized principal amount of which does not exceed 10% of the consolidated assets of Willdan Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries.
10.1	Credit Agreement, dated December 28, 2007, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, relating to the Revolving Line of Credit Note in 10.6(3)

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10.2 First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated May 8, 2008, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association(4)

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.3	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated June 9, 2008, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association(4)
10.4	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, entered into on December 19, 2008, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association(5)
10.5	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, entered into on March 30, 2009, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association(6)
10.6	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, entered into on November 9, 2009, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association(7)
10.7	Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement, entered into on October 15, 2010, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association(8)
10.8	Revolving Line of Credit Note for \$5,000,000, dated October 15, 2010, by Willdan Group, Inc. in favor of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association(8)
10.9	Security Agreement: Equipment, dated December 28, 2007, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, relating to the Revolving Line of Credit Note in 10.6(3)
10.10	Continuing Security Agreement: Rights to Payment and Inventory, dated December 28, 2007, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, relating to the Revolving Line of Credit Note in 10.6(3)
10.11	Security Agreement: Securities Account, dated March 30, 2009, between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, relating to the Revolving Line of Credit Note in 10.6(6)
10.12	Willdan Group, Inc. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan(2)
10.13	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement(2)
10.14	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement(2)
10.15	Amended and Restated Willdan Group, Inc. 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan(9)
10.16	Willdan Group, Inc. 2008 Performance Incentive Plan(10)
10.17	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Willdan Group, Inc. and its Directors and Officers(2)
10.18	Office Lease by and between Spectrum Waples Street, LLC, a California limited liability company, Spectrum Lambert Plaza, LLC, a California limited liability company and The Willdan Group of Companies dated October 15, 2004 for the principal office located at 2401 East Katella Avenue, Anaheim, California(2)
10.19	First Amendment to Lease by and between 2401 Katella, LLC and The Willdan Group of Companies, dated February 27, 2006 for the principal office located at 2401 Katella Avenue, Anaheim, California(2)
10.20	Second Amendment to Lease by and between 2401 Katella, LLC and The Willdan Group of Companies dated March 6, 2006 for the principal office located at 2401 Katella Avenue, Anaheim, California(2)
10.21	Warrant Agreement between Willdan Group, Inc. and Wedbush Morgan Securities Inc.(2)
10.22	Indemnification Agreement between Willdan Group, Inc. and Linda Heil(2)

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.23	Employment Agreement between Willdan Group, Inc. and Thomas D. Brisbin dated April 2, 2007(11)
10.24	Employment Agreement between Willdan Group, Inc. and Kimberly D. Gant dated July 23, 2007(12)
10.25	Amendment to Executive Employment Agreement between Willdan Group, Inc. and Kimberly D. Gant dated April 22, 2009(13)
10.26	Offer Letter from Willdan Group, Inc. to Daniel Chow dated October 29, 2008 and accepted November 9, 2008(14)
10.27	Employment Agreement dated May 22, 2007 between Marc Tipermas and Willdan Group, Inc.(15)
14.1	Code of Ethical Conduct of Willdan Group, Inc.(9)
21.1	Subsidiaries of Willdan Group, Inc.*
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Ernst & Young LLP*
23.2	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm KPMG LLP*
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on signature page hereto)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to § 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to § 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

*

Filed herewith.

Indicates a management contract or compensating plan or arrangement.

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 2008.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 9, 2006, as amended (File No. 333-136444).
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 2, 2008.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 11, 2008.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2008.

(6)

Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2009.

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- (7) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 12, 2009.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 15, 2010.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2007.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2010.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 3, 2007.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 26, 2007.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 14, 2009.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 17, 2008.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to Willdan Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2009.

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SIGNATURES AND CERTIFICATIONS

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Anaheim, State of California, on March 29, 2011.

WILLDAN GROUP, INC.

/s/ KIMBERLY D. GANT

Kimberly D. Gant
Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President

Date: March 29, 2011

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENT, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Kimberly D. Gant his/her attorney-in-fact, with the power of substitution, for him/her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with Exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact, or substitute or substitutes may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ THOMAS D. BRISBIN <hr/> Thomas D. Brisbin	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	March 29, 2011
/s/ KIMBERLY D. GANT <hr/> Kimberly D. Gant	Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President	March 29, 2011
/s/ WIN WESTFALL <hr/> Win Westfall	Director	March 29, 2011
/s/ LINDA L. HEIL <hr/> Linda L. Heil	Director	March 29, 2011
/s/ W. TRACY LENOCKER <hr/> W. Tracy Lenocker	Director	March 29, 2011
/s/ KEITH W. RENKEN <hr/> Keith W. Renken	Director	March 29, 2011

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Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ WAYNE SHELTON</u> Wayne Shelton	Director	March 29, 2011
<u>/s/ JOHN M. TOUPS</u> John M. Touns	Director	March 29, 2011
<u>/s/ RAYMOND W. HOLDSWORTH</u> Raymond W. Holdsworth	Director	March 29, 2011
<u>/s/ DOUGLAS J. MCEACHERN</u> Douglas J. McEachern	Director	March 29, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Willdan Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Willdan Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Willdan Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California
March 29, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Willdan Group, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Willdan Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of January 1, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended January 1, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Willdan Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of January 1, 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended January 1, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

March 30, 2010
Los Angeles, California

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,642,000	\$ 8,445,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$959,000 and \$1,862,000 at December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010, respectively	14,484,000	10,097,000
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	11,343,000	6,649,000
Income tax receivable		51,000
Other receivables	176,000	73,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,714,000	1,500,000
Total current assets	34,359,000	26,815,000
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	1,496,000	1,596,000
Goodwill	12,475,000	10,371,000
Other intangible assets, net	95,000	149,000
Other assets	407,000	318,000
Deferred income taxes, net of current portion	622,000	1,083,000
Total assets	\$ 49,454,000	\$ 40,332,000
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Excess of outstanding checks over bank balance	\$ 1,223,000	\$ 488,000
Borrowings under line of credit	1,000,000	1,000,000
Accounts payable	5,380,000	1,457,000
Accrued liabilities	5,985,000	4,509,000
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	1,041,000	1,030,000
Current portion of notes payable	90,000	23,000
Current portion of capital lease obligations	173,000	125,000
Current portion of deferred income taxes	1,407,000	1,479,000
Total current liabilities	16,299,000	10,111,000
Notes payable, less current portion	131,000	
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	96,000	82,000
Deferred lease obligations	766,000	1,022,000
Total liabilities	17,292,000	11,215,000
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized; 7,246,000 and 7,208,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010, respectively	72,000	72,000
Additional paid-in capital	33,765,000	33,440,000
Accumulated deficit	(1,675,000)	(4,395,000)
Total stockholders' equity	32,162,000	29,117,000

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Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

\$ 49,454,000 \$ 40,332,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Fiscal Year		
	2010	2009	2008
Contract revenue	\$ 77,896,000	\$ 61,605,000	\$ 73,190,000
Direct costs of contract revenue:			
Salaries and wages	21,607,000	18,130,000	21,991,000
Subconsultant services	16,523,000	7,997,000	7,750,000
Other direct costs	3,892,000	2,715,000	2,973,000
Total direct costs of contract revenue	42,022,000	28,842,000	32,714,000
Gross profit	35,874,000	32,763,000	40,476,000
General and administrative expenses:			
Salaries and wages, payroll taxes and employee benefits	17,582,000	20,325,000	24,439,000
Facilities and facility related	4,290,000	4,430,000	4,803,000
Stock-based compensation	235,000	272,000	214,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,042,000	1,814,000	1,978,000
Lease (recovery) abandonment, net	(68,000)	707,000	742,000
Impairment of goodwill		2,763,000	148,000
Litigation reversal		(1,125,000)	
Other	9,719,000	11,070,000	10,952,000
Total general and administrative expenses	32,800,000	40,256,000	43,276,000
Income (loss) from operations	3,074,000	(7,493,000)	(2,800,000)
Other (expense) income:			
Interest income	12,000	30,000	313,000
Interest expense	(54,000)	(38,000)	(33,000)
Other, net	32,000	(5,000)	(15,000)
Total other (expense) income, net	(10,000)	(13,000)	265,000
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,064,000	(7,506,000)	(2,535,000)
Income tax expense (benefit)	344,000	(1,931,000)	(930,000)
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,720,000	\$ (5,575,000)	\$ (1,605,000)
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.38	\$ (0.78)	\$ (0.22)
Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.78)	\$ (0.22)
Weighted-average shares outstanding:			
Basic	7,233,000	7,192,000	7,159,000
Diluted	7,311,000	7,192,000	7,159,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings/ (Accumulated Deficit)	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balances at December 28, 2007	7,150,000	\$ 71,000	\$ 32,796,000	\$ 2,785,000	\$ 35,652,000
Shares of common stock issued in connection with employee stock purchase plan	14,000	1,000	74,000		75,000
Stock-based compensation			214,000		214,000
Net loss				(1,605,000)	(1,605,000)
Balances at January 2, 2009	7,164,000	72,000	33,084,000	1,180,000	34,336,000
Shares of common stock issued in connection with employee stock purchase plan	44,000		84,000		84,000
Stock-based compensation			272,000		272,000
Net loss				(5,575,000)	(5,575,000)
Balances at January 1, 2010	7,208,000	72,000	33,440,000	(4,395,000)	29,117,000
Shares of common stock issued in connection with employee stock purchase plan	36,000		87,000		87,000
Shares of common stock issued in connection with employee stock option exercise	2,000		3,000		3,000
Stock-based compensation			235,000		235,000
Net income				2,720,000	2,720,000
Balances at December 31, 2010	7,246,000	\$ 72,000	\$ 33,765,000	\$ (1,675,000)	\$ 32,162,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Fiscal Year		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,720,000	\$ (5,575,000)	\$ (1,605,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,053,000	1,814,000	1,978,000
Deferred income taxes	389,000	(1,890,000)	(112,000)
Goodwill impairment		2,763,000	148,000
Lease (recovery) abandonment expense, net	(68,000)	707,000	742,000
(Gain) loss on sale of equipment	(17,000)	6,000	17,000
Provision for doubtful accounts	20,000	1,829,000	585,000
Stock-based compensation	235,000	272,000	214,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(4,407,000)	936,000	3,266,000
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(4,694,000)	1,632,000	187,000
Income tax receivable	51,000	905,000	(956,000)
Other receivables	(103,000)	(25,000)	53,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(214,000)	284,000	292,000
Other assets	(89,000)	55,000	50,000
Accounts payable	3,923,000	(654,000)	(186,000)
Accrued liabilities	1,476,000	(959,000)	(831,000)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	11,000	326,000	(236,000)
Deferred lease obligations	(189,000)	(272,000)	(60,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	97,000	2,154,000	3,546,000
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	(685,000)	(386,000)	(552,000)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	40,000		49,000
Purchase of other assets			(75,000)
Payments related to business acquisitions	(2,104,000)	(2,373,000)	(10,236,000)
Purchase of liquid investments			(7,100,000)
Proceeds from sale of liquid investments			8,400,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,749,000)	(2,759,000)	(9,514,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Changes in excess of outstanding checks over bank balance	735,000	40,000	(185,000)
Payments on notes payable	(17,000)	(46,000)	(1,119,000)
Proceeds from notes payable	214,000		
Borrowings under line of credit	14,123,000	3,553,000	
Repayments of line of credit	(14,123,000)	(2,553,000)	
Principal payments on capital leases	(173,000)	(172,000)	(170,000)
Proceeds from stock option exercise	3,000		
Proceeds from sales of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	87,000	84,000	75,000
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	849,000	906,000	(1,399,000)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,803,000)	301,000	(7,367,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	8,445,000	8,144,000	15,511,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 6,642,000	\$ 8,445,000	\$ 8,144,000

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Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$	52,000	\$	40,000	\$	34,000
Income taxes		48,000		3,000		853,000

Supplemental disclosures of noncash investing and financing activities:

Equipment acquired under capital leases	\$	240,000	\$	60,000	\$	42,000
Note payable issued in connection with acquisition of assets						100,000
Purchase price payable						1,000,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY***Nature of Business*

Willdan Group, Inc. and subsidiaries ("Willdan Group" or the "Company") is a provider of professional technical and consulting services to small and mid-sized public agencies, large public utilities and, to a lesser extent, private industry in California, New York, Arizona and to a lesser extent, other states throughout the United States. The Company enables these public agencies to provide a wide range of specialized services without having to incur and maintain the overhead necessary to develop staffing in-house. The Company provides a broad range of services including civil engineering and planning, energy efficiency and sustainability, economic and financial consulting, homeland security and communications and technology. Clients primarily consist of cities, counties, public utilities, redevelopment agencies, water districts, school districts and universities, state agencies, federal agencies, a variety of other special districts and agencies, private industry and tribal governments.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*Principles of Consolidation*

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Willdan Group, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Willdan Engineering, Willdan Energy Solutions, Public Agency Resources, Willdan Financial Services and Willdan Homeland Solutions. Willdan Energy Solutions is included as of June 9, 2008, the date of its acquisition. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Fiscal Years

The Company operates and reports financial results on a fiscal year of 52 or 53 weeks ending on the Friday closest to December 31. Fiscal years 2010 and 2009 contained 52 weeks. Fiscal year 2008 contained 53 weeks. All references to years in the notes to consolidated financial statements represent fiscal years.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Liquid Investments

All highly liquid investments purchased with a remaining maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. Outstanding checks in excess of cash on deposit have been classified as current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Wells Fargo Stage Coach		
Sweep Investment Account	\$ 808,000	\$ 609,000
Wells Fargo		
Money Market Mutual Fund	5,287,000	5,280,000
Wells Fargo		
Advantage Heritage Fund	47,000	1,097,000
Cash on hand in business checking accounts	500,000	1,459,000
	\$ 6,642,000	\$ 8,445,000

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company from time to time may be exposed to credit risk with its bank deposits in excess of the FDIC insurance limits and with uninsured money market investments. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010, the carrying amounts of the Company's cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts, income tax receivable, other receivables, prepaid expenses and other current assets, excess of outstanding checks over bank balance, accounts payable, purchase price payable, accrued liabilities and billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts, approximate their fair values because of the relatively short period of time between the origination of these instruments and their expected realization or payment. The carrying amounts of debt obligations approximate their fair values since the terms are comparable to terms currently offered by local lending institutions for loans of similar terms to companies with comparable credit risk.

Segment Information

Willdan Group, Inc. (WGI) is a holding company with five wholly owned subsidiaries. The Company presents segment information externally consistent with the manner in which the Company's chief operating decision maker reviews information to assess performance and allocate resources. WGI performs administrative functions on behalf of its subsidiaries, such as treasury, legal, accounting, information systems, human resources and certain business development activities, and earns revenue that is only incidental to the activities of the enterprise. As a result, WGI does not meet the definition of an operating segment. Three of the five WGI subsidiaries are aggregated into one reportable segment as they have similar economic characteristics including the nature of services, the methods used to provide services and the type of customers. The remaining two subsidiaries each comprise separate reporting segments.

Off-Balance Sheet Financings and Liabilities

Other than lease commitments, legal contingencies incurred in the normal course of business, and employment contracts, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or liabilities. In addition, the Company's policy is not to enter into derivative instruments, futures or forward contracts. Finally, the Company does not have any majority-owned subsidiaries or any interests in, or relationships with, any special-purpose entities that are not included in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Contracts

The Company enters into contracts with its clients that contain three principal types of pricing provisions: fixed price, time-and-materials, and unit-based. Revenue on fixed price contracts is recognized on the percentage-of-completion method based generally on the ratio of direct costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization costs) incurred to date to estimated total direct costs at completion. Revenue on time-and-materials and unit-based contracts is recognized as the work is

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

performed in accordance with the specific terms of the contract. Revenue for amounts that have been billed but not earned is deferred and such deferred revenue is referred to as billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Adjustments to contract cost estimates are made in the periods in which the facts requiring such revisions become known. When the revised estimate indicates a loss, such loss is provided for currently in its entirety. Claims revenue is recognized only upon resolution of the claim. Change orders in dispute are evaluated as claims. Costs related to un-priced change orders are expensed when incurred and recognition of the related contract revenue is based on an evaluation of the probability of recovery of the costs. Estimated profit is recognized for un-priced change orders if realization of the expected price of the change order is probable.

Applying the percentage-of-completion method of recognizing revenue requires the Company to estimate the outcome of its long-term contracts. The Company forecasts such outcomes to the best of its knowledge and belief of current and expected conditions and its expected course of action. Differences between the Company's estimates and actual results often occur resulting in changes to reported revenue and earnings. Such changes could have a material effect on future consolidated financial statements.

Direct costs of contract revenue consist primarily of that portion of technical and nontechnical salaries and wages that has been incurred in connection with revenue producing projects. Direct costs of contract revenue also include production expenses, sub-consultant services and other expenses that are incurred in connection with revenue producing projects.

Direct costs of contract revenue exclude that portion of technical and nontechnical salaries and wages related to marketing efforts, vacations, holidays and other time not spent directly generating revenue under existing contracts. Such costs are included in general and administrative expenses. Additionally, payroll taxes, bonuses and employee benefit costs for all Company personnel are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations since no allocation of these costs is made to direct costs of contract revenue. No allocation of facilities costs is made to direct costs of contract revenue. Other companies may classify as direct costs of contract revenue some of the costs that the Company classifies as general and administrative costs. The Company expenses direct costs of contract revenue when incurred.

Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful accounts based upon a review of all outstanding amounts on a quarterly basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Credit risk is generally minimal with governmental entities, but disputes may arise related to these receivable amounts. Accounts receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivables previously written off are recorded when received.

The value of retainage is included in accounts receivable in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Retainage represents the billed amount that is retained by the customer, in accordance with the terms of the contract, generally until performance is substantially complete.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)***Leases*

All of the Company's office leases are classified as operating leases and rent expense is included in facilities expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Some of the lease terms include rent concessions and rent escalation clauses, all of which are taken into account in computing minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are recognized on a straight-line basis over the minimum lease term. The excess of rent expense recognized over the amounts contractually due pursuant to the underlying leases is reflected as a liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The cost of improvements that the Company makes to the leased office space is capitalized as leasehold improvements. The Company is subject to non-cancellable leases for offices or portions of offices for which use has been ceased. For each of these abandoned leases, the present value of the future lease payments, net of estimated sublease payments, along with any unamortized tenant improvement costs, are recognized as lease abandonment expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations with a corresponding liability in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Equipment under capital leases is stated at the present value of the minimum lease payments as of the acquisition date. Depreciation and amortization on equipment are calculated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of two to five years. Leasehold improvements and assets under capital leases are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of estimated useful lives or the term of the related lease.

Following are the estimated useful lives used to calculate depreciation and amortization:

Category	Estimated Useful Life
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Computer hardware	2 years
Computer software	3 years
Automobiles and trucks	3 years
Field equipment	5 years

Equipment and leasehold improvements are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over fair value of the assets acquired. Goodwill, which has an indefinite useful life, is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Impairment losses for

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

reporting units are recognized to the extent that a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

Accounting for Claims Against the Company

The Company records liabilities to claimants for probable and estimable claims on its consolidated balance sheet, which is included in accrued liabilities, and records a corresponding receivable from the insurance company for the portion of the claim that is probable of being covered by insurance, which is included in other receivables. The estimated claim amount net of the amount estimated to be recoverable from the insurance company is included in general and administrative expense.

Stock Options

The Company accounts for stock options under the fair value recognition provisions of the accounting standard entitled "*Compensation Stock Compensation*." This standard requires the measurement of compensation cost at the grant date, based upon the estimated fair value of the award, and requires amortization of the related expense over the employee's requisite service period.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that some of the deferred tax assets may not be realized.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from uncertain tax positions if it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on examination by the tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

Operating Cycle

In accordance with industry practice, amounts realizable and payable under contracts, which may extend beyond one year, are included in current assets and liabilities.

Use of Estimates

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

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a standard entitled *"The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB No. 162."* This standard establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification"), as the single source of authoritative United States accounting and reporting standards applicable for all non-government entities, with the exception of the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and interpretative releases. The Codification, which changes the referencing of financial standards, is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after September 15, 2009. As the Codification is not intended to change or alter existing U.S. GAAP, the adoption of the standard did not have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued a standard entitled *"Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets."* This standard amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under the standard for goodwill and other intangible assets. The new standard was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted the standard on January 3, 2009 and this had no effect on its financial statements.

3. BUSINESS COMBINATION

On June 9, 2008, the Company acquired all of the outstanding stock of Willdan Energy Solutions, formerly known as Intergy Corporation, a California based consulting company that assists companies, institutions and agencies with planning and implementing their energy efficiency, water conservation and renewable energy strategies. The acquisition cost recorded by the Company as of December 31, 2010 was \$15.2 million, consisting of \$9.9 million in cash paid at closing, a \$0.2 million net asset value adjustment, a guaranteed payment of \$1.0 million in cash paid in June 2009, an earn-out payment of \$1.3 million paid in August 2009, an earn-out payment of \$2.1 million paid in September 2010 and \$0.7 million in transaction costs. The acquisition cost may increase by up to \$2.8 million if Willdan Energy Solutions achieves certain financial targets over the annual periods ending on the last day of the Company's second fiscal quarter in 2011. The Company has recorded \$12.5 million of goodwill associated with the acquisition through December 31, 2010.

The \$12.5 million of goodwill represents the amount paid to acquire Willdan Energy Solutions over and above the fair value of the net assets acquired, which includes the estimated fair value of the backlog in place as of the date of acquisition. The amount paid that has been classified as goodwill primarily relates to the expected future business that was not part of the backlog at the time of acquisition. The goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes over a period of 15 years.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****3. BUSINESS COMBINATION (Continued)**

Unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of operations for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2009 as though Willdan Energy Solutions had been acquired as of the first day of the period presented is as follows:

	Fiscal Year
	2008
Contract revenue	\$ 77,831,000
Loss from operations	(919,000)
Net loss	(1,053,000)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.15)

The Company finalized its purchase price allocation during fiscal year 2009.

4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The changes in the carrying value of goodwill by reporting unit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	Balance at	Fiscal Year 2010		Balance at
		Beginning of Year	Goodwill	
Reporting Unit:				
Energy Solutions	\$ 10,371,000	\$ 2,104,000	\$	\$ 12,475,000
Financial Services				
Homeland Security Services				
	\$ 10,371,000	\$ 2,104,000	\$	\$ 12,475,000

	Balance at	Fiscal Year 2009		Balance at
		Beginning of Year	Goodwill	
Reporting Unit:				
Energy Solutions	\$ 8,382,000	\$ 1,989,000	\$	\$ 10,371,000
Financial Services	2,763,000		(2,763,000)	
Homeland Security Services				
	\$ 11,145,000	\$ 1,989,000	\$ (2,763,000)	\$ 10,371,000

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)**

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Fiscal Year 2008		Balance at End of Year
		Goodwill Additions	Impairment	
Reporting Unit:				
Energy Solutions	\$	\$ 8,382,000	\$	\$ 8,382,000
Financial Services	2,763,000			2,763,000
Homeland Security Services	148,000		(148,000)	
	\$ 2,911,000	\$ 8,382,000	\$ (148,000)	\$ 11,145,000

In fiscal 2008, the fair value of the Homeland Security Services reporting unit did not exceed its carrying value and an impairment charge of \$148,000 was recognized. The additions to goodwill during fiscal 2009 for Energy Solutions related to the \$1.3 million earn-out payment and finalization of the purchase price allocation. In fiscal 2009, the fair value of the Financial Services reporting unit did not exceed its carrying value and step two of the impairment analysis indicated that there was no implied value to this reporting unit's goodwill. Accordingly, an impairment charge of \$2.8 million was recognized. The fair value of the reporting unit is a Level 3 valuation. The valuation was based on an 80% weighting of an income approach value and a 20% weighting using a market approach value. The income approach was based on the present value of projected cash flows during the holding period and disposition of the reporting unit at the end of the final year of the assumed holding period. The market approach was based on a multiple of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) utilizing publicly available EBITDA multiples for similar companies. The terminal sales value computed in the income approach was also based on a multiple of projected EBITDA for the last year of the assumed holding period. The additions to goodwill in fiscal 2010 for Energy Solutions related to the \$2.1 million earn-out payment in September 2010.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)**

The goodwill balances included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets consist of the following:

	Reporting Units			Total
	Energy Solutions	Financial Services	Homeland Security Services	
December 31, 2010:				
Goodwill	\$ 12,475,000	\$ 2,763,000	\$ 148,000	\$ 15,386,000
Accumulated impairment		(2,763,000)	(148,000)	(2,911,000)
	\$ 12,475,000	\$	\$	\$ 12,475,000
January 1, 2010:				
Goodwill	\$ 10,371,000	\$ 2,763,000	\$ 148,000	\$ 13,282,000
Accumulated impairment		(2,763,000)	(148,000)	(2,911,000)
	\$ 10,371,000	\$	\$	\$ 10,371,000
January 2, 2009:				
Goodwill	\$ 8,382,000	\$ 2,763,000	\$ 148,000	\$ 11,293,000
Accumulated impairment			(148,000)	(148,000)
	\$ 8,382,000	\$ 2,763,000	\$	\$ 11,145,000

The gross amounts and accumulated amortization of the Company's acquired identifiable intangible assets with finite useful lives as of December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010, included in intangible assets, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, were as follows:

	December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010		Amortization Period (yrs)
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	
Backlog	\$ 920,000	\$ 920,000	\$ 920,000	\$ 920,000	1
Training materials/courses	282,000	187,000	282,000	134,000	5
Non-compete agreements	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,000	3
	\$ 1,232,000	\$ 1,137,000	\$ 1,232,000	\$ 1,083,000	

At the time of acquisition, the Company estimates the fair value of the acquired identifiable intangible assets based upon the facts and circumstances related to the particular intangible asset. Inherent in such estimates are judgments and estimates of future revenue, profitability, cash flows and appropriate discount rates for any present value calculations. The Company preliminarily estimates the value of the acquired identifiable intangible assets and then finalizes the estimated fair values during the purchase allocation period, which does not extend beyond 12 months from the date of acquisition. The purchase allocation for Willdan Energy Solutions was finalized during the second quarter of fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)**

For the years ended December 31, 2010, January 1, 2010 and January 2, 2009, the Company's amortization expense for acquired identifiable intangible assets with finite useful lives was \$54,000, \$602,000 and \$429,000, respectively. Estimated future amortization expense for acquired identifiable intangible assets is as follows:

Fiscal year:	
2011	\$ 46,000
2012	37,000
2013	12,000
	\$ 95,000

5. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares for the period. Potential common shares include the weighted-average dilutive effects of outstanding stock options using the treasury stock method.

The following table sets forth the number of weighted-average shares used to compute basic and diluted EPS:

	Fiscal Year		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,720,000	\$ (5,575,000)	\$ (1,605,000)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	7,233,000	7,192,000	7,159,000
Effect of dilutive stock options	78,000		
Weighted-average common stock outstanding diluted	7,311,000	7,192,000	7,159,000
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.38	\$ (0.78)	\$ (0.22)
Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.78)	\$ (0.22)

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, 524,000 options were excluded from the calculation of dilutive potential common shares, compared to 566,000 and 303,000 options, for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively. These options were not included in the computation of dilutive potential common shares because the assumed proceeds per share exceeded the average market price per share for the periods. Accordingly, the inclusion of these options would have been anti-dilutive. For periods in which the Company incurs net losses, dilutive potential common shares are excluded as they would be anti-dilutive.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

Accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Billed	\$ 14,895,000	\$ 11,895,000
Unbilled	11,343,000	6,649,000
Contract retentions	548,000	64,000
	26,786,000	18,608,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(959,000)	(1,862,000)
	\$ 25,827,000	\$ 16,746,000

The movements in the allowance for doubtful accounts consisted of the following for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Fiscal Year		
	2010	2009	2008
Balance as of the beginning of the year	\$ 1,862,000	\$ 662,000	\$ 372,000
Provision for doubtful accounts	149,000	1,749,000	589,000
Write-offs of uncollectible accounts	(1,059,000)	(555,000)	(300,000)
Recoveries of accounts written off	7,000	6,000	1,000
Balance as of the end of the year	\$ 959,000	\$ 1,862,000	\$ 662,000

Billed accounts receivable represent amounts billed to clients that have yet to be collected. Unbilled accounts receivable represent revenue recognized but not yet billed pursuant to contract terms or accounts billed after the period end. Substantially all unbilled receivables as of December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010 are expected to be billed and collected within twelve months of such date. Contract retentions represent amounts invoiced to clients where payments have been withheld pending the completion of certain milestones, other contractual conditions or upon the completion of the project. These retention agreements vary from project to project and could be outstanding for several months.

Allowances for doubtful accounts have been determined through specific identification of amounts considered to be uncollectible and potential write-offs, plus a non-specific allowance for other amounts for which some potential loss has been determined to be probable based on current and past experience.

As of December 31, 2010, one client accounted for 34% of outstanding receivables. No client accounted for more than 10% of the Company's outstanding receivables as of January 1, 2010.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****7. EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS**

Equipment and leasehold improvements consist of the following:

	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 4,371,000	\$ 4,452,000
Computer hardware and software	5,227,000	4,903,000
Leasehold improvements	803,000	748,000
Equipment under capital leases	881,000	719,000
Automobiles, trucks, and field equipment	529,000	424,000
	11,811,000	11,246,000
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(10,315,000)	(9,650,000)
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	\$ 1,496,000	\$ 1,596,000

Included in accumulated depreciation and amortization is \$151,000 and \$156,000 of amortization related to equipment held under capital leases in fiscal years 2010 and 2009, respectively.

8. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Accrued bonuses	\$ 107,000	\$ 169,000
Paid leave bank	1,318,000	1,155,000
Compensation and payroll taxes	684,000	581,000
Accrued legal	46,000	136,000
Accrued workers' compensation insurance	49,000	27,000
Accrued rent	420,000	563,000
Employee withholdings	179,000	171,000
Client deposits	157,000	469,000
Other	3,025,000	1,238,000
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 5,985,000	\$ 4,509,000

9. EQUITY PLANS

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had two share-based compensation plans, which are described below. The Company may no longer grant awards under the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan. The compensation expense that has been recognized for stock options issued under these plans was \$235,000, \$272,000 and \$214,000 for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

9. EQUITY PLANS (Continued)

2006 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

In June 2006, the Company's board of directors adopted the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan ("2006 Plan") and it received stockholder approval. The Company re-submitted the 2006 Plan to its stockholders for post-IPO approval at the 2007 annual meeting of the stockholders and it was approved. The 2006 Plan will terminate ten years after the board of directors approved it and no additional awards were or will be granted under the 2006 Plan after the Company's shareholders approved the 2008 Plan (as defined below) in June 2008. The 2006 Plan had 300,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance to the Company's directors, executives, officers, employees, consultants and advisors. As of June 4, 2010, approximately 52,333 shares were available for award grant purposes under the 2006 Plan. These shares became available for grant under the 2008 Plan following shareholder approval of the 2008 Plan. Options granted under the 2006 Plan could be "non-statutory stock options" which expire no more than ten years from the date of grant or "incentive stock options" as defined in Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Upon exercise of non-statutory stock options, the Company is generally entitled to a tax deduction on the exercise of the option for an amount equal to the excess over the exercise price of the fair market value of the shares at the date of exercise. The Company is generally not entitled to any tax deduction on the exercise of an incentive stock option. Option awards provide for accelerated vesting if there is a change in control (as defined in the 2006 Plan). Through December 31, 2010, options granted, net of forfeitures and expirations, under the 2006 Plan consisted of 192,500 shares and 19,000 shares for incentive stock options and non-statutory stock options, respectively, and 211,500 shares of common stock remained reserved for issuance under the 2006 Plan.

2008 PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE PLAN

In March 2008, the Company's board of directors adopted the 2008 Performance Incentive Plan ("2008 Plan"), and it received stockholder approval at the 2008 annual meeting of the stockholders in June 2008. The 2008 Plan will terminate ten years after the board of directors approved it. The 2008 Plan had 486,167 shares of common stock reserved for issuance to the Company's directors, executives, officers, employees, consultants and advisors until June 4, 2010, at which time the stockholders, at the annual meeting of the stockholders, approved a 350,000 share increase to the 2008 Plan. The maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock that may be issued or transferred pursuant to awards under the 2008 Plan can also be increased by any shares subject to stock options granted under the 2006 Plan and outstanding as of June 9, 2008 which expire, or for any reason are cancelled or terminated, after June 9, 2008 without being exercised. As of December 31, 2010, the 2008 Plan had 888,500 shares of common stock reserved for issuance. Awards authorized by the 2008 Plan include stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, stock bonuses, stock units, performance stock, and other share-based awards. No participant may be granted an option to purchase more than 100,000 shares in any fiscal year. Options generally may not be granted with exercise prices less than fair market value at the date of grant, with vesting provisions and contractual terms determined by the compensation committee of the board of directors on a grant-by-grant basis. Options granted under the 2008 Plan may be "nonqualified stock options" or "incentive stock options" as defined in Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The maximum term of each option shall be 10 years. Upon exercise of nonqualified stock options, the Company is generally entitled to a tax deduction on the exercise of the option for an amount equal to the excess over the exercise price of

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****9. EQUITY PLANS (Continued)**

the fair market value of the shares at the date of exercise. The Company is generally not entitled to any tax deduction on the exercise of an incentive stock option. Option awards provide for accelerated vesting if there is a change in control (as defined in the 2008 Plan). Through December 31, 2010, options granted, net of forfeitures and exercises, under the 2008 Plan consisted of 556,134 shares and 92,000 shares for incentive stock options and non-statutory stock options, respectively.

The fair value of each option is calculated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. Expected volatility is based upon historical volatility of "guideline companies" since the length of time the Company's shares have been publicly traded is shorter than the expected or contractual term of the options. The expected term of the option, taking into account both the contractual term of the option and the effects of employees' expected exercise and expected post-vesting termination behavior is estimated based upon the simplified method. Under this approach, the expected term is presumed to be the mid-point between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The assumptions are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Expected volatility	39%	39% - 40%	35% - 39%
Expected dividends	0%	0%	0%
Expected term (in years)	5.75 - 6.00	5.75 - 6.00	5.00 - 6.00
Risk-free rate	1.48% - 2.59%	2.20% - 2.95%	1.50% - 3.61%

A summary of option activity under the 2006 Plan and 2008 Plan as of December 31, 2010 and changes during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, January 1, 2010 and January 2, 2009 is presented below. The intrinsic value of the fully-vested options is \$231,000, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$4.00 on December 31, 2010.

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)
Outstanding at January 1, 2010	566,000	\$ 4.54	8.6
Granted	295,000	2.67	9.6
Exercised	(2,000)	1.65	8.6
Forfeited or expired			
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	859,000	\$ 3.90	8.3
Vested at December 31, 2010	356,000	\$ 6.07	7.2
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	356,000	\$ 6.07	7.2

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

9. EQUITY PLANS (Continued)

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)
Outstanding at January 2, 2009	303,000	\$ 7.23	8.8
Granted	291,000	1.80	9.4
Exercised			
Forfeited or expired	(28,000)	5.47	
Outstanding at January 1, 2010	566,000	\$ 4.54	8.6
Vested at January 1, 2010	172,000	\$ 8.01	7.7
Exercisable at January 1, 2010	172,000	\$ 8.01	7.7

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)
Outstanding at December 28, 2007	233,000	\$ 9.50	8.6
Granted	119,000	3.81	9.6
Exercised			
Forfeited or expired	(49,000)	9.72	
Outstanding at January 2, 2009	303,000	\$ 7.23	8.8
Vested at January 2, 2009	85,000	\$ 8.85	8.5
Exercisable at January 2, 2009	85,000	\$ 8.85	8.5

A summary of the status of the Company's nonvested options and changes in nonvested options during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, January 1, 2010 and January 2, 2009, is presented below:

	Options	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2010	394,000	\$ 1.24
Granted	295,000	1.06
Vested	(186,000)	1.72
Forfeited		
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	503,000	0.96

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****9. EQUITY PLANS (Continued)**

	Options	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 2, 2009	218,000	\$ 2.64
Granted	291,000	0.78
Vested	(96,000)	2.87
Forfeited	(19,000)	1.88
Nonvested at January 1, 2010	394,000	1.24

	Options	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 28, 2007	200,000	\$ 3.76
Granted	119,000	1.47
Vested	(74,000)	3.39
Forfeited	(27,000)	3.76
Nonvested at January 2, 2009	218,000	2.64

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$378,000 of total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock options. That expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years. The total fair value of vested options granted during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, January 1, 2010, and January 2, 2009 was \$0, \$0 and \$29,000, respectively.

AMENDED AND RESTATED 2006 EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

The Company adopted its Amended and Restated 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan to allow eligible employees the right to purchase shares of common stock, at semi-annual intervals, with their accumulated payroll deductions. The plan received stockholder approval in June 2006. The Company re-submitted the plan to its stockholders for post-IPO approval at the 2007 annual stockholders' meeting where approval was obtained. A total of 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock have been reserved for issuance under the plan, with no more than 100,000 shares being issuable in any one calendar year.

The plan has semi-annual periods beginning on each January 1 and ending on each June 30 and beginning on each July 1 and ending on each December 31. The first offering period commenced on February 10, 2007 and ended on June 30, 2007.

Participants make contributions under the plan only by means of payroll deductions each payroll period. The accumulated contributions are applied to the purchase of shares. Shares are purchased under the plan on or as soon as practicable after, the last day of the offering period. The purchase price per share equals 95% of the fair market value of a share on the last day of such offering period.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****9. EQUITY PLANS (Continued)**

The Company's Amended and Restated 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan is a non-compensatory plan. As a result, stock-based compensation expense is not recognized in relation to this plan. As of December 31, 2010, there were 203,511 shares available for issuance under the plan.

10. DEBT OBLIGATIONS

Debt obligations, excluding obligations under capital leases (note 10), consist of the following:

	2010	2009
Outstanding borrowings on line of credit	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Notes payable for vehicles, 36 month term, bearing interest at 1.9%, payable in monthly principal and interest installments of \$5,300 through January 2014, secured by vehicles	187,000	
Other	34,000	23,000
	\$ 1,221,000	\$ 1,023,000
Less current portion	1,090,000	1,023,000
Debt obligations, less current portion	\$ 131,000	\$

Under the terms of the Company's credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), the Company can borrow up to \$5.0 million from time to time (as may be limited by the covenants in the credit agreement as discussed below) up to and until January 1, 2012. Loans made under the revolving line of credit will accrue interest at either (i) the floating rate equal to the prime rate in effect from time to time or (ii) the fixed rate of 1.75% above LIBOR, at the Company's election. For prime rate loans, the interest rate will be adjusted when each prime rate change by the bank is announced and becomes effective.

Borrowings under the credit agreement are secured by all of the Company's accounts receivable and other rights to payment, general intangibles, inventory and equipment, including those of the Company's subsidiaries. In addition, borrowings under the credit agreement are secured by investments held in a securities account at Wells Fargo that must at all times have a collateral value of at least \$5.0 million. Each of the Company's subsidiaries (except Public Agency Resources) has signed an unconditional guaranty of the Company's obligations under the agreements.

The credit agreement contains customary representations and affirmative covenants, including a covenant to maintain a tangible net worth of at least \$18.0 million at all times. Tangible net worth is defined in the credit agreement as stockholders' equity less intangible assets and loans or advances to, or investments in, any related entities or individuals. The impact of any non-cash property lease termination expense of up to \$1.0 million in the aggregate recorded during the period from October 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010 was excluded from the calculation of tangible net worth under the credit agreement. As of December 31, 2010, the Company's tangible net worth as defined under the Company's credit agreement was met.

The credit agreement also includes customary negative covenants, including a covenant that prohibits the incurrence of additional indebtedness by the Company or the Company's subsidiaries

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****10. DEBT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)**

other than purchase money indebtedness not to exceed \$2.0 million and indebtedness existing on the date of the credit agreement, and a covenant that prohibits payment of dividends on the Company's stock and redemptions, repurchases or other acquisitions of the Company's stock, provided that the Company can repurchase stock with an aggregate fair market value up to \$5.0 million in any calendar year. In addition, the credit agreement includes customary events of default for a credit facility. Upon a default, the interest rate will be increased by a default rate margin of 4.0%. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the credit agreement, including a breach of any of the covenants discussed above, Wells Fargo has the option to make any loans then outstanding under the credit agreement immediately due and payable and is no longer obligated to extend further credit to the Company under the credit agreement.

Principal maturities on notes payable as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

Fiscal year:	
2011	\$ 90,000
2012	62,000
2013	63,000
2014	6,000
	\$ 221,000

11. COMMITMENTS*Leases*

The Company is obligated under capital leases for certain furniture and office equipment that expire at various dates through the year 2013.

The Company also leases certain office facilities under non-cancelable operating leases that expire at various dates through the year 2015 and is committed under non-cancelable operating leases for the lease of computer equipment and automobiles through the year 2012.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****11. COMMITMENTS (Continued)**

Future minimum rental payments under capital and non-cancelable operating leases are summarized as follows:

	Capital	Operating
Fiscal year:		
2011	\$ 207,000	\$ 3,535,000
2012	101,000	2,606,000
2013	21,000	1,943,000
2014		1,583,000
2015		580,000
Total future minimum lease payments	329,000	\$ 10,247,000
Amount representing maintenance	(50,000)	
Amount representing interest (at rates ranging 2.95% to 11.0%)	(10,000)	
Present value of net minimum lease payments under capital leases	269,000	
Less current portion	173,000	
	\$ 96,000	

As of September 1, 2010, the Company turned over to the landlord a portion of its headquarters office space that was subleased by an entity that is owned by one of the Company's directors. Pursuant to the sublease agreement, this tenant paid the Company monthly rent of approximately \$8,500, for a total of approximately \$72,000 through August 31, 2010. The tenant had also paid the Company a proportionate share of certain operating expenses and taxes relating to the subleased space.

Rent expense and related charges for common area maintenance for all facility operating leases for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$3,116,000, \$3,306,000 and \$3,544,000, respectively.

During the fiscal years ended January 1, 2010 and January 2, 2009, the Company closed certain of its offices or separable sections of offices. Additionally, a tenant that was subleasing an office from the Company defaulted on its lease. As a result of the office closures and the sublease default, the Company recorded lease abandonment expense, net, of \$707,000 and \$742,000, which is included in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal years ended January 1, 2010 and January 2, 2009, respectively. This expense includes future rental obligations and other costs associated

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****11. COMMITMENTS (Continued)**

with the leased space net of the fair value of subleases. The following is a reconciliation of the liability for lease abandonment (recovery) expense for fiscal years 2010 and 2009:

	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2009
Liability for abandoned leases as of beginning of year	\$ 1,048,000	\$ 757,000
Lease abandonment (recovery) expense, net	(68,000)	707,000
Lease payments on abandoned leases, net of sublease payments	(439,000)	(462,000)
Other	137,000	46,000
Liability for abandoned leases as of the end of the year	\$ 678,000	\$ 1,048,000

The current portion of the liability for abandoned leases is included in accrued liabilities and the non-current portion is included in deferred lease obligations in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a qualified profit sharing plan (the Plan) pursuant to Code Section 401(a) and qualified cash or deferred arrangement pursuant to Code Section 401(k) covering substantially all employees. Employees may elect to contribute up to 50% of compensation limited to the amount allowed by tax laws. Company contributions are made solely at the discretion of the Company's board of directors. The Company made matching contributions of approximately \$157,000, \$0 and \$260,000 during fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company has a discretionary bonus plan for regional managers, division managers and others as determined by the Company president. Bonuses are awarded if certain financial goals are achieved. The financial goals are not stated in the plan; rather they are judgmentally determined each year. In addition, the board of directors may declare discretionary bonuses to key employees and all employees are eligible for what the Company refers to as the "hot hand" bonus program, which pays awards for outstanding performance. Bonus expense for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 totaled approximately \$403,000, \$421,000 and \$316,000, respectively, of which approximately \$107,000, and \$169,000 is included in accrued liabilities at December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010, respectively.

Post employment health benefits

In May 2006, the Company's board of directors approved providing lifetime health insurance coverage for Win Westfall, the Company's former chief executive officer and current chairman of the board of directors, and his spouse and for Linda Heil, the widow of the Company's former chief executive officer, Dan Heil. Mrs. Heil is also a member of the Company's board of directors. Additionally, the board approved health insurance coverage for Mrs. Heil's two dependents until they reach the maximum age for dependent coverage under the Company's health insurance policy. These benefits relate to past services provided to the Company. Accordingly, there is no unamortized compensation cost for the benefits.

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****11. COMMITMENTS (Continued)**

Included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets related to this obligation is the present value of expected payments for health insurance coverage, \$170,000 as of December 31, 2010 and \$189,000 as of January 1, 2010.

12. INCOME TAXES

The provision (benefit) for income taxes is comprised of:

	Fiscal Year		
	2010	2009	2008
Current federal (benefit) taxes	\$ (80,000)	\$	\$ (827,000)
Current state taxes	32,000	10,000	9,000
Deferred federal taxes (benefit)	94,000	(1,564,000)	77,000
Deferred state taxes (benefit)	298,000	(377,000)	(189,000)
	\$ 344,000	\$ (1,931,000)	\$ (930,000)

The provision (benefit) for income taxes reconciles to the amounts computed by applying the statutory federal tax rate of 34% to our income (loss) before income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Computed "expected" federal income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 1,042,000	\$ (2,552,000)	\$ (862,000)
Permanent differences	107,000	121,000	74,000
Current and deferred state income tax expense (benefit), net of federal benefit	217,000	(413,000)	(119,000)
Change in valuation allowances on deferred tax assets	(934,000)	934,000	
Other	(88,000)	(21,000)	(23,000)
	\$ 344,000	\$ (1,931,000)	\$ (930,000)

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****12. INCOME TAXES (Continued)**

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the net deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010	January 2, 2009
Current deferred tax assets:			
Accrued litigation judgment	\$ 18,000	\$ 54,000	\$ 65,000
Accounts receivable allowance	382,000	741,000	250,000
Other accrued liabilities	794,000	786,000	520,000
Federal and state net operating losses	1,937,000		
	3,131,000	1,581,000	835,000
Valuation allowance		(412,000)	
Net deferred tax assets	3,131,000	1,169,000	835,000
Current deferred tax liabilities:			
Deferred revenue	(4,491,000)	(2,623,000)	(3,306,000)
Other	(47,000)	(25,000)	(48,000)
	(4,538,000)	(2,648,000)	(3,354,000)
Net current deferred tax liability	\$ (1,407,000)	\$ (1,479,000)	\$ (2,519,000)
Deferred tax assets, net of current portion:			
Federal and state net operating losses	\$ 455,000	\$ 914,000	\$ 628,000
Equipment and leasehold improvement depreciation	42,000	191,000	165,000
Intangible assets	33,000	803,000	
Other	121,000	93,000	27,000
	651,000	2,001,000	820,000
Valuation allowance		(522,000)	
Net deferred tax assets	651,000	1,479,000	820,000
Deferred tax liabilities, net of current portion:			
Goodwill amortization	(29,000)	(396,000)	(587,000)
Net deferred tax assets, net of current portion	\$ 622,000	\$ 1,083,000	\$ 233,000

At December 31, 2010, the Company had federal and state operating loss carryovers of \$5.7 million and \$7.8 million, respectively. These carryovers expire through 2031 and 2032 for federal and state income taxes, respectively.

Management also believes that there are no material uncertain tax positions that would impact the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. The Company may be subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service for calendar years 2007 through 2010. The Company may also be subject to examination on certain state and local jurisdictions for the years 2006 through 2010.

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has three reporting segments: Engineering Services, Public Finance Services and Homeland Security Services. The Engineering Services segment includes Willdan Engineering, Public Agency Resources and Willdan Energy Solutions. The Engineering Services segment performs services for a broad range of public agency clients and, to a lesser extent, private industry, and offers a full complement of civil engineering and municipal planning, energy efficiency and sustainability services to clients throughout the western United States. The Public Finance Services segment, which consists of Willdan Financial Services, provides expertise and support for the various financing techniques employed by public agencies to finance their operations and infrastructure along with the mandated reporting and other requirements associated with these financings. The Homeland Security Services segment, which consists of Willdan Homeland Solutions, provides homeland security and communications and technology consulting services to cities, counties and related municipal service agencies.

The accounting policies applied to determine the segment information are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. There were no intersegment sales for any of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. Management evaluates the performance of each segment based upon income or loss from operations before income taxes. Certain segment asset information including expenditures for long-lived assets has not been presented as it is not reported to or reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. In addition, enterprise-wide service line contract revenue is not included as it is impracticable to report this information for each group of similar services.

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Financial information with respect to the reportable segments and reconciliation to the amounts reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements follows:

	Engineering Services	Public Finance Services	Homeland Security Services	Unallocated Corporate(1)(2)	Intersegment	Consolidated Total
Fiscal Year 2010:						
Contract revenue	\$ 62,223,000	\$ 10,364,000	\$ 5,309,000	\$	\$	\$ 77,896,000
Depreciation and amortization	776,000	152,000	114,000			1,042,000
Interest expense (income)	77,000	(20,000)	(3,000)			54,000
Segment profit (loss) before income tax expense	2,127,000	698,000	360,000	(121,000)		3,064,000
Income tax expense (benefit)	173,000	120,000	58,000	(7,000)		344,000
Net income (loss)	1,954,000	578,000	302,000	(114,000)(1)		2,720,000
Segment assets	163,013,000	23,297,000	6,700,000	143,650,000(2)	(287,206,000)	49,454,000
Fiscal Year 2009:						
Contract revenue	46,287,000	11,792,000	3,526,000			61,605,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,491,000	219,000	104,000			1,814,000
Interest expense	25,000	6,000	7,000			38,000
Segment (loss) profit before income tax expense	(5,661,000)	(1,747,000)	(13,000)	(85,000)		(7,506,000)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,469,000)	(442,000)	3,000	(23,000)		(1,931,000)
Net loss	(4,192,000)	(1,305,000)	(16,000)	(62,000)(1)		(5,575,000)
Segment assets	137,673,000	23,151,000	6,250,000	140,987,000(2)	(267,729,000)	40,332,000
Fiscal Year 2008:						
Contract revenue	57,324,000	13,660,000	2,206,000			73,190,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,639,000	252,000	87,000			1,978,000
Interest expense (income)	18,000	(8,000)	23,000			33,000
Segment (loss) profit before income tax expense	(3,580,000)	2,101,000	(955,000)	(101,000)		(2,535,000)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,377,000)	863,000	(376,000)	(40,000)		(930,000)
Net (loss) income	(2,203,000)	1,238,000	(579,000)	(61,000)(1)		(1,605,000)
Segment assets	82,062,000	14,396,000	2,657,000	74,470,000(2)	(126,015,000)	47,570,000

- (1) The following sets forth the amounts included in the net income (loss) that was Unallocated Corporate for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	2010	2009	2008
Unallocated net (loss) income:			
Income tax benefit	\$ 7,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 40,000
Other	(121,000)	(85,000)	(101,000)
	\$ (114,000)	\$ (62,000)	\$ (61,000)

- (2) The following sets forth the assets that are included in Unallocated Corporate as of December 31, 2010, January 1, 2010 and January 2, 2009.

	2010	2009	2008
Assets:			

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Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,169,000	\$ 8,207,000	\$ 7,049,000
Prepaid expenses	1,211,000	1,258,000	1,498,000
Intercompany receivables	114,703,000	111,466,000	46,910,000
Income tax receivable		51,000	956,000
Other receivables	75,000	67,000	44,000
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	380,000	458,000	669,000
Investments in subsidiaries	20,396,000	18,293,000	16,919,000
Other assets	716,000	1,187,000	425,000
	\$ 143,650,000	\$ 140,987,000	\$ 74,470,000

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008

14. CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Lawsuits

The Company is subject to claims and lawsuits from time to time, including those alleging professional errors or omissions that arise in the ordinary course of business against firms that operate in the engineering and consulting professions. The Company carries professional liability insurance, subject to certain deductibles and policy limits, for such claims as they arise and may from time to time establish reserves for litigation that is considered probable of a loss.

County of San Diego v. Willdan, Superior Court of California, Riverside County

A complaint was filed against the Company on February 28, 2008 relating to a project for the reconstruction of a portion of Valley Center Road located in an unincorporated area of San Diego County. The design was completed by the Company and a contract was awarded to a construction contractor for construction of the improvements. The construction was originally scheduled for completion in December 2008; however completion was delayed until fall 2009. The lawsuit alleges that the delays in construction were caused by errors and omissions in our preparation of reports and design and engineering of the project, resulting in additional design and construction costs, in an amount to be determined but alleged to be in excess of \$5.0 million. The Company denies the allegations asserted in the lawsuit and will vigorously defend against the claims.

French v. Willdan Engineering, Superior Court of California, Riverside County

In January 1991, the Company was originally retained by the City of Calimesa, California to review and process development plans. The Company has provided plan review continuously since that date under various contracts with the city. As the city receives applications from developers for project approvals, the city forwards the project plans to the Company for processing. The Company processes the plans and the city pays the Company for its services. In August 2008, a suit was filed by a city employee alleging that the city processed development applications without first collecting fees from developers to cover the costs of processing. The suit further alleges that even though the Company performed the work requested by the city, the city should not have paid the Company for work in advance of collecting the developers' fees. The complaint was amended by the plaintiff in May 2010 to provide additional details and the Company has filed an answer to the complaint. The plaintiff seeks to recover for the city amounts paid to the Company for processing project plans for which the developer fees have not been paid. The city of Calimesa has not requested any refunds from the Company or joined in the litigation, and the city continues to retain the Company's services. The Company does not believe that this suit has any merit and will vigorously defend this claim.

Vega v. City of Coachella, Superior Court of California, Riverside County

On February 2, 2011, the Company was served with a lawsuit concerning a fatal traffic accident on Dillon Road at Harrison Place in the City of Coachella on October 7, 2008. At the time of the accident, Dillon Road was in the midst of a street widening project. The Company had been under contract with the City of Coachella to provide construction management services. The accident occurred when an individual driving southbound on Dillon Road ran the stop sign at the intersection of Harrison Place, colliding with a vehicle making a left turn from northbound Dillon Road onto Harrison Place. The driver of the northbound vehicle was injured in the accident and a passenger seated in the

Table of Contents**WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Fiscal Years 2010, 2009 and 2008****14. CONTINGENCIES (Continued)**

front passenger seat was killed. At the time of the accident, there were "STOP" signs posted in both directions on Dillon Road, the construction zone was posted with 25 mph speed limit signs and construction zone signs, and there were "STOP AHEAD" signs posted in both directions on Dillon Road in advance of the intersection. The plaintiff seeks to recover unspecified damages from the Company. The Company believes that the accident was caused solely by the southbound driver, and will vigorously defend this claim.

15. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

The tables below reflect selected quarterly information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010.

	Fiscal Three Months Ended			
	April 2, 2010	July 2, 2010	October 1, 2010	December 31, 2010
	(in thousands except per share amounts)			
Contract revenue	\$ 16,951	\$ 20,367	\$ 20,706	\$ 19,872
Income from operations	385	1,265	1,394	30
Income tax expense (benefit)			595	(251)
Net income	392	1,258	788	282
Earnings (loss) per share:				
basic and diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.04
Weighted-average shares outstanding:				
Basic	7,223	7,229	7,236	7,245
Diluted	7,230	7,252	7,318	7,380

	Fiscal Three Months Ended			
	April 3, 2009	July 3, 2009	October 2, 2009	January 1, 2010
	(in thousands except per share amounts)			
Contract revenue	\$ 17,185	\$ 15,484	\$ 14,561	\$ 14,375
(Loss) income from operations	(705)	(1,433)	(1,385)	(3,970)(1)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(250)	(536)	(510)	(635)
Net (loss) income	(454)	(898)	(878)	(3,345)
(Loss) earnings per share: basic and diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.46)
Weighted-average shares outstanding: Basic and diluted	7,169	7,188	7,204	7,208

(1)

Loss from operations for the fiscal three months ended January 1, 2010 includes impairment of goodwill of \$2.8 million and a reduction in litigation accrual expense of \$1.1 million related to a claim settlement on a claim for indemnity in connection with a claim that arose in fiscal year 2002.

