Information technology begins with vision.

It results in a solution.

It happens at CACI.

CACI

Annual Report
2000

CACI knows the power of solutions. **It begins with fresh ideas, focus, analysis and determination. It happens by understanding our customers' needs and enabling them to visualize the integration of multiple functions. In today's Internet-speed world of continuous change, CACI provides our business and government clients the efficiency, productivity, and competitive edge that are essential for thriving in the 21st century.**

CACI 2000 ANNUAL REPORT

CACI is an international IT services and products company that helps government and commercial clients get from their unique visions to the specific solutions that make those visions real. In the following pages, you'll see examples of how we accomplish this. These are stories—abbreviated, but concrete—that indicate the myriad ways we're helping clients from vision to solution every day.

Financial Highlights

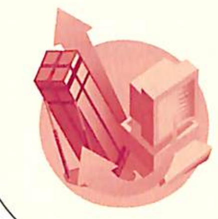
Income Statement Data (in thousands, except per share)

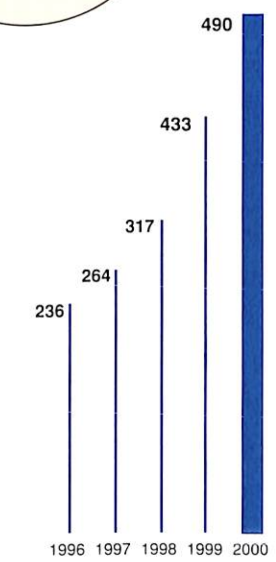
Year ended June 30,	2000	% Change	1999
Revenue	$490,473	13%	$433,449
Operating Income	32,192	17%	27, 603
Income from Continuing Operations*	17,598	21%	14,554
Net Income	38,412	171%	14,170
Diluted Income per Share from Continuing Operations	$1.52	17%	$1.30
Equivalent Shares	11,577		11,220

Balance Sheet Data (in thousands, except percents)

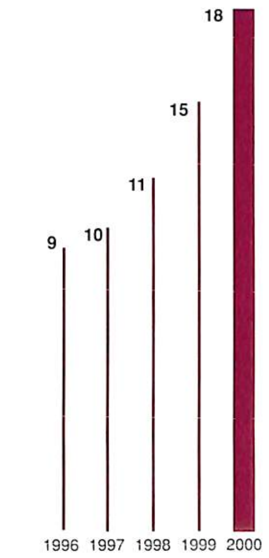
June 30,	2000	1999
Total Assets	$235,997	$221,712
Working Capital	69,814	66,726
Shareholders' Equity	141,968	98,937
Return on Equity**	14.6%	15.9%

*In December,1999, the Company sold the net assets of the COMNET products business. Prior year reported results have been restated. See Note 12 to Consolidated Financial Statements.
**Based on Income from Continuing Operations

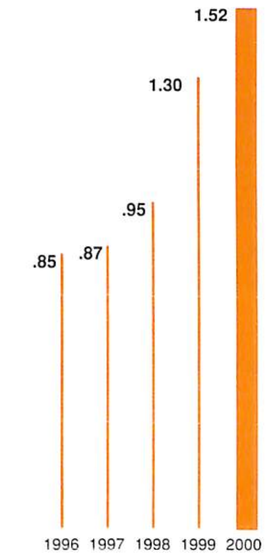




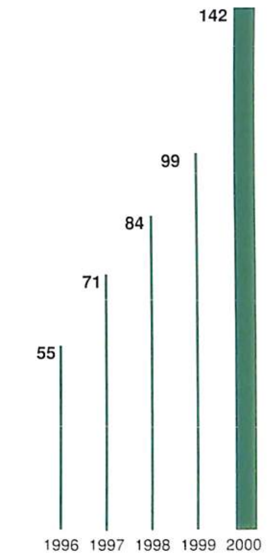
REVENUE ($m)



INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS ($m)



INCOME PER SHARE ($)
from continuing operations



SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ($m)

To Our Shareholders

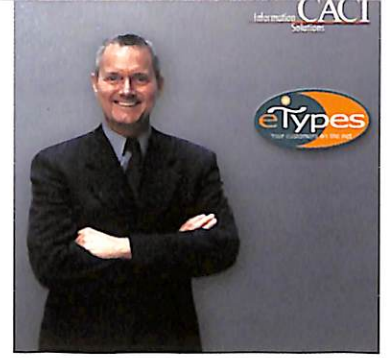
CACI AGAIN ACHIEVED NEW RECORD HIGHS in all major measures of financial performance for the company's fiscal year 2000 (FY00), ending June 30, 2000. Revenue from continuing operations totaled $490 million, an increase of 13% over record FY99 revenue of $433 million. Operating income was $32 million, up 17% from FY99's $28 million. Net income from continuing operations increased by 21%, from $14.6 million, or $1.30 per diluted share, in FY99 to $17.6 million, or $1.52 per diluted share, in FY00. (See Note 12 of our Consolidated Financial Statements). With improved fundamentals resulting from this performance, FY00 provided us with a solid foundation for growth and future profitability.

Dr. J.P. (Jack) London
Chairman of the Board,
President, and
Chief Executive Officer

L. Kenneth Johnson
President, CACI, Inc.

The record performance for FY00 resulted from higher volume throughout CACI's lines of business. Earnings increases were primarily from the continuing shift in the mix of our work to higher margin lines of business, and from lower interest expense, stemming from higher cash flow from operations and the divestiture of one of our product groups. Overall, our operating profit margins rose to 6.6% for FY00 from 6.4% in FY99. The company's financial gains were achieved in spite of being affected by the industry's so-called "Y2K hangover" during the latter half of our fiscal year, in which spending on information technology (IT) services following the year-2000 date change did not accelerate as much as most independent researchers predicted.

CACI set the stage for an even brighter future with our diverse accomplishments during FY00. Our United Kingdom-based Marketing Systems Group registered its most successful year ever. We extended our successful acquisitions program, with the purchase and integration of two businesses, XEN Corporation and Century Technologies, Incorporated. We reduced the company's borrowings to $28 million at year-end from a high of $62 million. And we opened our exciting new Vision & Solution Center, a high-tech facility in Chantilly, Virginia, where current and prospective clients can visualize and interact with simulations of proposed solutions in real time.



Gregory R. Bradford
Manager, Marketing Systems
Group (President & Managing
Director, CACI Limited)

THESE AND OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS WILL SUPPORT FUTURE GROWTH AND PROFITABILITY, we believe, in FY01 and beyond. We are aggressively repositioning CACI through investments that exploit our existing strengths in areas where faster growth is expected in this first decade of the 21st century. Our objective: reach $1 billion in annual revenue by 2005. We are pursuing three primary growth strategies to achieve that objective: internal growth, accelerated new business development, and mergers and acquisitions.

The strategy to sustain our internal growth—getting more business from existing customers—is exemplified by our approach to the federal civilian sector where we are stepping up efforts to win task orders awarded through U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) contracts. In FY00, our revenue from GSA task orders increased over FY99. In FY01, we will be pursuing larger task orders under recently awarded contracts such as GSA Millenia Lite—not just six-figure task order wins but, in many cases, seven-figures and above.

A principal focus in our new business development growth strategy is in e-business, where we set the tone for continuing expansion during FY00 by recruiting key staff, investing in product improvements, and entering into alliances with cutting-edge companies. Our continuing investments in FY01 are aimed at achieving annual revenue gains of up to 45% percent in e-business consulting and services in FY02 and beyond.

We are aggressively repositioning CACI through investments that exploit our existing strengths

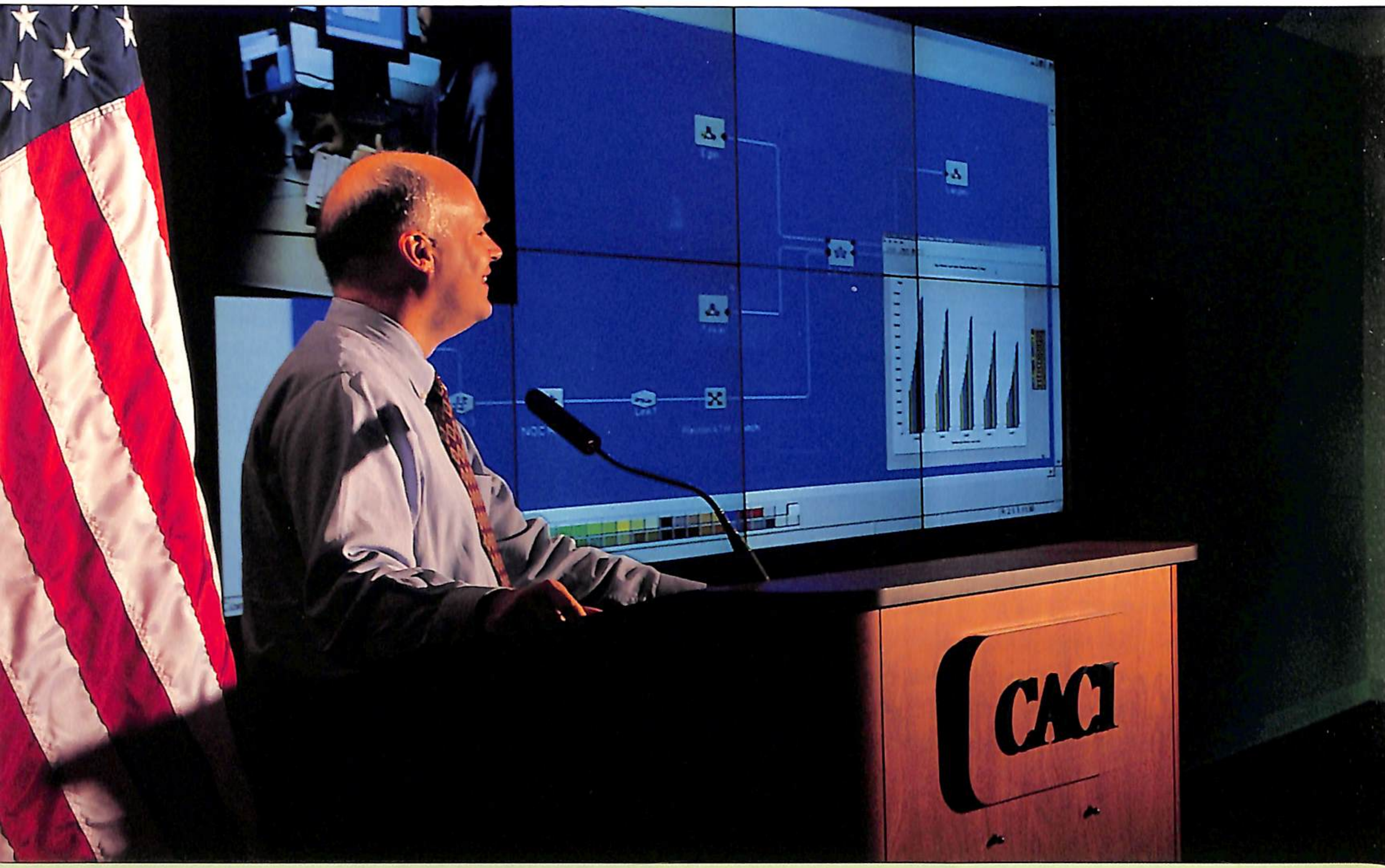
We will continue our successful mergers and acquisitions program by focusing on acquisitions that are accretive to earnings in the first year, bring new customer relationships to CACI, and provide strengths that complement our existing businesses.

The progress we made this past year could not have been accomplished, and the actions we are taking to reach our $1 billion objective cannot be achieved, without the support of many people. Our thanks go to our valued clients for their confidence and continuing support; to our outstanding employees for their creativity and performance; and to our many shareholders for their support and encouragement. It is through these combined efforts that we continue to build and enhance CACI's shareholder value.

WE ARE DEDICATED TO MAKING CACI A GEM OF THE NEW ECONOMY. We are making it happen by leveraging our legacy capabilities and extending our presence in emerging areas of the Internet age. Through these efforts, we intend to fulfill our customers' unique needs, in a process that begins with a vision, results in a solution—and happens at CACI.

Dr. J.P. (Jack) London
Chairman of the Board, President,
And Chief Executive Officer,
CACI International Inc

If you're not sure where you're going, you'll get lost. That's where inadequate and misdirected IT solutions have gone in the past. What seemed right in concept came up short in reality. CACI's Vision & Solution Center changes all that. At a single, unique facility, clients experience and adjust solutions—before time and resources are committed to making them real.



THE VISION & SOLUTION CENTER

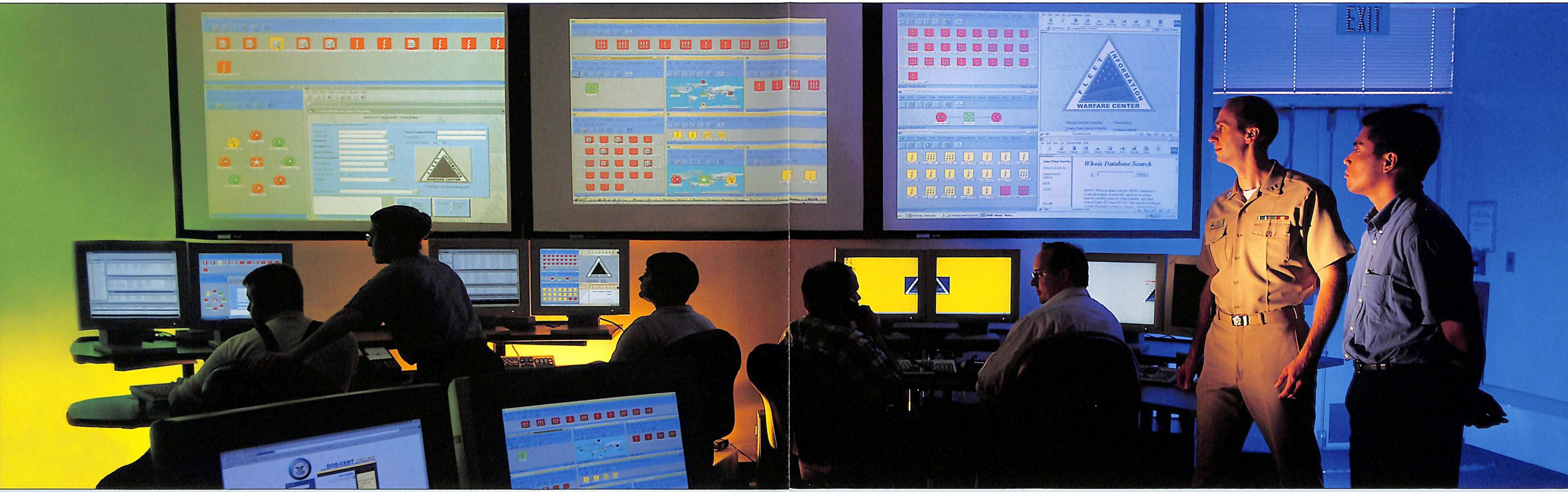
CACI CLIENTS LITERALLY SEE THE POTENTIAL future, based on their inputs, at our Vision & Solution Center. Pictured here is the Center's video wall, displaying in animated form the outputs from a simulation of a client's enterprise solution. This is but one element in a fully customized process that includes analyzing and validating client requirements, modeling alternative solutions, prototyping solution sets, and then taking a visualization "test drive." THE CENTER'S ADVANCED technical environment allows clients to conduct hands-on interactions with elements of their solutions. That means they can test capabilities, identify potential inadequacies, make required adjustments, and see resulting effects on outputs. The Center's advanced multimedia connectivity provides another array of enhancements, for example, allowing colleagues at remote locations also to participate interactively. VISIONS TAKE SHAPE as concrete solutions at the Center. There's no quicker, more cost-effective way to arrive at the solution that responds to each client's specific needs.

CACI, the leading provider of U.S. government procurement systems, is targeting the commercial e-business market by taking its secure, proven solutions to utilities, financial services, and retail industries. Two solutions lead our e-procurement offerings: the Comprizon™ family of products for comprehensive electronic purchasing and IPAR—Internet payment, acceptance, and receipt—software that fully automates supplier invoice processing.

E-BUSINESS

The U.S. business-to-business (B2B) Internet commerce services market targeted by CACI is projected to grow from less than $20 billion in 1999 to $65 billion in 2003, an annual growth rate of 74%. CACI is focusing on two segments of the e-business market where our past record, capabilities, product offerings, and strategic alliances provide significant growth opportunities: e-procurement and marketing automation. Spearheading our offerings in the latter space are analysis tools such as data warehousing technology combined with CACI's ACORN™ demographic product. This innovative solution provides customers with predictive profiling of a product's sales potential based on detailed customer and demographic data. A related offering, called eTypes™, is the first-ever classification of consumer behavior on the Internet. Within e-business as a whole, CACI is particularly strong in thus-far underserved functions, such as unlimited content management, complex integration of legacy systems with Internet-based systems, and adapting those systems throughout the enterprise to interface seamlessly with systems of suppliers, partners, and customers.

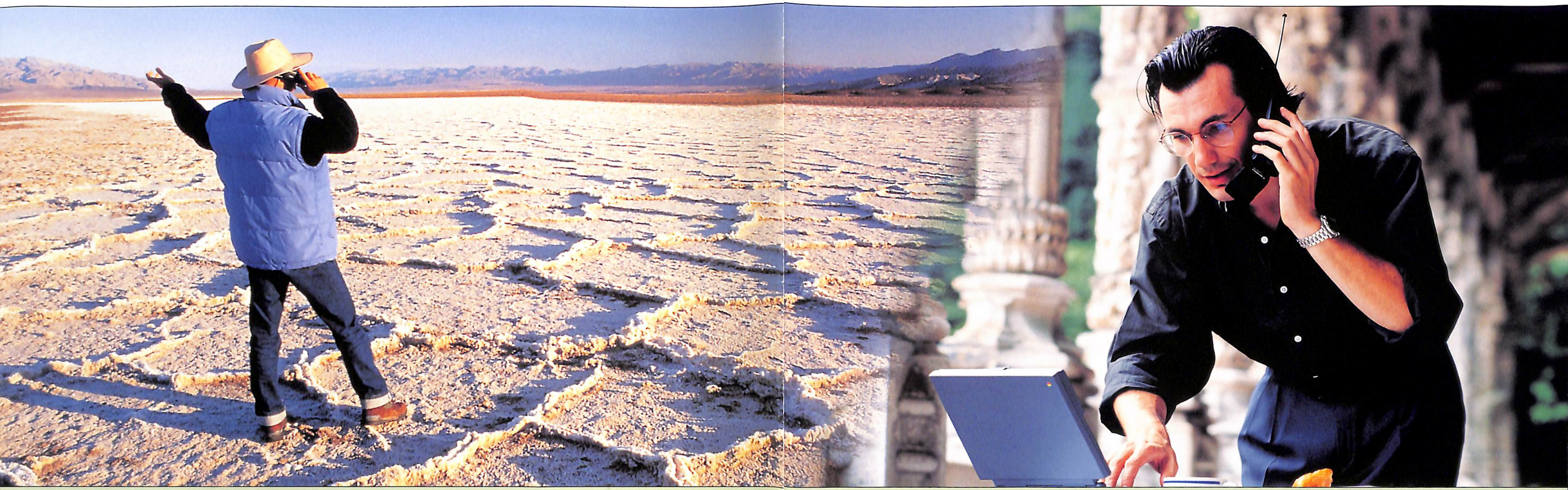
CACI has staffed the U.S. Navy's premier Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) at the Norfolk, Virginia, Fleet Information Warfare Center since the team's 1996 inception. The CIRT identifies and intervenes in any attempted intrusion on Navy electronic transmission of information worldwide. CACI offers similar capabilities to customers of all sizes through our own dedicated Information Assurance Technology Center.



INFORMATION ASSURANCE

THE SECURE AND ASSURED ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION of information is an increasing concern of private organizations and government units around the world. The information assurance (IA) market IS PROJECTED TO GROW BY NEARLY 20% annually, from $5.1 billion in 1999 to $10.4 billion in 2003. And IA will only be of greater concern as more people communicate more information by electronic means. CACI rejects the "here-and-gone" technological quick fixes of some IA providers in favor of a complete spectrum of IA solutions. We first view IA from the customer's perspective, as a business problem rather than a technological problem. So we seek to learn a customer's target level of confidence in information security. Then we ascertain solutions that lift the customer from current to desired assurance levels. With UNIQUE EXPERTISE AND CAPABILITIES, CACI will be an increasingly prominent provider of solutions across the full range of current and emerging IA needs.

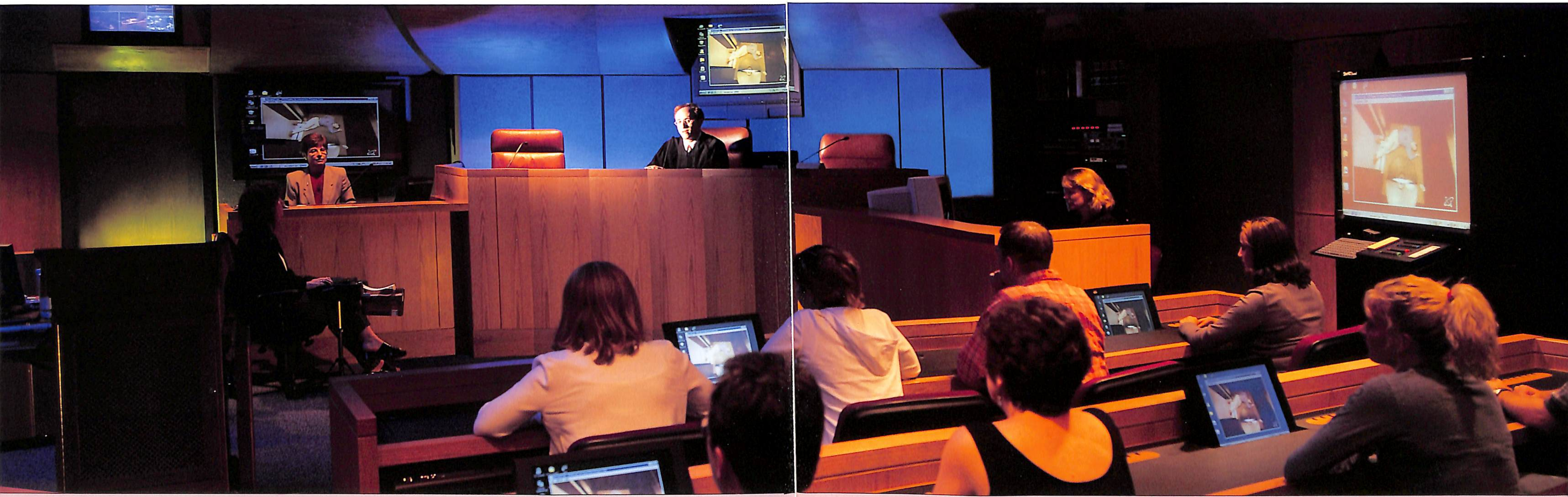
Wired or wireless, with any communications device, anywhere on earth—CACI makes sure people can communicate securely, transmitting voice, data, or video across world-linking networks. We're up to the task—focusing our proven network services expertise on obliterating past constraints of geography, time, and quantity of data—because today customers require secure global reach everywhere all the time.



MANAGED NETWORK SERVICES

Convergence plays to CACI's strengths in network services, and telecommunications today is converging with a vengeance. The "look" of convergence to customers is transparent: An unseen network can handle their voice, data, or video transmission from and to any telecommunications device. CACI has long provided the sort of communications infrastructure required to make a converged world real—everything needed to design, build, and operate high-speed, high-performance networks. Simultaneously, globalization is also transforming communication; organizations require seamless links worldwide, to instantly get critical data in any form to Antwerp or Antarctica. Add it all up, and it positions CACI as a major participant in a worldwide network and systems management market projected to grow by 12% annually from 1998 to 2003. With our record of success in global telecommunications support, CACI is poised to be the vendor of choice in a world without communication boundaries.

Today's paperless courtroom looks like this one at the William and Mary Law School, with capabilities for multimedia display of information. CACI has broadened its longstanding litigation support solutions to encompass the outfitting and operation of courtrooms that allow presentation of authenticated documents, remote location testimony, and other capabilities required in today's high-tech environment.



DOCUMENT TECHNOLOGY

With the data explosion of our Information Age, efficient management of documents has never been more in demand—with a 26% annual growth in sales projected from 1999 through 2003—or more challenging. CACI is up to the challenge, managing the complete data life cycle, from creation and storage in virtual data warehouses to accessing and retrieval based on specific criteria of authorized users. That's critical when the ability to sort digitally through millions of documents is required; for example, to successfully pursue a judicial action, to identify an effective medical therapy, or to track payments on purchases or loans. And WITH BROAD CAPABILITIES that span essential concerns such as information assurance, CACI's document technology solutions are comprehensive. We give customers who approach us with overwhelming mountains of data, the means to identify and access the precise information that authorized individuals need when they need it—a process that, in short, is KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT.

Telecommunication companies worldwide are accelerating their transition from legacy infrastructure to emerging IP networks and Internet technologies—a systems integration challenge for which CACI's UK-based operations are ideally positioned. Work for clients such as British Telecom, Cable & Wireless and NTL has more than doubled in three years, on strength of expertise in high-growth specializations such as interconnect billing.

SYSTEMS INTEGRATION SOLUTIONS

CACI ENTERS THE NEW MILLENNIUM AS A FULL-SERVICE, total systems integrator and software developer. That's enviable positioning, with U.S. demand for systems integration services predicted to jump by 18% annually from 1999 to 2003. We plan to win a healthy share of that growth, with standout qualifications such as our externally awarded certification as operating at Level 3 of the Software Engineering Institute's Capability Maturity Model. This places CACI among the elite of organizations evaluated worldwide—and positions us as a PRIME CONTRACTOR AND PROVIDER of comprehensive, integration solutions. Our solutions involve advanced modeling and simulation that support highest-level government and corporate decision making, integrating clients' disparate automated systems and networks with essential Web-enabling technologies, and developing integrated software applications that optimally combine off-the-shelf packages with customized software that respond to unique client needs. In short, CACI's turnkey integration solutions MAXIMIZE INVESTMENTS in legacy systems while leveraging emerging technologies, improving our clients' overall effectiveness and efficiency.

Financial Information

Five-Year Selected Financial Information

(dollars in thousands, except per share)

Year ended June 30,	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Income Statement Data					
Revenue	**$490,473**	$433,449	$316,864	$264,283	$236,466
Operating Expenses	**458,281**	405,846	298,308	247,210	220,877
Income from continuing operations	**17,598**	14,554	10,643	9,573	9,136
Net Income	**$ 38,412**	$ 14,170	$ 11,715	$ 10,072	$ 9,851
Earnings per common and common share equivalent:					
Average shares outstanding	**11,310**	10,896	10,779	10,504	10,140
Basic:					
Income from continuing operations	**$ 1.56**	$ 1.34	$ 0.99	$ 0.91	$ 0.90
Net Income	**$ 3.40**	$ 1.30	$ 1.09	$ 0.96	$ 0.97
Average shares and equivalent shares outstanding	**11,577**	11,220	11,153	11,005	10,716
Diluted:					
Income from continuing operations	**$ 1.52**	$ 1.30	$ 0.95	$ 0.87	$ 0.85
Net Income [(1)]	**$ 3.32**	$ 1.26	$ 1.05	$ 0.92	$ 0.92

Balance Sheet Data

(dollars in thousands)

June 30,	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Total assets	**$235,997**	$221,712	$163,060	$118,860	$103,308
Long-term obligations	**31,913**	67,027	31,231	10,568	2,414
Working capital	**69,814**	66,726	54,878	42,014	28,675
Stockholders' equity	**141,968**	98,937	84,327	70,774	55,338

[(1)] Computed on the basis described in Note 1, Earnings Per Share, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition & Results of Operations

(dollars in thousands)	2000		1999		1998	
Department of Defense	**$249,776**	**50.9%**	$216,573	50.0%	$160,982	50.8%
Federal Civilian Agencies	**141,393**	**28.8**	130,766	30.2	89,768	28.3
Commercial	**66,109**	**13.5**	63,837	14.7	56,632	17.9
State & Local Government	**33,195**	**6.8**	22,273	5.1	9,482	3.0
Total	**$490,473**	**100.0%**	$433,449	100.0%	$316,864	100.0%

The following discussion and analysis is provided to enhance the understanding of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Financial Statements and the related Notes. All years refer to the Company's fiscal year which ends on June 30 and have been restated for consistent presentation of discontinued operations.

The table above sets forth, for the periods indicated, the customer mix in revenue with related percentages of total revenue.

Revenue. For the year ended June 30, 2000, the Company's total revenue increased by $57.0 million, or 13%. The increase was attributable to acquisitions made during 2000 and to a 5% internal growth rate mainly in the Federal Department of Defense and state and local markets. Total revenue in 1999 increased by $116.6 million, or 37%, from $316.9 million to $433.4 million. This increase was primarily due to acquisitions coupled with continued internal revenue growth of 15% generated from Federal Civilian Agencies, increased revenue from year 2000 software renovation services, and higher commercial sales from the Company's Marketing Systems Group in the U.K.

All of the Company's acquisitions have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and the results of their operations have been included in the Company's revenue since the date of acquisition. Acquisitions made during the last two years, including QuesTech, accounted for $40.7 million of the 2000 revenue growth. On September 23, 1999, the Company purchased the assets of MapData; MapData contributed revenue of $.1 million in 2000. On February 1, 2000, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding common stock of XEN. XEN contributed revenue of $3.6 million in 2000. On April 1, 2000, the Company purchased substantially all the assets of CENTECH. Since the acquisition, the operations of CENTECH have contributed $5.7 million of revenue in 2000.

Revenue from the DoD increased 15.3%, or $33.2 million, for 2000 as compared to 1999. In 1999, DoD revenue increased 34.5%, or $55.6 million, as compared to 1998. Revenue growth from 1998 to 2000 with the DoD is primarily due to acquisitions.

Revenue from Federal Civilian Agencies increased 8.1%, or $10.6 million, for 2000 as compared to 1999. Approximately 52% of Federal Civilian Agency revenue was derived from the Department of Justice ("DoJ") in providing litigation support services and in developing an automated debt collection system. Revenue for DoJ was $73.6 million, $75.0 million and $58.4 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. In 2000, the Company experienced significant revenue growth, 21.6%, or $12.0 million, from Federal Civilian Agencies other than DoJ as compared to 1999. Continued and expanded use of the GSA supply schedule contract, through which orders have focused on system integration services and Year 2000 software remediation, has resulted in incremental revenue of $8.3 million for 2000. For the years 2000 and 1999, the GSA supply schedule revenue was $32.7 million and $24.4 million, respectively. In addition, the Company continued to derive revenues from the Federal Aviation Administration of $8.7 million and $12.4 million, for 2000 and 1999 respectively. In 1998, revenue from Federal Civilian Agencies other than DoJ were enhanced by $10.1 million from the acquisition of substantially all of the business of Government Systems, Inc. ("GSI"), which resulted primarily from services and equipment provided to the Federal Aviation Administration, and by $4.9 million of internal growth, primarily in the Company's Year 2000 software remediation services.

Commercial revenue was derived primarily from the Company's Marketing Systems Group in the U.K., and to a lesser degree from the COMNET products business, the bulk of the assets which were sold on December 15, 1999. For the years June 30, 2000 and 1999, commercial revenue increased by 3.6%, or $2.3 million, and 12.7%, or $7.2 million, respectively. These increases were primarily the result of growth in the Marketing Systems Group's sales of territory optimization and marketing analysis software products and services, as well as continued increased demand for systems integration services. Total Marketing Systems Group revenue was $45.1 million, $43.9 million, and $36.8 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. The nature of the Company's proprietary software products business is inherently less predictable than the Company's longer-term contract work with the Federal Government and may fluctuate from year to year.

As a percentage of total revenue, revenue from state and local governments has increased to 6.8% from 5.1% a year ago. The $10.9 million increase in revenue to $33.2 million in 2000 versus $22.3 million in 1999 was largely due to Year 2000 remediation and systems integration services. In 1999, revenue from state and local governments increased $12.8 million from 1998 also due to Year 2000 remediation and system intergration services.

A significant part of the Company's growth over the past two years, both internal and from acquisitions, has been to support telecommunications networks and to provide services to the nation's intelligence communities. These are markets that the Company identified as growth opportunities over two years ago. Since then, the Company has focused much of its investment in these markets and continues to view them as high growth areas.

The Company's total funded and unfunded backlog at June 30, 2000 was to $.96 billion compared to $1.1 billion a year ago. The Company's backlog excludes short-cycle commercial business prospects and Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity ("ID/IQ") contracts, due to the uncertainty of funding from these contract vehicles. Last year, the Company had a total of approximately $50 million of GSA business and $45 million of commercial business.

Results of Operations. The following table sets forth the relative percentages that certain items of expense and earnings bear to revenue.

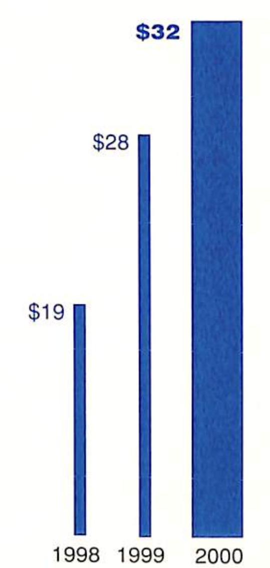
	2000	1999	1998
Revenue	**100.0%**	100.0%	100.0%
Costs and expenses			
Direct costs	**58.8**	58.7	55.9
Indirect & selling expenses	**32.2**	32.5	35.5
Depreciation & amortization	**1.6**	1.7	2.1
Goodwill amortization	**0.8**	0.7	0.6
Total operating expenses	**93.4**	93.6	94.1
Income from operations	**6.6**	6.4	5.9
Interest expense	**0.7**	0.9	0.6
Income before income taxes	**5.9**	5.5	5.3
Income taxes	**2.3**	2.2	1.9
Income from continuing operations	**3.6%**	3.3%	3.4%

Income from Operations. Operating income increased 16.6% for 2000 as compared to 1999. This was due to the 13.1% growth in revenue and a reduction in indirect expenses. In 1999, the Company reported a 48.8% increase in operating income, which was primarily due to a 36.8% growth in revenue and a reduction in indirect expenses.

During the last three years, as a percentage of revenue, total direct costs were 58.8%, 58.7% and 55.9%. Direct costs include direct labor and other direct costs such as equipment purchases, subcontract costs and travel expenses. The largest component of direct costs, direct labor, was $147.1 million, $125.9 million and $103.1 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Other direct costs were $141.2 million, $128.6 million and $74.0 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively, and have grown over the three-year period as the Company has a higher number of prime contracts with an increased level of other direct costs, the most notable increases coming from equipment purchases for contracts with the FAA, DoJ and DoD, as well as subcontract costs and travel costs incurred in performing Year 2000 remediation services.

Indirect costs and selling expenses include fringe benefits, marketing and bid & proposal costs, indirect labor, and other discretionary costs. Most of these expenses are highly variable and have grown in proportion with the growth in revenue. As a percentage of revenue, indirect costs were 32.2%, 32.5% and 35.5% for 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. The continued decline, as a percentage of revenue, is due to the impact of higher other direct costs on revenue.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment increased $0.7 million from $7.3 million in 1999 to $8.0 million in 2000. The increase was primarily due to property and equipment acquired for CACI's recently opened Vision & Solutions Center™, a new financial management software system and leasehold improvements which together resulted in additional expense of $0.5 million. The increase in 1999 from 1998 of $0.7 million was primarily due to property and equipment acquired with QuesTech, which resulted in an additional depreciation and amortization expense of $0.5 million. The increase in depreciation and amortization in 1998 from 1997 was primarily due to the property and equipment acquired with GSI.



INCOME FROM OPERATIONS ($m)

Goodwill amortization increased $0.7 million in 2000 as a result of recent acquisitions. The acquisitions of XEN and CENTECH resulted in incremental goodwill amortization expense of $0.1 million and $0.2 million, respectively in 2000. The acquisitions of QuesTech, IDS and GSI resulted in incremental goodwill amortization expense of $0.6 million, $0.2 million and $0.4 million, respectively, in 1999. The 1998 increase in goodwill amortization of $0.8 million was due to the acquisition of GSI.

Interest expense decreased in 2000 by $0.4 million after increasing by $1.9 million in 1999. The lower interest costs in 2000 were the result of lower average borrowings, $48.4 million in 2000 compared to $58.3 million in 1999. The Company reduced borrowings using the proceeds of the COMNET products business sale. In 1999, the higher interest costs were the result of higher average borrowings of $58.3 million compared to $27.2 million in 1998. The increased borrowings in 1998 were primarily the result of the acquisitions discussed previously.

The effective income tax rates in 2000, 1999 and 1998 were 39.0%, 39.1% and 36.3%, respectively. The lower effective tax rate in 1998 was primarily the result of a lower effective tax rate on foreign earnings and reduced tax effect of goodwill associated with stock purchase acquisitions. The increase in the 1999 rate was primarily due to higher non-deductible goodwill amortization expense associated with acquisition of QuesTech.

Effects of Inflation

Approximately 24% of the Company's business is conducted under cost-reimbursable contracts which automatically adjust revenue to cover costs increased by inflation. Over 57% of the business is under time-and-materials contracts where labor rates are often fixed for several years. The Company generally has been able to price these contracts in a manner to accommodate rates of inflation as experienced in recent years. The remaining portion of the Company's business is fixed-price and relates primarily to product sales or other short-term efforts that generally are not adversely affected by inflation.

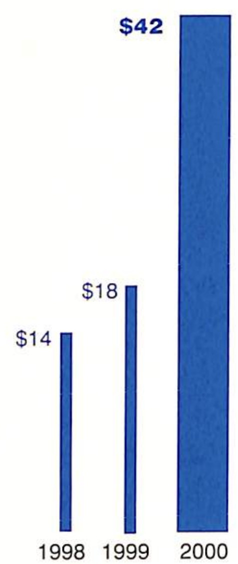
Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, the Company's positive cash flow from operations and its available credit facilities have provided adequate liquidity and working capital to fully fund the Company's operational needs and support acquisition activities. Working capital was $69.8 million and $66.7 million as of June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The slight increase in working capital in 2000 was primarily due to higher accounts receivable attributable to increased revenue. Operating activities provided cash of $19.9 million and $18.7 million for 2000 and 1999, respectively. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to the growth in earnings.

The Company provided $10.9 million from investing activities in 2000 versus $52.1 million used for investing activities for the same period last year. This change of $63 million was due primarily to proceeds received from the sale of the COMNET products business. The acquisitions of MapData, XEN and CENTECH accounted for $17.5 million of the total cash invested in 2000. In 1999, the acquisitions of QuesTech and IDS accounted for a combined purchase price of $44.4 million, which was financed through bank borrowings. Purchases of office and computer-related equipment of $8.1 million, $7.5 million and $6.4 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively, accounted for a significant portion of the remaining cash used in investing activities.

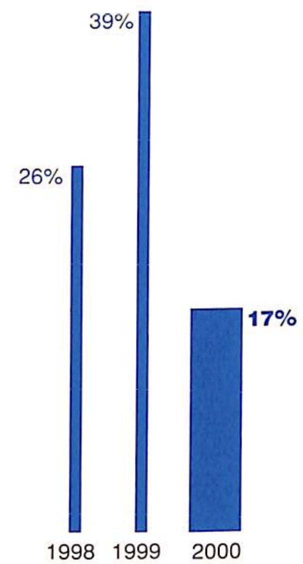
During 2000, the Company financed its investing activities from operating cash flow, the proceeds from the sale of the COMNET products business, which was the major contributor to the net decrease in borrowings of $33.8 million under its line of credit, and $5.8 million cash received from the exercise of stock options. For 1999, financing activities provided cash of $33.9 million primarily from a net increase in borrowings of $32.3 million to fund the acquisitions made in 1999.

In anticipation of continuing its strategy of acquisitions and in order to secure lower interest rates, on June 19, 1998 the Company executed a new five-year unsecured revolving line of credit. The agreement permits borrowings of up to $125 million with annual sublimits on amounts borrowed for acquisitions. (See also Note 4 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.) The Company also maintains a 500,000 pound sterling unsecured line of credit in London, England, which expires in November 2000. At June 30, 2000, the Company had approximately $98 million available for borrowings under its lines of credit.



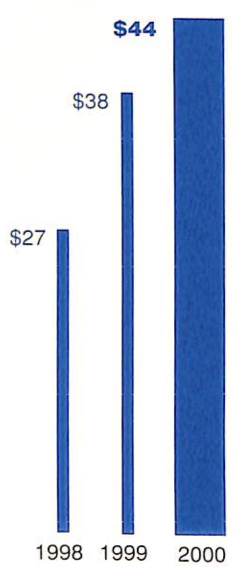
FREE CASH FLOW ($m)

Free Cash Flow=Net Income + depreciation & amortization + goodwill amortization - acquisition of property & equipment



DEBT TO TOTAL CAPITAL

Total Capital = Note payable, long-term + shareholders' equity



EBITDA ($m)

While the Company did not purchase any of its shares in 1999 or 2000, it has repurchased its shares in the market in prior years. The Company has never paid any cash dividends as its policy is to invest earnings in the growth of the Company.

The Company believes that the combination of internally generated funds, available bank borrowings and cash on hand will provide the required liquidity and capital resources for the foreseeable future.

Year 2000

In the Company's quarterly report to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the quarter ended March 31, 2000, the Company reported that it had not experienced any significant disruptions in any aspect of its operations and that it had not incurred any material expenditures in addition to those already reported in its prior filings. To date the Company has not experienced any material Year 2000 system problems, nor does it believe that there will be any future material impact on the Company's business, operations, or financial condition related to maintaining its Year 2000 compliance.

Forward Looking Statements

There are statements made herein which do not address historical facts and, therefore, could be interpreted to be forward-looking statements, as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are subject to factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from anticipated results. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated include, but are not limited to, the following: regional and national economic conditions; changes in interest rates; changes in foreign exchange rates; failure to achieve contract awards in connection with recompetes for present business and/or competition for new business; the risks and uncertainties associated with client interest in and purchases of new products and/or services; continued funding of U.S. Government or other public sector projects in the event of a priority need for funds; government contract procurement (such as bid protest) and termination risks; individual business decisions of our clients; paradigm shifts in technology; competitive factors such as pricing pressures and/or competition to hire and retain employees; our ability to complete acquisitions and/or divestitures appropriate to achievement of our strategic plans; material changes in laws or regulations applicable to our businesses; our own ability to achieve the objectives of near term or long range business plans, particularly those relating to investments in new product development and new business initiatives, and other risks described in the Company's Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
CACI International Inc
Arlington, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CACI International Inc and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2000 and 1999, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, cash flows, and comprehensive income for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2000. 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 audits.

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

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2000 and 1999, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Deloitte Touche LLP
McLean, Virginia
August 14, 2000

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Year ended June 30,	**2000**	1999	1998
Revenue	**$490,473**	$433,449	$316,864
Costs and expenses			
Direct costs	**288,378**	254,486	177,077
Indirect costs and selling expenses	**157,936**	140,770	112,610
Depreciation and amortization	**8,038**	7,366	6,645
Goodwill amortization	**3,929**	3,224	1,976
Total operating expenses	**458,281**	405,846	298,308
Income from operations	**32,192**	27,603	18,556
Interest expense	**3,346**	3,713	1,837
Income before income taxes	**28,846**	23,890	16,719
Income taxes	**11,248**	9,336	6,076
Income from Continuing Operations	**17,598**	14,554	10,643
Discontinued Operations			
(Loss) income from operations from discontinued COMNET products business (less applicable income tax expense (benefit) of ($280), ($245), and $686)	**(320)**	(384)	1,072
Gain on disposal of COMNET products business including provision of $118 for operating losses during phase-out period (less applicable income taxes of $13,512)	**21,134**	0	0
Net Income	**$ 38,412**	$ 14,170	$ 11,715
Earnings per common and common equivalent share:			
Average shares outstanding	**11,310**	10,896	10,779
Basic:			
Income from continuing operations	**$ 1.56**	$ 1.34	$ 0.99
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	**(0.03)**	(0.04)	0.10
Gain on disposal	**1.87**	0.00	0.00
Net Income	**$ 3.40**	$ 1.30	$ 1.09
Average shares and equivalent shares outstanding	**11,577**	11,220	11,153
Diluted:			
Income from continuing operations	**$ 1.52**	$ 1.30	$ 0.95
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	**(0.03)**	(0.04)	0.10
Gain on disposal	**1.83**	0.00	0.00
Net Income	**$ 3.32**	$ 1.26	$ 1.05

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)

June 30,	2000	1999
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	$ 4,931	$ 2,403
Accounts receivable		
Billed	103,504	99,681
Unbilled	14,400	12,264
Total accounts receivable	117,904	111,945
Income taxes receivable	–	948
Deferred income taxes	235	198
Deferred contract costs	1,488	1,543
Prepaid expenses and other	7,372	5,437
Total current assets	131,930	122,474
Property and equipment, net	15,039	13,762
Accounts receivable, long-term	3,814	7,036
Goodwill	75,402	67,767
Other assets	7,024	6,266
Deferred contract costs, long-term	–	989
Deferred income taxes	2,788	3,418
Total assets	$235,997	$221,712
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 7,087	$ 5,353
Other accrued expenses	28,258	$ 27,498
Accrued compensation and benefits	20,043	21,304
Income taxes payable	1,707	–
Deferred income taxes	5,021	1,593
Total current liabilities	62,116	55,748
Note payable, long-term	28,263	62,069
Deferred rent expenses	1,025	720
Deferred income taxes	125	138
Other long-term obligations	2,500	4,100
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock		
$.10 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 15,007,000 and 14,499,000 shares issued	1,501	1,450
Capital in excess of par	19,716	13,932
Retained earnings	136,997	98,585
Cumulative currency translation adjustments	(2,584)	(1,368)
Treasury stock, at cost (3,526,000 shares)	(13,662)	(13,662)
Total shareholders' equity	141,968	98,937
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$235,997	$221,712

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands)

Year ended June 30,	2000	1999	1998
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	$ 38,412	$ 14,170	$ 11,715
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	11,967	10,878	8,892
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	108	30	(166)
Provision (benefit) for deferred income taxes	4,008	1,512	(2,898)
Gain from sale of COMNET product business	(21,252)	–	–
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	1,007	(10,023)	(12,014)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,381)	(1,726)	273
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,505	2,169	1,481
Accrued compensation and benefits	(3,161)	4,589	4,192
Deferred rent expenses	332	(466)	(755)
Income taxes	(11,082)	(1,993)	7,374
Deferred contract costs	1,045	331	1,764
Other long-term obligations	(1,601)	(750)	–
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,907	18,721	19,858
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(8,090)	(7,507)	(6,428)
Purchase of businesses	(17,474)	(44,418)	(36,513)
Proceeds from sale of business	37,000	–	–
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	16	9	1,207
Capitalized software costs and other	(521)	(195)	(837)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	10,931	(52,111)	(42,571)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds under line of credit	168,614	200,630	175,950
Payments under line of credit	(202,420)	(168,361)	(154,950)
Proceeds from stock options	5,836	1,601	1,764
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(27,970)	33,870	22,764
Effect of exchange rates on cash and equivalents	(340)	(158)	15
Net increase in cash and equivalents	2,528	322	66
Cash and equivalents, beginning of year	2,403	2,081	2,015
Cash and equivalents, end of year	$ 4,931	$ 2,403	$ 2,081
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid during the year for income taxes, net of refunds	$ 15,933	$ 7,909	$ 1,483
Cash paid during the year for interest	$ 3,599	$ 3,160	$ 1,909

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(amounts in thousands)

	Common stock Shares	Common stock Amount	Capital in excess of par	Retained earnings	Cumulative currency translation adjustments	Treasury stock Shares	Treasury stock Amount	Total shareholders' equity
Balance, July 1, 1997	14,215	$ 1,422	$ 10,595	$ 72,700	$ (281)	3,526	$ (13,662)	$ 70,774
Net income	–	–	–	11,715	–	–	–	11,715
Currency translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	74	–	–	74
Exercise of stock options (including $834 income tax benefit)	156	15	1,749	–	–	–	–	1,764
Balance, June 30, 1998	14,371	1,437	12,344	84,415	(207)	3,526	(13,662)	84,327
Net income	–	–	–	14,170	–	–	–	14,170
Currency translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	(1,161)	–	–	(1,161)
Exercise of stock options (including $436 income tax benefit)	128	13	1,588	–	–	–	–	1,601
Balance, June 30, 1999	14,499	1,450	13,932	98,585	(1,368)	3,526	(13,662)	$ 98,937
Net income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**38,412**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**38,412**
Currency translation adjustments	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,216)**	**–**	**–**	**(1,216)**
Exercise of stock options (including $2,129 income tax benefit)	**508**	**51**	**5,784**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,835**
Balance, June 30, 2000	**15,007**	**$1,501**	**$19,716**	**$136,997**	**$ (2,584)**	**3,526**	**$(13,662)**	**$141,968**

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(dollars in thousands)

Year ended June 30,	**2000**	1999	1998
Net income	**$38,412**	$14,170	$11,715
Currency translation adjustment	**(1,216)**	(1,161)	74
Comprehensive income	**$37,196**	$13,009	$11,789

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business Activities

The Company is an international information systems and high technology services corporation. It is a leader in computer-based information technology systems, custom software, integration and operations, communication and network services, imaging and document management, simulation, and proprietary database and software products. The Company provides worldwide services in support of U.S. national defense and civilian agencies, state and local governments, and commercial enterprises.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the statements of CACI International Inc and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue on cost-plus-fee contracts is recognized to the extent of costs incurred plus a proportionate amount of the fee earned. Revenue on fixed-price contracts is recognized on the percentage-of-completion method based on costs incurred in relation to total estimated costs. Revenue on time-and-material contracts is recognized to the extent of billable rates times hours delivered plus expenses incurred. Revenue from software license sales under agreement is recognized upon delivery when there is no significant obligation to perform after the sale, but is recognized under the percentage-of-completion method when there is significant obligation for production, modification or customization after the sale. Revenue from maintenance support services on these products is nonrefundable and is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the service agreement. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period such losses are determined.

The Company's U.S. Government contracts (approximately 80% of total revenue in 2000) are subject to subsequent government audit of direct and indirect costs. The majority of such incurred cost audits have been completed through June 30, 1998. Management does not anticipate any material adjustment to the consolidated financial statements in subsequent periods for audits not yet completed.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation of equipment has been provided over the estimated useful life of the respective assets of three to ten years, using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are generally amortized using the straight-line method over the respective remaining lease term or the useful life of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

(dollars in thousands)

June 30,	**2000**	1999
Equipment and furniture	**$ 47,868**	$ 40,388
Leasehold improvements	**5,946**	3,008
Property and equipment, at cost	**53,814**	43,396
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	**(38,775)**	(29,634)
Total property and equipment, net	**$ 15,039**	$ 13,762

Deferred Contract Costs

Deferred contract costs include the cost of equipment acquired by the Company to provide communications services under contract. The costs are charged to expense as the associated service revenue is billed to the customer. As of June 30, 2000, total deferred costs of approximately $1.5 million are classified as a current asset, because this amount is expected to be recovered within the next twelve months.

Capitalized Software Costs

Costs incurred internally in creating a computer software product to be sold or licensed are charged to expense when incurred as research and development until technological feasibility has been established for the product. Technological feasibility is established upon completion of a detailed program design or, in its absence, completion of a working model. Thereafter, all such software development costs are capitalized and subsequently reported at the lower of unamortized cost or estimated net realizable value. Capitalized costs are amortized based on current and future revenue for each product with annual minimum amortization equal to the straight-line amortization over the remaining estimated economic life of the product, which ranges from three to eight years.

Goodwill

The excess of cost over fair market value of net assets acquired is being amortized using the straight-line method, generally over 10 to 30 years. All future acquisitions will be amortized over 20 years or less. Accumulated amortization was $12,140,000 and $8,211,000 at June 30, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes, as well as operating loss and tax credit carry forwards.

U.S. income taxes have not been provided on $25,786,000 in undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that have been permanently reinvested outside the United States. If such earnings were distributed to the United States, certain foreign tax credits would be available to reduce the associated tax liability.

Currency Translation

The assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar are translated at the exchange rates in effect on the reporting date, and income and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rate during the period. The net effect of such translation gains and losses is not included in determining net income, but is accumulated as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in determining net income.

Earnings Per Share

SFAS No. 128 requires dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the income statement. Basic earnings per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. Diluted earnings per share includes the incremental effect of stock options calculated using the treasury stock method.

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered cash equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair value. The lines of credit have floating interest rates that vary with current indices and, as such, the recorded value approximates fair value.

Use of Estimates

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

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior years' financial statements in order for them to conform to the current presentation.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 133 established methods of accounting for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities related to those instruments as well as other hedging activities. Because the Company currently holds no derivative instruments and does not engage in hedging activities, the Company expects that the adoption of SFAS No. 133 will not have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The Company will be required to implement SFAS No. 133 for the year ending June 30, 2001.

In March 2000, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 44, "Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation, an Interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25." With the exception of certain provisions which require earlier application, this interpretation is effective for all applicable transactions beginning July 1, 2000. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this Interpretation will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Note 2. Capitalized Software Development Costs

The costs for software development capitalized and amortized for the years ended June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998, included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as other assets, were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	**2000**	1999	1998
Annual activity			
Balance, beginning of year	**$1,548**	$1,863	$2,029
Capitalized during year	**4,504**	501	694
Amortized during year	**(1,783)**	(816)	(860)
Balance, end of year	**$4,269**	$1,548	$1,863

Note 3. Accounts Receivable

Total accounts receivable are net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $2,817,000 and $3,050,000 at June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Accounts receivable are classified as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	**2000**	1999
Billed receivables		
Billed receivables	**$ 90,491**	$ 88,918
Billable receivables at end of period	**13,013**	10,763
Total billed receivables	**103,504**	99,681
Unbilled receivables		
Unbilled pending receipt of contractual documents authorizing billing	**14,341**	12,172
Unbilled retainages and fee withholdings expected to be billed within the next 12 months	**59**	92
	14,400	12,264
Unbilled retainages and fee withholdings expected to be billed beyond the next 12 months	**3,814**	7,036
Total unbilled receivables	**18,214**	19,300
Total accounts receivable	**$121,718**	$118,981

Note 4. Note Payable

On June 19, 1998, the Company replaced an existing credit facility with a new five-year unsecured credit agreement, which permits borrowings of up to $125 million with a sublimit of $55 million of borrowings in the first year for acquisitions and a sublimit of $40 million per year for acquisitions in subsequent years. The existing agreement permits similar borrowing options and interest rates as those offered by the prior agreement. The current LIBOR option is at the applicable period rate plus 0.375%. In addition, the Company pays a fee on the unused portion of the facility. The interest rate and unused portion fee are determined quarterly based on debt leverage ratio thresholds. The agreement contains customary financial covenants and ratios related to debt leverage, fixed charges coverage and net worth. Under this agreement, the Company had outstanding borrowings of $28,263,000 and $62,069,000 at June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The applicable interest rate was 7.0% and 5.8% and at June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Note 5. Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for the years ended June 30, consists of:

(dollars in thousands)	**2000**	1999	1998
Current			
Federal	**$ 5,056**	$5,958	$7,423
State and local	**487**	713	526
Foreign	**1,697**	1,153	1,025
Total current	**7,240**	7,824	8,974
Deferred			
Federal	**4,066**	1,626	(2,261)
State and local	**152**	(129)	(731)
Foreign	**(210)**	15	94
Total deferred	**4,008**	1,512	(2,898)
Total	**$11,248**	$9,336	$6,076

A reconciliation of the income tax provision (benefit) and the amount computed by applying the statutory

U.S. income tax rate of 35% for the years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998 is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	2000	1999	1998
Amount at statutory U.S. rate	**$10,096**	$8,361	$5,852
State taxes, net of U.S. income tax benefit	**415**	351	96
Taxes on foreign earnings at different effective rates	**(106)**	(39)	(65)
Non-deductible goodwill	**449**	667	235
Other	**394**	(4)	(42)
Total	**$11,248**	$9,336	$6,076
Effective tax rate	**39.0%**	39.1%	36.3%

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at June 30, 2000 and 1999, are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	2000	1999
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued vacation and other expenses	**$ 3,494**	$ 5,333
Appreciation of options	**1,606**	1,606
Accrued post-retirement obligations	**421**	1,415
Deferred rent	**552**	427
Other long-term obligations	**367**	355
Foreign transactions	**109**	61
Pension	**31**	7
Depreciation	**413**	188
Other	**11**	20
Total deferred tax assets	**7,004**	9,412
Deferred tax liabilities		
Unbilled revenues	**(4,746)**	(6,512)
401(k)	**(2,614)**	–
Capitalized software	**(1,348)**	(335)
Goodwill	**(368)**	(255)
Other	**(51)**	(425)
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(9,127)**	(7,527)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	**$ (2,123)**	$ 1,885

Note 6. Stock Incentive Plan

Until September 24, 1996, the Company granted stock options under the Employee Stock Incentive Plan (the "1986 Plan") which provided that key employees could be awarded some or all of the following: non-qualified stock options; incentive stock options within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code; and common stock. In 1996, the shareholders approved a new Stock Incentive Plan (the "1996 Plan"). The 1996 Plan permits award of incentive and non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights and stock grants to officers and employees of the Company, and limits total awards and stock grants to 1,500,000 shares over the life of the 1996 Plan. Options for 1,429,500 shares have been granted under the 1996 Plan through June 30, 2000 and, with certain exceptions, one-third of the shares become exercisable each year over a three year period, beginning one year from the date of grant.

Pursuant to the terms of the 1986 Plan, no grants of options or other securities could be made after September 24, 1996, and all unexercised options under that Plan must be exercised by the close of business on December 29, 2000. Unexercised options after that date forfeit and become null and void. Under the 1996 Plan, options lapse and are no longer exercisable if not exercised within ten years of the date of grant. Grantees who terminate their CACI employment have 60 days after their termination date to exercise options that are then exercisable or risk forfeiture of their right to the options. Options that would have been exercisable at a future date are forfeited by the terminating employee and become available to the pool for future grants under the plan.

All awards granted under both the 1986 Plan and the 1996 Plan have been non-qualified stock options. The stock option exercise prices were at fair market value on the date of grant. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for stock option grants. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock-based compensation plans been determined based on the fair value at grant dates for awards under those plans consistent with the method of accounting under SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

(dollars in thousands, except per share)	2000	1999	1998
Net income			
As reported	**$38,412**	$14,170	$11,715
Pro forma	**37,018**	13,697	10,991
Diluted earnings per share			
As reported	**$ 3.32**	$ 1.26	$ 1.05
Pro forma	**3.20**	1.22	0.99

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Sholes option-pricing model with the following additional assumptions:

Year ended June 30,	2000	1999	1998
Dividend yield	**0%**	0%	0%
Volatility rate	**26.3%**	36.4%	26.6%
Discount rate	**5.3%**	6.0%	5.7%
Expected term (years)	5	5	5

Stock option activity and price information regarding the Plan follows:

(shares in thousands)	Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Shares under option, July 1, 1997	1,061	$ 1.87 – $19.31	$ 7.18
Granted	366	15.00 – 20.28	19.19
Exercised	(156)	1.87 – 14.63	5.98
Forfeited	(88)	2.59 – 19.31	14.76
Shares under option, June 30, 1998	1,183	1.87 – 20.28	10.14
Granted	375	15.41 – 18.81	17.27
Exercised	(128)	1.87 – 15.00	9.24
Forfeited	(51)	3.50 – 19.31	13.75
Shares under option, June 30, 1999	1,379	1.87 – 20.28	12.07
Granted	**639**	**20.00 – 25.44**	**21.87**
Exercised	**(508)**	**1.87 – 25.44**	**9.45**
Forfeited	**(303)**	**15.00 – 22.38**	**19.63**
Shares under option, June 30, 2000	**1,207**	**1.87 – 25.44**	**16.62**

(shares in thousands)	Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Shares under option, June 30, 2000	163	$ 1.87 – $ 3.34	$ 2.15	.50
	86	3.50 – 13.44	7.67	.50
	210	14.63 – 16.61	15.78	8.27
	156	16.88 – 18.81	18.61	7.40
	592	19.94 – 25.44	21.82	9.36
	1,207			
Options exercisable, June 30, 2000	163	$ 1.87 – $ 3.34	$ 2.08	
	86	3.50 – 13.44	7.67	
	64	14.63 – 16.61	15.78	
	57	16.88 – 18.81	18.61	
	80	19.94 – 25.44	21.82	
	450			

Note 7. Pension Plan

The Company maintains a defined contribution plan, under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, the CACI $MART PLAN. Employees can contribute up to 15% (subject to certain statutory limitations) of their total compensation. The Company provides matching contributions equal to 50% of the amount of the employee's contribution, up to 6% of the employee's total fiscal year cash compensation. In addition, the Company may also make discretionary profit sharing contributions to the plan. Employer contributions vest to the employees according to a schedule entitling full vesting after five years of employment. The CACI $MART PLAN is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code, as determined by the Internal Revenue Service.

The Company maintains a non-qualified, defined contribution plan, the CACI, Inc. Group Executive Retirement Plan, which is available to certain executives participating in the CACI $MART PLAN whose annual compensation exceeds the statutory limit of the qualified plan. The Company contributes 5% of such excess eligible compensation to the Group Executive Retirement Plan. Each participant is fully vested immediately in his account balance. The Company contributions vest over a five year period.

The total consolidated expense for pension and Company contribution to the 401(k) plan and the Group Retirement Plan for the years ended June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998 was $5,909,000, $5,401,000 and $3,847,000, respectively. The Company funds the costs of the qualified plans as they accrue.

Note 8. Other Long-Term Obligations

In connection with the acquisition of QuesTech, the Company acquired certain long-term obligations. At June 30, 2000, the balance of such obligations consists of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	2000
Accrued postretirement obligations:	
Group Health Plan	**$395**
Executive Life	**289**
DefCom	**1,123**
	1,807
Other long-term obligations	**693**
Total	**$2,500**

Group Health Plan. QuesTech provided for extended medical and dental benefit coverage to eligible employees and their dependents. This plan was frozen as of July 1, 1999 to cover only those employees who met the eligibility or were currently covered on retirement. The accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation represents the present value of future claims by participants under this plan.

Executive Life. The Company maintains life insurance policies, covering certain officers, both former and active, through their lifetimes, in accordance with their respective employment agreements. The cost of the insurees' premiums is treated as compensation expense.

DefCom. The Company assumed these Plans with the acquisition of QuesTech. The Plans allowed eligible employee participants to defer current compensation through June 30, 1999, at which time the Plan was amended to suspend employee contributions. Participant account balances accrued interest annually, as set by the Plan administrator. The Plan provided supplemental post retirement benefits along with certain specific death benefits payable to participant beneficiaries. Death benefits paid to beneficiaries were based upon the participant's actual account balance plus accrued interest and insurance rider. Supplemental death benefits were payable in some cases over a period of ten years provided death occured while the participant was actively employed with the Company. Retirement or termination benefits were paid out over the same number of years the employee participated in the Plan. On April 17, 2000, the DefCom Plans were amended and merged into a restated CACI International Inc Executive Retirement Plan, effective July 1, 2000. For fiscal year 2000, CACI credited DefCom balances with interest at U.S. Treasury Bill rates. The life insurance policies that QuesTech invested in to fund benefits were cancelled, along with the obligation of the Company to pay death benefits. At June 30, 2000, the DefCom obligation (from terminated insurance policies and death benefits) transferred to the new trust was $1,123,160. Under the restated Plan, DefCom participants may invest their trust balances in the Plan's investment options. The Company will not contribute on their behalf to the Plan, nor will interest be credited to participant balances. Upon termination or retirement, account balances are paid to participants as taxable income.

Other long-term obligations consist primarily of amounts due to certain founders of QuesTech (no longer affiliated with Company as employees) under confidential settlement agreements. Payments under the agreements will continue through 2006.

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company conducts its operations from leased office facilities, all of which are classified as operating leases and expire primarily over the next ten years.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable leases with a remaining term greater than one year as of June 30, 2000:

Year ended June 30	Operating Leases (dollars in thousands)
2001	$15,882
2002	13,117
2003	8,181
2004	6,417
2005	5,111
Thereafter	20,030
Total minimum lease payments	$68,738

Operating leases reflect the minimum lease payments net of a minimal amount of sub-lease income. Rent expense incurred from operating leases for the years ended June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998 amounted to $15,579,000, $13,383,000, and $10,780,000, respectively.

The Company is involved in various lawsuits, claims and administrative proceedings arising in the normal course of business. Management is of the opinion that any liability or loss associated with such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and liquidity.

Note 10. Business Acquisitions

All of the acquisitions made by the Company have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, and the results of their operations have been included in the Company's statements of operations since the dates of acquisition. The purchase price for each acquisition was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities using the respective fair value at the date of acquisition. The excess, if any, has been recorded as goodwill and is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 to 30 years. All future acquisitions will be amortized over 20 years or less. All of the acquisitions have been primarily financed through borrowings under the Company's existing line of credit.

2000 Acquisitions

On April 1, 2000, the Company purchased substantially all of the assets of Century Technologies, Incorporated CENTECH ("CENTECH"), a company that provides full-service information technology ("IT") solutions for networking and telecommunications, e-commerce, geospatial technologies and software engineering. The total consideration paid by the Company was $7.7 million in cash, plus an additional $4 million for a split-dollar life insurance policy, plus $2.7 million to pay off existing debt of CENTECH. Approximately $5.2 million of the purchase consideration has been allocated to goodwill, based upon the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of net assets acquired, and is being amortized over 20 years. The $4 million of consideration for a split-dollar life insurance policy is included in goodwill and is being amortized over 7 years. CENTECH contributed revenue of $5.7 million for the period from April 1, 2000 to June 30, 2000.

On February 1, 2000, the Company acquired all of the common stock of XEN Corporation ("XEN") for cash in the amount of $4.3 million. XEN specializes in providing systems engineering, engineering design, distance learning, training development, multimedia support, e-commerce, and data security services to national intelligence organizations, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Navy. The transaction was funded through borrowings under the Company's existing line of credit. Approximately $2.4 million of the purchase consideration has been allocated to goodwill based upon the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of net assets acquired, and will be amortized over 15 years. XEN contributed $3.6 million of revenue for the period from February 1, 2000 to June 30, 2000.

On September 23, 1999, the Company purchased the assets of MapData Online International Ltd. and Digital MapData Online Ltd. (collectively, "MapData") for $0.6 million in cash. MapData provided demographic software which, when bundled with existing products offered by the Company's Marketing System Group ("MSG"), will enhance MSG's capabilities in the U.S. market. The purchase price has been allocated based on the fair market value of the assets acquired. No goodwill has been recognized in connection with this transaction. Since the acquisition, the operations acquired from MapData have contributed $0.1 million in revenue through June 30, 2000.

1999 Acquisitions

On November 13, 1998, the Company acquired all of the common stock of QuesTech, Inc., a company that specialized in the development and application of information technology, scientific research and management support services for the defense and national security communities. The total consideration paid by the Company, including the assumption of liabilities, was approximately $42 million. The transaction was funded through borrowings under the Company's existing line of credit. Approximately $31 million of the purchase consideration has been allocated to goodwill based upon the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of net assets acquired, and is being amortized over 30 years. QuesTech (renamed CACI Technologies, Inc.) contributed revenues of $56.1 million for the period from November 13, 1998 to June 30, 1999.

On August 13, 1998, the Company purchased the assets of Information Decision System ("IDS") for $2.6 million in cash. IDS provided internet access to demographic site information and the acquisition is expected to enhance the current U.S. market share of the Company's Marketing Systems Group in the industry. Approximately $2.4 million has been allocated to goodwill, based upon the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of net assets acquired, and is being amortized over 15 years. IDS contributed approximately $1.2 million in revenue for the period August 13, 1998 to June 30, 1999.

1998 Acquisitions

On November 1, 1997, the Company acquired the business and net assets of Government Systems, Inc. ("GSI"), a subsidiary of Infonet Services Corporation, a multinational communications network provider, for $28 million in cash plus an additional $5.5 million to pay off existing debt of GSI. GSI delivered international communications and network-related services to meet the networking needs of the U.S. Government and other organizations. GSI's annual revenue, prior to acquisition, was approximately $36 million. Approximately $23.5 million of the purchase consideration has been allocated to goodwill, based upon the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of net assets acquired, and is being amortized over 20 years. The GSI business contributed revenue of $22.3 million for the period from November 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998.

Also in November 1997, CACI Limited in London, England, acquired all of the share capital of AnaData Limited. The total consideration paid was $1.9 million in cash, which was financed from CACI Limited's working capital. AnaData developed and marketed software products for managing marketing databases, and historically generated annual revenue of approximately $2.5 million. Based upon estimated fair values, $1 million of the purchase consideration has been allocated to software intellectual property rights which will be amortized over five years, and $0.4 million has been allocated to goodwill which is being amortized over 10 years. Subsequent to its acquisition, the operations of AnaData generated $1.5 million in revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1998.

Pro Forma Information (unaudited)

The following unaudited pro forma combined condensed statements of operations set forth the consolidated results of operations of the Company for the years ended June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998, as if the above-mentioned acquisitions had occurred at the beginning of both the year of acquisition and the year prior to the acquisition. The 1998 results have been adjusted for prior year restatements due to the sale of the COMNET products business. This unaudited pro forma information does not purport to be indicative of the actual financial position or the results that would actually have occurred if the combinations had been in effect for the years ended June 30:

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	**2000**	1999	1998
Revenue	**$516,620**	$495,352	$407,841
Net income	**38,900**	14,683	11,418
Diluted earnings per share	**3.36**	1.31	1.02

Note 11. Business Segment Information

The Company reports operating results and financial data in two segments: the Information Systems Group ("ISG") and the Marketing Systems Group ("MSG"). The ISG delivers client solutions for systems integration, Year 2000 conversion, information assurance/security, reengineering, electronic commerce, intelligent document management, product data management, software development and reuse, telecommunications, and market analysis. Its customers are primarily U.S. Federal agencies, however, it does serve a growing number of customers in the commercial, state and local sectors. The MSG offers services to both commercial and government customers in four significant areas: market analysis, direct marketing, database marketing solutions and information systems. The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 1 to the financial statements. The Company evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on income (loss) before income taxes. Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is shown in the following tables. The "Other" column includes the elimination of intersegment revenue and corporate related items. Corporate assets, primarily consisting of property and equipment, are reported in the "Other" column. The operating segments' income (loss) and corporate related amounts total the amount presented as income before taxes in the "Consolidated Statements of Operations." Prior year segment information has been restated in order to provide for consistent presentation with the current year and the information related to the discontinued operations has been excluded from this presentation.

(dollars in thousands)	ISG	MSG	Other	Total
Year Ended June 30, 2000				
Revenue from external customers	$445,283	$45,104	$ 86	$490,473
Pre-tax income (loss)	27,774	4,876	(3,804)	28,846
Total assets	199,119	30,587	6,291	235,997
Capital expenditures	6,182	767	1,665	8,614
Depreciation and amortization	8,782	2,110	1,075	11,967
Year Ended June 30, 1999				
Revenue from external customers	$389,536	$43,913	$ –	$433,449
Pre-tax income (loss)	23,364	3,441	(2,915)	23,890
Total assets	192,363	28,621	728	221,712
Capital expenditures	5,730	1,509	769	8,008
Depreciation and amortization	8,667	1,616	307	10,590
Year Ended June 30, 1998				
Revenue from external customers	$279,936	$36,822	$ 106	$316,864
Pre-tax income (loss)	14,923	3,410	(1,614)	16,719
Total assets	133,471	28,629	960	163,060
Capital expenditures	4,009	2,356	757	7,122
Depreciation and amortization	5,064	1,477	331	6,872

The loss in the "Other" column primarily represents unallocated corporate costs.

Major Customers. The Company earned approximately 80%, 80% and 79% of its revenue from the U.S. Government for the years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998, respectively. Revenue by customer sector for the three years ended June 30, 2000 is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	**2000**	1999	1998
Department of Defense	**$249,776**	$216,573	$160,982
Federal Civilian	**141,393**	130,766	89,768
Commercial	**66,109**	63,837	56,632
State & local	**33,195**	22,273	9,482
Total	**$490,473**	$433,449	$316,864

Geographic Information. Revenue is attributed to geographic areas based on the location of the assets producing the revenue. Revenue from ISG is generated predominantly in the United States. The foreign amounts consist primarily of product and systems integration sales in the United Kingdom. Financial information relating to the Company's operations by geographic area is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	**2000**	1999	1998
Revenue			
United States	**$445,369**	$389,536	$280,042
Foreign	**45,104**	43,913	36,822
	$490,473	$433,449	$316,864
Identifiable Assets			
United States	**$205,410**	$193,091	$134,431
Foreign	**30,587**	28,621	28,629
	$235,997	$221,712	$163,060

Note 12. Discontinued Operations

On November 2, 1999, the Company executed a letter of intent to sell its COMNET products business to Compuware Corporation. On December 15, 1999, the Company completed the sale of the net assets of the COMNET products business for $37 million in cash and $3 million in escrow to be received one year from the settlement date. Net income or (loss) from the Company's discontinued operations have been segregated from continuing operations and reported as a separate line item on the consolidated statements of operations. Prior year reported results have been restated in order to provide for consistent presentation.

The sale of the COMNET products business resulted in a net after tax gain for the Company of $21.1 million. Included in the gain was a net after tax loss from discontinued operations of $118 thousand for the period from November 3, 1999 to December 15, 1999. Revenues from discontinued operations were $3.1 million, $8.3 million, and $9.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998 respectively.

Note 13. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to June 30, 2000 the Company repurchased 224,500 shares of Common Stock, pursuant to its stock repurchase program authorized by the Board of Directors in August 2000. The program allows the Company to repurchase up to one million shares of its Common Stock from time to time on the open market.

Note 14. Common Stock Data (Unaudited)

The Company's stock trades on the Nasdaq National Market System. The ranges of high and low sales prices for each quarter during fiscal years 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

	2000		1999	
Quarter	**High**	**Low**	High	Low
1st	**$$23\frac{5}{8}$**	**$$20\frac{1}{4}$**	$22	$15
2nd	**$24**	**$$19\frac{3}{4}$**	$$20\frac{1}{4}$	$$14\frac{5}{8}$
3rd	**$$30\frac{1}{4}$**	**$$20\frac{3}{4}$**	$$18\frac{3}{4}$	$16
4th	**$$30\frac{1}{8}$**	**$$18\frac{1}{4}$**	$$22\frac{7}{8}$	$$16\frac{1}{8}$

Note 15. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The quarterly financial data is unaudited, but in the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the selected data for these interim periods have been included.

(dollars in thousands, except per share)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Year ended June 30, 2000				
Revenue	$118,689	$121,071	$122,112	$128,601
Income from operations	7,685	8,170	7,785	8,552
Income from continuing operations	4,012	4,345	4,419	4,822
Net Income	$3,817	$ 25,354	$ 4,419	$ 4,822
Basic Shares				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.37	$ 0.38	$ 0.39	$ 0.42
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.01)		
Gain on disposal		1.87		
Net Income	$ 0.35	$ 2.24	$ 0.39	$ 0.42
Diluted Shares				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.35	$ 0.38	$ 0.38	$ 0.41
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.01)		
Gain on disposal		1.83		
Net Income	$ 0.33	$ 2.20	$ 0.38	$ 0.41
Weighted average shares used in per share computation				
Basic	10,989	11,308	11,428	11,516
Diluted	11,361	11,537	11,693	11,718

(dollars in thousands, except per share)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Year ended June 30, 1999				
Revenue	$89,947	$101,758	$117,766	$123,978
Income from operations	5,527	6,734	7,335	8,007
Income from continuing operations	3,157	3,592	3,710	4,095
Net Income	$ 3,139	$ 3,362	$ 3,573	$ 4,096
Basic Shares				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.29	$ 0.34	$ 0.34	$ 0.37
Loss from discontinued operations		(0.03)	(0.01)	
Gain on disposal				
Net Income	$ 0.29	$ 0.31	$ 0.33	$ 0.37
Diluted Shares				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.28	$ 0.32	$ 0.33	$ 0.36
Loss from discontinued operations		(0.02)	(0.01)	
Gain on disposal				
Net Income	$ 0.28	$ 0.30	$ 0.32	$ 0.36
Weighted average shares used in per share computation				
Basic	10,858	10,874	10,892	10,960
Diluted	11,202	11,197	11,211	11,268

Corporate Locations and Key Contacts

Corporate Headquarters
CACI International Inca
1100 North Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 841-7800

European Headquarters
CACI House
Kensington Village
Avonmore Road
London, England W14 8TS
(01144207) 602-6000

US Locations
Huntsville, AL
Montgomery, AL
Scottsdale, AZ
Dublin, CA
La Jolla, CA
Oxnard, CA
San Diego, CA
San Francisco, CA
Aurora, CO
Orange Park, FL
Orlando, FL
Shalimar, GA
Warner Robins, GA
Boise, ID
Bloomington, IN
Frankfort, KY
Louisville, KY
New Orleans, LA
Terrytown, LA
Annapolis, MD
College Park, MD
Elkridge, MD
Indian Head, MD
Lexington Park, MD
Silver Spring, MD
Pascagoula, MS
Charlotte, NC
Eatontown, NJ
Farmingdale, NJ
Santa Fe, NM
Rome, NY
Beavercreek, OH
Fairborn, OH
Del City, OK
Lawton, OK
Oklahoma City, OK
Clackamas, OR
Mechanicsburg, PA
Pawtucket, RI
Bartlett, TN
Austin, TX
San Antonio, TX
Arlington, VA
Chantilly, VA
Chesapeake, VA
Falls Church, VA
Fairfax, VA
King George, VA
Manassas, VA
Roanoke, VA
Virginia Beach, VA
Washington, DC

International Locations
Birmingham, England
Cheshire, England
London, England
Edinburgh, Scotland

Key CACI Contacts:

Business Development
Robert V. Donovan, Executive Vice President

Public Relations
Jody Brown, Vice President

Investor Relations
David Dragics, Director

Employment
Richard Hart

Products and Services:
Vision & Solution Center: Jim Stubblefield
Network Services: Kathy Gallant
Electronic Business: Aimee Norwood
Information Assurance: Jim Hogler
Intelligence Services: Jim Savage
Product Data Management: Joe McClanahan
Intelligent Document Management: Jeff Urlwin
Debt Recovery and Management: Glennca Faison
Web Integration: Jon Weyland
Systems Reengineering: Joe DeFee
Process Reengineering: Jon Weyland
Software Reuse: Joe DeFee
Simulation Services: Klaus Dannenberg
Simulation Products: Mike Engiles
Logistics and Engineering: James McGuirk
Motor Vehicle Systems: Ron McLees
False Alarm Tracking and Billing: Gay Porter
Marketing Systems: David Huffman
HIPAA Compliance: Bob Davis

Directors and Officers

Board of Directors

Dr. J. P. London (1981) [3]
Chairman of the Board, President, and CEO, CACI International Inc

Richard L. Armitage (1999) [1]
President, Armitage Associates L.C. Former Ambassador, U.S. Department of State

Peter A. Derow (2000)
Corporate Director, Earthweb, Inc., Global Decisions Group, LLC, GlobalSpec.com, Netscan iPublishing, 101 Communications, LLC

Richard L. Leatherwood (1996) [1 2]
Corporate Director, Dominion Resources, Inc.

Dr. Warren R. Phillips (1974) [1 3]
Professor, Assistant Vice President for Administration and Computer Services, and Chief Academic Officer, University of Maryland

Charles P. Revoile (1993) [1 2]
Legal and business consultant. Former Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, CACI International Inc

Dr. Glenn Ricart (1998) [1]
Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, CenterBeam, Inc.

Vincent L. Salvatori (1998) [2]
Former Chairman of the Board, Dynamic Engineering, Inc.

William B. Snyder (1996) [1 2 3]
General Partner, Merastar Partners Limited Partnership.

Richard P. Sullivan (1996) [2 3]
President and CEO, Cargill Detroit Corporation

John M. Toups (1993) [2 3]
Corporate Director, Halifax Corporation, NVR, Inc., Thermatrix Inc., and GTSI.

( ) Denotes year elected/appointed a director of the Company
[1] Member of Audit Committee
[2] Member of Compensation Committee
[3] Member of Executive Committee

Executive Officers

Dr. J.P. London
Chairman of the Board, President, and CEO

L. Kenneth Johnson
President, CACI, Inc.

Gregory R. Bradford
Manager, Marketing Systems Group (President & Managing Director, CACI Limited)

Jeffery P. Elefante
Executive Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary

Stephen L. Waechter
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer

Executive Vice Presidents *

John J. Davis
John M. Grimshaw
C. Carson Morris
Gail E. Phipps
William J. Clancy Jr.
A. Graham Post
Stephen A. Marquez
Robert V. Donovan

Senior Vice Presidents *

Charles R. Corjay
Glennca A. Faison
William F. Hamilton
David S. Andrew
Bruce H. Quinlan
Ronald A. Schneider
Klaus D. Dannenberg
Paul Winters
Michael Barker
William M. Fairl
Richard D. Smith
N. Joel Kehm
James S. McRoberts
Kathleen K. Gallant
Joseph M. Defee
Thomas J. Lex
Mordecai Z. Labovitz
Robert P. Blanc
Paul G. Patton
Michael J. McDermott

Vice Presidents and Division Managers *

Lawrence A. King
Camille L. Henry
Diane E. Shields
Eric B. Jones
Christy D. Brown
Jeffrey W. Wright
George Degovanni
Ronald F. Bianchi
Joseph G. McCormack
James E. Brantley
Gay T. Porter
William G. Vitaletti
Mary B. Taylor
Mark H. Bloom
Larry N. Ferguson
David B. Russell
Carl D. Endicott
James L. Hogler
Louis M. Lifrieri
Michael P. Rhodes
George G. Vensko
Charles R. Whitehead Sr.
William J. Curry
Ronald C. Cournoyer
Randall H. Millar
Curtis C. Thompson
Jarrett B. McGehee
James S. Bristow
William V. Cross
Dennis R. Samic
Samuel Flores Jr.

Vice Presidents *

James J. Biers
James T. Savage
Jon D. Weston
Robin M. Kane
Arnold D. Morse
Nancy D. Peters
James D. Olson II
David R. Hunt
Winifred M. Linscott
Lewis L. Cornett
John M. Deloney
Patrick G. Stefl
William E. Miller
Ralph P. Steen Jr.
Michael L. Lustig
Jody A. Brown
Alfred E. Buford
Richard K. Weiss
Douglas G. Linman
Cassandra C. Peterson
Deidre L. Schultz
Marshall D. Lee
Wilaim McGinnis
Gary R. Madison
Barbara E. Bridges
Paul M. Murphy
Fred W. Justice
David P. Clement
John K. Dalton
Judith B. Kassel

** Officers listed in order of promotion date and then alphabetically*

Shareholder Information

Corporate Headquarters
CACI International Inc
1100 North Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 841-7800

Annual Meeting
The 2000 annual meeting will be held at 9:30 am EST, November 14, 2000 at:
Crystal City Marriott
1999 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Common Stock
CACI International is listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market under the symbol CACI. Daily quotes on the common stock can be obtained in most daily newspapers and on-line services.

As of August 31, 2000, there were approximately 693 holders of record of CACI International common stock, and 11,486,332 shares outstanding.

Shareholder Services
All questions concerning registered shareholder accounts and stock transfer matters, including name or address changes, transfers, and other services should be directed CACI's transfer agent and registrar:

American Stock Transfer and Trust Corporation
59 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10007
(800) 937-5449

Independent Auditors
Deloitte & Touche LLP
1750 Tysons Boulevard
McLean, VA 22102

Annual Report on Form 10-K
The annual report on Form 10-K to the Securities and Exchange Commission may be obtained, without charge by addressing a request to:

CACI International Inc
Investor Relations
1100 North Glebe Road
Arlington, VA 22201

The CACI International 2000 Annual Report is available from the CACI Website at http://www.caci.com. An Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF) file of the print version can be downloaded from this location. In addition, other documents can also be obtained at the same location.

CACI on the Internet
Information on CACI's services and products can be found via the CACI homepage on the Internet (http://www.caci.com). Financial results, corporate news releases, and other CACI activities can also be found via that address.

Additional Information
Inquiries from institutional investors, financial analysts, and portfolio managers should be directed to:

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ddragics@caci.com

Inquiries from individual shareholders and registered representatives should be directed to:

Mary Peevy, Investor Relations Coordinator
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mpeevy@caci.com

Inquiries from the financial and other media should be directed to:

Jody Brown, Vice President, Public Relations
(703) 841-7801
jbrown@caci.com

Design: Barton Matheson Willse & Worthington

CACI

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