

INFOUSA INC
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2005

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

**Quarterly Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005 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 0-19598
infoUSA INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

47-0751545

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

5711 SOUTH 86TH CIRCLE, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

68127

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (402) 593-4500
N/A

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for at least the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

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

53,833,598 shares of Common Stock at August 3, 2005

infoUSA INC.
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infoUSA INC.
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED
June 30, 2005
PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION
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Table of Contents**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

infoUSA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

| | June 30, 2005 | December 31, 2004 |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | (UNAUDITED) | |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 8,714 | \$ 10,404 |
| Marketable securities | 4,785 | 3,049 |
| Trade accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$1,452 and \$1,394, respectively | 43,913 | 51,707 |
| List brokerage trade accounts receivable | 22,222 | 19,635 |
| Deferred income taxes | 1,775 | ¾ |
| Prepaid expenses | 6,020 | 6,544 |
| Deferred marketing costs | 3,538 | 2,632 |
| Total current assets | 90,967 | 93,971 |
| Property and equipment, net | 46,225 | 42,537 |
| Goodwill, net | 303,219 | 298,708 |
| Intangible assets, net | 59,280 | 66,578 |
| Other assets | 11,273 | 7,642 |
| | \$ 510,964 | \$ 509,436 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Current portion of long-term debt | \$ 30,076 | \$ 34,134 |
| Accounts payable | 16,962 | 21,268 |
| List brokerage trade accounts payable | 17,660 | 15,427 |
| Accrued payroll expenses | 20,171 | 15,917 |
| Accrued expenses | 5,009 | 7,028 |
| Income taxes payable | 1,359 | 3,730 |
| Deferred income taxes | ¾ | 170 |
| Deferred revenue | 55,000 | 53,034 |
| Total current liabilities | 146,237 | 150,708 |
| Long-term debt, net of current portion | 161,606 | 162,092 |
| Deferred income taxes | 21,060 | 23,460 |
| Other liabilities | 1,701 | 1,701 |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock, \$.0025 par value. Authorized 295,000,000 shares; 53,817,433 shares issued and 53,532,590 outstanding at June 30, 2005 | 134 | 134 |

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and 53,555,331 shares issued and 53,177,737 outstanding at
December 31, 2004

| | | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Paid-in capital | 108,998 | 106,669 |
| Retained earnings | 74,540 | 69,770 |
| Treasury stock, at cost, 284,843 shares held at June 30, 2005 and 377,594 held at December 31, 2004 | (1,749) | (2,311) |
| Notes receivable from officers | (337) | (334) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (1,226) | (2,453) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 180,360 | 171,475 |
| | \$ 510,964 | \$509,436 |

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

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infoUSA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

| | THREE MONTHS ENDED | | SIX MONTHS ENDED | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | June 30, | | June 30, | |
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 |
| | (UNAUDITED) | | (UNAUDITED) | |
| Net sales | \$93,736 | \$83,794 | \$188,831 | \$164,605 |
| Costs and expenses: | | | | |
| Database and production costs | 26,945 | 24,823 | 52,973 | 48,684 |
| Selling, general and administrative (excluding non-cash stock option compensation expense of \$0 and \$458 for the three months and \$(289) and \$640 for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively) | 46,123 | 40,021 | 90,521 | 80,200 |
| Depreciation and amortization of operating assets | 3,366 | 3,560 | 7,274 | 6,874 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 4,469 | 3,616 | 8,873 | 7,062 |
| Non-cash stock option compensation (benefit) | | 458 | (289) | 640 |
| Litigation settlement charge | 126 | | 126 | |
| Restructuring charges | 917 | 1,007 | 1,620 | 1,622 |
| Acquisition costs | | 239 | 354 | 242 |
| Total operating costs and expenses | 81,946 | 73,724 | 161,452 | 145,324 |
| Operating income | 11,790 | 10,070 | 27,379 | 19,281 |
| Other income (expense): | | | | |
| Investment income (loss) | 1,074 | (243) | 2,394 | (42) |
| Other charges | | (2,079) | | (2,223) |
| Interest expense | (2,979) | (1,761) | (5,718) | (3,975) |
| Income before income taxes | 9,885 | 5,987 | 24,055 | 13,041 |
| Income taxes | 3,529 | 2,275 | 8,641 | 4,956 |
| Net income | \$ 6,356 | \$ 3,712 | \$ 15,414 | \$ 8,085 |
| Basic earnings per share: | | | | |
| Basic earnings per share: | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.29 | \$ 0.15 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding: | 54,021 | 52,540 | 53,859 | 52,440 |
| Diluted earnings per share: | | | | |
| Diluted earnings per share: | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.29 | \$ 0.15 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding: | 54,052 | 53,106 | 53,961 | 53,030 |

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

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infoUSA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

| | SIX MONTHS ENDED | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|
| | June 30, | |
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| | (UNAUDITED) | |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Net income | \$ 15,414 | \$ 8,085 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation of operating assets | 7,274 | 6,874 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 8,873 | 7,062 |
| Amortization of deferred financing costs | 305 | 77 |
| Deferred income taxes | (664) | (2,874) |
| Tax benefit related to employee stock options | | 762 |
| Non-cash stock option compensation expense | (289) | 640 |
| Non-cash 401(k) contribution in common stock | 1,029 | 812 |
| (Gain) loss on sale of assets and marketable securities | (2,289) | 79 |
| Non-cash other charges | | 796 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions: | | |
| Trade accounts receivable | 9,572 | 213 |
| List brokerage trade accounts receivable | (2,604) | 1,316 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (94) | (151) |
| Deferred marketing costs | (906) | 2,417 |
| Accounts payable | (4,708) | (2,766) |
| List brokerage trade accounts payable | 2,242 | (2,206) |
| Income taxes receivable and payable, net | (4,146) | 1,089 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 4,192 | 3,991 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 33,201 | 26,216 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Sale of marketable securities | 5,611 | 1,704 |
| Purchase of marketable securities | (3,907) | (2,929) |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (3,044) | (2,491) |
| Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired | (8,688) | (109,356) |
| Software and database development costs | (2,878) | (1,032) |
| Net cash (used in) investing activities | (12,906) | (114,104) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Repayment of long-term debt | (39,309) | (179,649) |
| Proceeds of long-term debt | 26,100 | 272,833 |
| Deferred financing costs paid | (7) | (2,651) |
| Dividends paid | (10,646) | |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 1,877 | 4,045 |

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| | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | (21,985) | 94,578 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (1,690) | 6,690 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 10,404 | 2,686 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$ 8,714 | \$ 9,376 |
| Supplemental cash flow information: | | |
| Interest paid | \$ 5,795 | \$ 3,651 |
| Income taxes paid | \$ 12,580 | \$ 5,792 |

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

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infoUSA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and, in the opinion of management, contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to fairly present the financial information included therein. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

The Company suggests that this financial data be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2004 included in the Company's 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Results for the interim period presented are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the entire year.

2. EARNINGS PER SHARE INFORMATION

The following table shows the amounts used in computing earnings per share and the effect on the weighted average number of shares of dilutive common stock.

| | Three Months Ended | | Six Months Ended | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | June 30, | | June 30, | |
| | (In Thousands) | | | |
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 |
| Weighted average number of shares used in basic EPS | 54,021 | 52,540 | 53,859 | 52,440 |
| Net additional common stock equivalent shares outstanding after assumed exercise of stock options | 31 | 566 | 102 | 590 |
| Weighted average number of shares outstanding used in diluted EPS | 54,052 | 53,106 | 53,961 | 53,030 |

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company currently reports financial information on two business segments.

The *infoUSA* Group (formerly known as the Small Business segment) licenses its sales leads, mailing lists, databases, and other database marketing services to small and medium size businesses, entrepreneurs, professionals, and sales executives. This segment also includes the sale of our database content on the Internet.

The Donnelley Group (formerly known as the Large Business segment) provides licensing of the *infoUSA* database, direct marketing services, database marketing services, e-mail marketing services, and list brokerage and list management services to large businesses, i.e. businesses with 1,000 or more employees.

The *infoUSA* Group and Donnelley Group reflect actual net sales, order production costs, identifiable direct sales and marketing costs. The remaining indirect costs are presented as a consolidating item in corporate activities.

The corporate activities group includes the compilation of our proprietary databases, such as 14 million businesses, 220 million consumers, 5.2 million new homeowners, 17 million new movers, 2.6 million new business formations and other databases. They also include the cost for database verification, administrative functions of the Company and other identified gains and losses.

The Company accounts for property and equipment on a consolidated basis. The Company's property and equipment is shared by the Company's business segments. Depreciation expense is recorded in corporate activities.

Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization for the Donnelley Group segment increased from \$ 252.3 million at June 30, 2004 to \$262.0 million at June 30, 2005. The increase in goodwill is primarily due to the acquisition of @Once in January 2005.

The Company has changed the structure of its internal organization. Due to acquisition and realignment within the Company, one division has been moved from the Donnelley Group into the infoUSA group. In accordance with SFAS 131, disclosures about

| | (in thousands) | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Balance at June 30, 2005 | \$(1,055) | \$ (378) | \$ 207 | \$ (1,226) |
| Balance at December 31, 2004 | \$(1,055) | \$ (885) | \$ (513) | \$ (2,453) |

5. ACQUISITIONS

On January 31, 2005, the Company acquired @Once Company, a retention based email technology company. The total purchase price was \$8.1 million, of which \$7 million was paid at closing and \$1.1 million was paid on March 29, 2005 after final calculation for working capital. The purchase price for the acquisition has been primarily allocated to current assets of \$1.5 million, property and equipment of \$.7 million, current liabilities of \$.5 million, and goodwill of \$6.4 million. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly, the operating results of @Once have been included in the Company's financial statements since the date of acquisition.

On June 9, 2004, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding common stock of OneSource Information Services, Inc. (OneSource). OneSource offers a global database of over 1.7 million of the largest businesses worldwide. This database is deep in content. It also includes financial information and other public information. OneSource's primary products, the OneSource® Business BrowserSM products, are password-protected, subscription-based products that provide sales, marketing, finance, and management professionals and consultants with industry and company profiles, research reports, media accounts, executive listings and

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biographies, and financial information on over 1.7 million public and private companies. OneSource customers access this information over the Internet using standard Web browsers.

The total purchase price was \$109.4 million, comprised of cash paid for the outstanding common stock of OneSource of \$104.6 million, a merger agreement termination fee associated with the acquisition of \$3.0 million and acquisition-related costs of \$1.8 million. Additionally, the Company paid \$2.2 million for bank financing fees associated with the transaction recorded as deferred financing costs. The purchase price for the acquisition has been allocated to current assets of \$28.2 million, property and equipment of \$5.6 million, other assets of \$1.6 million, current liabilities of \$17.6 million (including \$13.7 million of deferred revenue), other liabilities of \$15.8 million and goodwill and other intangibles of \$105.7 million. Goodwill and other identified intangibles include: developed technology of \$9.0 million (life of 5 years), Corpotech database of \$2.6 million (life of 3 years), customer lists of \$16.3 million (life of 6 years), tradenames and trademarks of \$3.5 million (life of 20 years) and goodwill of \$74.3 million. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly, the operating results of OneSource have been included in the Company's financial statements since the date of acquisition.

In connection with the purchase price allocation for OneSource, the Company recorded deferred revenue of \$13.7 million, which is less than the carrying value recorded by OneSource at the time of the acquisition. In accordance with EITF Issue 01-03 *Accounting in a Purchase Business Combination for Deferred Revenue of an Acquiree*, the Company recorded deferred revenue at the fair value of the assumed liability for fulfillment of customer obligations plus a normal profit margin.

On June 4, 2004, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding common stock of Edith Roman Associates, Inc., Database Direct, Inc. and E-Post Direct, Inc. (collectively *Edith Roman*), a provider of list brokerage and list management services, data processing services and email marketing services. The total purchase price was \$13.9 million including acquisition costs of \$0.3 million, of which, \$6.6 million was payable in cash at closing, \$0.3 million was paid April 14, 2005 for Edith Roman's increased tax liability that was incurred for making section 338 (H)(10) election, and the remaining \$6.7 million represented a note payable paid on June 30, 2005 for an adjustment for finalized working capital, net sales and other contingent items specified within the purchase agreement. The purchase price for the acquisition has been preliminarily allocated to current assets of \$11.1 million, property and equipment of \$0.5 million, current liabilities of \$9.6 million, other liabilities of \$0.5 million and goodwill of \$12.1 million. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly, the operating results of Edith Roman have been included in the Company's financial statements since the date of acquisition.

On February 2, 2004, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding common stock of Triplex Direct Marketing Corp. (*Triplex*), a provider of direct marketing and database marketing services to nonprofit and catalog customers. The total purchase price was \$7.6 million including acquisition costs of \$0.3 million, of which, \$6.1 million was payable in cash at closing and the remaining \$1.2 million was paid on February 2, 2005. The purchase price for the acquisition has been primarily allocated to current assets of \$2.4 million, property and equipment of \$0.7 million, current liabilities of \$1.0 million, and goodwill of \$5.2 million. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly, the operating results of Triplex have been included in the Company's financial statements since the date of acquisition.

Assuming Triplex, OneSource, Edith Roman and @Once had been acquired on January 1, 2004 and included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, unaudited pro forma consolidated net sales, net income and net income per share would have been as follows:

| | For the three months ended | | For the six months ended | |
|------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | June 30, | June 30, | June 30, | June 30, |
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 |
| | (In thousands, except per share amounts) | | | |
| | (unaudited) | | | |
| Net sales | \$94,312 | \$97,557 | \$189,983 | \$198,603 |
| Net income | \$6,069 | \$(1,209) | \$14,840 | \$971 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Basic earnings per share | \$ 0.11 | \$ (0.02) | \$ 0.28 | \$ 0.02 |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$ 0.11 | \$ (0.02) | \$ 0.28 | \$ 0.02 |

6. NON-CASH STOCK COMPENSATION EXPENSE

At June 30, 2005, the Company has a nonqualified stock option plan. The Company applies the intrinsic value-based method of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations in accounting for its stock option plan. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net income, as all options granted under the plan had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The Company s

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pro forma net income and earnings per share would have been as indicated below had the fair value of all option grants been charged to salaries, wages, and benefits in accordance with SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*:

| | Three months ended June 30, | | Six Months ended June 30, | |
|--|---|---------|---|---------|
| | 2005 (in thousands, except per share amounts) | 2004 | 2005 (in thousands, except per share amounts) | 2004 |
| Net income, as reported | \$6,356 | \$3,712 | \$15,414 | \$8,085 |
| Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of taxes | 127 | 620 | 296 | 1,285 |
| Net income, pro forma | \$6,229 | \$3,092 | \$15,118 | \$6,800 |
| Earnings per share: | | | | |
| Basic as reported | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.29 | \$ 0.15 |
| Basic pro forma | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.06 | \$ 0.28 | \$ 0.13 |
| Diluted as reported | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.29 | \$ 0.15 |
| Diluted pro forma | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.06 | \$ 0.28 | \$ 0.13 |

The above pro forma results are not likely to be representative of the effects on reported net income for future years since options vest over several years and additional awards generally are made each year.

The fair value of the weighted average of option grants is estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions used for grants in 2005: volatility of 52.12%, dividend yield of 1.69%, risk free interest rate of 3.96% and expected lives of 5 years.

Compensation cost for stock options and warrants granted to non-employees and vendors is measured based upon the fair value of the stock option or warrant granted. When the performance commitment of the non-employee or vendor is not complete as of the grant date, the Company estimates the total compensation cost using a fair value method at the end of each period. Generally, the final measurement of compensation cost occurs when the non-employee or vendors related performance commitment is complete. Changes, either increases or decreases, in the estimated fair value of the options between the date of the grant and the final vesting of the options result in a change in the measure of compensation cost for the stock options or warrants. Compensation cost is recognized as expense over the periods in which the benefit is received.

During 2002, the Company granted non-qualified stock options to non-employee consultants of the Company in connection with consulting agreements executed by the Company. The options vested evenly over four years and have a five-year life. The fair value of the option was estimated, as of the grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is updated at each balance sheet date. As of April 2005, the options have fully vested, and as such, there was no non-cash compensation expense during the three months ended June 30, 2005. The consulting agreement with one of the consultants committed the Company to make cash payments of \$400 thousand and \$775 thousand in 2005 and 2004, respectively, to the consultant for services rendered. Expense of \$58 thousand and \$175 thousand for this consulting agreement was recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

7. RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

During the three months ended June 30, 2005, the Company recorded restructuring charges of \$917 thousand for involuntary employee separation costs (severance) due to workforce reductions for 57 employees in administration,

order production and sales. As of June 30, 2005, an accrual of \$1.1 million was included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet for severance costs remaining to be paid and an accrual of \$278 thousand was included for the restructuring of the Hill-Donnelly printing facilities. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Company recorded restructuring costs totaling \$1.6 million which includes \$1.3 million for 102 employees and \$332 thousand for the restructuring of the Hill-Donnelly printing facilities for office space, equipment leases and raw material inventory.

During the three months ended June 30, 2004, the Company recorded restructuring charges due to workforce reductions of \$1.0 million. The charges included involuntary employee separation costs for 191 employees in administration, order production and sales. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company recorded restructuring charges totaling \$1.6 million for 287 employees.

The following table summarizes activity related to the restructuring charges recorded by the Company, including the liability accrual balances:

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| | Beginning Accrual | Amounts Expensed | Amounts From Acquisition (In thousands) | Amounts Paid | Ending Accrual |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Restructuring accrual | \$629 | \$1,619 | \$ 96 | \$993 | \$1,351 |

8. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following:

| | June 30, 2005 | December 31, 2004 |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | (In thousands) | |
| Goodwill | \$362,231 | \$357,720 |
| Less accumulated amortization | 59,012 | 59,012 |
| Goodwill, net | \$303,219 | \$298,708 |
| Intangible assets: | | |
| Non-compete agreements | 13,534 | 13,534 |
| Core technology | 13,753 | 13,753 |
| Customer base | 24,663 | 24,663 |
| Trade names | 19,259 | 19,259 |
| Purchased data processing software | 73,478 | 73,478 |
| Acquired database costs | 21,591 | 21,591 |
| Perpetual software license agreement, net | 1,733 | 2,133 |
| Software development costs, net | 7,025 | 5,983 |
| Database development costs, net | 1,228 | 461 |
| Deferred financing costs | 11,130 | 11,123 |
| | 187,394 | 185,978 |
| Less accumulated amortization | 128,114 | 119,400 |
| Intangible assets, net | \$ 59,280 | \$ 66,578 |

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following:

| | June 30, 2005 | December 31, 2004 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | (In thousands) | |
| Property and equipment | \$145,537 | \$135,789 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | 99,312 | 93,252 |
| | \$ 46,225 | \$ 42,537 |

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In June 2005, the Company entered into a long-term lease with a lender for ownership of a boat previously leased by Annapurna from the same lender for a total seven year commitment of \$2.2 million. Annapurna is 100% owned by

Mr. Gupta, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

In February 2005, the Company purchased from NetJets fractional ownership interest in one airplane at a total cost of \$2.6 million. The fractional ownership interest in the airplane was previously owned by Mr. Gupta, who sold it to NetJets at the same time the Company made the purchase of the aircraft.

During the second quarter and year to date 2005, the Company paid Annapurna Corporation a total of \$119 thousand and \$297 thousand, respectively, primarily for the business use of the aircraft before it was sold to the Company.

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11. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In July 2005, a lawsuit that arose from the Company's acquisition of Database America Companies in February 1997 was concluded. The lawsuit was commenced in 1998 by certain former employees of Database America who sought enforcement of employee termination agreements with Database America. The Company, in addition to defending the claims brought by the employees, sought indemnification from Paul Goldner, the former owner of Database America, for any amounts the Company was required to pay to such employees, pursuant to indemnification provisions of the purchase agreement with Mr. Goldner. In July 2005, a final judgment in favor of the employees was entered against the Company, as purchaser of Database America, in the amount of \$1.56 million, and concurrently a final judgment in favor of the Company was entered against Mr. Goldner in the same amount. The judgment against the Company is payable in six installments, with the first payment made in July 2005 and the final payment to be made in June 2006. The Company is taking action to collect its judgment against Mr. Goldner. The Company does not believe that the conclusion of this lawsuit will have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

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ITEM 2.

infoUSA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements, including without limitation statements in the discussion of comparative results of operations, accounting standards and liquidity and capital resources, within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, which are subject to the "safe harbor" created by those sections. The Company's actual future results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Some factors which could cause future actual results to differ materially from the Company's recent results or those projected in the forward-looking statements are described in

"Factors that May Affect Operating Results" below. The Company assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements or such factors.

GENERAL

Recent Significant Development

On June 13, 2005, *infoUSA Inc.* announced that it had received a proposal from an affiliate of Vinod Gupta, *infoUSA's* Chairman and CEO, to acquire all of the shares of common stock of *infoUSA* not owned by Mr. Gupta at a cash purchase price of \$11.75 per share. As of June 13, 2005, Mr. Gupta held approximately 38% of the outstanding common stock of the Company. The Company's Board of Directors subsequently formed a special committee of independent directors to review Mr. Gupta's proposal and potential alternatives. The special committee has engaged Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP as its legal advisor and Lazard Frères & Co. LLC as its financial advisor to assist it in its review.

Company Profile

infoUSA Inc. (the "Company" or *infoUSA* or "we") is the leading provider of sales leads and databases to millions of businesses in order for them to find new prospects and grow their sales. *infoUSA* compiles and updates over 15 databases under one roof in Omaha, Nebraska. Our customers include salespeople, small office/home office ("SOHO") entrepreneurs, small and medium businesses, and Fortune 2000 corporations. Our database is also part of major directory assistance search firms like Yahoo!, Google, AOL, and in-car navigation companies. Most cars with GPS devices today use *infoUSA* databases because of the high accuracy of our business database. Databases compiled and continually updated are as follows:

| Business Databases | Consumer Databases |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 14 Million U.S. and Canadian Businesses | 180 Million Consumers |
| 11.5 Million Executives and Professionals | 112 Million Households |
| 5 Million Small Business Owners | 65 Million Homeowners |
| 5 Million Business Addresses with Color Photos | 15 Million New Movers Per Year |

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| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2.6 Million Brand New Businesses | 3.1 Million New Homeowners Per Year |
| 3.6 Million Yellow page Advertisers | |
| 1.7 Million Bankruptcy Filers | |
| 900,000 Global Businesses and 2 Million Executives | |
| 600,000 Manufacturers | |
| 410,000 Big Businesses | |

We employ over 600 full time people to compile and update the databases from thousands of public sources such as yellow pages, white pages, newspapers, incorporation records, real estate deed transfers, and various other sources. For the business database, we make over 20 million phone calls a year to verify the name of the owner or key executive, their address, number of employees, number of PCs, fax numbers, e-mail addresses, and other information.

The databases change by roughly 65% per year. We spend over \$50 million a year to update these databases and related database management systems. We believe that we have the finest and most accurate databases in the industry. We believe there is no other company that compiles and updates so many databases all under one roof.

We have also developed proprietary software for direct marketing applications, database marketing applications, e-mail marketing applications, telemarketing applications, and other sophisticated modeling applications. Our proprietary software enhances the value of our databases to the customer.

New initiatives in 2004 and 2005 include:

Yellow Page Advertising Expense Report The report will include all spending by small businesses for Yellow Page advertising. Yellow Page publishers and web advertising firms will be able to sort this information by many selects, including by individual business as well as by SIC code and any geographic region.

Business Address Photographs- The Company introduced the industry's first pictures of storefronts with corresponding longitude and latitude coordinates to its Business Database. Important applications for this data include business credit reports/applications, directory assistance, wireless navigation devices and insurance appraisals/underwriting.

Sales Genie

Credit.Net

Sales & Marketing Strategy

infoUSA has served over 4 million customers who have used our sales leads and mailing lists. They use our databases to find new customers and grow their sales. That is why the logo of *infoUSA* bears the mark Sales Solutions.

For our large clients, we distribute our databases and services through the Donnelley Group. Donnelley Marketing, the flagship Company within the Donnelley Group, was acquired by *infoUSA* in 1999, and has been a leader in this space since 1917. The Donnelley Group has a sales force of over 200 account executives that call on Fortune 2000 companies. These clients have a sophisticated need for databases, database marketing, and now e-mail marketing. Under the Donnelley Group, we have nine different companies that specialize in their own respective markets. These companies are Donnelley Marketing, Walter Karl, Edith Roman, Catalog Vision, Triplex, Yesmail, @Once, Value Added Reseller Group and OneSource. OneSource is the only company which has a true global database of 1.2 million businesses and 11.5 million executives by title. This database is used by multinational companies for market research, prospect development, and other modeling and research applications.

infoUSA has an extensive sales channel into medium and small businesses, SOHO markets, and salespeople. We sell directly to these markets. We employ several distribution channels such as direct mail, telemarketing, e-mail marketing, and our own sales force. We have over 700 account executives that have developed relationships with these clients.

More than 4 million customers have used our information in the form of sales leads, prospect lists, mailing labels, printed directories, 3 x 5 cards, computer diskettes, business credit reports, DVDs, and on the Internet. Our information is used by businesses

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for sales leads, mailing lists, credit decisions, market research, competitive analysis, and management of vendor relationships. Sales people and small business owners use our information for new prospects, due diligence, and other day-to-day information purposes.

Sales Genie, Credit.Net, SalesLeadsUSA . . . Subscription Model

In the past, *infoUSA* sold sales leads and mailing lists on an "as needed" basis. We realized that our customers need this information every day. We developed an Internet based service called "Sales Genie" for the small business & SOHO market. This is an Internet based database delivery service. All of our databases can be accessed on an unlimited basis for a flat price of \$250 per month. Sales Genie has a built-in contact management software and mapping ability. Currently, a small business can get all the sales leads and mailing lists for only \$250 per month per user. For additional users the charge is based on a tiered-pricing structure. This subscription product is designed for approximately 3.5 million small businesses.

We have also developed "SalesLeadsUSA" for single-owner businesses, contractors, and sales executives. There are 10 million plus prospects in this group. Currently, this service offers 4 databases with limited search criteria but still offers customers unlimited sales leads and mailing lists for \$100 per month per user, i.e., \$1200 per year. This service also has contact management software.

The Company also launched an unlimited business credit report service called Credit.Net in the first quarter of 2004. Currently, a customer can obtain unlimited business credit reports for only \$75 per month.

Two of our directory divisions, Polk City Directories & Hill-Donnelly Directories, currently offer bundled subscription packages for \$100 per month per user. These bundled packages include printed directory on a customer's immediate region, DVD on the entire state, and Internet access for all of the U.S.

This migration from one-time sales to subscription-based sales is enabling us to have a better relationship with our customers, more predictable revenue, and the ability to offer more services to our customers in the arena of sales solutions.

Our Growth Strategy

There are approximately 14 million businesses in the United States and Canada. All of these businesses are looking for cost effective solutions to find new customers and increase their sales. Our databases and applications enable these businesses to prospect for new customers and increase their sales.

Our goal is to be the leader in proprietary databases of businesses and consumers in the United States and Canada, and to produce innovative products and services that meet the needs of these businesses for finding new prospects and increasing their sales. The information provided by our databases is integral to the new customer acquisition and retention processes for businesses. Our organization is divided into three distinct groups: Database Compilation and Update Group, The *infoUSA* Group (formerly known as Small & Medium Business Group), and The Donnelley Group (formerly known as The Large Business Customer Group).

Delivery of information via the Internet is the preferred method by our customers. We are investing in Internet technology to develop subscription-based new customer development services for businesses. The Internet has opened up brand new markets for our database products that are increasingly used by our customers for multiple applications.

We have grown through more than 20 strategic acquisitions in the last ten years. These acquisitions have enabled us to acquire the requisite critical mass to compete over the long term in the direct marketing industry. During 2004, we acquired three companies that opened up brand new distribution channels for our products and applications. Triplex increased our presence in the non-profit sector by providing data processing services and our proprietary content to their fast growing customer base. Edith Roman gave us the premier access to the publishing industry for their list brokerage and list management needs. OneSource brought a compelling application to our business that is increasingly embedded in customer relationship management systems of Global 2000 corporations. These corporations use the OneSource application to access deep information on executives of the world's 1.2 million largest companies.

As we have consolidated our position in the fastest growing segments of our industry, our goal now is to accelerate our momentum in the market for business intelligence information. Our subscription products, accessed 24/7 over the web by our customers, will be the critical impetus needed to achieve our desired organic revenue growth over the longer term.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, selected financial information and other data. The amounts and related percentages may not be fully comparable due to acquisitions.

| | THREE MONTHS ENDED | THREE MONTHS ENDED | SIX MONTHS ENDED | SIX MONTHS ENDED |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 |
| CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA: | | | | |
| Net sales | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Costs and expenses: | | | | |
| Database and production costs | 28 | 30 | 28 | 30 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 49 | 48 | 48 | 49 |
| Depreciation | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Amortization | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Non-cash stock compensation expense | | 1 | | |
| Litigation settlement charge | | | | |
| Restructuring charges | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Acquisition costs | | | | |
| Total costs and expenses | 87 | 88 | 86 | 88 |
| Operating income | 13 | 12 | 14 | 12 |
| Other expense, net | (1) | (5) | (1) | (4) |
| Income before income taxes | 12 | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| Income taxes | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Net income | 7% | 4% | 8% | 5% |

OTHER DATA:

| | THREE MONTHS ENDED | THREE MONTHS ENDED | SIX MONTHS ENDED | SIX MONTHS ENDED |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 |
| | (in thousands) | | (in thousands) | |
| SALES BY SEGMENT: | | | | |
| infoUSA Group | \$34,698 | \$ 39,216 | \$ 72,567 | \$ 80,107 |
| Donnelley Group | 59,038 | 44,578 | 116,264 | 84,498 |
| Total | \$93,736 | \$ 83,794 | \$188,831 | \$ 164,605 |

SALES BY SEGMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF NET SALES:

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| infoUSA Group | 37% | 47% | 38% | 49% |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|
| Donnelley Group | 63 | 53 | 62 | 51 |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Net sales

Net sales for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 were \$93.7 million, an increase of 12% from \$83.8 million for the same period in 2004. Net sales of the *info*USA Group segment for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 were \$34.7 million, an 11% decrease from \$39.2 million for the same period in 2004. The decrease in net sales is principally due to the deferral of revenue totaling \$1.5 million during the quarter ended June 30, 2005, which were related to the sale of subscription products. The *info*USA Group segment principally engages in the selling of sales lead generation and consumer DVD products to small to medium sized companies, small office and home office businesses and individual consumers. This segment also includes the sale of content via the Internet.

Net sales of the Donnelley Group segment for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 were \$59.0 million, a 32% increase from \$44.6 million for the same period in 2004. The increase was principally due to the acquisition of Edith Roman and OneSource in June 2004. The Donnelley Group segment principally engages in the selling of data processing services, licensed databases, database marketing solutions, e-mail marketing solutions and list brokerage and list management services to large companies. This segment includes the licensing of databases for Internet directory assistance services.

Table of Contents**Database and production costs**

Database and production costs for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 were \$27.0 million, or 29% of net sales, compared to \$24.8 million, or 30% of net sales for the same period in 2004. The increase in database and production costs principally relates to the acquisitions of Edith Roman and OneSource in June 2004. The reduction of the cost as a percentage of revenue is due to successful integration of the previously mentioned acquisitions into the Company.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 were \$46.1 million, or 49% of net sales, compared to \$40.0 million, or 48% of net sales for the same period in 2004. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses principally relates to the acquisitions of Edith Roman, OneSource, and @Once.

Depreciation expense

Depreciation expense for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 totaled \$3.4 million, or 4% of net sales, compared to \$3.6 million, or 4% of net sales for the same period in 2004.

Amortization expense

Amortization expense for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 totaled \$4.5 million, or 5% of net sales, compared to \$3.6 million, or 4% of net sales for the same period in 2004. The Company adopted SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, as of January 1, 2002. SFAS No. 142 requires the Company to complete an annual impairment test on goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite life rather than record amortization expense on those assets. The Company completed impairment tests as of October 31, 2004, as required by SFAS 142, and established that no impairment exists.

Non-cash stock compensation expense

Non-cash stock compensation expense was \$0 during the quarter ended June 30, 2005, compared to a charge of \$458 thousand for the same period in 2004. The Non-cash stock compensation expense is related to non-employee consulting agreements executed in previous years. As of April 2005, the Company will not incur additional non-cash compensation expense for the consultant options as the vesting periods and/or service periods have terminated.

Restructuring costs

The Company recorded restructuring charges during the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 of \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, related to workforce reductions as a part of the Company's continuing strategy to reduce unnecessary costs and focus on core operations and the restructuring of the Hill-Donnelly print operations. The workforce reduction charges included involuntary employee separation costs during 2005 and 2004 for approximately 57 and 191 employees, respectively.

Acquisition costs

The Company did not have integration-related costs during the quarter ended June 30, 2005 compared to costs of \$239 thousand during the same period in 2004. The acquisition costs include costs related to unsuccessful acquisition efforts and integration related costs including general and administrative costs, information system conversion costs and other direct integration-related charges. These costs were not directly related to the recent acquisition of various companies and therefore could not be capitalized.

Operating income

Including the factors previously described, the Company had operating income of \$11.8 million, or 13% of net sales during the quarter ended June 30, 2005, compared to operating income of \$10.1 million, or 12% of net sales for the same period in 2004. The increase in operating income as a percentage of net sales is a result of the following items: 1) the Company's diligent approach to being more efficient in its operations and 2) the successful integration of Triplex, Edith Roman, OneSource and @Once into the Company's structure.

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Operating income for the infoUSA Group segment for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 was \$10.2 million, or 30% of net sales, as compared to \$13.6 million, or 35% of net sales for the same period in 2004. The decrease in operating income as a percentage of net sales is principally due to the reduction in sales compared to last year.

Operating income for the Donnelley Group segment for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 was \$24.5 million, or 41% of net sales, as compared to \$18.9 million, or 42% of net sales for the same period in 2004. The decrease in operating income as a percentage of net sales is principally due to weakness in the Donnelley Marketing unit.

Other income (expense), net

Other expense, net was \$(1.9) million, or 1% of net sales, and \$(4.1) million, or 5% of net sales, for the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Other income or (expense), net is comprised of interest expense, investment income and other income or expense items, which do not represent components of operating expense of the Company.

Interest expense was \$3.0 million and \$1.8 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase is principally due to an additional term loan financed in June 2004 which was principally related to the acquisition of OneSource. Investment income (loss) was \$1.1 million and \$(0.2) million, for the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Income taxes

A provision for income taxes of \$3.5 million and \$2.3 million was recorded during the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The effective income tax rate decreased from 38% to 36% for the six months ended June 30, 2005, due to the following factors: state income tax planning, Section 199 related to manufacturing deduction and dividends paid to the ESOP plans.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*Overview*

On March 25, 2004, the Company entered into a new Senior Secured Credit Facility administered by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. The new credit facility provides for a \$120.0 million Term A loan with a maturity date of March 2009 and a \$50.0 million revolving line of credit with a maturity date of March 2007.

On June 4, 2004, the Company negotiated an amended and restated Senior Secured Credit Facility (the Credit Facility) administered by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. in conjunction with the acquisition of OneSource. The Credit Facility provides for a new \$80.0 million Term B loan with a maturity date of June 2010.

The Credit Facility provides for grid-based interest pricing based upon the Company's consolidated total leverage ratio and ranges from base rate plus 1.00% to 1.75% for base rate loans and LIBOR plus 2.00% to 2.75% for use of the revolving credit facility. The term loans' interest rates range from base rate plus 1.50% to 2.00% or LIBOR plus 2.50% to 3.00%. Substantially all of the assets of the Company are pledged as security under the terms of the Credit Facility. At June 30, 2005, the Term A loan had a balance of \$93.8 million, bearing an interest rate of 5.61%, the Term B loan had a balance of \$69.2 million, bearing an interest rate of 5.86%, and \$43.0 million was available under the revolving credit facility.

The Company is subject to certain financial covenants in the Credit Facility, including minimum consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio, maximum consolidated total leverage ratio and minimum consolidated net worth. The fixed charge coverage ratio and leverage ratio financial covenants are based on EBITDA (Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization), as adjusted, providing for adjustments to EBITDA for certain agreed upon items including investment income (loss), other charges (gains), asset impairments, non-cash stock compensation expense and other items defined within the Credit Facility. The Company was in compliance with all restrictive covenants of the Credit Facility as of June 30, 2005.

The Company believes that its existing sources of liquidity and cash generated from operations will satisfy the Company's projected working capital, debt repayments and other cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. Acquisitions of other technologies, products or companies, or internal product development efforts may require the Company to obtain additional equity or debt financing, which may not be available or may be dilutive.

Table of Contents*Selected Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Information*

As of June 30, 2005, the Company's principal sources of liquidity included \$43.0 million available under the Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2005, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$55.3 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2005 totaled \$33.2 million compared to \$26.2 million for the same period in 2004.

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Company spent \$3.0 million for additions of property and equipment and \$2.9 million related to software and database development costs, compared to \$2.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively during the same period in 2004.

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Company spent \$8.7 million related to business acquisitions, of which \$8.1 million was for the acquisition of @Once in January, 2005.

On January 25, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.20 per common share. This represents the first ever dividend paid by the Company. The dividend was paid on March 1, 2005, to shareholders of record on February 8, 2005. The shares outstanding on February 8, 2005, were 53.2 million shares. The total dividend payment was \$10.6 million.

Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Information

Trade accounts receivable decreased to \$43.9 million at June 30, 2005 from \$51.7 million at December 31, 2004. The days sales outstanding (DSO) ratio for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 was 48 days compared to 45 days for the same period in 2004.

Deferred marketing costs increased to \$3.5 million at June 30, 2005 from \$2.6 million at December 31, 2004. The increase is the direct result of the Company's increased spending during the quarter ended June 30, 2005 from the level of spending incurred during the latter half of 2004 on direct marketing costs that are subject to deferral and amortization.

Selected other balance sheet accounts, including list brokerage trade accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, list brokerage trade accounts payable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued payroll expenses, increased (decreased) moderately at June 30, 2005 from their respective account balances at December 31, 2004. The increases, (decreases) in these account balances is due to the acquisition of certain companies during 2004 and 2005 and payment timing differences related to various general operating expenses.

Deferred revenue increased to \$55.0 million at June 30, 2005 from \$53.0 million at December 31, 2004.

The current portion of long-term debt decreased to \$30.1 million at June 30, 2005 from \$34.1 million at December 31, 2004, primarily due to the remaining purchase price payment made in June, 2005 for the Edith Roman acquisition of \$6.7 million, which was offset by an increase in the Wells Fargo Term Loan A current portion by \$1.3 million and addition of capital lease's current portion by \$1.4 million.

The Company's long-term debt, net of current portion decreased to \$161.6 million at June 30, 2005 from \$162.1 million at December 31, 2004.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Other than rents associated with facility leasing arrangements, the Company does not engage in off-balance sheet financing activities.

Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the FASB revised SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payments. SFAS 123(R) eliminates the alternative to use APB Opinion 25's intrinsic value method of accounting (generally resulting in recognition of no compensation cost) and instead requires a company to recognize in its financial statements the cost of employee services received in exchange for valuable equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred, to employees in share-based payment transactions (e.g., stock options). The cost will be based on the grant-date fair value of the award and will be recognized over the period for which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted a rule amending the compliance dates SFAS No. 123(R). Under the new SEC rule, the provisions of the revised statement are to be applied prospectively by the company for awards that are granted, modified, or settled in the first fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005. Additionally, public entities would recognize compensation cost for any portion of awards granted or modified after December 15, 1994, that is not yet vested at the date the standard is adopted, based on the grant-date

fair value of those awards calculated under SFAS 123 (as originally issued) for either recognition or pro forma disclosures. When the Company adopts the standard on January 1, 2006, it will be required to report in its financial statements the share-based compensation expense for reporting periods in 2006. As of June 30, 2005, management believes that adopting the new statement will have a negative impact of approximately one cent per share

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for the year ending December 31, 2006, representing the expense to be recognized for the unvested portion of awards which were granted prior to June 30, 2005, and cannot predict the earnings impact of awards that may be granted after that date.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 153, Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets. This Statement amends the guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions. APB Opinion No. 29 provided an exception to the basic measurement principle (fair value) for exchanges of similar assets, requiring that some nonmonetary exchanges be recorded on a carryover basis. SFAS No. 153 eliminates the exception to fair value for exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchange transactions that do not have commercial substance, that is, transactions that are not expected to result in significant changes in the cash flows of the reporting entity. The provisions of SFAS No. 153 are effective for exchanges of nonmonetary assets occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. As of June 30, 2005, management believes that SFAS No. 153 will have no significant effect on the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company.

Inflation

We do not believe that the rate of inflation has had a material effect on our operating results. However, inflation could adversely affect our future operating results if it were to result in a substantial weakening economic condition.

Factors That May Affect Operating Results

There can be no assurance that a transaction will result from the proposal we received from an affiliate of Vinod Gupta. Our management may spend a significant amount of time and resources evaluating and pursuing strategic options.

On June 13, 2005, we announced that we had received a proposal from an affiliate of Vinod Gupta, *infoUSA*'s Chairman and CEO, to acquire all of the shares of common stock of *infoUSA* not owned by Mr. Gupta. Our Board of Directors has formed a special committee to review Mr. Gupta's proposal and potential alternatives. There can be no assurance that any agreement on financial and other terms satisfactory to the special committee will result from the special committee's evaluation of Mr. Gupta's proposal or that any transaction with Mr. Gupta or any other party will ultimately be completed. Failure to complete a transaction could have a negative impact on our stock price to the extent the current market price reflects a market assumption that a transaction will be completed. In addition, our management may spend a significant amount of time and resources evaluating and pursuing strategic options, which may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Our markets are highly competitive and many of our competitors have greater resources than we do.

The business and consumer marketing information industry in which we operate is highly competitive. Intense competition could harm us by causing, among other things, price reductions, reduced gross margins, and loss of market share. Our competition includes: Acxiom, Experian (a subsidiary of Great Universal Stores, P.L.C. (GUS)), Equifax, Harte-Hanks Communications, Inc. and Dun & Bradstreet(C).

In addition, we may face competition from new entrants to the business and consumer marketing information industry as a result of the rapid expansion of the Internet, which creates a substantial new channel for distributing business information to the market. Many of our competitors have longer operating histories, better name recognition and greater financial resources than we do, which may enable them to implement their business strategies more readily than we can.

We are leveraged. If we are unable to service our debt as it becomes due, our business would be harmed.

As of June 30, 2005, we had total indebtedness of approximately \$191.7 million. Substantially all of our assets are pledged as security under the terms of the Credit Facility.

Our ability to pay principal and interest on the indebtedness under the Credit Facility and our ability to satisfy our other debt obligations will depend upon our future operating performance. Our performance will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors. Certain of these factors are beyond our control. The future availability of revolving credit under the Credit Facility will depend on, among other things, our ability to meet certain specified financial ratios and maintenance tests. We expect that our operating cash flow should be sufficient to meet our operating expenses, to make necessary capital expenditures and to service our debt requirements as they become due. If we are unable to service our indebtedness, however, we will

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be forced to take actions such as reducing or delaying acquisitions and/or capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing our indebtedness (including the Credit Facility) or seeking additional equity capital. We may not be able to implement any such measures or obtain additional financing or terms that are favorable or satisfactory to us, if at all.

Fluctuations in our operating results may result in decreases in the market price of our common stock.

Our operating results may fluctuate on a quarterly and annual basis. Our expense levels are relatively fixed and are based, in part, on our expectations as to future revenues. As a result, unexpected changes in revenue levels may have a disproportionate effect on operating performance in any given period. In some period or periods our operating results may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. Our failure to meet analyst or investor expectations could result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock.

If we do not adapt our products and services to respond to changes in technology, they could become obsolete.

We provide marketing information and services to our customers in a variety of formats, including printed formats, electronic formats such as CD-Rom and DVD, and over the Internet. Advances in information technology may result in changing customer preferences for products and product delivery formats. If we do not successfully adapt our products and services to take advantage of changes in technology and customer preferences, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We have adopted an Internet strategy because we believe that the Internet represents an important and rapidly evolving market for marketing information products and services. Our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected if we:

Fail to develop products and services that are well suited to the Internet market;

Experience difficulties that delay or prevent the successful development, introduction and marketing of these products and services; or

Fail to achieve sufficient traffic to our Internet sites to generate significant revenues, or to successfully implement electronic commerce operations.

Our ability to increase our revenues will depend to some extent upon introducing new products and services, and if the marketplace does not accept these new products and services, our revenues may decline.

To increase our revenues, we must enhance and improve existing products and continue to introduce new products and new versions of existing products that keep pace with technological developments, satisfy increasingly sophisticated customer requirements, and achieve market acceptance. We believe much of our future growth prospects will rest on our ability to continue to expand into newer products and services. Products and services that we plan to market in the future are in various stages of development. We cannot assure you that the marketplace will accept these products. If our current or potential customers are not willing to switch to or adopt our new products and services, our ability to increase revenues will be impaired.

Changes in laws and regulations relating to data privacy could adversely affect our business.

We engage in direct marketing, as do many of our customers. Certain data and services provided by us are subject to regulation by federal, state and local authorities in the United States as well as those in Canada and the United Kingdom. For instance, some of the data and services that we provide are subject to regulation under the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which regulates the use of consumer credit information, and to a lesser extent, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which regulates the use of non-public personal information. We are also subject to the United Kingdom's Data Protection Act of 1998, which became fully effective on October 24, 2001 and regulates the manner in which we can use third-party data, and recent regulatory limitations relating to use of the Electoral Roll, one of our key data sources in the United Kingdom. In addition, growing concerns about individual privacy and the collection, distribution and use of information about individuals have led to self-regulation of such practices by the direct marketing industry through guidelines suggested by the Direct Marketing Association and to increased federal and state regulation. There is increasing awareness and concern among the general public regarding marketing and privacy concerns, particularly as it relates to the Internet. This concern is likely to result in new laws and regulations. Compliance with existing federal, state and local laws and regulations and industry self-regulation has not to date

seriously affected our business, financial condition or results of operations. Nonetheless, federal, state and local laws and regulations designed to protect the public from the misuse of personal information in the marketplace and adverse

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publicity or potential litigation concerning the collection, management or commercial use of such information may increasingly affect our operations. This could result in substantial regulatory compliance or litigation expense or a loss of revenue.

Our business would be harmed if we do not successfully integrate future acquisitions.

Our business strategy includes continued growth through acquisitions of complementary products, technologies or businesses. We have made over 20 acquisitions since 1996 and completed the integration of these acquisitions into our existing business by the end of 2004, with the exception of the company recently acquired during 2005. We continue to evaluate strategic opportunities available to us and intend to pursue opportunities that we believe fit our business strategy. Acquisitions of companies, products or technologies may result in the diversion of management's time and attention from day-to-day operations of our business and may entail numerous other risks, including difficulties in assimilating and integrating acquired operations, databases, products, corporate cultures and personnel, potential loss of key employees of acquired businesses, difficulties in applying our internal controls to acquired businesses, and particular problems, liabilities or contingencies related to the businesses being acquired. To the extent our efforts to integrate future acquisitions fail, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

ITEM 3.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company has identified interest rate risk as the Company's primary market risk exposure. The Company is exposed to significant future earnings and cash flow exposures from significant changes in interest rates as nearly all of the Company's debt is at variable rates. If necessary, the Company could refinance the Company's debt to fixed rates or utilize interest rate protection agreements to manage interest rate risk. For example, a 100 basis point increase (decrease) in the interest rate would cause an annual increase (decrease) in interest expense of \$2.2 million. At June 30, 2005, the fair value of the Company's long-term debt is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date or is estimated by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at rates currently offered to the Company for similar debt instruments of comparable maturities. At June 30, 2005, the Company had long-term debt with a carrying value of \$191.7 million and estimated fair value of the same. The Company has no significant operations subject to risks of foreign currency fluctuations.

ITEM 4.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures**

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2005. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of June 30, 2005 there were material weaknesses in the Company's disclosure controls and procedures related to lack of specialized accounting personnel and accounting for impairments in investments. As discussed in the Company's Form 10-K filing for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, our management, with the oversight of the Audit Committee, has devoted considerable effort to remediate the material weaknesses identified, and has made improvements in our internal controls over financial reporting to address these weaknesses. The Company is taking the following steps to remediate these weaknesses:

The Company is implementing a formal review process of cost method investments.

The Company has hired a Corporate Controller with a high level of accounting expertise.

The Company has hired a Director of Income Tax and has implemented improved processes and controls within the Income Tax department.

The Company is providing continuing training to accounting staff on non-routine technical accounting matters.

The Company is assessing the existing accounting personnel to ensure the correct individuals with the necessary expertise have been placed in the appropriate positions.

Based upon the remediation plans, we feel confident that by the end of the 3rd quarter 2005, we will have addressed our material weaknesses related to disclosure controls and procedures.

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(b) Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

During the quarter ended June 30, 2005, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting, other than the steps taken by the Company to remediate the weaknesses described above.

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infoUSA INC.
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED
June 30, 2005
PART II
OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

infoUSA Inc. and its directors were named as defendants in two purported class action lawsuits filed in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, entitled *Eileen Tyrrell vs. infoUSA, Inc., et al.* (filed in June 2005) and *Robert Bartow vs. infoUSA, Inc., et al.* (filed in July 2005). The complaints allege, among other things, that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties to the stockholders of the Company in connection with Vinod Gupta's proposal to acquire the outstanding common stock of the Company not held by Mr. Gupta. The complaints seek the certification of a class of the Company's stockholders, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief prohibiting the defendants from proceeding with Mr. Gupta's proposal, an accounting or compensatory damages, attorneys' fees and costs, and other relief. The outcome of these actions cannot be predicted at this time.

ITEM 6.

EXHIBITS

- 31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
- 31.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
- 32.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
- 32.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.

* Filed herewith

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SIGNATURES

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

infoUSA INC.

Date: August 9, 2005

/s/ Alan Heckart

Alan Heckart, Controller
(principal accounting officer)

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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