

VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY INC

Form 10-Q

November 10, 2004

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 26, 2004.

OR

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

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 000-21559

VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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| | |
|---|--|
| Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) | 04-3320515 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.) |
| 296 Concord Road, Third Floor, Billerica, MA (Address of principal executive offices) | 01821 (Zip Code) |

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (978) 932-2200

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

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

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

| <u>Class</u> | <u>Outstanding at November 8, 2004</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Common stock, \$.001 par value | 47,359,858 |

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VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

FORM 10 Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 26, 2004

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Table of Contents**PART 1 FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

ITEM 1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.**Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands)**

| | September 26, 2004 | *December 31, 2003 |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | (Unaudited) | |
| Assets | | |
| Current Assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 34,363 | \$ 6,666 |
| Accounts receivable | 18,002 | 7,057 |
| Inventories and other costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings | 3,293 | 4,050 |
| Other current assets | 1,176 | 439 |
| | <u>56,834</u> | <u>18,212</u> |
| Total current assets | 56,834 | 18,212 |
| Property and equipment, net | 22,308 | 25,088 |
| Goodwill | 61,858 | |
| Intangible assets, net | 21,708 | 2,693 |
| Restricted cash | 3,000 | 6,311 |
| Other assets | 1,427 | 2,176 |
| | <u>\$ 167,135</u> | <u>\$ 54,480</u> |
| Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | | |
| Current Liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 14,447 | \$ 6,851 |
| Related party payable | 1,385 | |
| Current portion of project financing | 3,968 | 3,734 |
| Current portion of related party notes | 10,300 | 1,740 |
| | <u>30,100</u> | <u>12,325</u> |
| Total current liabilities | 30,100 | 12,325 |
| Project financing | 4,966 | 5,813 |
| Related party notes | | 2,334 |
| Other liabilities | 414 | |
| | <u>35,480</u> | <u>20,472</u> |
| Total liabilities | 35,480 | 20,472 |
| Shareholders' equity | 131,655 | 34,008 |
| | <u>\$ 167,135</u> | <u>\$ 54,480</u> |

* Derived from audited financial statements.

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

Table of Contents**VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Operations****(in thousands, except per share data)****(Unaudited)**

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | September 26, | September 28, | September 26, | September 28, |
| | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Revenues | \$ 19,907 | \$ 10,108 | \$ 48,442 | \$ 27,053 |
| Cost of revenues | 14,400 | 6,728 | 34,613 | 20,344 |
| Gross margin | 5,507 | 3,380 | 13,829 | 6,709 |
| Operating Expenses: | | | | |
| Sales and marketing | 1,588 | 1,237 | 4,659 | 3,786 |
| Research and development | 896 | 946 | 2,797 | 2,828 |
| General and administrative | 2,362 | 1,328 | 6,717 | 3,454 |
| Total operating expenses | 4,846 | 3,351 | 14,173 | 10,068 |
| Operating income (loss) | 661 | (131) | (344) | (3,359) |
| Interest income | 67 | 19 | 108 | 67 |
| Interest expense | (478) | (295) | (1,488) | (793) |
| Other (income) expense | 27 | (18) | (48) | (18) |
| Income (loss) before income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | 223 | (389) | (1,676) | (4,067) |
| Provision for income taxes | (25) | | (75) | (63) |
| Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | 198 | (389) | (1,751) | (4,130) |
| Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | | | | (12,131) |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 198 | \$ (389) | \$ (1,751) | \$ (16,261) |
| Basic net income (loss) per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | \$ 0.00 | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.20) |
| Diluted net income (loss) per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | \$ 0.00 | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.59) |
| Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | \$ 0.00 | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.79) |
| Net income (loss) per basic share | \$ 0.00 | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.79) |

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| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Net income (loss) per diluted share | \$ 0.00 | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.79) |
| Weighted average basic shares | 40,072 | 21,512 | 35,783 | 20,711 |
| Weighted average diluted shares | 41,090 | 21,512 | 35,783 | 20,711 |

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

Table of Contents**VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(in thousands)****(Unaudited)**

| | Nine Months Ended | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | September 26, 2004 | September 28, 2003 |
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (1,751) | \$ (16,261) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities, net of effects of acquisitions: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 7,877 | 5,288 |
| Gain on sale of equipment | | (18) |
| Impact of cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | | 12,131 |
| Directors fees paid in common stock | 333 | 210 |
| Change in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | (7,831) | (666) |
| Inventories and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings | 1,081 | 956 |
| Other current assets | (299) | (707) |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 2,299 | 1,988 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | <u>1,709</u> | <u>2,921</u> |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities: | | |
| Decrease in restricted cash | 3,311 | 2,284 |
| Additions to property and equipment | (1,680) | (5,792) |
| Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired | (6,227) | (1,054) |
| Proceeds from sale of equipment | | 35 |
| Increase in other assets | (1,524) | (443) |
| Net cash used for investing activities | <u>(6,120)</u> | <u>(4,970)</u> |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities: | | |
| Net proceeds from project financing and related party notes | 4,273 | 2,781 |
| Principal payments on project financing and related party notes | (13,150) | (3,935) |
| Net proceeds from issuance of common stock | 40,985 | 12,414 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | <u>32,108</u> | <u>11,260</u> |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 27,697 | 9,211 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 6,666 | 2,212 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | <u>\$ 34,363</u> | <u>\$ 11,423</u> |

Supplemental Cash Flow Information:

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| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cash paid during the period for interest | \$ 333 | \$ 743 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Non Cash Activities: | | |
| Directors fees paid in common stock | \$ 260 | \$ 210 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Services paid in common stock | \$ 14 | \$ |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Acquisitions paid in common stock | \$ 57,486 | \$ |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Acquisitions paid in related party financing | \$ 15,300 | \$ |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Assets purchased under capital leases | \$ | \$ 1070 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Assets purchased with extended payment terms | \$ 800 | \$ |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Notes to Financial Statements

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Viisage Technology, Inc. (Viisage or the Company) is a leading provider of advanced technology identity solutions that enable governments, law enforcement agencies and businesses to enhance security, reduce identity theft, and protect personal privacy. Our identity solutions include secure credential provisioning systems, biometric software and systems and real time identity databases, as well as systems design, development, integration and support services. These solutions enable our customers to manage the entire life cycle of an individual s identity for a variety of applications including civil identification, criminal identification and border management. Our customers use our identity solutions to help solve the following four critical problems:

assurance that an identification document is authentic;

assurance that the document has been issued to the correct person;

confidence that the person holding the identification document is uniquely tied to and authorized to use the document and

verification of the privileges the individual is entitled to at a particular point in time.

Our business involves two closely-related segments: secure credentials and biometrics. Our secure credentials solutions involve the design, development, marketing and implementation of integrated software and hardware solutions that produce identification credentials utilizing face recognition and other biometric technologies. The focus of our biometric technology solutions is primarily on applications designed to deter criminal and terrorist activities, including government research and development contracts.

Viisage combines its proprietary biometric and secure credential software with complementary industry standard products to create identity solutions that integrate into its customers environments. These turnkey solutions integrate secure document technologies, image and data capture, relational databases, and multiple biometrics, improving the customer s ability to process and manage identity information. Applications include passports, driver s licenses, voter registration, national identification credentials, law enforcement, social services, access control, surveillance and PC network and Internet access security. Viisage s primary customers are government agencies with particular penetration in U.S. government agencies such as the Department of State and state departments of motor vehicles, social services, and law enforcement. Viisage is the sole source provider of high security technology and services to the U.S. Department of State for the production of U.S. passports by virtue of an acquisition in 2004 and has captured a large percentage of the domestic driver s license market. Viisage also has provided services under subcontracts for projects in the United Arab Emirates, Jamaica, the Philippines and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

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The accompanying financial data as of September 26, 2004 and December 31, 2003, and for the three and nine month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003, have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The December 31, 2003 balance sheet was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as of September 26, 2004 and for the three and nine month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003, have been made. The results of operations for the period ended September 26, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

Use of Estimates

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

Table of Contents*Stock-Based Compensation*

At September 26, 2004, we account for our stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method, in accordance with the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and comply with the disclosure provisions of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation- Transition and Disclosure*. No stock-based employee compensation cost was reflected in net income (loss), as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

The following table illustrates, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*, the effect on net income (loss) and loss per share if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to stock-based employee compensation.

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | September 26, 2004 | September 28, 2003 | September 26, 2004 | September 28, 2003 |
| Net income (loss) as reported | \$ 198 | \$ (389) | \$ (1,751) | \$ (16,261) |
| Add: stock based employee compensation expense included in reported net loss | | | | |
| Deduct: total stock based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value based method for all awards | (814) | (582) | (2,625) | (2,245) |
| Pro forma net loss | \$ (616) | \$ (971) | \$ (4,376) | \$ (18,506) |
| Income (loss) per share: | | | | |
| Basic - as reported | \$ 0.00 | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.79) |
| Diluted as reported | \$ 0.00 | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.79) |
| Basic - pro forma | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.89) |
| Diluted pro forma | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.89) |

The fair value of the Company's stock-based option awards to employees was estimated assuming the following weighted-average assumptions:

| | September 26, 2004 | September 28, 2003 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Risk free interest rate | 4.0 5.0% | 4.0 5.0% |
| Expected dividend yield | | |
| Expected lives | 3 10 years | 3 10 years |
| Expected volatility | 80% | 80% |

Computation of Net Income (Loss) per Share

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The basic net income (loss) per share calculation is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The diluted net income (loss) per share calculation is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the three-month period ended September 26, 2004, including dilutive share equivalents of 1,017,713 consisting of certain outstanding stock options and stock warrants, using the treasury stock method. The impact of approximately 948,000 common equivalent shares and 5,395,000 common equivalent shares, respectively consisting of certain outstanding options and stock warrants were not reflected in the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 dilutive net loss per share calculation as their effect would be anti-dilutive. The impact of approximately 3,741,000 shares of common stock consisting of certain outstanding options and stock warrants were not reflected in the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 28, 2003 dilutive net loss per share calculation. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share if their effect is anti-dilutive.

3. INCOME TAXES

No provision for federal income taxes has been made for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003 due to our net loss for the nine-month period ended September 26, 2004. The provision for state income taxes for the nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003 was approximately \$75,000 and \$63,000, respectively. The provision for state income taxes for the three-month period ended September 26, 2004 was approximately \$25,000. There was no provision for state income taxes for the three-month period ended September 28, 2003.

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4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Lau Technologies, or Lau, and Mr. Buddy Beck beneficially own approximately 12.6% and 12.2%, respectively, of our outstanding common stock. Readers are referred to the "Notes to Financial Statements" section of the Company's 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion.

In connection with the acquisition of TDT on February 14, 2004, we issued a promissory note to Mr. Beck in the amount of \$15.3 million, which is secured by some of TDT's assets. This note bears interest at a rate of 8.5% and is payable in equal installments of principal and interest on December 1, 2004, May 1, 2005 and December 1, 2005. We believe that the terms of this loan agreement are the same as the terms that would have been provided to us by an unaffiliated lender. Interest expense related to this note for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 was approximately \$261,000 and \$748,000, respectively. On September 22, 2004 the debt balance was reduced by a required principal payment of approximately \$4.2 million. As of September 26, 2004 the remaining balance on this note was \$10.3 million. As of October 19, 2004, all principal and interest on this note was voluntarily prepaid in full.

In connection with the acquisition of TDT, we agreed to pay Mr. Beck, the former sole shareholder of TDT, an additional cash payment of up to \$2.6 million if the U.S. Department of Defense selected TDT for the production of smart cards as part of the agency's Common Access Card (CAC) program and placed orders with an aggregate value of at least \$4.0 million prior to June 30, 2004. We received an initial purchase order of \$10.2 million for this program and therefore we have recorded this contingent purchase price of \$2.6 million related to the CAC program as additional goodwill. This additional goodwill was offset by approximately \$836,000 of identified purchase price adjustments related to certain provisions in the stock purchase agreement. As of September 26, 2004, we have paid approximately \$1.2 million of this obligation. The remaining \$1.4 million is recorded as a related party payable.

In August 2004, we sold approximately 7.3 million shares of our common stock in an underwritten public offering. We received net proceeds of approximately \$37.4 million from the offering.

In September 2004, we voluntarily prepaid indebtedness of \$4.3 million to Lau which constituted payment in full of all outstanding indebtedness to Lau.

5. BUSINESS SEGMENTS, GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION AND CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK

We follow SFAS No. 131 *Disclosures about Segments of a Business Enterprise and Related Information*, which establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments. Operating segments are defined as components of a company about which separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The following table provides financial information by segment for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003. We allocate direct costs and administrative expenses to each business segment based on management's analysis of each segment's resource needs. Revenue is reported within the segments by customer contracts. Within the secure credentials segment there is a component of the contract that utilizes our biometrics technology. Total assets as of September 26, 2004 include the preliminary allocation of goodwill to the operating segments.

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| | Three Months Ended 09/26/04 | | | Three Months Ended 09/28/03 | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Secure | | Total | Secure | | Total |
| | Credentials | Biometrics | | Credentials | Biometrics | |
| Secure credential revenue | \$ 18,010 | \$ | \$ 18,010 | \$ 7,634 | \$ | \$ 7,634 |
| Biometrics revenue | 364 | 1,533 | 1,897 | 616 | 1,858 | 2,474 |
| Total segment revenue | \$ 18,374 | \$ 1,533 | \$ 19,907 | \$ 8,250 | \$ 1,858 | \$ 10,108 |
| Segment profit (loss) before taxes and cumulative effect | \$ 2,784 | \$ (2,561) | \$ 223 | \$ 880 | \$ (1,269) | \$ (389) |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$ 2,345 | \$ 397 | \$ 2,742 | \$ 1,850 | \$ 177 | \$ 2,027 |
| Interest expense | \$ 478 | \$ | \$ 478 | \$ 295 | \$ | \$ 295 |
| Total Assets | \$ 130,424 | \$ 36,711 | \$ 167,135 | \$ 52,328 | \$ 5,951 | \$ 58,279 |
| Expenditures for long lived assets | \$ 363 | \$ 223 | \$ 586 | \$ 1,991 | \$ 35 | \$ 2,026 |

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| | Nine Months Ended 09/26/04 | | | Nine Months Ended 09/28/03 | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Secure Credentials | Biometrics | Total | Secure Credentials | Biometrics | Total |
| Secure credential revenue | \$ 42,332 | \$ | \$ 42,332 | \$ 21,514 | \$ | \$ 21,514 |
| Biometrics revenue | 1,036 | 5,074 | 6,110 | 978 | 4,561 | 5,539 |
| Total segment revenue | \$ 43,368 | \$ 5,074 | \$ 48,442 | \$ 22,492 | \$ 4,561 | \$ 27,053 |
| Segment profit (loss) before taxes and cumulative effect | \$ 5,439 | \$ (7,115) | \$ (1,676) | \$ 315 | \$ (4,382) | \$ (4,067) |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$ 6,967 | \$ 910 | \$ 7,877 | \$ 4,778 | \$ 510 | \$ 5,288 |
| Interest expense | \$ 1,478 | \$ 10 | \$ 1,488 | \$ 793 | \$ | \$ 793 |
| Total Assets | \$ 130,424 | \$ 36,711 | \$ 167,135 | \$ 52,328 | \$ 5,951 | \$ 58,279 |
| Expenditures for long lived assets | \$ 1,388 | \$ 292 | \$ 1,680 | \$ 4,394 | \$ 1,398 | \$ 5,792 |

For the nine-month period ended September 26, 2004 we derived 96.7%, or \$46.9 million, of our direct revenue within the United States. We derived an additional 1.0%, or \$462,000, of our direct revenue in Canada. The remaining 2.3%, or \$1.1 million, was derived by our German subsidiary, primarily from customers in countries within the European Union. For the nine-month period ended September 28, 2003 approximately 97.4%, or \$29.3 million, of our direct revenue was derived within the United States. The remaining 2.6% of revenue, or \$800,000, was primarily derived in Canada and the United Arab Emirates. For the three-month period ended September 26, 2004 we derived 98.2%, or \$19.6 million, of our direct revenue within the United States. The remaining 1.8%, or \$357,000, was primarily derived by our German subsidiary from customers in countries within the European Union. For the three months ended September 28, 2003 approximately 95.5%, or \$10.8 million, of our direct revenue was derived in the United States. The remaining 4.5% of revenue, or \$500,000, was primarily derived in Canada and the United Arab Emirates.

We believe for the near future that we will continue to derive a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of large contracts. Secure credentials customers who accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues are as follows:

for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004, two customers accounted for an aggregate of 38.6% and 29.6%, respectively; and

for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 28, 2003, two customers accounted for an aggregate of 27.0% and 27.7%, respectively.

No single biometrics customer accounted for over 10% of our total revenue in any of the periods covered by this report.

6. ACQUISITIONS

On January 23, 2004 we acquired all outstanding shares of ZN Vision Technologies AG (ZN) in exchange for an aggregate of 5,221,454 newly issued shares of our common stock and \$493.00 in cash. In addition, we agreed to assume ZN s employee share option plan, and accordingly have reserved 1,138,546 shares of our common stock for issuance to the plan participants. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$31.4 million, based on the per share price of our common stock of \$4.32 per share which is the average trading price of Viisage common stock over the five trading days immediately preceding and the two trading days immediately following March 28, 2003, the date on which the purchase

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agreement was signed. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase, and accordingly, the operations of ZN are included in the financial statements since the effective date, the close of business on January 23, 2004. The purchase price has been allocated to net assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. We engaged an independent third party appraiser to perform a review of the acquired assets and have allocated the purchase price based on the results of their findings. We have recorded approximately \$287,000 in amortization related to the acquired intangible assets from the date of the acquisition through September 26, 2004. ZN is a leading German provider of face recognition and computer vision products and services. ZN, now known as Viisage Technology AG, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Viisage and serves as the base of our European operations.

On February 14, 2004 we acquired all outstanding shares of Trans Digital Technologies Corporation (TDT) for \$56.0 million. The purchase price consisted of 5,850,000 newly issued shares of our common stock, which were valued at \$5.13 per share, which is the average price of Viisage common stock over the five trading days immediately preceding and the two trading days immediately following February 14, 2004, plus \$15.3 million in notes and \$5 million in cash. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase, and accordingly, the operations of TDT are included in the financial statements since the effective date, the close of business on February 14, 2004. The purchase price has been allocated to net assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. We engaged an independent third party appraiser to perform a review of the acquired assets and have allocated the purchase price based on the results

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of their findings. The preliminary valuation is subject to further review which may result in adjustments to allocation of purchase price in the future. We have recorded approximately \$1.9 million in amortization related to the acquired intangible assets from the date of the acquisition through September 26, 2004. TDT is the sole source provider of high security technology and services to the U.S. Department of State for the production of U.S. passports. TDT is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Viisage.

In connection with the acquisition of TDT, we agreed to pay the former sole shareholder of TDT an additional cash payment of up to \$2.6 million if the U.S. Department of Defense selected TDT for the production of smart cards as part of the agency's Common Access Card (CAC) program and placed orders with an aggregate value of at least \$4.0 million prior to June 30, 2004. We received an initial purchase order of \$10.2 million for this program and therefore we have recorded this contingent purchase price of \$2.6 million related to the CAC program as additional goodwill. This additional goodwill was offset by approximately \$836,000 of identified purchase price adjustments related to certain provisions in the stock purchase agreement.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase price for ZN and TDT, based on the purchase prices calculated for accounting purposes, is as follows (in thousands):

| | <u>ZN</u> | <u>TDT</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current assets | \$ 1,639 | \$ 3,020 |
| Property and equipment | 140 | 42 |
| Identified intangible assets | 6,335 | 14,460 |
| Goodwill | 23,292 | 38,566 |
| | <u>\$ 31,406</u> | <u>\$ 56,088</u> |

Identified intangible assets acquired in connection with the acquisitions of ZN and TDT consist primarily of completed technology and acquired contracts. These intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

| | September 26, 2004 | Weighted Average Useful Life |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Gross carrying amount: | | |
| Completed technology | \$ 6,365 | 10 years |
| Acquired contracts | 14,430 | 5 years |
| | <u>20,795</u> | |
| Accumulated amortization: | | |
| Completed technology | (293) | |
| Acquired contracts | (1,902) | |
| | <u>(2,195)</u> | |
| Total accumulated amortization | <u>(2,195)</u> | |

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| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Intangible assets, net | \$ 18,600 |
|------------------------|-----------|

We estimate annual amortization expense related to the identified intangible assets acquired in connection with the acquisitions of ZN and TDT to be approximately \$3.2 million per year for the next five years.

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The unaudited pro forma and combined selected operating data are presented as if the acquisitions of ZN and TDT had occurred on January 1, 2003 and 2004 for the three- and-nine month periods ended September 28, 2003 and September 26, 2004, respectively. The unaudited pro forma data is for informational purposes only and may not necessarily reflect future results of operations or what the results of operations would have been had Viisage, ZN and TDT been operating as a combined entity for the periods presented. For the nine months ended September 28, 2003, we incurred a non-cash charge of \$12.1 million representing the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to our adoption of Emerging Issues Task Force 00-21, *Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*, or EITF 00-21, on a cumulative basis as of January 1, 2003. The unaudited pro forma revenue, income (loss) and income (loss) per share information for the nine months ended September 28, 2003 and September 26, 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | September 26, 2004 | September 28, 2003 | September 28, 2004 | September 26, 2003 |
| Revenue | \$ 19,907 | \$ 15,421 | \$ 51,283 | \$ 38,568 |
| Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | \$ 198 | \$ 403 | \$ (1,172) | \$ (7,102) |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 198 | \$ 403 | \$ (1,172) | \$ (19,233) |
| Basic net income (loss) per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.01 | \$ (0.03) | \$ (0.22) |
| Diluted net income (loss) per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.01 | \$ (0.03) | \$ (0.22) |
| Basic net income (loss) per share | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.01 | \$ (0.03) | \$ (0.61) |
| Diluted net income (loss) per share | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.01 | \$ (0.03) | \$ (0.61) |

7. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In July 2003, a Georgia court issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting Georgia's Department of Motor Vehicle Safety from continuing to work with us to install the State's new drivers' license system. The injunction is the result of a lawsuit filed in March 2003 by one of our competitors alleging that the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety did not comply with its own bid process when it selected a vendor for its new digital drivers' license program. In July 2004, we reached a settlement agreement with the State pursuant to which the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety terminated the contract for convenience and agreed to pay us \$2.0 million in cash and the State agreed to purchase certain equipment from us for \$500,000. The Department of Motor Vehicle Safety has filed a motion with the Georgia court to dismiss the case based upon the termination of the contract. The agency has informed the court that it intends to issue a new request for proposals for a digital drivers' license system before the end of 2004. In response to a motion filed by the competitor, the Georgia court has issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety and the State from making any payments to us under the settlement agreement. As a result of the termination of the contract, we will lose up to \$19.7 million in revenue that we expected to recognize over the next five and one-half years, unless we are able to win the new contract for the digital drivers' license system and the revenues from such new contract are substantially similar to the terminated contract. While we believe we can utilize the remaining \$2.8 million in assets being retained by us from the Georgia contract either in Georgia, if we win the contract based on the new request for proposals, or on alternative projects, to the extent that we are unable to utilize these assets or realize value through a sale of these assets, we would be required to take a charge to earnings.

On July 19, 2004, Fargo Electronics, Inc. initiated a patent infringement action in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia against Toppan Printing Co., Ltd. and TDT. The complaint alleges that Toppan and TDT's use, offer to sell and/or importation of certain personalized identification card printers, including Toppan's CP400 card printers, and associated laminators in the United States constitutes direct and indirect infringement of four patents allegedly owned by Fargo. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, permanent injunctive relief, trebling of damages for willful infringement and fees and costs. We are currently evaluating the claims in this lawsuit and intend to vigorously defend against them. We believe that the only products at issue are Toppan CP400 printers that were or are sold, used or imported as part of the CAC program. To date, we have received purchase orders of \$10.2 million for Toppan CP400 printers for the CAC program, which are expected to be delivered by the end of the first quarter of 2005. There can be no assurance that we will prevail in this

litigation. The litigation, with or without merit, could be time consuming and expensive to litigate or settle and could divert management's attention from our business.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 5, 2004 we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Imaging Automation, Inc. through a merger between Imaging Automation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Viisage. The purchase price consisted of approximately 3.9 million newly

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issued shares of our common stock, approximately \$5.0 million in cash and the assumption of \$2.9 million in debt, which has subsequently been repaid in full. We also assumed the options outstanding under the Imaging Automation stock option plans which are exercisable for approximately 550,000 shares of our common stock. The acquisition will be accounted for as a purchase in the fourth quarter of 2004 and therefore the operations of Imaging Automation will be included in the financial statements from and after the effective date of the transaction. We have engaged an independent third party appraiser to perform a review of the acquired assets and will allocate the purchase price based on the results of its findings.

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VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

ITEM 2 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying notes contained in our 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

OVERVIEW

We generate revenue through the sale and license of products and services for verifying and managing identities. Our revenues increased from approximately \$27.1 million in the first nine months of 2003 to approximately \$48.4 million in the first nine months of 2004. We generated approximately \$198,000 of net income during the three months ended September 26, 2004 compared to a net loss of approximately \$400,000 during the comparable period of 2003. Our net loss during the first nine months of 2004 decreased to approximately \$1.8 million from approximately \$4.1 million for the first nine months of 2003, excluding the one-time charge of \$12.1 million in connection with our change in accounting principle as of January 1, 2003.

In August 2004, we sold approximately 7.3 million shares of our common stock in an underwritten public offering. We received net proceeds of approximately \$37.4 million from the offering.

During September and October 2004, Viisage repaid in full a \$15.3 million promissory note that it had issued to Buddy Beck, a director of Viisage and the former sole shareholder of Trans Digital Technologies, or TDT, in connection with our acquisition of TDT. \$14.5 million of the note was repaid in cash and the remaining \$0.8 million was repaid as an offset against a purchase price reduction negotiated as part of the acquisition of TDT. In addition, in September 2004, Viisage repaid in full its \$4.3 million debt obligation to Lau Technologies, or Lau, one of its principal stockholders.

Following the close of the quarter, Viisage completed the acquisition of Imaging Automation, Inc., a privately-held company that provides identity document authentication solutions. The purchase price for the acquisition included approximately 3.9 million shares of common stock, approximately \$5.0 million in cash and the assumption of approximately \$2.9 million of debt, which has subsequently been repaid in full. In addition, since September 26, 2004, Viisage has announced the signing of a face recognition contract with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, the award of a new drivers' license contract with the State of Wisconsin, a drivers' license contract extension with the State of Maryland, and the expansion of various existing drivers' license contracts to include our face recognition technologies. Viisage expects those contracts and extensions to generate approximately \$11.4 million of revenue over the next five years.

COMPANY BACKGROUND

Viisage Technology, Inc. ("Viisage" or the "Company") is a leading provider of advanced technology identity solutions that enable governments, law enforcement agencies and businesses to enhance security, reduce identity theft, and protect personal privacy. Our identity solutions include

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secure credential provisioning systems, biometric software and systems and real time identity databases, as well as systems design, development, integration and support services. These solutions enable our customers to manage the entire life cycle of an individual's identity for a variety of applications including civil identification, criminal identification and border management. Our customers use our identity solutions to help solve the following four critical problems:

assurance that an identification document is authentic;

assurance that the document has been issued to the correct person;

confidence that the person holding the identification document is uniquely tied to and authorized to use the document and

verification of the privileges the individual is entitled to at a particular point in time.

Our solutions annually produce more than 30 million secure government-issued credentials at more than 2,000 locations. We are the second largest provider of U.S. drivers' licenses with a 30% market share, and we are the sole source provider of passport production capability to the U.S. Department of State. We also are a recognized leader in biometrics in the field of face recognition. Our customers include governments, law enforcement agencies and businesses in more than 15 countries.

SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Our business involves two closely-related segments: secure credentials and biometrics. For the nine-month period ended September 26, 2004, we derived 96.7%, or \$46.9 million, of our direct revenue within the United States. We derived an additional 1.0%, or \$462,000, of our direct revenue in Canada. The remaining 2.3%, or \$1.1 million, was derived by our German subsidiary, primarily from customers in countries within the European Union.

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Secure Credentials Segment

Our secure credentials segment accounted for approximately 92.3% and 89.5% of our revenues for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004, respectively. For the three- and nine-month periods ended September 28, 2003 our secure credentials segment accounted for approximately 81.6% and 83.1% of our revenues, respectively. Our secure credentials solutions involve the design, development, marketing and implementation of integrated software and hardware solutions that produce identification credentials utilizing face recognition and other biometric technologies.

We provide customized systems utilizing proprietary products under service contracts that have five to seven year terms and several optional annual renewals after the initial contract term. These contracts generally provide for a fixed price for each identification credential produced. Contract prices vary depending on, among other things, design and integration complexities, the nature and number of workstations and sites, the projected number of secure credentials to be produced, the size of the database, the level of post-installation support and the competitive environment. We also provide high security technology and services to the U.S. Department of State for the production of U.S. passports, as well as similar services to the U.S. Departments of Defense and Homeland Security.

In civil identification applications, such as drivers licenses and passports, the sales cycle generally includes a formal request for proposal, or RFP, bidding process. In these public sector cases, our sales and marketing personnel regularly conduct visits and attend industry trade shows to identify bid opportunities and particular customer preferences, and to establish and cultivate relationships in advance of any bid. Once an RFP is issued, a comprehensive proposal is developed and usually followed by an on-site customer demonstration. The process from the issuance of an RFP to the ultimate award can take up to six months. Following the bid award a six-to-twelve month implementation and installation process usually ensues. We believe that long sales cycles in our public sector markets are endemic to the market and will continue. Further, customers may seek to modify the system either during or after the implementation of the system. While our long sales and implementation cycle requires the commitment of marketing resources and investments of working capital, we believe that it also serves as a barrier to entry for smaller companies and as an early indicator of potential competitors for particular projects. For existing customers, a considerably shorter sales and implementation cycle may be involved.

Biometrics Segment

Our biometrics segment accounted for approximately 7.7% and 10.5% of our revenue for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004, respectively. For the three- and nine-month periods ended September 28, 2003 our biometrics segment accounted for approximately 18.4% and 16.9% of our revenues, respectively. The focus of our biometric technology solutions is primarily on applications designed to deter criminal and terrorist activities, including government research and development contracts. These initiatives generated 87.9% and 88.1% of this segment's revenue for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004, respectively. The remaining 12.1% and 11.9%, was generated from sales in the gaming industry.

Within our biometrics segment, our contracts typically provide for the development, customization and installation of face recognition systems for government agencies, law enforcement agencies and businesses. These contracts are generally fixed price, and include milestones and acceptance criteria for the various deliverables under the contract. Contract prices vary depending on, among other things, design and integration complexities, the nature and number of workstations and sites, the size of the database, the level of post-installation support and the competitive environment. In certain cases, we provide licenses of off-the-shelf versions of our face recognition software on a per user basis.

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For identity solutions that primarily require our advanced face recognition technology, such as criminal identification booking and investigation applications, the sales cycle tends to be shorter and the solution consists primarily of software products.

As we continue to implement our vision of being a total identity solutions provider, the biometrics and secure credentials segments become less distinct as discrete segments. We believe that the presence or future potential of integrated biometrics in secure credentials is a key factor in increasing revenue and profits from the secure credentials business. As a result, we are seeing the two segments converge into one market: identity solutions.

DEPENDENCE ON SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS

We believe for the near future that we will continue to derive a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of large contracts. Secure credentials customers who accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues are as follows:

for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004, two customer accounted for an aggregate of 38.6% and 29.6%, respectively; and

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for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 28, 2003, two customers accounted for an aggregate of 27.0% and 27.7%, respectively.

No single biometrics customer accounted for over 10% of our total revenue in any of the periods covered by this report.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or US GAAP. Consistent with US GAAP, we have adopted accounting policies that we believe are most appropriate given the facts and circumstances of our business. The application of these policies has a significant impact on our reported results. In addition, some of these policies require management to make estimates. These estimates, which are based on historical experience and analysis of current conditions, have a significant impact on our reported results and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. If actual results differ significantly from these estimates, there could be a material effect on our financial statements.

Valuation of Goodwill and Other Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

Our long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and goodwill. As of September 26, 2004, the balances of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and goodwill, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, were \$22.3 million, \$21.7 million and \$61.9 million, respectively.

Where we believe that property, plant and equipment and intangible assets have finite lives, we depreciate and amortize those assets over their estimated useful lives. For purposes of determining whether there are any impairment losses, as further discussed below, our management has examined the carrying value of our identifiable long-lived tangible and intangible assets, including their useful lives where we believe such assets have finite lives, when indicators of impairment are present. For all long-lived tangible and intangible assets, if an impairment loss were identified based on the fair value of the asset, as compared to the carrying value of the asset, such loss would be charged to expense in the period we identify the impairment. Furthermore, if our review of the carrying values of the long-lived tangible and intangible assets with finite lives indicates impairment of such assets, we may determine that shorter estimated useful lives are more appropriate. In that event, we will be required to record additional depreciation and amortization in future periods, which will reduce our earnings.

Factors we generally consider important which could trigger an impairment review on the carrying value of other long-lived tangible and intangible assets include the following:

significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;

significant changes in the manner of our use of acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business;

underutilization of our tangible assets;

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discontinuance of product lines by ourselves or our customers;

significant negative industry or economic trends;

significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period; and

significant decline in our market capitalization relative to net book value.

Although we believe that the carrying values of our long-lived tangible and intangible assets were realizable as of September 26, 2004, future events could cause us to conclude otherwise.

Due to our two acquisitions in the first quarter of 2004, goodwill and other intangible assets were created as a result of the allocation of the purchase price to identified intangible assets of the acquired businesses. The values recorded for goodwill and other intangible assets represent estimates of fair values calculated by independent third-party appraisers and are subject to further review and finalization. Such valuations require us to provide significant estimates and assumptions, which are derived from information obtained from the management of the acquired businesses, and our business plans for the acquired businesses or intellectual property. Critical estimates and assumptions used in the initial valuation of goodwill and other intangible assets include, but are not limited to:

future expected cash flows from product sales, customer contracts and acquired developed technologies and patents;

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expected costs to complete any in-process research and development projects and commercialize viable products and estimated cash flows from sales of such products;

the acquired companies' brand awareness and market position;

assumptions about the period of time over which we will continue to use the acquired brand; and

discount rates.

These estimates and assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate because unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. If estimates and assumptions used to initially value goodwill and intangible assets prove to be inaccurate, ongoing reviews of the carrying values of such goodwill and intangible assets may indicate impairment which will require us to record an impairment charge in the period in which we identify the impairment.

As of September 26, 2004, we have recorded goodwill of \$61.9 million. We will perform impairment reviews on the carrying values of goodwill arising from the aforementioned acquisitions at least annually. Because future cash flows and operating results used in the impairment review will be based on management's projections and assumptions, future events could cause such projections to differ from those used to originally value the acquisitions, which could lead to significant impairment charges of goodwill in the future.

Secure Credentials Revenue and Cost Recognition

During the third quarter of 2003, we adopted the provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force 00-21, *Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*, or EITF 00-21, on a cumulative basis as of January 1, 2003. EITF 00-21 governs how to identify whether goods or services, or both, to be delivered separately in a bundled sales arrangement, should be accounted for separately. The operating results for the nine month period ended September 28, 2003 reflects the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle in 2003.

We deliver solutions under secure credential contracts primarily to federal and state government customers. We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, delivery occurs or services are rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Product revenue on secure credential contracts where title to the products pass to the customer consist mainly of printing system components and consumables including printers, secure coating, ribbon, film and other parts. Revenue on products is recognized when the products are shipped and accepted by the customer. Services revenue under these contracts consists of preventative and remedial maintenance on printing systems. We also provide on site technical support and consulting services to our customers. Revenue on fixed price services is recognized over the service period and approximates the timing of the services rendered. Revenue on time and material services is recognized as the services are rendered. Expenses on all services are recognized when the costs are incurred.

When elements such as products and services are contained in a single arrangement, or in related arrangements with the same customer, we allocate revenue to each element based on its relative fair value, provided that such element meets the criteria for treatment as a separate unit of accounting. The price charged when the element is sold separately generally determines fair value.

We have secure credential contracts, generally with state governments for the production of drivers licenses and other identification credentials, where we have determined that we have multiple elements and where the title to equipment installed to produce these credentials does not pass to the customer. Under these contracts, the first element consists of hardware, system design, implementation, training, consumables management, maintenance and support which is accounted for as equipment and related executory services under lease in accordance with SFAS No. 13. The second element consists of customized software which is accounted for as a long term contract in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, or SOP 97-2, and Statement of Position 81-1, *Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts*, or SOP 81-1, on a units of delivery method of measurement.

Costs related to the hardware element of these contracts are capitalized on the balance sheet and are depreciated over the contract term beginning when the system goes into service. The delivery of these credentials typically requires us to customize, design, and install equipment and software at customer locations, as well as perform training, supply consumables, maintain the equipment and provide support services. Nonperformance of training, consumables management, maintenance and support services would prevent us from receiving payment for the costs incurred in the customization, design and installation of the system. EITF 00-21 limits the amount of revenue allocable to the customization, design and installation of the system to the amount that is not contingent upon the production of credentials. Revenue on these contracts under EITF 00-21 is earned based on, and is contingent upon, the production of credentials from the system. Due to the contingent performance of credential production in our secure credentials contracts, we defer revenue recognition for the system design and installation phase of our contracts, including customized software and equipment, and recognize revenue as credentials are produced.

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Costs related to the customized software element of our secure credentials contracts where title to the hardware element does not pass to the customer are capitalized on the balance sheet during the period in which we are designing and installing the system and are amortized over the contract term beginning when the system goes into service. Costs related to this element of our secure credentials contracts incurred after the system is in service are expensed as incurred. Revenue related to this element of our secure credentials contracts is recorded as credentials are produced by the system.

The secure credentials business is a highly competitive, bid-based business, which results in pricing pressure for those systems. In addition, the price of a system is dictated by the customer's specifications for the solution and its functionality. Some of these customer specifications include hardware, customized software, credential volume, number and type of security features on the credentials, and biometric identification on the credentials. All of these inputs are evaluated in our estimate of the cost of the system and ultimately influence the pricing for the system to be delivered. We are also aware of the customer's budget situation since this affects how much the customer can spend on the system. After all of these factors are considered, we price the contract and determine the gross margin for the system to be delivered. The price and margin fluctuate by customer due to the number of locations, volume of credentials, requirements and complexity of the system and competitive environment. Although prices remain fixed for products and services on a contract-by-contract basis, fluctuations in gross margin are attributable to changes in the customer mix, change orders and contract extensions received.

Our secure credentials contracts related to the delivery of drivers' licenses and identification credentials typically provide that the state department of transportation, or similar agency, will pay a fixed price per credential produced utilizing a system we design, implement and support. Our fixed pricing includes charges for the use of the system, materials and the data that is stored on the credentials. Prices under these contracts vary depending on, among other things:

design and integration complexities;

nature and number of workstations and sites installed;

projected number of secure credentials to be produced;

size of the database;

level of post-installation involvement that will be required of us; and

competitive environment.

Prior to the adoption of EITF 00-21, we recognized revenue and costs associated with our secure credentials contracts as a single accounting element using the percentage-of-completion methodology.

Biometrics Segment Revenue and Cost Recognition

Within our biometrics segment, our contracts typically provide for the development, customization and installation of face recognition systems for government agencies, law enforcement agencies and businesses. These contracts are generally fixed price, and include milestones and

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acceptance criteria for the various deliverables under the contract. Contract prices vary depending on, among other things, design and integration complexities, the nature and number of workstations and sites, the size of the database, the level of post-installation support and the competitive environment. In certain cases, we provide licenses of off-the-shelf versions of our face recognition software on a per user basis.

We recognize revenue under these contracts using the percentage-of-completion methodology in accordance with SOP 81-1. We use the percentage-of-completion methodology to account for revenue under these contracts because:

a high level of certainty exists regarding expected cash flows from these contracts; and

a reliable basis exists for determining the percentage of the contract that will be completed at the end of the accounting period.

We measure the percentage complete as costs are incurred or for contracts based on milestones, revenue is recognized when scheduled performance milestones and customer acceptance criteria have been achieved. These milestones are specific events or deliverables clearly identified in the contract. We recognize revenue based on the total milestone billable to the customer less revenue related to any future maintenance requirements. Billings occur under these contracts when the milestone is delivered and accepted by the customer. Milestones can include customized systems, installation and services as defined by the contract.

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We record costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings under these contracts as current assets. We record billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings and accrued contract costs as current liabilities.

Revenue related to software licenses of off-the-shelf face recognition software is recognized in accordance with SOP 97-2. For these software licenses we recognize revenue when:

persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;

delivery has occurred;

the sales price is fixed and determinable;

collection is probable; and

there are no post delivery obligations.

We adopted EITF 00-21 on a cumulative basis as of January 1, 2003. Based on our evaluation of biometrics contracts and the application of the new guidance, the adoption of EITF 00-21 did not have an impact on the accounting for revenue from biometrics systems under long-term contracts.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenue

Revenues from our secure credentials segment are derived principally from multi-year contracts for systems implementation, credential production and related services. Revenues from our biometrics segment are derived principally from sales to law enforcement agencies, the federal government, and the gaming industry. Revenues for the third quarter of 2004 were approximately \$19.9 million, compared to approximately \$10.1 million for the third quarter of 2003. Revenues for the first nine months of 2004 increased 78.6% from approximately \$27.1 million for the first nine months of 2003 to approximately \$48.4 million for the first nine months of 2004. The 78.6% increase in revenue is derived from increases of approximately \$20.8 million in the secure credentials segment and \$510,000 in the biometrics segment. The increase in the secure credentials segment consists of approximately \$11.0 million of revenue generated from delivery of consumables and services related to the production of United States passports and related services for the Department of State as well as approximately \$5.5 million from products shipped under the Department of Defense common access card procurement. Additional increases consisted of \$2.0 million from the sale of equipment and consumables directly to two states and \$1.8 million from a volume increase resulting from the rollout of two new state drivers license contracts. The increase in our biometrics revenue is derived from the inclusion of approximately \$1.1 million in international revenue for the period from January 24, 2004 to September 26, 2004 due to our acquisition of ZN Vision Technologies AG, or ZN, offset by a decrease in our U.S.-based biometric revenue of approximately \$600,000.

Gross Margin

Gross margin decreased to 27.7% in the third quarter of 2004 from 33.4% in the third quarter of 2003. Gross margin increased to 28.5% for the first nine months of 2004 compared to 24.8% for the same period in 2003. We expect gross margin on our secure credentials contracts to fluctuate based on changes in period cost of sales as a result of our adoption of EITF 00-21 due to the fact that in 2004 and in the future we will effectively recognize revenue on a fixed price per credential produced by our customers. If we successfully achieve cost saving measures in the delivery process, we will realize higher gross margin in those periods where the cost savings measures are achieved. Alternatively, in periods where our delivery costs are higher due to service and maintenance requirements, we expect gross margin to decrease for those periods. The decrease in the gross margin percentage for the third quarter of 2004 is primarily due to the inclusion of approximately \$5.4 million in hardware sales to the Department of Defense related to the common access card procurement at approximately 15% margin. The overall increase in gross margin for the first nine months of 2004 compared to the first nine months of 2003 is due to margin increases in the secure credentials segment from 19.7% to 26.1%, offset by a margin decrease in the biometrics segment from 49.9% to 45.3%.

In the secure credentials segment, gross margin decreased to 26.1% in the third quarter of 2004 from 29.9% in the third quarter of 2003. Our gross margin in this segment increased to 26.1% for the first nine months of 2004 compared to 19.7% for the comparable period of 2003. This increase was attributable to relatively higher gross margin on approximately \$11.0 million of revenue from products and services provided under the United States passport contract and related services provided to the Department of State, which represented approximately 25.4% of the total secure credentials segment revenue for the nine-month period ended September

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26, 2004. Gross margin for the nine-month period ended September 26, 2004 included approximately \$1.9 million of non-cash amortization of identified intangible assets, as described in more detail below. On other secure credentials contracts we achieved gross margin increases on 13 of the 14 drivers license contracts that were active in both periods. Those contracts represented approximately 46.8% of the total revenue in the secure credentials segment for the nine-month period ended September 26, 2004. These increases were attributable to our minimization of period costs during the card production phase on all of our secure credentials contracts. We were able to achieve some of these costs savings by minimizing overtime labor charges through improved resource management of field service technicians. In addition, we installed inventory management software in multiple states throughout 2003, which allows us to better control consumables scrap, thus reducing our materials costs. In addition to these cost savings initiatives, we signed contract extensions in five states and began card production in two additional states during 2003. These increases were offset by gross margin decreases in two other states. In one of these states, gross margin decreased due to an increase in costs, while in the second state the gross margin decrease was primarily due to a decrease in credential volume.

Gross margin in our biometrics segment decreased to 41.8% in the third quarter of 2004 from 51.6% in the third quarter of 2003 due to the contract mix in the two quarters.

For the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004, we have allocated \$762,000 and \$1.9 million of amortization expense for the TDT acquisition to cost of sales due to the fact that a majority of the identified intangible assets were attributed to contracts that are generating significant revenue. Amortization related to the ZN acquisition totaling \$115,000 and \$287,000 was included in operating expenses for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003, respectively, and therefore did not impact gross margin.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses increased approximately \$400,000, from \$1.2 million in the third quarter of 2003 to \$1.6 million in the third quarter of 2004. For the fiscal year to date, sales and marketing expenses increased approximately \$900,000, from \$3.8 million in 2003 to \$4.7 million in 2004. The increase is primarily due to our investment in pursuing biometrics opportunities and the pursuit of significant opportunities in the secure identification marketplace. As a percentage of revenue, sales and marketing expenses decreased from 12.2% in the third quarter of 2003 to 8.0% in the third quarter of 2004 and from 14.0% for the first nine months of 2003 to 9.6% in the first nine months of 2004.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development remained relatively flat, decreasing by approximately \$50,000, from \$946,000 in the third quarter of 2003 to \$896,000 in the third quarter of 2004. Research and development expenses were substantially unchanged at approximately \$2.8 million for the first nine months of 2003 and 2004. We were able to accomplish this despite adding additional research and development expenses resulting from our acquisitions in 2004. Although we carefully control costs, we continue to invest in biometric technologies and new product development. This investment included enhancing existing products with the intellectual property that was acquired through our first quarter 2004 acquisitions. Research and development expenses for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 include \$115,000 and \$287,000, respectively, of non-cash amortization expense related to the ZN identified intangible assets which contributed to the improvement in biometric technologies and new product development. As a percentage of revenue, research and development expenses decreased from 9.4% in the third quarter of 2003 to 4.5% in the third quarter of 2004 and from 10.5% for the first nine months of 2003 to 5.8% for the first nine months of 2004. We expect to continue to invest in product development in fiscal 2004.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased approximately \$1.1 million, from \$1.3 million in the third quarter of 2003 to \$2.4 million in the third quarter of 2004. General and administrative expenses increased approximately \$3.3 million, from \$3.4 million in the first nine months of 2003 to \$6.7 million in the comparable period of 2004. Legal costs for the fiscal year to date increased approximately \$800,000 stemming primarily from the litigation surrounding our contract with the state of Georgia. The move of our corporate headquarters to its new location in Billerica, Massachusetts resulted in approximately \$200,000 in direct expenses plus accelerated amortization of leasehold improvements in our old building of approximately \$283,000. We also incurred additional expenditures for leasehold improvements of approximately \$205,000, which will be amortized over the four and one-half year term of our new lease. General and administrative expenses increased by approximately \$525,000 related to general and administrative expenses from acquired companies. We also incurred approximately \$350,000 of additional expenses related to our Sarbanes-Oxley compliance project. The remainder of the increase is due to the logistical support required to grow our business through acquisitions while continuing to meet the financing requirements created by our expanding operations. As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses decreased from 13.1% in the third quarter of 2003 to 11.9% in the third quarter of 2004.

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Interest Expense

Interest expense, net of approximately \$19,000 and \$67,000 of interest income for the third quarter of 2003 and 2004, respectively, increased approximately \$135,000 from \$276,000 in the third quarter of 2003 to \$411,000 in the third quarter of 2004. This increase was primarily due to \$260,000 of interest on the \$15.3 million note used to purchase TDT, offset by a savings of approximately \$125,000 stemming from the reduction of our debt. For the fiscal year to date, interest expense, net of approximately \$67,000 and \$108,000 of interest income for the third quarter of 2003 and 2004, respectively, increased approximately \$654,000 from \$726,000 in the third quarter of 2003 to \$1.4 million in the third quarter of 2004. This increase was primarily due to \$748,000 of interest on the \$15.3 million note used to purchase TDT, offset by an approximately \$94,000 reduction to interest expense stemming from the reduction of our debt.

Income Taxes

No provision for federal income taxes has been made for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003 due to our net loss for the nine-month period ended September 26, 2004. The provision for state income taxes for the nine-month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003 was approximately \$75,000 and \$63,000, respectively. The provision for state income taxes for the three-month period ended September 26, 2004 was approximately \$25,000. There was no provision for state income taxes for the three-month period ended September 28, 2003.

Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle

For the year ended December 31, 2003, we incurred a non-cash charge of \$12.1 million representing the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to our adoption of EITF 00-21 on a cumulative basis as of January 1, 2003.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents were approximately \$34.4 million at September 26, 2004, which consisted entirely of cash. This amount does not include approximately \$3.0 million which is restricted under our term loan agreements and project financing. Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2003 were approximately \$6.7 million, which consisted entirely of cash. This number does not include approximately \$6.3 million which was restricted under our term loan agreements and project financing.

In the nine-month period ended September 26, 2004, cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$1.9 million which stems from our net loss of approximately \$1.8 million, offset by non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization of approximately \$7.9 million, and cash used by the net change in operating assets and liabilities of approximately \$4.8 million.

Accounts receivable increased approximately 157.1% from \$7.0 million at December 31, 2003 to \$18.0 million at September 26, 2004. This increase includes approximately \$3.0 million of receivables attributable to TDT and ZN, each of which was acquired in the first quarter of 2004. The remainder of the change, which resulted in a decrease in cash of approximately \$7.8 million, is due to the timing of billings and collections.

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Inventories and other costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings decreased approximately 19.5% from \$4.1 million at December 31, 2003 to \$3.3 million at September 26, 2004. This change, which resulted in an increase in cash of approximately \$1.1 million, reflects a reduction of consumables inventory as of September 26, 2004.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses increased approximately 108.7% from \$6.9 million at December 31, 2003 to \$14.4 million at September 26, 2004. This increase includes approximately \$4.3 million of assumed liabilities attributable to TDT and ZN, each of which was acquired in the first quarter of 2004. The remainder of the change, which resulted in an increase in cash of approximately \$2.4 million, is due to the timing of payables.

In February 2004, we entered into a new loan agreement with Commerce Bank and Trust Company, or Commerce, that superseded the original loan agreement for our existing term loans. Under this new agreement, we borrowed an additional \$3.0 million and reduced the required restricted cash balance under the new agreement with Commerce by \$2.0 million. The \$3 million term loan provided by this agreement bears interest at a rate of 7.3%. The following table lists the approximate term note information for Commerce as of the dates indicated (in thousands):

| <u>Lender</u> | <u>Original Loan Amount</u> | <u>Monthly Payment Provision</u> | <u>Date of Loan</u> | <u>Due Date</u> | <u>Interest Rate</u> | <u>Outstanding Principal September 26, 2004</u> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| Commerce | \$ 4,000 | \$ 84 | 2/7/2001 | 6/20/2006 | 8.00% | \$ 1,628 |
| Commerce | 3,200 | 72 | 9/11/2001 | 3/11/2006 | 6.25% | 1,228 |
| Commerce | 1,800 | 34 | 12/12/2002 | 12/31/2007 | 5.25% | 1,224 |
| Commerce | 1,500 | 27 | 12/12/2002 | 4/24/2008 | 5.25% | 1,062 |
| Commerce | 1,200 | 24 | 12/12/2002 | 6/24/2007 | 5.25% | 775 |
| Commerce | 3,000 | 36 | 2/27/2004 | 2/27/2007 | 7.30% | 2,467 |
| | <u>\$ 14,700</u> | <u>\$ 277</u> | | | | <u>\$ 8,384</u> |

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In accordance with the new loan agreement the term notes are collateralized by certain of our assets and the related contract assets. We restructured our bank covenants to account for the impact of the closing of our transactions with ZN and TDT. We are required to maintain various financial covenants, including;

a net loss for 2004 of not more than \$2.0 million,

a minimum tangible net worth (as defined in the loan agreement) of approximately \$39.0 million, plus 80% of any new equity raised, plus 80% of net profit for the third quarter of 2004,

our liabilities to tangible net worth ratio (as defined in the loan agreement) may not exceed .60:1.00

our debt service coverage ratio (as defined in the loan agreement) must be greater than 1.25 for the third quarter and 1.30 for the fourth quarter of 2004, and

annual capital expenditures may not exceed \$2.5 million in 2004 and no single capital expenditure may exceed \$250,000 without lender approval.

In September 2004, we voluntarily prepaid indebtedness of \$4.3 million to Lau. We currently have no indebtedness to Lau and have no plans to incur any indebtedness to Lau.

In April 2003 we entered into an arrangement for approximately \$1.5 million of equipment financing with three of our suppliers. These project lease arrangements are accounted for as capital leases. There are no financial covenants associated with these leasing arrangements. As of September 26, 2004 we had outstanding approximately \$246,000 under these arrangements. The interest rates on these capital leases are between 6% and 8% and are fixed. The terms of these leases range from 12 months to 60 months. In August 2003 we entered into an arrangement for financing of database licenses with another vendor. As of September 26, 2004, we had outstanding approximately \$301,000 under this arrangement.

In the first quarter of 2004 we purchased an asset totaling \$800,000 which is payable in installments over four years. On the September 26, 2004 balance sheet, \$200,000 is included in accounts payable and other accrued expenses and \$400,000 is recorded under other liabilities.

We are in compliance with our bank covenants as of September 26, 2004 and we believe that we will be able to maintain compliance with our bank covenants in the future. However, this expectation is dependent on achieving our business plan. If we do not remain in compliance with the covenants in our financing arrangements, the lender and the lessors could require immediate repayment of outstanding amounts. As of September 26, 2004, there was approximately \$8.4 million outstanding under our credit facilities with Commerce Bank.

In January 2004, we sold 456,007 shares of our common stock at \$3.775 per share in a private sale to certain institutional investors to which we had previously sold shares in a private sale in September 2003. On February 14, 2004, we funded the acquisition of TDT with \$5.0 million of available cash and executed a promissory note for an additional \$15.3 million in addition to the issuance of new stock. The note bears interest at a rate of 8.5% per year and is payable in equal installments of principal and interest on December 1, 2004, May 1, 2005 and December 1, 2005. This debt was offset by approximately \$800,000 of identified purchase price adjustments related to certain provisions in the stock purchase agreement. On September 22, 2004 the debt balance was reduced by a required principal payment of approximately \$4.2 million. As of

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September 26, 2004 the remaining balance on this note was \$10.3 million. As of October 19, 2004, all principal and interest on this note was voluntarily prepaid in full.

An additional purchase price adjustment of \$2.6 million, payable to the former sole shareholder of TDT, was incurred based upon TDT's selection by the U.S. Department of Defense for the production of smart cards as part of the agency's common access card (CAC) program. As of September 26, 2004, we have paid approximately \$1.2 million of this obligation. The remaining \$1.4 million is recorded as a related party payable.

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In August 2004, we sold 7,309,666 shares of our common stock at \$5.50 per share in an underwritten public offering. Net proceeds from these sales were approximately \$37.4 million.

We believe that our existing cash balances and anticipated cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our operating and debt service requirements for the next 12 months. However, if we cannot achieve our operating goals in 2004 or if we win additional secure credentials contracts in 2004, we may be required to seek additional financing. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Our ability to meet our business forecast is dependent on a number of factors, including those described in the section of this report entitled "Factors that May Affect Future Results."

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of September 26, 2004.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Less than 1 Year</u> | <u>1-3 Years</u> | <u>3-5 Years</u> | <u>More than 5 Years</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Long Term Debt Obligations | \$ 18,687 | \$ 13,865 | \$ 4,512 | \$ 310 | |
| Capital Lease Obligations | 584 | 398 | 151 | 35 | |
| Operating Lease Obligations | 1,803 | 373 | 793 | 637 | |

CONTINGENT OBLIGATIONS

Our principal contractual commitments involve payments under capital leases, term notes and operating leases.

INFLATION

Although some of our expenses increase with general inflation in the economy, inflation has not had a material impact on our financial results to date.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains or incorporates forward-looking statements within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the industry and markets in which we operate and management's beliefs and assumptions. In addition, other written or oral statements that constitute forward-looking statements may be made by or on our behalf. Words such as "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "estimate," variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These

statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. We have included important factors in the cautionary statements below under the heading "Factors That May Affect Future Results" that we believe could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements we make. We do not intend to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial, may also impair our business.

We have a history of operating losses.

We have a history of operating losses. Although we recorded net income of \$198,000 for the three months ended September 26, 2004, our business operations began in 1993 and, except for fiscal years 1996 and 2000, have resulted in net losses in each fiscal year. At September 26, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$44.0 million. We will continue to invest in the development of our secure credential and biometric technologies. Accordingly, we cannot predict when or if we will ever achieve profitability on an annual basis.

We may be unable to obtain additional capital required to fund our operations and finance our growth.

The installation of our secure identification systems requires significant capital expenditures. In addition, the further development of our biometric and other advanced technologies will require additional capital. Although we raised \$37.9 million

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through a public offering of our common stock in August 2004, completed a \$15 million private placement of our common stock in September 2003 and January 2004, entered into a new loan agreement with a bank in February 2004, and have been successful in the past in obtaining financing for working capital and capital expenditures, we will have ongoing capital needs as we expand our business. We may be unable to obtain additional funds in a timely manner or on acceptable terms, which would render us unable to fund our operations or expand our business. If we are unable to obtain capital when needed, we may have to restructure our business or delay or abandon our development and expansion plans.

We derive over 90% of our revenue from government contracts, which are often non-standard, involve competitive bidding, may be subject to cancellation with or without penalty and may produce volatility in earnings and revenue.

More than 90% of our business involves providing products and services under contracts with U.S. federal, state, local and foreign government agencies. Obtaining contracts from government agencies is challenging, and government contracts often include provisions that are not standard in private commercial transactions. For example, government contracts may:

include provisions that allow the government agency to terminate the contract without penalty under some circumstances;

be subject to purchasing decisions of agencies that are subject to political influence;

contain onerous procurement procedures; and

be subject to cancellation if government funding become unavailable.

Foreign government contracts generally include comparable provisions relating to termination for the convenience of the relevant foreign government. Securing government contracts can be a protracted process involving competitive bidding. In many cases, unsuccessful bidders may challenge contract awards, which can lead to increased costs, delays and possible loss of the contract for the winning bidder.

We derive a significant portion of our revenue from a few customers, the loss of which could have an adverse effect on our revenues.

For the three-month period ended September 26, 2004, two customers, the U.S. Department of State and Telos Corporation, accounted for an aggregate of 38.6% of our revenue. Since a small number of customers in our secure credentials segment account for a substantial portion of our revenues, the loss of any of our significant customers would cause revenue to decline and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We derive revenue from only a limited number of products and services and we do not have a diversified product or service base.

Substantially all of our revenues are derived from the sale of products and services comprising our identity solutions. We anticipate that substantially all of the growth in our revenue, if any, will also be derived from these sources. If for any reason our sale of these products or services is impeded, and we have not diversified our product and service offerings, our business and results from operations could be harmed.

Loss of limited source suppliers may result in delays or additional expenses.

We obtain certain hardware components and complete products from a limited group of suppliers. In particular, we obtain all of the printers and consumables for the U.S. Department of State passport contract and the Department of Defense, or DoD, common access card, or CAC, contract from Toppan Printing Co. Ltd. Our reliance on these suppliers involves significant risks, including reduced control over quality and delivery schedules. Moreover, any financial instability of our manufacturers or contractors could result in our having to find new suppliers. We may experience significant delays in manufacturing and shipping our products to customers if we lose these sources or if supplies from these sources are delayed. As a result, we may be required to incur additional development, manufacturing and other costs to establish alternative sources of supply. It may take several months to locate alternative suppliers, if required, or to re-tool our products to accommodate components from different suppliers. We cannot predict if we will be able to obtain replacement components within the time frames we require at an affordable cost, or at all. Any delays resulting from suppliers failing to deliver components or products on a timely basis, in sufficient quantities and of sufficient quality or any significant increase in the price of components from existing or alternative suppliers could have a severe negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Termination of our contract with Georgia could cause us to lose \$19.7 million in projected revenues over the next five and one-half years and could negatively affect our earnings.

In July 2003, a Georgia court issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting Georgia's Department of Motor Vehicle Safety from continuing to work with us to install the State's new drivers' license system. The injunction is the result of a lawsuit filed in March 2003 by one of our competitors alleging that the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety did not comply with its own bid process when it selected a vendor for its new digital drivers' license program. In July 2004, we reached a settlement agreement with the State pursuant to which the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety terminated the contract for convenience and agreed to pay us \$2.0 million in cash and the State agreed to purchase certain equipment from us for \$500,000. The Department of Motor Vehicle Safety has filed a motion with the Georgia court to dismiss the case based upon the termination of the contract. The agency also has informed the court stating that it intends to issue a new request for proposals for a digital drivers' license system before the end of 2004. In response to a motion filed by the competitor, the Georgia court has issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety and the State from making any payments to us under the settlement agreement. As a result of the termination of the contract, we will lose up to \$19.7 million in revenue that we expected to recognize over the next five and one-half years, which was included in our \$176 million of backlog at March 28, 2004, unless we are able to win the new contract for the digital drivers' license system and the revenues from such new contract are substantially similar to the terminated contract. While we believe we can utilize the remaining \$2.8 million in assets being retained by us from the Georgia contract either in Georgia, if we win the contract based on the new request for proposals, or on alternative projects, to the extent that we are unable to utilize these assets or realize value through a sale of these assets, we would be required to take a charge to earnings.

Our strategy of expanding our face recognition business could adversely affect our business operations and financial condition.

Part of our strategy is to enhance our leadership in face recognition technology and to expand our operations within our face recognition business segment. Pursuing this strategy involves risks. For instance, to date, face recognition security solutions have not gained widespread commercial acceptance. Some of the obstacles to widespread acceptance of face recognition security solutions include a perceived loss of privacy and public perceptions as to the usefulness of face recognition technologies. Whether the market for face recognition security solutions will expand will be dependent upon factors such as:

the success of our marketing efforts and publicity campaigns and those of our competitors; and

customer satisfaction with our products and services, as well as those of our competitors.

We do not know when, if ever, face recognition security solutions will gain widespread commercial acceptance. In addition, our face recognition business segment has not achieved profitability, and it may never achieve profitability.

We face intense competition, which could result in lower revenues and higher research and development expenditures and could adversely affect our results of operations.

The events of September 11, 2001 have heightened interest in the use of biometric security solutions, and we expect competition in this field, which is already substantial, to intensify. Competitors are developing and bringing to market biometric security solutions that use face recognition as well as eye, fingerprint and other forms of biometric verification. Our products also will compete with non-biometric technologies such as certificate authorities and traditional keys, cards, surveillance systems and passwords. Widespread adoption of one or more of these technologies or approaches in the markets we intend to target could significantly reduce the potential market for our systems and products. Many

of our competitors have significantly more cash and resources than we have. Our competitors may introduce products that are competitively priced, have increased performance or functionality or incorporate technological advances that we have not yet developed or implemented. To remain competitive, we must continue to develop, market and sell new and enhanced systems and products at competitive prices, which will require significant research and development expenditures. If we do not develop new and enhanced products or if we are not able to invest adequately in our research and development activities, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be negatively impacted.

Unless we keep pace with changing technologies, we could lose customers and fail to win new customers.

Our future success will depend upon our ability to develop and introduce a variety of new products and services and enhancements to these new products and services in order to address the changing needs of the marketplace. We may not be able to accurately predict which technologies customers will support. If we do not introduce new products, services and enhancements in a timely manner, if we fail to choose correctly among technical alternatives or if we fail to offer innovative products and services at competitive prices, customers may forego purchases of our products and services and purchase those of our competitors.

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Security breaches in systems that we sell or maintain could result in the disclosure of sensitive government information or private personal information that could result in the loss of clients and negative publicity.

Many of the systems we sell manage private personal information and protect information involved in sensitive government functions. A security breach in one of these systems could cause serious harm to our business as a result of negative publicity and could prevent us from having further access to such systems or other similarly sensitive areas for other governmental clients. Our systems may also be affected by outages, delays and other difficulties. Our insurance coverage in certain circumstances may be insufficient to cover losses and liabilities that may result from such events.

The market for our solutions is still developing and if the industry adopts standards or a platform different from our platform, then our competitive position would be negatively affected.

The market for identity solutions is still emerging. The evolution of this market is in a constant state of flux that may result in the development of different technologies and industry standards that are not compatible with our current products or technologies. In particular, the face recognition market lacks industry-wide standards. Several organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, which sets standards for travel documents that its member states then put into effect, and the National Institute for Standards and Testing, which is part of the U.S. Department of Commerce, have recently selected face recognition as the biometric to be used in identification documentation. It is possible, however, that these standards may change and that any standards eventually adopted could prove disadvantageous to or incompatible with our business model and product lines.

The adoption of EITF 00-21 resulted in a non-cash adjustment of \$12.1 million and may have an adverse effect on our results of operations in the near term, which may depress the market price of our common stock.

During the third quarter of 2003, we adopted the provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force 00-21, Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables, or EITF 00-21, on a cumulative basis as of January 1, 2003. After discussions with the Securities and Exchange Commission staff regarding the effect of EITF 00-21 on revenue recognition on our secure credentials contracts, we decided to adopt EITF 00-21 via cumulative catch-up as of January 1, 2003 rather than prospectively as reflected in the previously filed Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2003. The adoption of EITF 00-21 resulted in a non-cash adjustment reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle of \$12.1 million. The adoption of EITF 00-21 affects the timing of revenue recognition under our secure credentials contracts and as a result we may report reduced revenue and an increased net loss for one or more of our fiscal quarters in 2004. This effect on our results of operations could cause our stock price to decline.

Our leverage creates financial and operating risks that could limit the growth of our business.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of September 26, 2004, we had approximately \$19.2 million in short- and long-term debt and lease financing. This amount includes \$10.3 million of related party debt incurred in the acquisition of TDT in February 2004, which has subsequently been repaid in full. Our leverage could have important consequences to our business including:

limiting our ability to obtain necessary financing for future working capital;

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limiting our ability to finance the acquisition of equipment needed to meet customer requirements;

limiting our ability to finance the development of new technologies;

requiring that we use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations for debt service and not other operating purposes; and

requiring that we comply with financial and operating covenants, which could cause an event of default under our debt instruments.

Our ability to make principal and interest payments under short- and long-term indebtedness and lease financing will be dependent upon our future performance, which is subject to financial, economic and other factors affecting us, some of which are beyond our control.

Legal claims regarding infringement by us of third party intellectual property rights could result in substantial costs, diversion of managerial resources and harm to our reputation.

Although we believe that our products and services do not infringe the intellectual property rights of others, we might not be able to defend successfully against a third-party infringement claim. A successful infringement claim against us could subject us to:

liability for damages and litigation costs, including attorneys' fees;

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lawsuits that prevent us from further use of the intellectual property;

having to license the intellectual property from a third party, which could include significant licensing fees;

having to develop a non-infringing alternative, which could be costly and delay projects; and

having to indemnify clients with respect to losses they incurred as a result of the alleged infringement.

Even if we are not found liable in a claim for intellectual property infringement, such a claim could result in substantial costs, diversion of resources and management attention, termination of customer contracts and harm to our reputation.

On July 19, 2004, Fargo Electronics, Inc. initiated a patent infringement action in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia against Toppan Printing Co., Ltd. and TDT. The complaint alleges that Toppan and TDT's use, offer to sell and/or importation of certain personalized identification card printers, including Toppan's CP400 card printers, and associated laminators in the United States constitutes direct and indirect infringement of four patents allegedly owned by Fargo. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, permanent injunctive relief, trebling of damages for willful infringement and fees and costs. We are currently evaluating the claims in this lawsuit and intend to vigorously defend against them. We believe that the only products at issue are Toppan CP400 printers that were or are sold, used or imported as part of the CAC program. To date, we have received purchase orders of \$10.2 million for Toppan CP400 printers for the CAC program, which are expected to be delivered by the end of the first quarter of 2005. There can be no assurance that we will prevail in this litigation. The litigation, with or without merit, could be time consuming and expensive to litigate or settle and could divert management's attention from our business.

Uncertainties in global economic markets could cause delays in customer purchases.

Many customers and potential customers have delayed purchase intentions as a result of uncertainties in global economic markets. Government budgets, particularly at state and regional levels, have been or are expected to be reduced notably. Government contracts result from purchasing decisions made by public sector agencies that are particularly sensitive to budget changes and cutbacks during economic downturns, and variations in appropriations cycles. Many U.S. state customers are facing budget cuts, and some international customers are facing debt crises, introducing added uncertainty. Any shift in the government procurement process, which is outside of our control and may not be predictable, could impact the predictability of our quarterly results and may potentially have a material negative effect on our financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

If we do not successfully expand our direct sales and services organizations and partnering arrangements, we may not be able to increase our sales or support our customers.

In the fiscal years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, and nine month periods ended September 26, 2004 and September 28, 2003, we sold substantially all of our services and licensed substantially all of our products through our direct sales organization. Our future success depends on substantially increasing the size and scope of our direct sales force and partnering arrangements, both domestically and internationally. We will face intense competition for personnel, and we cannot guarantee that we will be able to attract, assimilate or retain additional qualified sales personnel on a timely basis. Moreover, given the large-scale deployment required by some of our customers, we will need to hire and retain a number of highly trained customer service and support personnel. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to increase the size of our customer service and support organization on a timely basis to provide the high quality of support required by our customers. Failure to add additional

sales and customer service representatives could result in our inability to increase our sales and support our customers.

Integration of acquired businesses may be difficult and will consume significant financial and managerial resources, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

On January 23, 2004, we completed the acquisition of ZN Vision Technologies AG, or ZN, a leading German provider of face recognition and computer vision products and services. On February 14, 2004, we completed the acquisition of TDT. On October 5, 2004, we completed the acquisition of Imaging Automation, Inc., a market leader in identity document authentication. The integration of the products and services of these acquired companies with ours will be challenging and will consume significant financial and managerial resources. The challenges involved with this integration include, among others:

challenges related to technology innovation;

possible difficulty implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies and

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possible loss of key employees

In addition, the differences between U.S. and German business cultures and the geographic distance between the companies could present significant obstacles to our timely, cost-effective integration of ZN.

The significant direct and indirect costs of our acquisition and integration of ZN, TDT and Imaging Automation could adversely affect our financial performance.

To date, we have incurred approximately \$3.7 million of costs in connection with the acquisitions of ZN, TDT and Imaging Automation, including:

costs associated with integrating personnel, products and services;

financial advisory fees; and

costs and expenses for services provided by our lawyers and accountants.

The transaction costs and expenses attributable to financial advisory, legal and accounting services that we incurred will be capitalized as a component of the purchase price. Goodwill associated with the acquisition will be required to be tested at least annually for impairment, and we will be required to record a charge to earnings if there is an impairment in the value of such goodwill at a later date. Other intangible assets acquired in connection with these acquisitions will be amortized over their estimated useful lives.

The acquisitions of ZN, TDT and Imaging Automation could result in future impairment charges which could adversely affect our results of operations.

As a result of our acquisitions of ZN, TDT and Imaging Automation, goodwill and other intangible assets have been created. The values we may record for goodwill and other intangible assets will represent fair values calculated by independent third-party appraisers. Such valuations require us to provide significant estimates and assumptions, which are derived from information obtained from the management of the acquired businesses and our business plans for the acquired businesses or intellectual property. If estimates and assumptions used to initially value goodwill and intangible assets prove to be inaccurate, ongoing reviews of the carrying values of such goodwill and intangible assets may indicate impairments which will require us to record an impairment charge in the period in which we identify the impairments.

If we do not achieve the expected benefits of our acquisitions of ZN, TDT and Imaging Automation, the price of our common stock could decline.

We expect that the acquisition of ZN will enhance our leadership in face recognition technology through the combination of our technologies with those of ZN. Although the results of the initial tests of our combined technologies have been positive, the combination of such technologies might not meet the demands of the marketplace. If our technologies fail to meet such demand, customer acceptance of our face recognition

solutions could decline, which would have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we expect that the acquisition of ZN will enable us to market our systems and products on a global scale. Our face recognition customers are primarily located in the United States, and ZN's customers are primarily located in Europe. We might not be able to market successfully our products and services to ZN's customers or ZN's products and services to our customers. We expect that the acquisition of TDT will enhance our position in the market for secure credentials, particularly the U.S. government. We expect that the acquisition of Imaging Automation will provide us with a market leadership position in identity document authentication and will complement our core competencies in secure credentials and biometrics. We expect that this addition to our product portfolio will extend our reach into our current markets and provide a critical component to our comprehensive offering for new markets in need of identity solutions. However, there can be no assurance that our current customers or customers in new markets will be receptive to these additional offerings. If our product offerings and services fail to meet the demands of this marketplace, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. There is also a risk that we will not achieve the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions as rapidly as, or to the extent, anticipated by financial or industry analysts, or that such analysts will not perceive the same benefits to the acquisitions as we do. If these risks materialize, our stock price could be adversely affected.

The success of our strategic plan to grow sales and develop relationships in Europe may be limited by risks related to conducting business in European markets.

Although ZN has experience marketing and distributing its products and developing strategic relationships in Europe, part of our strategy will be to increase sales and build additional relationships in European markets. Risks inherent in marketing, selling and developing relationships in European markets include those associated with;

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economic conditions in European markets, including fluctuations in the relative values of the U.S. dollar and the Euro;

taxes and fees imposed by European governments that may increase the cost of products and services; and

laws and regulations imposed by individual countries and by the European Union.

In addition, European intellectual property laws are different than U.S. intellectual property laws and we will have to ensure that our intellectual property is adequately protected in foreign jurisdictions and that ZN's intellectual property is adequately protected in the United States. If we do not adequately protect our intellectual property rights, competitors could use our proprietary technologies in non-protected jurisdictions and put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Our business may be impacted by changes in the local marketplace of our foreign operations and fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

As a result of our acquisitions of ZN, TDT and Imaging Automation, we expect that we will have increased exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. Net revenue and related expenses generated from our international location in Germany is denominated in euros. The results of operations and certain of our inter-company balances associated with this international location are exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations. In addition to our German operation, we will have increased transactions with Japanese vendors supplying hardware and consumables for the delivery of the TDT contracts. These transactions will increase our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations with the yen. To the extent the U.S. dollar weakens against these foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currencies denominated transactions results in increased net revenue, operating expenses and net income. Similarly, our net revenue, operating expenses and net income will decrease when the U.S. dollar strengthens against these foreign currencies.

If our systems and products do not perform as promised, we could experience increased costs, lower margins, liquidated damage payment obligations and harm to our reputation.

We will be required to provide complex systems that will be required to operate on an "as needed" basis. Although we will deploy back-up systems, the failure of our products to perform as promised could result in increased costs, lower margins, liquidated damage payment obligations and harm to our reputation. This could result in contract terminations and have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Misappropriation of our intellectual property could harm our reputation, affect our competitive position and cost us money.

We believe that our intellectual property, including our methodologies, will be critical to our success and competitive position. If we are unable to protect this intellectual property against unauthorized use by third parties, our reputation among existing and potential customers could be damaged and our competitive position adversely affected. Our strategies to deter misappropriation could be undermined if:

the proprietary nature or protection of our methodologies is not recognized in the United States or foreign countries;

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third parties misappropriate our proprietary methodologies and such misappropriation is not detected; and

competitors create applications similar to ours but which do not technically infringe on our legally protected rights.

If these risks materialize, we could be required to spend significant amounts to defend our rights and divert critical managerial resources. In addition, our proprietary methodologies may decline in value or our rights to them may become unenforceable.

If we fail to adequately manage our resources, it could have a severe negative impact on our financial results or stock price.

We could be subject to fluctuations in technology spending by existing and potential customers. Accordingly, we will have to actively manage expenses in a rapidly changing economic environment. This could require reducing costs during economic downturns and selectively growing in periods of economic expansion. If we do not properly manage our resources in response to these conditions, our results of operations could be negatively impacted.

Future acquisitions of companies or technologies may result in disruptions to our business.

Beyond the acquisitions of ZN, TDT and Imaging Automation, our growth strategy could include additional acquisitions of companies or technologies that complement ours. Future acquisitions could involve risks inherent in acquisitions, such as:

challenges associated with integrating acquired technologies and the business and operations of acquired companies;

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exposure to unknown liabilities;

diversion of managerial resources from day-to-day operations;

possible loss of key employees, customers and suppliers;

higher than expected transaction costs; and

additional dilution to our existing stockholders if we use our common stock as consideration.

If we fail to manage these challenges adequately, our results of operations and stock price could be adversely affected.

The loss of key personnel could adversely affect our ability to remain competitive.

We believe that the continued service of our executive officers will be important to our future growth and competitiveness. We have entered into employment agreements with Bernard C. Bailey, our Chief Executive Officer, William K. Aulet, our Chief Financial Officer, Iftikhar Ahmad, our Senior Vice President of Secure Identification Products and Services, Kenneth Scheflen, our Senior Vice President, Federal Solutions, and James P. Ebzery, our Senior Vice President, Sales and Services. These agreements are intended to provide the executives with incentives to remain employed by us. However, we cannot assure you that they will remain employed by us. In addition, we believe that the continued employment of key members of our technical and sales staff is important to us. Most of our employees are entitled to voluntarily terminate their relationship with us, typically without any, or with only minimal, advance notice. The process of finding additional trained personnel to carry out our strategy could be lengthy, costly and disruptive. We might not be able to retain the services of all of our key employees or a sufficient number of them to execute our plans. In addition, we might not be able to continue to attract new employees as required.

Our quarterly results could be volatile and may cause our stock price to fluctuate.

We have experienced fluctuations in quarterly operating results and we expect those fluctuations to continue. We expect that our quarterly results will continue to be affected by, among other things, factors such as:

the size and timing of contract awards;

the timing of our contract performance;

variations in the mix of our products and services; and

contract losses and changes in management estimates inherent in accounting for contracts.

Certain of our stockholders have significant relationships with us, which could result in us taking actions that are not supported by unaffiliated stockholders.

Lau Technologies, or Lau, and Mr. Buddy Beck, who is also a director and Vice Chairman, beneficially own approximately 12.6% and 12.2%, respectively, of our outstanding common stock. As a result, both Lau and Mr. Beck have a strong influence on matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and most corporate actions, including mergers and acquisitions. In addition, we have significant relationships with each of Lau and Mr. Beck, including:

we acquired significant intellectual property, contracts and distribution channels through a transaction with Lau under which we agreed to pay Lau a 3.1% royalty on our face recognition revenues for a period of twelve and one half years, up to a maximum of \$27.5 million;

the spouse of the Chairman of our Board of Directors owns a majority of Lau's voting stock;

in connection with the acquisition of TDT, Mr. Beck was elected a member of our Board of Directors and appointed Vice Chairman;

in connection with the acquisition of TDT, we entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Beck under which we will pay Mr. Beck \$300,000 per year for two years, provided that Mr. Beck devotes his full business time to developing business opportunities for us; and

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an additional purchase price adjustment of \$2.6 million, payable to the former sole shareholder of TDT, was incurred based upon TDT's selection by the U.S. Department of Defense for the production of smart cards as part of the agency's CAC program. As of September 26, 2004 we have paid approximately \$1.2 million of this obligation. The remaining \$1.4 million is recorded as a related party payable.

Future sales of our common stock by Lau or Buddy Beck could depress the market price of our common stock.

As of November 8, 2004, there were 47,359,858 shares of our common stock outstanding. Lau and Buddy Beck own approximately 12.6% and 12.2%, respectively, of our common stock. If either of these stockholders sell a significant number of shares of our common stock in the open market, our stock price could decline.

ITEM 3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Subsequent to our acquisition of ZN, our international operating resulting from transactions by our German operations and will be denominated in euros. Hardware and consumables purchases related to contracts associated with the TDT acquisition are denominated in Japanese yen. We mitigate exchange rate volatility by purchasing local currencies at favorable exchange rates. We do not hedge foreign currencies utilizing derivative instruments. Our international operations and transactions are subject to risks typical of international operations, including, but not limited to, differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures, other regulations and restrictions, and foreign currency exchange rate volatility. Accordingly, our future results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors.

ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) *Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.* Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and Chief Financial officer, or CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act) as of September 26, 2004. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, and our management necessarily applied its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of September 26, 2004, our disclosure controls and procedures were (1) designed to ensure that material information relating to us, including our consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to our CEO and CFO by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report was being prepared and (2) effective, in that they provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

(b) *Changes in internal controls.* There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In July 2003, a Georgia court issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting Georgia's Department of Motor Vehicle Safety from continuing to work with us to install the State's new drivers' license system. The injunction is the result of a lawsuit filed in March 2003 by one of our competitors alleging that the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety did not comply with its own bid process when it selected a vendor for its new digital drivers' license program. In July 2004, we reached a settlement agreement with the State pursuant to which the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety terminated the contract for convenience and agreed to pay us \$2.0 million in cash and the State agreed to purchase certain equipment from us for \$500,000. The Department of Motor Vehicle Safety has filed a motion with the Georgia court to dismiss the case based upon the termination of the contract. The agency also has informed the court that it intends to issue a new request for proposals for a digital drivers' license system before the end of 2004. In response to a motion filed by the competitor, the Georgia court has issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety and the State from making any payments to us under the settlement agreement. As a result of the termination of the contract, we will lose up to \$19.7 million in revenue that we expected to recognize over the next five and one-half years, which was included in our \$176 million of backlog at March 28, 2004, unless we are able to win the new contract for the digital drivers' license system and the revenues from such new contract are substantially similar to the terminated contract. While we believe we can utilize the remaining \$2.8 million in assets being retained by us from the Georgia contract either in Georgia, if we win the contract based on the new request for proposals, or on alternative projects, to the extent that we are unable to utilize these assets or realize value through a sale of these assets, we would be required to take a charge to earnings.

Reference is made to Part II, Item 1 of our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 27, 2004, which was previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 2 UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3 DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4 SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5 OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6 EXHIBITS

The exhibits listed in the Exhibits Index immediately preceding such exhibits are filed as part of this report.

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VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

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.

VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Date: November 10, 2004

By: /s/ Bernard C. Bailey

Bernard C. Bailey

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 10, 2004

By: /s/ William K. Aulet

William K. Aulet

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

| <u>Exhibit No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|---------------------------|--|
| 10.59 | Form of Stock Option Agreement under 1996 Management Stock Option Plan |
| 10.60 | Form of Stock Option Agreement under 1996 Directors Stock Option Plan |
| 31.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |