

VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY INC
Form 10-Q
May 14, 2003
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 30, 2003.

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

04-3320515

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

30 Porter Road, Littleton, MA

01460

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

(978) 952-2200

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 May 9, 2003</u>
Common stock, \$.001 par value	20,345,914

Table of Contents

VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 30, 2003

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Facing Sheet</u>	1
<u>Index</u>	2
PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1 Financial Statements	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 30, 2003 and March 31, 2002</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 30, 2003 and March 31, 2002</u>	5
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	6
<u>Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	10
<u>Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	19
<u>Item 4 Controls and Procedures</u>	19
PART II OTHER INFORMATION	
<u>Item 1 Legal Proceedings</u>	20
<u>Item 2 Changes in Securities and use of Proceeds</u>	20
<u>Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	20
<u>Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	20
<u>Item 5 Other Information</u>	20
<u>Item 6 Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K</u>	20
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	21
<u>CERTIFICATIONS</u>	22

Table of Contents**PART 1 FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands)**

	March 30, 2003	*December 31, 2002
	(Unaudited)	
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,783	\$ 2,212
Restricted cash	1,098	1,241
Accounts receivable	5,434	7,360
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	24,128	23,372
Other current assets	680	339
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets	33,123	34,524
Property and equipment, net	14,809	16,629
Intangible assets, net	3,145	3,147
Restricted cash	6,015	6,163
Other assets	792	726
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 57,884	\$ 61,189
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 6,709	\$ 7,017
Current portion of project financing	5,204	5,263
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current liabilities	11,913	12,280
Project financing	8,607	9,845
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	20,520	22,125
Shareholders equity	37,364	39,064
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 57,884	\$ 61,189
	<hr/>	<hr/>

* 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	
	March 30,	March 31,
	2003	2002
Revenues	\$ 8,591	\$ 6,399
Cost of revenues	6,594	5,085
Gross margin	1,997	1,314
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	1,411	862
Research and development	945	506
General and administrative	1,093	597
Total operating expenses	3,449	1,965
Operating loss	(1,452)	(651)
Interest expense	219	206
Loss before income taxes	(1,671)	(857)
Provision for income taxes	63	
Net loss	\$ (1,734)	\$ (857)
Net loss per basic and diluted shares	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.04)
Weighted average basic and diluted shares	20,258	19,822

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

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

	Three Months Ended	
	March 30,	March 31,
	2003	2002
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (1,734)	\$ (857)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities, net of effects of acquisitions:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,968	1,558
Directors fees paid in common stock	30	65
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	1,926	(957)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	(756)	(2,257)
Other current assets	(371)	(271)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(308)	783
	<u>755</u>	<u>(1,936)</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	755	(1,936)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Decrease in restricted cash	291	
Additions to property and equipment	(29)	(568)
Cash paid for an acquisition		(2,422)
Increase in other assets	(183)	(15)
	<u>79</u>	<u>(3,005)</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	79	(3,005)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net revolving credit borrowings		
Principal payments on project financing	(1,297)	(1,112)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	34	195
	<u>(1,263)</u>	<u>(917)</u>
Net cash used for financing activities	(1,263)	(917)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(429)	(5,858)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,212	20,662
	<u>\$ 1,783</u>	<u>\$ 14,804</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,783	\$ 14,804
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 236	\$ 162
Non Cash Activities:		

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Directors fees paid in common stock	\$ 30	\$ 65
Services paid in common stock	\$ 320	\$ 320
Net assets acquired from Lau Technologies	\$ 1,598	\$ 1,598

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Table of Contents

VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Notes to Financial Statements

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

We are the leading provider of advanced technology solutions for identity verification. We focus on identification solutions that improve personal convenience and security, deter fraud, and reduce identification program costs. We combine our systems integration and software design capabilities with our proprietary software and hardware products and other industry standard products to create complete customized solutions. These turnkey solutions integrate image and data capture, create relational databases, incorporate multiple biometrics and improve our customers' ability to move and manage information. Applications can include driver's licenses, voter registration, national ID's, law enforcement, social services, access control and PC network and internet access security. Our primary customers have been government agencies with particular penetration in Departments of Motor Vehicles.

Our patented face-recognition technology is focused on three major product application areas.

FaceEXPLORER, our technology for image retrieval and analysis, is recognized for its leadership technology performance in real-time and large-database applications. *FaceEXPLORER* is deployed in the world's largest face-recognition application with a database of more than 12.1 million enrolled images and is growing by 15,000 new images per day.

FacePASS for physical access control and keyless entry; and

FaceFINDER for surveillance and identification.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial data as of March 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, and for the three month periods ended March 30, 2003 and March 31, 2002, 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 generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The December 31, 2002 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, 2002.

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The financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2002 include the assets and liabilities of Biometrica Systems, Inc. (Biometrica) as of March 31, 2002 and the results of its operations and its cash flows from March 18, 2002 (date of acquisition) to March 31, 2002. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

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 March 30, 2003 and for the three month periods ended March 30, 2003 and March 31, 2002, have been made. The results of operations for the period ended March 30, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

Table of Contents**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.

Stock-Based Compensation

At March 31, 2003, 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 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 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 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	
	March 30, 2003	March 31, 2002
Net loss as reported	\$ (1,734)	\$ (857)
Add: stock based employee compensation expense included in reported net loss, net of tax		
Deduct: total stock based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value based method for all awards, net of tax	(602)	(1,005)
Pro forma net loss	\$ (2,336)	\$ (1,862)
Loss per share:		
Basic as reported	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.04)
Basic pro forma	(0.12)	(0.09)
Diluted as reported	(0.09)	(0.04)
Diluted pro forma	(0.12)	(0.09)

The fair value of the Company's stock-based option awards to employees was estimated assuming no expected dividends and the following weighted-average assumptions:

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	<u>March 30, 2003</u>	<u>March 31, 2002</u>
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%

Table of Contents

Computation of Net Loss per Share

The basic net loss per share calculation is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The impact of approximately 3,735,000 shares of common stock consisting of certain outstanding options and stock warrants were not reflected in the March 30, 2003 dilutive net loss per share calculation. The impact of approximately 3,532,000 shares of common stock consisting of certain outstanding options and stock warrants were not reflected in the March 31, 2002 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 periods ended March 30, 2003 and March 31, 2002 due to the net loss in both periods. The provision for state income taxes for the period ended March 30, 2003 was approximately \$63,000. There was no provision for state income taxes for the period ended March 31, 2002.

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Currently, Lau Technologies, or Lau, owns approximately 31% of our common stock. Readers are referred to the Notes to Financial Statements section of the Company's 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion.

5. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

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.

Prior to fiscal 2002, we were engaged in one business, the development and implementation of digital identification systems and solutions. We have an integrated business model: identification solutions through system integration and biometric software. For the year prior to December 31, 2002 we reported one business segment. During fiscal 2002, our direct investment in facial recognition technology increased due to three acquisitions of facial recognition businesses, which significantly enhanced our portfolio of facial recognition technologies, customers and distribution channels. Due to the impact of the acquisitions on assets and revenues we determined that it would be appropriate to begin reporting our financial results in two segments and, accordingly, we now report two operating segments: secure identification and facial recognition.

Secure Identification Products and Services (SIPS)

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Our secure identification business designs and implements digital identification systems and solutions. Our systems can produce identification cards that are virtually tamper proof, and utilize facial recognition and other biometrics with or without cards for the real-time identification (one-to-many) and verification (one-to-one) of individuals. Applications can include driver's licenses, voter registration, national identification cards, law enforcement and social services. Our primary customers have been government agencies with particular penetration in Departments of Motor Vehicles.

Table of Contents**Facial Recognition Segment (FRS)**

We offer several facial recognition software systems that can be utilized in virtually any solution requiring identification or verification of an individual. The human face is a unique and prominent feature that can be easily captured by a digital camera and verified visually in most cases by an individual with little special training. We are concentrating on four principal areas: physical keyless entry and access control; real-time large database applications; point-of-sale applications; and surveillance applications. We have several on-going facial recognition identification projects, including projects with the Illinois Secretary of State, Illinois State Police, the state of Connecticut Department of Information Technology, the state of Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services and a number of other installations, including more than 110 surveillance applications in casinos.

The following table provides financial information by segment for the three months ended March 30, 2003 and March 31, 2002, which is used by the chief operating decision maker in assessing segment performance. We allocate direct costs and administrative expenses to each business segment based on management's analysis of each segment's resource needs. Revenues are reported within the segments by customer contracts. Within the secure identification segment there is a component of the contract that utilizes our facial recognition technology. The following table identifies the value of facial recognition revenue that is included in the secure identification segment.

Three Months Ended 03/30/03	SIPS	FRS	Total
Credential revenue	\$ 6,906	\$	\$ 6,906
Facial recognition revenue	331	1,354	1,685
Total segment revenue	\$ 7,237	\$ 1,354	\$ 8,591
Segment profit (loss) before taxes	\$ 31	\$ (1,702)	\$ (1,671)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,814	\$ 154	\$ 1,968
Interest expense	\$ 219	\$	\$ 219
Total Assets	\$ 52,840	\$ 5,044	\$ 57,884
Expenditures for long lived assets	\$	\$ 29	\$ 29
Three Months Ended 03/31/02	SIPS	FRS	Total
Credential revenue	\$ 5,715	\$	\$ 5,715
Facial recognition revenue	161	523	684
Total segment revenue	\$ 5,876	\$ 523	\$ 6,399
Segment profit (loss)	\$ 416	\$ (1,273)	\$ (857)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,554	\$ 4	\$ 1,558
Interest expense	\$ 206	\$	\$ 206
Total Assets	\$ 62,506	\$ 5,972	\$ 68,478
Expenditures for long lived assets	\$ 82	\$ 2,923	\$ 3,005

Virtually all of our direct revenue has been derived within the United States for the three months ended March 30, 2003, and March 31, 2002, respectively.

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 identification segment customers who accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues are as follows:

For the three months ended March 30, 2003, two customers accounted for an aggregate of 34%

For the three months ended March 31, 2002, four customers accounted for an aggregate of 49%

No single facial recognition customer accounted for over 10% of our total revenue in either three month period.

6. ACQUISITIONS

On March 28, 2003, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with ZN Vision Technologies AG, a German provider of facial recognition and computer vision technologies, and all of the shareholders of ZN. Pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, the ZN shareholders agreed to sell, and we agreed to purchase, all of the capital stock of ZN. As consideration for the shares of ZN, we will pay approximately \$13,000 in cash and issue an aggregate of 6,360,000 shares of our common stock, of which 5,221,454 shares will be issued directly to the ZN shareholders and 1,138,546 shares will be reserved for issuance under ZN's option plan, which we will assume upon the closing of the acquisition. The acquisition is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2003 and is subject to approval by our stockholders.

Table of Contents

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 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in this Form 10-Q.

OVERVIEW

We are the leading provider of advanced technology solutions for identity verification. We began operations in 1996, providing integrated solutions to capture facial images, demographic information and other biometric identifiers, produce identification cards and create relational databases containing this information. Since our inception, we have also been acquiring and developing proprietary facial recognition technologies for a variety of applications. Applications can include driver's licenses, voter registration, national identification cards, law enforcement, social services, access control and PC network and Internet access security. Our primary customers have been government agencies with particular penetration in Departments of Motor Vehicles. We have captured approximately 32% of the domestic driver's license market. Our products annually produce more than 28 million identification documents at more than 1,800 locations in 19 states. We have also provided services under subcontracts for projects in Jamaica, the Philippines and for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Originally developed at MIT, face-recognition technology is widely recognized as the most convenient, non-intrusive and cost-effective biometric available. In 2002, we completed three acquisitions through which we enhanced our portfolio of facial recognition technologies and acquired customers and distribution channels. Our patented face-recognition technology is focused on three major product application areas:

FaceEXPLORER, our technology for image retrieval and analysis, is recognized for its leadership technology performance in real-time and large-database applications. FaceEXPLORER is deployed in the world's largest face-recognition application with a database of more than 11.2 million enrolled images and is growing by 15,000 new images per day.

FacePASS for physical access control and keyless entry; and

FaceFINDER for surveillance and identification.

SEGMENTS

Our business involves two related segments: secure identification and facial recognition. Substantially all of our revenues have been derived within the United States of America.

Secure Identification Segment

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Our secure identification segment accounted for approximately 91.8% and 84.2% of our revenues in the three-month periods ended March 31, 2002 and March 30, 2003, respectively. Secure identification involves the design and implementation of integrated software and hardware solutions that produce identification cards utilizing facial recognition and other biometrics.

We provide systems and services principally under contracts that typically have five to seven year terms and several optional annual renewals after the initial contract term. Contracts generally provide for a fixed price for the system and/or for each identification card produced. Contract prices vary depending on, among other things, design and

Table of Contents

integration complexities, the nature and number of workstations and sites, the projected number of cards to be produced, the size of the database, the level of post-installation support and the competitive environment.

Facial Recognition Segment

Our facial recognition segment accounted for approximately 8.2% and 15.8% of our revenues in the three-month periods ended March 31, 2002 and March 30, 2003, respectively. Approximately 18.3% of our facial recognition revenues in the three months ended March 30, 2003 were derived from casino surveillance applications, the remaining 81.7% were derived from applications designed to deter criminal and terrorist activities.

POTENTIAL ACQUISITION

On March 28, 2003, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with ZN Vision Technologies AG, a German provider of facial recognition and computer vision technologies, and all of the shareholders of ZN. Pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, the ZN shareholders agreed to sell, and we agreed to purchase, all of the capital stock of ZN. As consideration for the shares of ZN, we will pay a nominal amount of cash and an aggregate of 6,360,000 shares of our common stock, of which 5,221,454 shares will be issued directly to the ZN shareholders and 1,138,546 shares will be reserved for issuance under ZN's option plan, which we will assume upon the closing of the acquisition. Following the closing of the acquisition, ZN will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Viisage and serve as the base of our European operations. We expect the acquisition to be completed in the third quarter of 2003.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

Contract Revenue and Cost Recognition

Our most significant contracts are our driver's license contracts, which are within our secure identification segment. These contracts typically provide that the state department of transportation, or similar agency, will pay us a fixed price for each system we install and for each identification card produced under the system. Prices under these contracts vary depending on, among other things:

design and integration complexities;

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the nature and number of workstations and sites installed;

the projected number of cards to be produced;

the size of the database;

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

the competitive environment.

We recognize revenue under these contracts using the percentage-of-completion method. We use the percentage-of-completion method 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.

Using the percentage-of-completion method, we recognize a percentage of the revenue we expect to receive under the contract based on the percentage of labor costs we incur and cards we produce. Although these contracts typically have a term of 5 years or longer and include possible renewal terms, we incur most of the labor costs under these contracts within the first 12 months of the contract. Accordingly, we recognize a substantial portion of the revenue under these contracts within the first 12 months of the contract.

Table of Contents

Generally, we bill under these contracts when contract milestones, such as installation, are met and as cards are produced. We recognize losses, if any, under these contracts in the period in which they become determinable.

Revenue related to software licenses is recognized in accordance with Statement of Position No. 97-2 *Software Revenue Recognition*. 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.

Revenue related to software licenses is generally recognized upon shipment. 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.

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.

Estimates of Revenues under Secure Identification Contracts

We account for revenue from our driver's license contracts using the percentage-of-completion method. Revenues under these contracts are based on completion of installation and the number of cards produced. We estimate the amount of time it will take to install the systems and the number of cards that will be produced. In arriving at these estimates, we undertake a quarterly review of historical trends as to the volume of cards produced. In addition, we consider factors that could impact the volume of production, such as:

legislative changes to the life of identification credentials; and

state government funding levels.

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We also take into consideration the fact that, although it has never occurred, any one of our contracts could be terminated for reasons such as lack of performance. If our estimates as to labor costs, consumable inventory levels, maintenance costs or the volume of cards that will be produced are materially incorrect, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

Management has discussed the use and impact of these critical accounting policies and estimates with the audit committee of our Board of Directors.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenues from our secure identification segment are derived principally from multi-year contracts for systems implementation, card production and related services. Revenues from our facial recognition segment are derived principally from sales to law enforcement agencies, the federal government, and the gaming industry. Revenues for the first quarter of 2003 were approximately \$8.6 million, compared to approximately \$6.4 million for the first quarter of 2002. The 34.3% increase in revenues derives from increases of approximately \$1.4 million, or 23.2%, in the secure identification segment and \$831,000, or 159.1 %, in the facial recognition segment. These increases primarily reflect our performance on new contracts awarded in the fourth quarter of 2002.

Table of Contents

Gross margins increased to 23.2% in the first quarter of 2003 from 20.5% in the first quarter of 2002. The overall increase in gross margin is attributable to the margin improvement in our facial recognition segment, which increased to 46.0% in the first quarter of 2003 from 30.3% in the first quarter of 2002. Our overall margin increase is also due to the large increase in facial recognition revenues, and their corresponding higher margins, between the two periods. Margins in the secure identification segment decreased to 19.0% in 2003 from 19.7% in 2002. This decrease was due to the impact of recently won competitive awards at lower margins.

Sales and marketing expenses increased approximately \$549,000, from \$862,000 in the first quarter of 2002 to \$1.4 million in the first quarter of 2003. As a percentage of revenue, sales and marketing expenses increased from 13.5% in the first quarter of 2002 to 16.4% in the first quarter of 2003. The increase is primarily due to our investment in pursuing facial recognition opportunities and the pursuit of significant opportunities in the secure identification marketplace. The result of this investment can be seen in the increase to our revenue, backlog, and customer base. We expect to continue this investment in sales and marketing.

Research and development expenses increased approximately \$439,000, from \$506,000 in the first quarter of 2002 to \$945,000 in the first quarter of 2003. As a percentage of revenue, research and development expenses increased from 7.9% in the first quarter of 2002 to 11.0% in the first quarter of 2003. The increase is due principally to our continued investment in facial recognition technologies and new product development. This included enhancing existing products with the intellectual property that was acquired through the recent acquisitions. We expect to continue to invest in product development in fiscal 2003.

General and administrative expenses increased by approximately \$496,000, from \$597,000 in the first quarter of 2002 to \$1.1 million in the first quarter of 2003. As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses increased from 9.3% in the first quarter of 2002 to 12.7% in the first quarter of 2003. The increase is due to the logistical support required to grow our facial recognition business through acquisitions while continuing to meet the financing requirements created by our expanding operations. The increase includes \$225,000 for our newly created strategic development department, \$150,000 of expenses related to pursuing new financing opportunities, and the creation of a Chief Financial Officer position.

Interest expense increased approximately \$13,000 in the first quarter of 2003 over the first quarter of 2002. This represents a decrease to 2.5% from 3.2% of revenue for the quarter to quarter period. The increase in interest expense reflects the additional debt financing required to fund performance on 2002 contract awards.

No provision for federal income taxes has been made for the three month periods ended March 30, 2003 and March 31, 2002 due to the net loss in both periods. The provision for state income taxes for the periods ended March 30, 2003 was approximately \$63,000. There was no provision for state income taxes for the period ended March 31, 2002.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents were approximately \$1.8 million at March 30, 2003, which consisted entirely of cash. This amount excludes approximately \$7.1 million which is restricted under our term loan agreements and project financing. Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2002 were approximately \$2.2 million, which consisted entirely of cash. This number excludes approximately \$7.4 million which is restricted under our term loan agreements and project financing.

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In the three month period ended March 30, 2003 cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$755,000, which stems from our net loss of approximately \$1.7 million, offset by non cash charges for depreciation and amortization of approximately \$2.0 million, and cash provided by the net decrease in operating assets of approximately \$491,000.

Table of Contents

Accounts receivable decreased approximately 26.2% from \$7.4 million at December 31, 2002 to \$5.4 million at March 30, 2003 due to the timing of billings and more efficient collections.

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings increased approximately 3.2% from \$23.4 million at December 31, 2002 to \$24.1 million at March 30, 2003, and reflect the unbilled accumulation of costs on contracts in progress.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses decreased approximately 4.4% from \$7.0 million at December 31, 2002 to \$6.7 million at March 30, 2003 due to the timing of payables.

In December 2002, we entered into a new loan agreement with a bank that superceded the original loan agreement for our term loans. The new loan agreement includes the prior term loans and provided for three new term notes aggregating \$4.5 million related to three new state contracts. The new term notes in the amounts of \$1.8 million, \$1.5 million, and \$1.2 million bear interest at the rate of 5.25% per annum. The following table lists the approximate term note information as of March 30, 2003 (in thousands):

Original Loan Amount	Principal Balance	Monthly	Date of Loan	Due Date Of Loan	Interest Rate
		Payment Provisions			
\$ 4,000	\$2,853	\$ 84	02/07/2001	06/20/2006	8.00%
3,200	2,345	72	09/11/2001	03/11/2006	6.25%
1,800	1,721	34	12/12/2002	12/31/2007	5.25%
1,500	1,440	27	12/12/2002	04/24/2008	5.25%
1,200	1,142	24	12/12/2002	06/24/2007	5.25%
Total	\$11,700	\$241			

In accordance with the new loan agreement the term notes are collateralized by certain of our assets and the related contract assets. We are required to maintain various financial covenants, including profitability by quarter (as defined), tangible net worth, debt to net worth ratio, debt service coverage and limits on capital expenditures. Additionally, in accordance with the new agreement, we must maintain \$5.0 million of cash on deposit with the lender. This amount is recorded as restricted cash in long term assets.

In December 2002, we amended two system project lease financing arrangements with commercial leasing organizations. Pursuant to these arrangements, the lessor purchases certain of our digital identification systems and leases them back to us for deployment with identified and contracted customers approved by the lessor. The lessor retains title to systems and has an assignment of our rights under the related customer contracts, including rights to use the software and technology underlying the related systems. Under these arrangements, the lessor bears the credit risk associated with payments by our customers, but we bear performance and appropriation risk and are generally required to repurchase a system in the event of a termination by a customer for any reason except credit default. In accordance with one project financing arrangement we are also required to maintain certain financial ratios and minimum levels of tangible capital funds, as defined. These project lease arrangements are accounted for as capital leases. At March 30, 2003 we had approximately \$4.3 million outstanding under these lease-financing arrangements. There are no financial covenant requirements under one of the project financing arrangements as we were required to pledge cash as collateral security to be maintained at the bank equal to the outstanding debt balance. The collateral shall remain in control of the lender, and these funds can be used to satisfy the outstanding obligation of approximately \$2.1 million at March 30, 2003. Accordingly, we had cash at the

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bank of approximately \$2.1 million at March 30, 2003, of which \$1.1 million is recorded as restricted cash in current assets (equal to current obligations) and \$1.0 million is included in restricted cash in long term assets.

Table of Contents

We were in compliance with all debt covenants as of March 30, 2003. We are currently in discussions with our primary bank lender with regard to possible modification of the financial covenants in our loan agreement. If we are not successful in modifying such covenants or obtaining additional financing, it is possible that we will be in default of such covenants, in which case our lenders could require immediate repayment of all amounts outstanding under the facility. As of March 30, 2003, there was approximately \$13.8 million outstanding under our credit facilities.

In order to meet our 2003 plan, we project the need to raise approximately \$9.0 million of additional financing. We currently intend to meet this need by obtaining additional bank debt or equipment lease financing. In addition, if we are successful in winning additional contracts incremental to our 2003 plan, we may need to raise financing. We are currently in discussions with a number of sources to secure such financing. There can be no assurances that we will secure such financing or that such financing will be available on favorable terms.

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

The installation of our digital identification systems requires significant capital expenditures. In addition, the further development of our biometric and other advanced technologies is expected to require additional capital. Although we completed a \$25 million private placement of our common stock at the end of 2001 and have been successful in the past in obtaining project financing, we will have ongoing capital needs as we expand our business. If we are unable to obtain additional funds in a timely manner or on acceptable terms, we may not be able to fund our operations or expand our business to meet our plans. If we are unable to obtain capital when we need it, we may have to restructure our business or delay or abandon our development and expansion plans. That could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Table of Contents

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

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of March 30, 2003, we had approximately \$13.8 million in short and long-term debt and lease financing. Our leverage could have important consequences to us including:

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

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 us to comply with financial and operating covenants, which could cause an event of default under our debt instruments.

Further, our ability to make principal and interest payments under long-term indebtedness and bank loans 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.

Our business depends on large public sector contracts, which can involve delays.

Our business depends on a limited number of large public sector contracts. These contracts result from purchasing decisions made by public sector agencies that are often subject to political influence, onerous procurement procedures, budget changes and award protests. These factors can cause delays, which make our quarterly results difficult to predict. This can also make our ability to meet analysts' expectations equally uncertain and adversely affect the price of our common stock.

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

We have experienced fluctuations in our quarterly operating results and expect those fluctuations to continue. Our quarterly results are 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 to accounting for contracts.

The loss of any significant customer could cause our revenue to decline.

For the three months ended March 30, 2003, two customers each accounted for over 10% of our revenues and an aggregate of approximately 34% of revenues. The loss of any significant customer could cause our revenue to decline and thus have an adverse material effect on our business and financial condition.

We have a history of operating losses.

Our business operations began in 1993 and, except for fiscal years 1996 and 2000, have resulted in net losses in each fiscal year. At March 30, 2003, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$26.2 million. We intend to continue to invest in the development of our biometrics technologies and thus we cannot predict when or if we will ever achieve overall profitability.

Table of Contents

The market for our common stock has been volatile.

The market for stock of many security-related businesses, including ours, has been highly volatile, especially since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. It is likely that the market price of our common stock will fluctuate widely in the future. Factors affecting the trading price of our common stock are likely to include:

Responses to quarter-to-quarter variations in our results of operations;

The announcement of new contracts, products or product enhancements by us or our competitors;

Technological innovation by our competitors or us;

General market conditions or market conditions specific to particular industries; and

Changes in earnings estimates by analysts.

Our reliance on sole and single-source suppliers could cause delays or increases in cost of revenues.

We rely on outside vendors to manufacture or develop components, software and consumables, which are used for our systems and services. Some of these items are obtained from a single supplier or a limited group of suppliers. Our inability to obtain adequate deliveries or alternative sources of supply could cause delays or increases in cost of revenues.

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.

We license 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. There is 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, we believe that as our sales increase, and given the large-scale deployment required by 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 would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we lose any key personnel, or fail to attract and retain additional personnel, we may be unable to continue expanding our business and product line.

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The loss of the services of one or more of our key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to retain our key personnel. Our future success also depends on our continuing ability to attract, assimilate and retain highly qualified sales, technical and managerial personnel. Competition for these individuals is intense, and there can be no assurance that we can attract, assimilate or retain necessary personnel in the future.

If our target customers do not accept our biometric technologies, our growth may be restricted.

Our growth plan assumes, in part, that biometric technologies will gain widespread market acceptance. Although we have had success with several recent biometric projects, the widespread market acceptance of biometric technologies remains uncertain.

If we fail to keep pace with changing technologies, we may not win new customers.

Rapidly changing customer requirements and evolving industry standards characterize our market. If we cannot keep pace with these changes, our business could suffer. To achieve our goals, we need to develop cost-effective business solutions and methodologies to keep pace with continuing changes in industry standards and customer preferences.

Table of Contents

System failures could seriously damage our business.

We depend on our ability to provide customers with complex systems, which can operate on an as needed basis. Although we deploy back up systems, system failures 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.

We are controlled by a single stockholder, which could result in it taking actions, which other stockholders do not approve.

Lau Technologies, or Lau, beneficially owns approximately 31% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, Lau has a strong influence on matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of all of the directors and most corporate actions. We have certain contractual relations with Lau that could give rise to conflicts of interest.

Competition from new entrants and bigger, more established competitors with greater financial resources could diminish our business opportunities and limit our growth.

The business areas in which we compete are intensely competitive and subject to rapid technological change. We expect competition to continue. In particular, the events of September 11, 2001 have heightened interest in the use of biometric technologies and competition in this field is expected to intensify. There is no assurance that companies with greater financial resources and name recognition will not enter our business sectors. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to technological developments and changes in customers' needs.

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

We believe our intellectual property, including our proprietary methodologies, is important to our success and competitive position. If we are unable to protect our intellectual property against others' unauthorized use, our reputation among existing and potential customers could be damaged and our competitive position adversely affected.

Our strategies to deter misappropriation could be undermined in light of the following risks:

Non-recognition of the proprietary nature of or inadequate protection of our methodologies in the United States or foreign countries;

Undetected misappropriation of our proprietary methodologies; and

Development of similar software or applications by our competitors.

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The materialization of any of these risks could require us to spend significant amounts to defend our rights and could divert our managerial resources. In addition, our proprietary methodologies may decline in value or our rights to them may be unenforceable.

Others could claim that we infringe on their intellectual property rights, which may result in substantial costs, diversion of resources and management attention, and harm to our reputation.

Although we believe that our products and services do not infringe the intellectual property rights of others, we cannot give any assurances that we can successfully defend an infringement claim. A successful infringement claim against us could materially and adversely affect us in the following ways:

We may be liable for damages and litigation costs, including attorneys' fees;

We may be enjoined from further use of the intellectual property;

We may have to license the intellectual property, incurring licensing fees;

Table of Contents

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

We may have to indemnify clients with respect to losses incurred as a result of our infringement of the intellectual property.

Regardless of the outcome, an infringement claim could result in substantial costs, diversion of resources and management attention, termination of customer contracts and harm to our reputation.

You may be subject to dilution.

We have outstanding stock purchase warrants and stock options that could result in dilution for our common stockholders, depending upon the market price of the Company's common stock from time to time. We may issue additional stock, warrants and options as part of an acquisition or financing transaction.

You should not expect dividends from us.

We do not expect to declare or pay any cash dividends in the near future.

ITEM 3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have no material exposure to market risk that could affect our future results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) *Disclosure controls and procedures.* Within 90 days before filing this report, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Our disclosure controls and procedures are the controls and other procedures that we designed to ensure that we record, process, summarize and report in a timely manner the information we must disclose in reports that we file with or submit to the SEC. Bernard C. Bailey, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and William Aulet, our Chief Financial Officer, reviewed and participated in this evaluation. Based on this evaluation, Messrs. Bailey and Aulet concluded that, as of the date of their evaluation, our disclosure controls were effective.

(b) *Internal controls.* Since the date of the evaluation described above, there have not been any significant changes in our internal accounting controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls.

Table of Contents

VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 2 CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Restrictions Upon the Payment of Dividends

We are prohibited under our borrowing arrangements from paying any cash dividends.

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 AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

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

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

We filed a Current Report on Form 8-K on March 31, 2003, to report the execution of a securities purchase agreement with ZN Vision Technologies AG, a German corporation, and all of the shareholders of ZN relating to the acquisition of ZN.

Table of Contents

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Bernard C. Bailey, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report Form 10-Q of Viisage Technology, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

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Date: May 14, 2003

By: /s/ BERNARD C. BAILEY

Bernard C. Bailey

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

22

Table of Contents

I, William Aulet, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report Form 10-Q of Viisage Technology, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 14, 2003

By: /s/ WILLIAM AULET

William Aulet

**Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)**

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
99.1	Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
99.2	Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.