

NEUSTAR INC
Form 10-K
February 26, 2010

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-K

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009
- 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 No. 001-32548

NeuStar, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

52-2141938
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**46000 Center Oak Plaza
Sterling, Virginia**
(Address of principal executive offices)

20166
(Zip Code)

(571) 434-5400

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Class A Common Stock	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

On February 19, 2010, 74,465,138 shares of NeuStar Class A common stock were outstanding and 3,082 shares of NeuStar Class B common stock were outstanding. The aggregate market value of the NeuStar common equity held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2009 was approximately \$1.74 billion.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Information required by Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) is incorporated by reference to portions of NeuStar's definitive proxy statement for its 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which NeuStar intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of December 31, 2009.

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Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this report to Neustar, we, us, the Company and our refer to NeuStar, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We provide essential clearinghouse services to the communications industry and enterprise customers. Our customers use the databases we contractually maintain in our clearinghouse to obtain data required to successfully route telephone calls in North America, to exchange information with other communications service providers, or CSPs, and to manage technological changes in their own networks. We operate the authoritative directories that manage virtually all telephone area codes and numbers, and we enable the dynamic routing of calls among thousands of CSPs in the United States and Canada. All CSPs that offer telecommunications services to the public at large, or telecommunications service providers, such as Verizon Communications Inc., Sprint Nextel Corporation, and AT&T Inc., must access our clearinghouse to properly route virtually all of their customers' calls. We provide clearinghouse services to emerging CSPs, including Internet service providers, mobile network operators, cable television operators, and voice over Internet protocol, or VoIP, service providers. In addition, we provide domain name services, including internal and external managed DNS solutions that play a key role in directing and managing traffic on the Internet, and we manage the authoritative directories for the .us and .biz Internet domains. We operate the authoritative directory for U.S. Common Short Codes, which is part of the short messaging service relied upon by the U.S. wireless industry, and provide solutions used by mobile network operators throughout Europe and Asia to enable mobile instant messaging for their end users.

We were founded to meet the technical and operational challenges of the communications industry when the U.S. government mandated local number portability in 1996. While we remain the provider of the authoritative solution that the communications industry relies upon to meet this mandate, we have developed a broad range of innovative services to meet an expanded range of customer needs. We provide critical technology services that solve the addressing, interoperability and infrastructure needs of CSPs and enterprises. These services are now used by CSPs and enterprises to manage a range of their technical and operating requirements, including:

Addressing. We enable CSPs and enterprises to use critical, shared addressing resources, such as telephone numbers, Internet top-level domain names, and U.S. Common Short Codes.

Interoperability. We enable CSPs to exchange and share critical operating data so that communications originating on one provider's network can be delivered and received on the network of another CSP. We also facilitate order management and work flow processing among CSPs.

Infrastructure. We enable CSPs to more efficiently manage their networks by centrally managing certain critical data they use to route communications over their networks.

Company Information and History

We incorporated in Delaware in 1998 to acquire our business from Lockheed Martin Corporation. We completed this acquisition in November 1999. Our principal executive offices are located at 46000 Center Oak Plaza, Sterling, Virginia, 20166, and our telephone number at that address is (571) 434-5400.

On June 28, 2005, we effected a recapitalization, which involved (i) payment of all accrued and unpaid dividends on all of the then-outstanding shares of preferred stock, followed by the conversion of all such shares into shares of common stock, (ii) the amendment of our certificate of incorporation to provide for Class A common stock and

Class B common stock, and (iii) the split of each share of common stock into 1.4 shares and the reclassification of the common stock into shares of Class B common stock. Each share of Class B common stock is convertible at the option of the holder into one share of Class A common stock, and we anticipate that all holders of Class B common stock will ultimately convert their shares into shares of Class A common stock.

Industry Background

Changes in the structure of the communications industry over the past two decades have presented increasingly complex technical and operating challenges. Whereas the Bell Operating System once dominated the U.S. telecommunications industry, there are now thousands of service providers, all with disparate networks. Today these service providers must interconnect their networks and carry each other's traffic to route phone calls, unlike in the past when a small number of incumbent wireline carriers used established, bilateral relationships. In addition, CSPs and enterprises are delivering a broad set of new services using a diverse array of technologies. These services, which include voice, data and video, are used in combinations that are far more complex than the historical, uniform voice services of traditional carriers.

The increasing complexity of the communications industry has produced operational challenges. The in-house network management and back office systems of traditional carriers were not designed to capture all of the information necessary for provisioning, authorizing, routing and billing these new services. In particular, it has become significantly more difficult for service providers to:

Locate end-users. Identify the appropriate destination for a given communication among multiple networks and unique addresses, such as wireline and wireless phone numbers as well as Internet Protocol, or IP, and e-mail addresses;

Establish identity. Authenticate that the users of the communications networks are who they represent themselves to be and that they are authorized to use the services being provided;

Connect. Route the communication across disparate networks;

Provide services. Authorize and account for the exchange of communications traffic across multiple networks; and

Process transactions. Capture, process and clear accounting records for billing, and generate settlement data for inter-provider compensation.

Enterprises in the United States and throughout the world have become increasingly reliant on the Internet and other DNS-based systems to support their businesses. With the growth in e-commerce and the emergence of advanced DNS-based communication services, large and small enterprises have increased demand for:

secure and reliable email and networks;

authoritative directories for Internet domain names; and

domain name registration services.

Our Clearinghouse

We provide our services from a set of unique databases, systems and platforms in geographically dispersed data centers, which we refer to collectively as our clearinghouse. We designed our clearinghouse to provide substantial advantages in meeting the challenges facing the communications industry and enterprises for both traditional voice and IP networks. First, our clearinghouse databases and capabilities provide competing CSPs and enterprises with fair, equal and secure access to essential shared resources such as telephone numbers and domain names. This sharing of data is critical for locating end-users and establishing their identity. Second, our clearinghouse databases and

capabilities serve as an authoritative directory to ensure proper routing of voice, advanced data applications and IP-based communications, such as mobile instant messaging, regardless of originating or terminating technologies. Third, our customers may access our clearinghouse through standard interfaces. Our clearinghouse also enables connections to authoritative operating data for our customers, including CSPs, content providers and enterprises. As a result, our clearinghouse facilitates advanced services, such as multi-media content services and mobile instant messaging. Finally, our services facilitate the management of networks and services, including the deployment of new technologies and protocols, the balancing of communications traffic across our customers' internal networks, network consolidation, and the control of instant messaging services, which promote our customers' ability to create differentiated and value-added services.

To ensure our role as a provider of essential services to the communications industry and our enterprise customers, we designed our clearinghouse to be:

Reliable. Our clearinghouse services depend on complex technology that is designed to deliver reliability consistent with industry standards and the standards of our customers. Under our contracts, we have committed to our customers to deliver high quality services across numerous measured and audited service levels, such as system availability, response times for help desk inquiries and billing accuracy, consistent with these standards.

Scalable. The modular design of our clearinghouse enables capacity expansion without service interruption or quality of service degradation, and with incremental investment that provides significant economies of scale.

Neutral. We provide our services in a competitively neutral way to ensure that no one telecommunications service provider, telecommunications industry segment or technology or group of telecommunications customers is favored over any other. Moreover, we have committed not to be a telecommunications service provider in competition with our customers.

Trusted. The data we collect are important and proprietary. Accordingly, we have appropriate procedures and systems to protect the privacy and security of customer data, restrict access to the system and generally protect the integrity of our clearinghouse. Our performance with respect to neutrality, privacy and security is independently audited on a regular basis.

NeuStar Clearinghouse Services

Addressing

Addresses are a shared resource among CSPs and, in certain circumstances, enterprises. Each communications device must have a unique address so that communications can be routed properly to that device. With the development of new technologies, the number and type of addressing resources increase, and the advent of bundled services, such as voice plus text messaging, may require the identification of multiple addresses for what is intended to be a single, integrated communication to one or more devices used by a single user or a group of users.

For communications to reliably reach the intended users, we believe that the communications industry and enterprises require a trusted, authoritative administrator of addressing directories to route communications. Moreover, we believe that CSPs must have fair access to shared addressing resources and must be able to access the administrator's systems to ensure the proper routing of communications. We provide a range of addressing services to meet these needs, including:

Telephone Number Administration. As the North American Numbering Plan Administrator, we maintain the authoritative database of telephone numbering resources for North America. We allocate telephone numbers by geographic location and assign telephone numbers to telecommunications service providers. We administer area codes, including area code splits and overlays, and collect and forecast telephone number utilization rates by service providers. As the National Pooling Administrator, we also manage the administration of inventory and allocation of pooled blocks of unassigned telephone numbers by reassigning 1,000-number blocks of assigned but unused telephone numbers to telecommunications service providers requiring additional telephone numbers. We provide these services under fixed-fee contracts with the Federal Communications Commission, or FCC.

Telephone Number Pooling. In addition to the administrative functions associated with our role as the National Pooling Administrator, we also implement the administration of the allocation of pooled blocks of unassigned

telephone numbers through our clearinghouse, including the reallocation of pooled blocks of telephone numbers to the consolidated network of consolidating carriers following a merger or other business combination. As of January 1, 2009, we are paid on an annual, fixed-fee basis.

Internet Infrastructure Services.

Ultra Services. We provide a suite of services that play a key role in directing and managing Internet traffic, and monitoring, testing and measuring the performance of websites and networks. All of these services enable thousands of customers to intelligently and securely control and distribute Internet traffic, while ensuring security, scalability and reliability of websites, email and networks. We are typically paid a recurring monthly fee based on contractually established monthly transaction volumes. If the transactions processed exceed the maximum of the transaction volumes that were contractually established, we are paid a per-transaction fee for these excess transactions.

Domain Name Registry Services. We operate the authoritative registries of Internet domain names for the .biz and .us top level domains. In addition, we are the technical back-end registry operator for the .travel and .tel top-level domains. All Internet communications routing to any of these domains must query a copy of our directory to ensure that the communication is routed to the appropriate destination. We are the exclusive provider of wholesale registration services to domain name retailers for all regions outside of the home countries for the .cn, or the country code top-level domain for China, and .tw, or the country code top-level domain for Taiwan. We are primarily paid on a subscription basis for each name in the registries.

U.S. Common Short Codes. We operate the authoritative U.S. Common Short Code registry on behalf of the leading wireless providers in the United States. A Common Short Code is a string of five or six numbers, which serves as the address for text messages that are sent from wireless devices to businesses or organizations on a many-to-one basis. U.S. Common Short Codes are often used by consumer brand companies and organizations to count votes using wireless devices in promotional marketing efforts, such as votes for sporting event MVPs, to register for contests and special offers, to download applications such as ring tones, and are used for product awareness campaigns. We are paid on a subscription basis for each code in the registry.

Interoperability

To provide communications across multiple networks involving multiple service providers, industry participants must exchange essential operating data. We believe that our clearinghouse is the most efficient, logistically practical and economical means for each CSP to exchange the large volumes of operating data that are required to deliver communications services between networks. Our services include:

Wireline and Wireless Number Portability. Our clearinghouse is the master, authoritative directory that allows end users in the United States and Canada to change their telephone carrier without changing their telephone numbers. In addition, service providers use this service to change the network identification associated with their end users' telephone numbers after a merger or consolidation. We have provided this service for wireline local number portability since 1997, and in 2003, we expanded our service to provide portability of telephone numbers between wireless telecommunications service providers and between wireline and wireless telecommunications service providers. In the United States, as of January 1, 2009, we are paid on an annual, fixed-fee basis. In Canada, we are paid on a per-transaction basis for this service.

Order Management Services. We provide centralized clearinghouse services that permit our customers, through a single interface, to exchange essential operating data with multiple CSPs in order to provision services. We are typically paid on a per-transaction basis for each order we process.

Infrastructure and Other

Constant changes in the communications service industry require providers to make frequent and extensive changes in their own network infrastructure. Our infrastructure services are used by CSPs to efficiently reconfigure their networks and systems in response to changes in the market. Our services include:

Network Management. Our customers in the United States and Canada use our clearinghouse to centrally process changes to essential network elements that are used to route telephone calls. In the United States, as of January 1, 2009, we are paid on an annual, fixed-fee basis. In Canada, we are paid on a per-transaction

basis for these services. Our network management services are used by our customers for a variety of different purposes, such as to replace and upgrade technologies, to balance network traffic and to reroute traffic on alternative networks in the event of a service disruption.

Connection Services. We provide standard connections for those CSPs that connect directly to our clearinghouse. We are paid an established fee based on the type of connection.

NeuStar Next Generation Messaging Services

Mobile Instant Messaging. We provide scalable solutions to mobile network operators across Europe and Asia, which allow them to manage instant messaging, or IM, services provided by Internet service providers and to create their own branded IM services. We are typically paid a monthly fee on a per-active user basis.

Operations

Sales Force and Marketing

As of December 31, 2009, our sales and marketing organization consisted of approximately 283 people who work together to deliver advanced technologies and solutions to serve our customers' needs. Our sales teams work closely with our customers to identify and address their needs, while our marketing team works closely with our sales teams to deliver comprehensive services, and develop a clear and consistent corporate image.

We have an experienced sales and marketing staff who offer extensive knowledge in the management of telephone numbers and domain name systems, number portability and IP clearinghouse services. We believe we have close relations with our customers, and we understand their systems and operations. We have worked closely with our customers to develop solutions such as national pooling, U.S. Common Short Codes, number translation services, and the provisioning of service requests for VoIP providers. Our sales teams strive to increase the services purchased by existing customers and to expand the range of services we provide to our customers.

Customer Support

We strive to provide world-class customer service, and we provide customer support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Customer support personnel are responsible for the end-to-end ownership of all customer inquiries, provisioning and trouble requests. Our staff works closely with our customers to ensure that our service level agreements are being met. They continually solicit customer feedback and are in charge of bringing together the proper internal resources to troubleshoot any problems or issues that customers may have. Performance of these individuals is measured by customer satisfaction surveys and through stringent measurements of key performance indicators.

Operational Capabilities

We operate our services through our state-of-the-art data centers and remotely hosted computer hardware that is currently located in third-party facilities throughout the world. Our data centers, including third-party facilities that we use, are custom designed for the processing and transmission of high volumes of transaction-related, time-sensitive data in a highly secure environment. We are committed to employing best-of-breed tools and equipment for application development, infrastructure management, operations management, and information security. In general, we subscribe to the highest level of service and responsiveness available from each third party vendor that we use. Further, to protect the integrity of our systems, the major components of our networks are generally designed to eliminate any single point of failure.

We have consistently met and frequently exceeded our contractual service level requirements and, for some of our services, our performance results are monitored internally and subjected to independent audits on a regular basis.

Research and Development

We maintain a research and development group, the principle functions of which are to develop new services and improvements to existing services, oversee quality control processes and perform application testing. Our processes surrounding the development of new services and improvement to existing services focus on the

challenges communicated to us by our customers related to the management of an expanding array of technologies and end-user services across a growing number of CSPs and enterprises. We employ industry experts in areas of technology that we believe are key to solving these problems. Our quality control and application testing processes focus predominantly on highly technical issues related to the performance of our technology platforms, which are identified through both internal and external feedback mechanisms, and continuous testing of our applications and system platforms to ensure uptime commensurate to service level standards we have committed to our customers. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 84 employees dedicated to research and development, which consists of software engineers, project managers and documentation specialists. We expense our research and development costs as they are incurred. Our research and development expense was \$27.4 million, \$27.5 million and \$16.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Customers

We serve traditional providers of communications, including local exchange carriers, such as Verizon Communications Inc. and AT&T Inc.; competitive local exchange carriers, such as XO Holdings, Inc. and Level 3 Communications, Inc.; wireless service providers, such as Verizon Wireless Inc., and long distance carriers. We also serve emerging CSPs, including Comcast Corporation, Cox Communications, Inc. and Cbeyond, Inc., and emerging providers of VoIP services, such as Vonage Holdings Corp.

In addition to serving traditional CSPs, we also serve a growing number of customers who are either enablers of Internet services or providers of information and content to Internet and telephone users. For example, customers for our managed DNS services include a wide range of both large and small enterprises, including registry operators, such as the Canadian Internet Registration Authority, and e-commerce companies. All Internet service providers rely on our Internet registry services to route all communications to .biz and .us Internet addresses. Domain name registrars, including Network Solutions, Inc., The Go Daddy Group, Inc., and Register.com, Inc. pay us for each .biz and .us domain name they register on behalf of their customers. Wireless service providers rely on our registry to route all U.S. Common Short Code communications, but the bulk of our customers for U.S. Common Short Codes are the information and entertainment content providers who register codes with us to allow wireless subscribers to communicate with them via text messaging. Mobile network operators throughout Europe and Asia, including several country operators affiliated with Vodafone Group Plc, rely on our instant messaging solutions to provide mobile instant messaging to their end users.

Our customers include over 10,600 different entities, each of which is separately billed for the services we provide, regardless of whether it may be affiliated with one or more of our other customers. No single entity accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue in 2009. The amount of our revenue derived from customers inside the United States was \$387.4 million, \$434.0 million and \$431.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The amount of our revenue derived from customers outside the United States was \$41.8 million, \$54.8 million and \$49.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The amount of our revenue derived under our contracts with North American Portability Management LLC, or NAPM, an industry group that represents all telecommunications service providers in the United States, was \$301.8 million, \$331.8 million and \$306.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

We have two business segments, Clearinghouse and Next Generation Messaging, or NGM. For further discussion of the operating results of our segments, including revenue, income (loss) from operations, total assets, goodwill, and intangible assets, as well as information concerning our international operations, see Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Competition

Our services most frequently compete against the in-house systems of our customers. We believe our services offer greater reliability and flexibility on a more cost-effective basis than these in-house systems.

In our roles as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator, National Pooling Administrator, administrator of local number portability for the communications industry, operator of the sole authoritative registry for the .us and .biz Internet domain names, and operator of the sole authoritative registry for U.S. Common Short Codes, there are no other providers currently providing the services we offer. However, we were awarded the

contracts to administer these services in open and competitive procurement processes where we competed against companies including Accenture Ltd, Computer Sciences Corporation, Hewlett-Packard Company, International Business Machines Corporation, or IBM, Noblis, Inc., Nortel Networks Corporation, Pearson Education, Inc., Perot Systems Corporation, Telcordia Technologies, Inc. and VeriSign, Inc. We have renewed or extended the term of several of these contracts since they were first awarded to us. As the terms of these contracts expire, we expect that other companies may seek to bid on renewals or new contracts, and we may not be successful in renewing them. In addition, prior to the expiration of our contracts in 2015 to provide number portability services, NAPM could solicit, or our competitors may submit, proposals to replace us, in whole or in part, as the provider of the services covered by these contracts. Similarly, with respect to our contracts to act as the North American Number Plan Administrator, the National Pooling Administrator, operator of the authoritative registry for the .us and .biz Internet domain names, and the operator of the authoritative registry for U.S. Common Short Codes, the relevant counterparty could elect not to exercise the extension period under the contract, if applicable, or to terminate the contract in accordance with its terms, in which case we could be forced to compete with other providers to continue providing the services covered by the relevant contract. However, we believe that our position as the incumbent provider with high customer satisfaction of these services will enable us to compete favorably for contract renewals or for new contracts to continue to provide these services.

While we do not face direct competition for the registry of .us and .biz Internet domain names, we compete with other companies that maintain the registries for different domain names, including VeriSign, Inc., which manages the .com and .net registries, Afilias Limited, which manages the .org and .info registries, and a number of managers of country-specific domain name registries, such as .uk for domain names in the United Kingdom.

For the remainder of our services, we compete against a range of providers of interoperability and infrastructure services and/or software, as well as the in-house network management and information technology organizations of our customers. Our competitors, other than in-house network systems, generally fall into these categories:

- systems integrators such as Accenture Ltd, Hewlett-Packard Company, IBM, Oracle Corporation and Perot Systems Corporation, which develop customized solutions for CSPs and in some cases operate and manage certain back-office systems for CSPs on an outsourced basis;

- with respect to our Ultra Services, companies such as Akamai Technologies, Inc., Afilias Limited, F5 Networks, Inc., Keynote Systems, Inc., and Compuware Corporation, that compete with us in one or more of our Ultra Services, including internal and external managed DNS services, network monitoring and load testing;

- with respect to mobile instant messaging, companies that develop presence and instant messaging solutions, such as Nokia Corporation and Colibria AS; and

- with respect to order management services, companies such as Synchronoss Technologies, Inc., Telcordia Technologies, Inc., Syniverse Technologies, Inc. and Evolving Systems, Inc., which offer communications interoperability services, including inter-CSP order processing and workflow management on an outsourced basis.

Competitive factors in the market for our services include breadth and quality of services offered, reliability, security, cost-efficiency, and customer support. Our ability to compete successfully depends on numerous factors, both within and outside our control, including:

- our responsiveness to customers' needs;

our ability to support existing and new industry standards and protocols;

our ability to continue development of technical innovations; and

the quality, reliability, security and price-competitiveness of our services.

We may not be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors and competitive pressures that we face may materially and adversely affect our business. The market for clearinghouse services may not

continue to develop, and CSPs and enterprises may not continue to use clearinghouse services rather than in-house systems and purchased or internally-developed software.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we employed 896 persons worldwide. None of our employees is currently represented by a labor union. We have not experienced any work stoppages and consider our relationship with our employees to be good.

Contracts

We provide many of our addressing, interoperability and infrastructure services pursuant to private commercial and government contracts. Specifically, in the United States, we provide wireline and wireless number portability, implement the allocation of pooled blocks of telephone numbers and provide network management services pursuant to seven regional contracts with NAPM. Although the FCC has plenary authority over the administration of telephone number portability, it is not a party to our contracts with NAPM. The North American Numbering Council, a federal advisory committee to which the FCC has delegated limited oversight responsibilities, reviews and oversees NAPM's management of these contracts. See [Regulatory Environment Telephone Numbering](#). We recognized revenue under our contracts with NAPM primarily on a per-transaction basis through December 31, 2008, and the aggregate fees for transactions processed under these contracts were determined by the total number of transactions. In January 2009, we amended our seven regional contracts with NAPM to provide for an annual fixed-fee pricing model under which the annual fixed-fee, or Base Fee, was set at \$340.0 million in 2009 and is subject to an annual price escalator of 6.5% in subsequent years. The amendments also provide for a fixed credit of \$40.0 million in 2009, \$25.0 million in 2010 and \$5.0 million 2011, which will be applied to reduce the Base Fee for the applicable year. Additional credits of up to \$15.0 million annually in 2009, 2010 and 2011 may be triggered if the customers reach certain levels of aggregate telephone number inventories and adopt and implement certain Internet Protocol (IP) fields and functionality. During 2009, our customers adopted and implemented these IP fields and functionality, and earned \$7.5 million of the additional credits as a result, but did not reach the levels of aggregate telephone number inventories required to earn additional credits. In the event that the volume of transactions in a given year is above or below the contractually established volume range for that year, the fixed-fee may be adjusted up or down, respectively, with any such adjustment being applied in the following year. Under both the transaction-based and fixed-fee models, our fees are billed to telecommunications service providers based on their allocable share of the total transaction charges. This allocable share is based on each respective telecommunications service provider's share of the aggregate end-user services revenues of all U.S. telecommunications service providers as determined by the FCC. Under these contracts, we also bill a revenue recovery collections, or RRC, fee of a percentage of monthly billings to our customers, which is available to us if any telecommunications service provider fails to pay its allocable share of total transaction charges. If the RRC fee is insufficient for that purpose, these contracts also provide for the recovery of such differences from the remaining telecommunications service providers. Under these contracts, users of our clearinghouse also pay fees to connect to our data center and additional fees for reports that we generate at the user's request. Our contracts with NAPM continue through June 2015.

On November 3, 2005, BellSouth Corporation filed a petition seeking changes in the way our customers are billed for services provided by us under our contracts with NAPM. In response to the BellSouth petition, the FCC requested comments from interested parties. As of February 19, 2010, the FCC had not initiated a formal rulemaking process, and the BellSouth petition remains pending. In addition, after the amendment of our contracts with NAPM in September 2006, Telcordia Technologies, Inc. filed a petition with the FCC requesting an order that would require NAPM to conduct a new bidding process to appoint a provider of telephone number portability services in the United States, which Telcordia has continued to pursue in response to our amendment of these contracts in January 2009. As of February 19, 2010, the FCC had not initiated a formal rulemaking process, and the Telcordia petition remains

pending. If the Telcordia petition is successful, we may lose one or more of our contracts with North American Portability LLC or lose a portion of our business in one or more geographic regions where we provide services.

We also provide wireline and wireless number portability and network management services in Canada pursuant to a contract with the Canadian LNP Consortium Inc., a private corporation composed of telecommunications service providers who participate in number portability in Canada. The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission oversees the Canadian LNP Consortium's management of this contract. We bill each telecommunications service provider for our services under this contract primarily on a per-transaction basis. This contract continues through December 2011. The services we provide under the contracts with NAPM and the Canadian LNP Consortium are subject to rigorous performance standards, and we are subject to corresponding penalties for failure to meet those standards.

We serve as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator and the National Pooling Administrator pursuant to two separate contracts with the FCC. Under these contracts, we administer the assignment and implementation of new area codes in North America, the allocation of central office codes (which are the prefixes following the area codes) to telecommunications service providers in the United States, and the assignment and allocation of pooled blocks of telephone numbers in the United States in a manner designed to conserve telephone number resources. The North American Numbering Plan Administration contract is a fixed-fee government contract that was originally awarded by the FCC in 2003 and in July 2009, the FCC awarded us a short-term contract under which we will continue to serve as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator. The contract commenced on July 9, 2009 and has an initial term of six-months with two six-month extension options exercisable by the FCC. In January 2010, the FCC exercised the first of these two six-month extension options and extended this contract through July 8, 2010. The National Pooling Administration contract was originally awarded to us by the FCC in 2001. Under this contract, we perform the administrative functions associated with the allocation of pooled blocks of telephone numbers in the United States. The terms of this contract provide for a fixed fee associated with the administration of the pooling system. In August 2007, the FCC awarded us a new contract to continue as the National Pooling Administrator. The initial contract term was two years, commencing in August 2007, and the contract has three one-year extension options that are exercisable at the election of the FCC. In August 2009, the FCC exercised the first of the three one-year extension options to extend the contract through August 2010.

We are the operator of the .biz Internet top-level domain by contract with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, or ICANN. The .biz contract was originally granted in May 2001. In December 2006, the ICANN awarded to us a renewal of the .biz contract through December 2012. Under the terms of the amended agreement, the .biz contract automatically renews after 2012 unless it has been determined that we have been in fundamental and material breach of certain provisions of the agreement and have failed to cure such breach. Similarly, pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Department of Commerce, we operate the .us Internet domain registry. This contract was originally awarded in October 2001. In October 2007, the government awarded to us a renewal of the .us contract for a period of three years, which may be extended by the government for two additional one-year periods. In response to a bid protest filed by one of our competitors, the Department of Commerce evaluated the procedures it followed in awarding to us the .us contract. Pending resolution of this evaluation, performance under our new .us contract was stayed, and the terms of our previous .us contract remained in effect. The evaluation was completed in August 2008 and the terms of the new .us contract were amended. The amended contract expires in August 2011, with two one-year renewal options exercisable by the Department of Commerce. The .biz and .us contracts allow us to provide domain name registration services to domain name registrars, who pay us on a per-name basis.

We have an exclusive contract with the CTIA - The Wireless Association® to serve as the registry operator for the administration of U.S. Common Short Codes. U.S. Common Short Codes are short strings of numbers to which text messages can be addressed - a common addressing scheme that works across all participating wireless networks. We were awarded this contract in October 2003 through an open procurement process by the major wireless carriers. In June 2008, the contract was amended to include a term through December 2015. We provide U.S. Common Short Code registration services to wireless content providers, who pay us subscription fees per U.S. Common Short Code registered.

Regulatory Environment

Telephone Numbering

Overview. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 was enacted to remove barriers to entry in the communications market. Among other things, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates portability of telephone numbers and requires traditional telephone companies to provide non-discriminatory access and interconnection to potential competitors. The FCC has plenary jurisdiction over issues relating to telephone numbers, including telephone number portability and the administration of telephone number resources. Under this authority, the FCC promulgated regulations governing the administration of telephone numbers and telephone number portability. In 1995, the FCC established the North American Numbering Council, a federal advisory committee, to advise and make recommendations to the FCC on telephone numbering issues, including telephone number resources administration and telephone number portability. The members of the North American Numbering Council include representatives from local exchange carriers, interexchange carriers, wireless providers, VoIP providers, manufacturers, state regulators, consumer groups, and telecommunications associations.

Telephone Number Portability. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 requires telephone number portability, which is the ability of users of telecommunications services to retain existing telephone numbers without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one telecommunications service provider to another. Through a series of competitive procurements, we were selected by a consortium of service providers representing the telecommunications industry to develop, build and operate a solution to enable telephone number portability in the United States. We ultimately entered into seven regional contracts to administer the system that we developed, after which the North American Numbering Council recommended to the FCC, and the FCC approved, our selection to serve as a neutral administrator of telephone number portability. The FCC also directed the seven original regional entities, each comprising a consortium of service providers operating in the respective regions, to manage and oversee the administration of telephone number portability in their respective regions, subject to North American Numbering Council oversight. Under the rules and policies adopted by the FCC, NAPM, as successor in interest to the seven regional consortiums, has the power and authority to negotiate master agreements with an administrator of telephone number portability, so long as that administrator is neutral.

North American Numbering Plan Administrator and National Pooling Administrator. We have contracts with the FCC to act as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator and the National Pooling Administrator, and we must comply with the rules and regulations of the FCC that govern our operations in each capacity. We are charged with administering numbering resources in an efficient and non-discriminatory manner, in accordance with FCC rules and industry guidelines developed primarily by the Industry Numbering Committee. These guidelines provide governing principles and procedures to be followed in the performance of our duties under these contracts. The communications industry regularly reviews and revises these guidelines to adapt to changed circumstances or as a result of the experience of industry participants in applying the guidelines. A committee of the North American Numbering Council evaluates our performance against these rules and guidelines each year and provides an annual review to the North American Numbering Council and the FCC. If we violate these rules and guidelines, or if we fail to perform at required levels, the FCC may reevaluate our fitness to serve as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator and the National Pooling Administrator and may terminate our contracts or impose fines on us. The division of the North American Numbering Council responsible for reviewing our performance as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator and the National Pooling Administrator has determined that, with respect to our performance in 2008, we exceeded and more than met our performance guidelines under each such respective review. Similar reviews of our performance in 2009 have not yet been completed.

Neutrality. Under FCC rules and orders establishing the qualifications and obligations of the North American Numbering Plan Administrator and National Pooling Administrator, and under our contracts with NAPM to provide

telephone number portability services, we are required to comply with neutrality regulations and policies. Under these neutrality requirements, we are required to operate our numbering plan, pooling administration and number portability functions in a neutral and impartial manner, which means that we cannot favor any particular telecommunications service provider, telecommunications industry segment or technology or group of telecommunications consumers over any other telecommunications service provider,

industry segment, technology or group of consumers in the conduct of those businesses. We are examined periodically on our compliance with these requirements by independent third parties. The combined effect of our contracts and the FCC's regulations and orders requires that we:

not be a telecommunications service provider, which is generally defined by the FCC as an entity that offers telecommunications services to the public at large, and is, therefore, providing telecommunications services on a common carrier basis;

not be an affiliate of a telecommunications service provider, which means, among other things, that we:

must restrict the beneficial ownership of our capital stock by telecommunications service providers or affiliates of a telecommunications service provider; and

may not otherwise, directly or indirectly, control, be controlled by, or be under common control with, a telecommunications service provider; and

not derive a majority of our revenue from any single telecommunications service provider; and

not be subject to undue influence by parties with a vested interest in the outcome of numbering administration and activities. Notwithstanding our satisfaction of the other neutrality criteria above, the North American Numbering Council or the FCC could determine that we are subject to such undue influence. The North American Numbering Council may conduct an evaluation to determine whether we meet this undue influence criterion.

We are required to maintain confidentiality of competitive customer information obtained during the conduct of our business. In addition, as part of our neutrality framework, we are required to comply with a code of conduct that is designed to ensure our continued neutrality. Among other things, our code of conduct, which was approved by the FCC, requires that:

we never, directly or indirectly, show any preference or provide any special consideration to any telecommunications service provider;

we prohibit access by our stockholders to user data and proprietary information of telecommunications service providers served by us (other than access of employee stockholders that is incident to the performance of our numbering administration duties);

our shareholders take steps to ensure that they do not disclose to us any user data or proprietary information of any telecommunications service provider in which they hold an interest, other than the sharing of information in connection with the performance of our numbering administration duties;

we not share confidential information about our business services and operations with employees of any telecommunications service provider;

we refrain from simultaneously employing, whether on a full-time or part-time basis, any individual who is an employee of a telecommunications service provider and that none of our employees hold any interest, financial or otherwise, in any company that would violate these neutrality standards;

we prohibit any individual who serves in the management of any of our stockholders to be involved directly in our day-to-day operations;

we implement certain requirements regarding the composition of our board of directors;

no member of our board of directors simultaneously serves on the board of directors of a telecommunications service provider; and

we hire an independent party to conduct a quarterly neutrality audit to ensure that we and our stockholders comply with all the provisions of our code of conduct.

In connection with the neutrality requirements imposed by our code of conduct and under our contracts, we are subject to a number of neutrality audits that are performed on a quarterly and semi-annual basis. In connection with these audits, all of our employees, directors and officers must sign a neutrality certification that states that they are

familiar with our neutrality requirements and have not violated them. Failure to comply with applicable neutrality requirements could result in government fines, corrective measures, curtailment of contracts or even the revocation of contracts. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Failure to comply with neutrality requirements could result in loss of significant contracts in Item 1A of this report.

In contemplation of the initial public offering of our securities, we sought and obtained FCC approval for a safe harbor from previous orders of the FCC that required us to seek prior approval from the FCC for any change in our overall ownership structure, corporate structure, bylaws, or distribution of equity interests, as well as certain types of transactions, including the issuance of indebtedness by us. Under the safe harbor order, we are required to maintain provisions in our organizational and other corporate documents that require us to comply with all applicable neutrality rules and orders. However, we are no longer required to seek prior approval from the FCC for many of these changes and transactions, although we are required to provide notice of such changes or transactions. In addition, we are subject to the following requirements:

we may not issue indebtedness to any entity that is a telecommunications service provider or an affiliate of a telecommunications service provider without prior approval of the FCC;

we may not acquire any equity interest in a telecommunications service provider or an affiliate of a telecommunications service provider without prior approval of the FCC;

we must restrict any telecommunications service provider or affiliate of a telecommunications service provider from acquiring or beneficially owning 5% or more of our outstanding capital stock;

we must report to the FCC the names of any telecommunications service providers or telecommunications service provider affiliates that own a 5% or greater interest in our company; and

we must make beneficial ownership records available to our auditors, and must certify upon request that we have no actual knowledge of any ownership of our outstanding capital stock by a telecommunications service provider or telecommunications service provider affiliate other than as previously disclosed.

Internet Domain Name Registrations

We are also subject to government and industry regulation under our Internet registry contracts with the U.S. government and ICANN, the industry organization responsible for regulation of Internet top-level domains. We are the operator of the .biz Internet domain under a contract with ICANN originally granted to us in May 2001, which currently runs through December 2012 and renews automatically thereafter unless it has been determined that we have been in fundamental and material breach of certain provisions of the agreement and have failed to cure such breach. Similarly, pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Department of Commerce, we operate the .us Internet domain registry. This contract was originally granted in October 2001 and was renewed in October 2007 for a period of three years, with two one-year extension periods exercisable at the option of the U.S. Department of Commerce. In response to a bid protest filed by one of our competitors, the Department of Commerce evaluated the procedures it followed in awarding to us the .us contract. Pending resolution of this evaluation, performance under our new .us contract was stayed, and the terms of our previous .us contract remained in effect. The evaluation was completed in August 2008 and the contract terms were amended. The amended contract expires in August 2011, with two one-year renewal options exercisable by the Department of Commerce. Under each of these registry service contracts, we are required to:

provide equal access to all registrars of domain names;

comply with Internet standards established by the industry;

implement additional policies as they are adopted by the U.S. government or ICANN; and

with respect to the .us registry, establish, operate and ensure appropriate content on a kids.us domain to serve as a haven for material that promotes positive experiences for children and families using the Internet.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends in part upon our proprietary technology. We rely principally upon trade secret and copyright law to protect our technology, including our software, network design, and subject matter expertise. We enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, distributors, customers, and potential customers and limit access to and distribution of our software, documentation, and other proprietary information. We believe, however, that because of the rapid pace of technological change, these legal protections for our services are less significant factors in our success than the knowledge, ability, and experience of our employees and the timeliness and quality of services provided by us. With our entry into the IM market, we have also sought to protect our technology and our ability to deliver our IM solutions to our customers through patent prosecution. In addition, we have recently expanded our patent efforts in other service offerings.

Available Information and Exchange Certifications

We maintain an Internet website at www.neustar.biz. Information contained on, or that may be accessed through, our website is not part of this report. Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available on the Investor Relations section of our website under the heading SEC Filings by NeuStar, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such reports with, or furnish those reports to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our Principles of Corporate Governance, Board of Directors committee charters (including the charters of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee) and code of ethics entitled Corporate Code of Business Conduct also are available on the Investor Relations section of our website. Stockholders may request free copies of these documents, including a copy of our annual report on Form 10-K, by sending a written request to our Corporate Secretary at NeuStar, Inc., 46000 Center Oak Plaza, Sterling, VA 20166. In the event that we make any changes to, or provide any waivers from, the provisions of our Corporate Code of Business Conduct, we intend to disclose these events on our website or in a report on Form 8-K within four business days of such event.

Because our common stock is listed on the NYSE, our Chief Executive Officer is required to make an annual certification to the NYSE stating that he is not aware of any violation by us of the corporate governance listing standards of the NYSE. Our Chief Executive Officer made his annual certification to that effect to the NYSE on July 22, 2009. In addition, we have filed, as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the certification of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer required under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the quality of our public disclosure.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, should, expects, intends, plans, anticipates, believes, estimates, continue or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Many of these risks are beyond our ability to control or predict. These risks and other factors include those listed under Risk Factors in Item 1A of this report and elsewhere in this report and include:

failures or interruptions of our systems and services;

security or privacy breaches;

loss of, or damage to, a data center;

termination, modification or non-renewal of our contracts to provide telephone number portability and other clearinghouse services;

adverse changes in statutes or regulations affecting the communications industry;

our failure to adapt to rapid technological change in the communications industry;

competition from our customers in-house systems or from other providers of addressing, interoperability or infrastructure services;

our failure to achieve or sustain market acceptance at desired pricing levels;

a decline in the volume of transactions we handle;

inability to manage our growth;

economic, political, regulatory and other risks associated with our further potential expansion into international markets;

inability to obtain sufficient capital to fund our operations, capital expenditures and expansion; and

loss of members of senior management, or inability to recruit and retain skilled employees.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to Our Business

The loss of, or damage to, a data center or any other failure or interruption to our network infrastructure could materially harm our revenue and impair our ability to conduct our operations.

Because virtually all of the services we provide require communications service providers to query a copy of our continuously updated databases and directories to obtain necessary routing and other essential operational data, the integrity of our data centers, including network elements managed by third parties throughout the world, and the systems through which we deliver our services is essential to our business. Notably, our data centers and related systems are essential to the orderly operation of the U.S. telecommunications system because they enable CSPs to ensure that telephone calls are routed to the appropriate destinations.

Our system architecture is integral to our ability to process a high volume of transactions in a timely and effective manner. Moreover, both we and our customers rely on hardware, software and other equipment developed, supported and maintained by third-party providers. We could experience failures or interruptions of our systems and services, or other problems in connection with our operations, as a result of:

damage to, or failure of, our computer software or hardware or our connections and outsourced service arrangements with third parties;

failure of, or defects in, the third party systems, software or equipment on which we or our customers rely to access our data centers and other systems;

errors in the processing of data by our system;

computer viruses or software defects;

physical or electronic break-ins, sabotage, distributed denial of service, or DDoS, attacks, intentional acts of vandalism and similar events;

increased capacity demands or changes in systems requirements of our customers;

power loss, natural disasters, or telecommunications failures; or

errors by our employees or third-party service providers.

We may not have sufficient redundant systems or back-up facilities to allow us to receive and process data if one of the foregoing events occurs. Further, increases in the scope of services that we provide increase the complexity of our network infrastructure. As the scope of services we provide expands or changes in the future, we may be required to make significant expenditures to establish new data centers from which we may provide services. Moreover, as we add customers, expand our service offerings and increase our visibility in the market, the

likelihood that we will become a target of physical or electronic break-ins, sabotage, DDoS attacks, intentional acts of vandalism and similar events increases. If we cannot adequately protect the ability of our data centers and related systems to perform consistently at a high level and without interruptions, or otherwise fail to meet our customers expectations:

our reputation may be damaged, which may adversely affect our ability to attract or retain customers for our existing services, and may also make it more difficult for us to market our services;

we may be subject to significant penalties or damages claims, under our contracts or otherwise, including the requirement to pay substantial penalties related to service level requirements in our contracts;

we may be required to make significant expenditures to repair or replace equipment, third party systems or, in some cases, an entire data center, or to establish new data centers and systems from which we may provide services;

our operating expenses or capital expenditures may increase as a result of corrective efforts that we must perform;

our customers may postpone or cancel subsequently scheduled work or reduce their use of our services; or

one or more of our significant contracts may be terminated early, or may not be renewed.

Any of these consequences would adversely affect our revenue, performance and business prospects.

Security breaches could result in significant liabilities, interruptions of service or reduced quality of service, which could increase our costs or result in a reduction in the use of our services by our customers.

Our systems may be vulnerable to physical break-ins, computer viruses, attacks by computer hackers or similar disruptive problems. If unauthorized users gain access to our databases, they may be able to steal, publish, delete or modify sensitive information that is stored or transmitted on our networks and that we are required by our contracts and FCC rules to keep confidential. Such a security or privacy breach could subject us to significant penalties as well as claims for damages under our contracts. Further, a security or privacy breach could result in an interruption of service or reduced quality of service, and we may be required to make significant expenditures in connection with corrective efforts we are required to perform. In addition, a security or privacy breach may harm our reputation and cause our customers to reduce their use of our services, which could harm our revenue and business prospects.

Our seven contracts with North American Portability Management LLC represent in the aggregate a substantial portion of our revenue, are not exclusive and could be terminated or modified in ways unfavorable to us, and we may be unable to renew these contracts at the end of their term.

Our seven contracts with North American Portability Management LLC, an industry group that represents all telecommunications service providers in the United States, to provide telephone number portability and other clearinghouse services are not exclusive and could be terminated or modified in ways unfavorable to us. These seven separate contracts, each of which represented between 6% and 13% of our total revenue in 2009, represented in the aggregate approximately 64% of our total revenue in 2009. North American Portability Management LLC could, at any time, solicit or receive proposals from other providers to provide services that are the same as or similar to ours. In addition, these contracts have finite terms and are currently scheduled to expire in June 2015. Furthermore, any of these contracts could be terminated in advance of its scheduled expiration date in limited circumstances, most notably if we are in default of these agreements. Although these contracts do not contain cross-default provisions, conditions

leading to a default by us under one of our contracts could lead to a default under others, or all seven.

We may be unable to renew these contracts on acceptable terms when they are considered for renewal if we fail to meet our customers' expectations, including for performance or other reasons, or if another provider offers to provide the same or similar services at a lower cost. In addition, competitive forces resulting from the possible entrance of a competitive provider could create significant pricing pressure, which could then cause us to reduce the selling price of our services under our contracts. If these contracts are terminated or modified in a manner that is adverse to us, or if we are unable to renew these contracts on acceptable terms upon their expiration, it would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of our other contracts may be terminated or we may be unable to renew these contracts, which may reduce the number of services we can offer and damage our reputation.

In addition to our contracts with NAPM, we rely on other contracts to provide other services that we offer, including the contracts that appoint us to serve as the:

North American Numbering Plan Administrator, under which we maintain the authoritative database of telephone numbering resources in North America;

National Pooling Administrator, under which we perform the administrative functions associated with the administration and management of telephone number inventory and allocation of pooled blocks of unassigned telephone numbers;

provider of number portability services in Canada;

operator of the .us registry;

operator of the .biz registry; and

operator of the registry of U.S. Common Short Codes.

Each of these contracts provides for early termination in limited circumstances, most notably if we are in default. In addition, our contracts to serve as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator and as the National Pooling Administrator and to operate the .us registry, each of which is with the U.S. government, may be terminated by the government at will. If we fail to meet the expectations of the FCC, the U.S. Department of Commerce or our customers, as the case may be, for any reason, including for performance-related or other reasons, or if another provider offers to perform the same or similar services for a lower price, we may be unable to extend or renew these contracts. Further, with respect to the renewal or extension of any of our government contracts, we may be subject to bid protests from a competitor, which may require the dedication of substantial company resources, and may result in the loss of the contract. If we were unable to renew or extend any of these contracts, the number of services we are able to offer may be reduced, which would adversely affect our revenue. Further, each of the contracts listed above establishes us as the sole provider of the particular services covered by that contract during its term. If one of these contracts were terminated, or if we were unable to renew or extend the term of any particular contract, we would no longer be able to provide the services covered by that contract and could suffer a loss of prestige that would make it more difficult for us to compete for contracts to provide similar services in the future.

Failure to comply with neutrality requirements could result in loss of significant contracts.

Pursuant to orders and regulations of the U.S. government and provisions contained in our material contracts, we must continue to comply with certain neutrality requirements, meaning generally that we cannot favor any particular telecommunications service provider, telecommunications industry segment or technology or group of telecommunications consumers over any other telecommunications service provider, industry segment, technology or group of consumers in the conduct of our business. The FCC oversees our compliance with the neutrality requirements applicable to us in connection with some of the services we provide. We provide to the FCC and the North American Numbering Council, a federal advisory committee established by the FCC to advise and make recommendations on telephone numbering issues, regular certifications relating to our compliance with these requirements. Our ability to comply with the neutrality requirements to which we are subject may be affected by the activities of our stockholders or other parties. For example, if the ownership of our capital stock subjects us to undue influence by parties with a vested interest in the outcome of numbering administration, the FCC could determine that

we are not in compliance with our neutrality obligations. Our failure to continue to comply with the neutrality requirements to which we are subject under applicable orders and regulations of the U.S. government and commercial contracts may result in fines, corrective measures or termination of our contracts, any one of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Regulatory and statutory changes that affect us or the communications industry in general may increase our costs or otherwise adversely affect our business.

The FCC has regulatory authority over certain aspects of our operations, most notably our compliance with our neutrality requirements. We are also affected by business risks specific to the regulated communications industry. Moreover, the business of our customers is subject to regulation that indirectly affects our business. As communications technologies and the communications industry continue to evolve, the statutes governing the communications industry or the regulatory policies of the FCC may change. If this were to occur, the demand for our services could change in ways that we cannot predict and our revenue could decline. These risks include the ability of the federal government, most notably the FCC, to:

increase regulatory oversight over the services we provide;

adopt or modify statutes, regulations, policies, procedures or programs that are disadvantageous to the services we provide, or that are inconsistent with our current or future plans, or that require modification of the terms of our existing contracts, including the manner in which we charge for certain of our services. For example,

In November 2005, BellSouth Corporation filed a petition with the FCC seeking changes in the way our customers are billed for services provided by us under our contracts with North American Portability Management LLC; and

After the amendment of our contracts with North American Portability Management LLC in September 2006, Telcordia Technologies, Inc. filed a petition with the FCC requesting an order that would require North American Portability Management LLC to conduct a new bidding process to appoint a provider of telephone number portability services in the United States, which Telcordia has continued to pursue in response to our amendment of these contracts in January 2009. If successful, this petition could result in the loss of one or more of our contracts with North American Portability Management LLC or otherwise frustrate our strategic plans;

prohibit us from entering into new contracts or extending existing contracts to provide services to the communications industry based on actual or suspected violations of our neutrality requirements, business performance concerns, or other reasons;

adopt or modify statutes, regulations, policies, procedures or programs in a way that could cause changes to our operations or costs or the operations of our customers;

appoint, or cause others to appoint, substitute or add additional parties to perform the services that we currently provide; and

prohibit or restrict the provision or export of new or expanded services under our contracts, or prevent the introduction of other services not under the contracts based upon restrictions within the contracts or in FCC policies.

In addition, we are subject to risks arising out of the delegation of the Department of Commerce's responsibilities for the domain name system to the International Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, or ICANN. Changes in the regulations or statutes to which our customers are subject could cause our customers to alter or decrease the services they purchase from us. We cannot predict when, or upon what terms and conditions, further regulation or deregulation might occur or the effect future regulation or deregulation may have on our business.

If we do not adapt to rapid technological change, we could lose customers or market share.

Our industry is characterized by rapid technological change and frequent new service offerings. Significant technological changes could make our technology and services obsolete. We must adapt to our rapidly changing market by continually improving the features, functionality, reliability and responsiveness of our addressing, interoperability and infrastructure services, and by developing new features, services and applications to meet changing customer needs. Our ability to take advantage of opportunities in the market may require us to invest in

development and incur other expenses well in advance of our ability to generate revenue from these services. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to adapt to these challenges or respond successfully or in a cost-effective way, particularly in the early stages of launching a new service. Further, we may experience delays in the development of one or more features of our solutions, which could materially reduce the potential benefits to us for providing these services. In addition, there can be no assurance that our solutions will be adopted by potential customers, or that we will be able to reach acceptable contract terms with customers to provide these services. Our failure to adapt to meet market demand in a cost-effective manner could adversely affect our ability to compete and retain customers or market share.

Our customers face implementation and support challenges in introducing IP-based services, which may slow their rate of adoption or implementation of our solutions.

Historically, communications service providers have been relatively slow to implement new, complex services such as instant messaging and other IP-based communications. For example, during 2008 and 2009, we witnessed slower than anticipated deployment of our mobile instant messaging solutions by our carrier customers. We have limited or no control over, and cannot accurately predict, the pace at which communications service providers implement these new IP-based services. Moreover, the launch of new IP-based services by communications service providers requires significant expenditures by our customers to market and drive adoption by end users. We do not control the decision over whether such expenditures will occur or the timing of such expenditures. In turn, even if CSPs attempt to drive adoption of new IP-based services, our future revenue and profits will also depend, in part, on the wide adoption of such services by end users. For instance, we may be required to expend substantial resources to support the efforts of our customers to market and drive the adoption of our mobile instant messaging services by end users. The failure of, or delay by, communications service providers to introduce and support IP-based services utilizing our solutions in a timely and effective manner, or the failure by end users to adopt such services, could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

The market for certain of our addressing, interoperability, and infrastructure services is competitive, which could result in fewer customer orders, reduced revenue or margins or loss of market share.

Our services frequently compete against the in-house systems of our customers. In addition, although we are not a telecommunications service provider, we compete in some areas against communications service companies, communications software companies and system integrators that provide systems and services used by CSPs to manage their networks and internal operations in connection with telephone number portability, instant messaging and other communications transactions. We face competition from large, well-funded providers of addressing, interoperability and infrastructure services. Moreover, we are aware of other companies that are focusing significant resources on developing and marketing services that will compete with us. We anticipate continued growth of competition. Some of our current and potential competitors have significantly more employees and greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we have. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements than we can. Also, many of our current and potential competitors have greater name recognition that they can use to their advantage. Increased competition could result in fewer customer orders, reduced revenue, reduced margins or loss of market share, any of which would harm our business.

Our strategic initiatives relating to mobile instant messaging may be hampered by the actions of other industry participants with strategic objectives that are different than ours, as well as those of our competitors.

Our mobile instant messaging solutions are integrated with the systems of our CSP customers and with mobile devices, and rely in part on our ability to interoperate with large Internet portals such as Yahoo! and Microsoft. Because our strategic objectives may not be aligned with those of our customers or the Internet portals, and because

our customers and the Internet portals may not agree on the manner in which mobile instant messaging should operate, our ability to execute on our strategy may be hampered. As a result, revenue from our instant messaging solutions may not grow as expected and may decline. In addition, some of our mobile instant messaging solutions rely on the use of open standards. If we are unable to integrate our instant messaging solutions with systems used by

our customers or device manufacturers because they do not adopt open standards or otherwise, revenue from our instant messaging solutions may not grow as expected and may decline. Moreover, the proliferation of open standards and protocols could make it easier for new market entrants and existing competitors to introduce products that compete with our solutions, which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

If we were unable to protect our intellectual property rights adequately, the value of our services and solutions could be diminished.

Our success is dependent in part on obtaining, maintaining and enforcing our proprietary rights and our ability to avoid infringing on the proprietary rights of others. While we take precautionary steps to protect our technological advantages and intellectual property and rely in part on patent, trademark, trade secret and copyright laws, we cannot assure that the precautionary steps we have taken will completely protect our intellectual property rights. Because patent applications in the United States are maintained in secrecy until either the patent application is published or a patent is issued, we may not be aware of third-party patents, patent applications and other intellectual property relevant to our services and solutions that may block our use of our intellectual property or may be used by third-parties who compete with our services and solutions.

As we expand our business and introduce new services and solutions, there may be an increased risk of infringement and other intellectual property claims by third parties. From time to time, we and our customers may receive claims alleging infringement of intellectual property rights, or may become aware of certain third party patents that may relate to our services and solutions. For example, our instant messaging solutions are designed to conform to Open Mobile Alliance, or OMA, specifications and those of other standards bodies. To the extent that any individual or organization that has contributed intellectual property to OMA or other standards bodies claims that it has retained its rights relating to such intellectual property, we may be subject to claims of infringement by such individuals or organizations, some of which have greater financial resources and larger intellectual property portfolios than our own.

Additionally, some of our customer agreements require that we indemnify our customers for infringement claims resulting from their use of our intellectual property embedded in their products. Any litigation regarding patents or other intellectual property could be costly and time consuming and could divert our management and key personnel from our business operations. The complexity of the technology involved, and the number of parties holding intellectual property within the communications industry, increase the risks associated with intellectual property litigation. Moreover, the commercial success of our services and solutions may increase the risk that an infringement claim may be made against us. Royalty or licensing arrangements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Any infringement claim successfully asserted against us or against a customer for which we have an obligation to defend could result in costly litigation, the payment of substantial damages, and an injunction that prohibits us from continuing to offer the service or solution in question, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our intellectual property could be misappropriated, which could force us to become involved in expensive and time-consuming litigation.

Our ability to compete and continue to provide technological innovation is substantially dependent upon internally developed technology. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, and trade secret laws to protect our intellectual property or proprietary rights in such technology. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may copy or otherwise obtain and use our products, technology or trademarks. Effectively policing our intellectual property is time consuming and costly, and the steps taken by us may not prevent infringement of our intellectual property or proprietary rights in our products, technology and trademarks, particularly in foreign countries where in many instances the local laws or legal systems do not offer the same level of protection as in the United States.

Our failure to achieve or sustain market acceptance for our services at desired pricing levels could impact our ability to maintain profitability or positive cash flow.

Our competitors and customers may cause us to reduce the prices we charge for our services and solutions. The primary sources of pricing pressure include:

competitors offering our customers services at reduced prices, or bundling and pricing services in a manner that makes it difficult for us to compete. For example, a competing provider of interoperability services might offer its services at lower rates than we do, a competing domain name registry provider may reduce its prices for domain name registration or an ISP or a competitor may offer mobile instant messaging solutions at reduced prices or at no cost to the customer;

customers with a significant volume of transactions may have enhanced leverage in pricing negotiations with us; and

if our prices are too high, potential customers may find it economically advantageous to handle certain functions internally instead of using our services.

We may not be able to offset the effects of any price reductions by increasing the number of transactions we handle or the number of customers we serve, by generating higher revenue from enhanced services or by reducing our costs.

A significant decline in the volume of transactions we handle could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Under our contracts with NAPM, we earn revenue for telephone number portability services on an annual, fixed-fee basis. However, in the event that the volume of transactions in a given year is above or below the contractually established volume range for that year, the fixed-fee may be adjusted up or down, respectively, with any such adjustment being applied to the following year's invoices. In addition, under our contract with the Canadian LNP Consortium Inc., we earn revenue on a per transaction basis. As a result, if industry participants in the United States reduce their usage of our services in a particular year to levels below the established volume range for that year or if industry participants in Canada reduce their usage of our services from their current levels, our revenue and results of operations may suffer. For example, consolidation in the industry could result in a decline in transactions if the remaining CSPs decide to handle changes to their networks internally rather than use the services that we provide. Moreover, if customer churn among CSPs in the industry stabilizes or declines, or if CSPs do not compete vigorously to lure customers away from their competitors, use of our telephone number portability and other services may decline. If CSPs develop internal systems to address their infrastructure needs, or if the cost of such transactions makes it impractical for a given carrier to use our services for these purposes, we may experience a reduction in transaction volumes. Finally, the trends that we believe will drive the future demand for our clearinghouse services, such as the emergence of IP services, growth of wireless services, consolidation in the industry, and pressure on carriers to reduce costs, may not actually result in increased demand for our existing services or for the ancillary directory services that we expect to offer, which would harm our future revenue and growth prospects.

If we are unable to manage our costs, our profits could be adversely affected.

Historically, sustaining our growth has placed significant demands on our management as well as on our administrative, operational and financial resources. For us to continue to manage our expanded operations, as well as any future growth, we must continue to improve our operational, financial and management information systems and expand, motivate and manage our workforce. If we are unable to successfully manage our costs without compromising our quality of service, or if new systems that we implement to assist in managing our operations do not

produce the expected benefits, we may experience higher turnover in our customer base and our revenue and profits could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to complete suitable acquisitions, or we may undertake acquisitions that could increase our costs or liabilities or be disruptive to our business.

We have made a number of acquisitions in the past, and one of our strategies is to pursue acquisitions selectively in the future. We may not be able to locate suitable acquisition candidates at prices that we consider appropriate or on terms that are satisfactory to us. If we do identify an appropriate acquisition candidate, we may not be able to successfully negotiate the terms of the acquisition or, if the acquisition occurs, integrate the acquired business into our existing business. Acquisitions of businesses or other material operations may require additional debt or equity financing, resulting in additional leverage or dilution to our stockholders. Integration of acquired business operations could disrupt our business by diverting management away from day-to-day operations. The difficulties of integration may be increased by the necessity of coordinating geographically dispersed organizations, integrating personnel with disparate business backgrounds and combining different corporate cultures. We also may not realize cost efficiencies or synergies or other benefits that we anticipated when selecting our acquisition candidates, and we may be required to invest significant capital and resources after acquisition to maintain or grow the businesses that we acquire. In addition, we may need to record write-downs from impairments of goodwill, intangible assets, or long-lived assets, or record adjustments to the purchase price that occur after the closing of the transaction, which could reduce our future reported earnings. If we fail to successfully integrate and support the operations of the businesses we acquire, or if anticipated revenue enhancements and cost savings are not realized from these acquired businesses, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially adversely affected. Further, at times, acquisition candidates may have liabilities, neutrality-related risks or adverse operating issues that we fail to discover through due diligence prior to the acquisition. The failure to discover such issues prior to such acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

An impairment in the carrying value of goodwill or long-lived assets could negatively impact our consolidated results of operations and net worth.

Goodwill is initially recorded at fair value and is not amortized, but is reviewed for impairment at least annually or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. In general, long-lived assets are only reviewed for impairment if impairment indicators are present. In assessing goodwill and long-lived assets for impairment, we make significant estimates and assumptions, including estimates and assumptions about market penetration, anticipated growth rates, and risk-adjusted discount rates based on our budgets, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows and industry data. Some of the estimates and assumptions used by management have a high degree of subjectivity and require significant judgment on the part of management. Changes in estimates and assumptions in the context of our impairment testing may have a material impact, and any potential impairment charges could substantially affect our financial results in the periods of such charges.

Our expansion into international markets may be subject to uncertainties that could increase our costs to comply with regulatory requirements in foreign jurisdictions, disrupt our operations, and require increased focus from our management.

Our instant messaging solutions predominantly target international markets. In addition, we are pursuing, and we intend to pursue in the future, other international business opportunities. International operations and business expansion plans are subject to numerous additional risks, including:

economic and political risks in foreign jurisdictions in which we operate or seek to operate;

difficulty of enforcing contracts and collecting receivables through some foreign legal systems;

differences in foreign laws and regulations, including foreign tax, intellectual property, labor and contract law, as well as unexpected changes in legal and regulatory requirements;

differing technology standards and pace of adoption;

export restrictions on encryption and other technologies;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates and any imposition of currency exchange controls;

increased competition by local, regional, or global companies;

difficulties associated with managing a large organization spread throughout various countries; and

international privacy, data security or consumer protection-related laws and regulations.

If we continue to expand our business globally, our success will depend, in large part, on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks associated with our international operations. However, any of these factors could adversely affect our international operations and, consequently, our operating results.

Our senior management is important to our customer relationships, and the loss of one or more of our senior managers could have a negative impact on our business.

We believe that our success depends in part on the continued contributions of our senior management. We rely on our executive officers and senior management to generate business and execute programs successfully. In addition, the relationships and reputation that members of our management team have established and maintain with our customers and our regulators contribute to our ability to maintain good customer relations. If we do not retain our senior management, or if we fail to plan adequately for the succession of such individuals, our customer relationships, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We must recruit and retain skilled employees to succeed in our business, and our failure to recruit and retain qualified employees could harm our ability to maintain and grow our business.

We believe that an integral part of our success is our ability to recruit and retain employees who have advanced skills in the services and solutions that we provide and who work well with our customers in the regulated environment in which we operate. In particular, we must hire and retain employees with the technical expertise and industry knowledge necessary to maintain and continue to develop our operations and must effectively manage our growing sales and marketing organization to ensure the growth of our operations. Our future success depends on the ability of our sales and marketing organization to establish direct sales channels and to develop multiple distribution channels with Internet service providers and other third parties. The employees with the skills we require are in great demand and are likely to remain a limited resource in the foreseeable future. If we are unable to recruit and retain a sufficient number of these employees at all levels, our ability to maintain and grow our business could be negatively impacted.

Health epidemics or other events such as wars, acts of terrorism, political unrest or other man-made or natural disasters could severely disrupt our business operations.

Adverse public health epidemics or pandemics could disrupt business and the economies of the countries in which we do business, including those in Asia. Certain regions in Asia have reported outbreaks of a highly pathogenic flu caused by the H1N1 virus. In the first half of 2003, certain countries in Asia experienced an outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS, which seriously interrupted economic activities and caused the demands for goods and services to decrease in the affected regions. A recurrence of SARS or an outbreak of the H1N1 or other influenzas could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, particularly in Asia. Such events could cause a significant disruption in our operations, services, development of our services, and customer demand for our services. Such significant disruptions could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to the Financial Market Conditions

The recent financial crisis could negatively affect market utilization of our existing and new services and may harm our financial results.

Our success depends on our ability to generate revenues from our existing services and our introduction of new services, extensions of existing services and geographic expansion. For some of the services we provide, the market has only recently developed, and the viability and profitability of these services is unproven. Our ability to grow our business will be compromised if we do not develop and market services that achieve broad market acceptance with our current and potential customers. If our service offerings do not gain widespread market acceptance, our financial results could suffer. The global economic disruption experienced during the second half of 2008 and

throughout 2009, and any continuing unfavorable changes in economic conditions, may result in lower overall spending by our current and potential customers, and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue from our existing services, introduce new services or extensions of existing services and expand geographically. If the economic downturn is prolonged, we may have difficulty in maintaining and establishing a market for our existing and new services and our financial performance may suffer.

Funds invested in auction rate securities that we hold may not be accessible in the short term, and we may be required to adjust the carrying value of these securities through an asset impairment charge.

As of December 31, 2009, we had investments in auction rate securities, or ARS, with an aggregate par value totaling approximately \$37.7 million, all of which are classified as current. Our ARS are floating rate securities with long-term maturities, certain of which have underlying assets that are guaranteed by third parties, and all of which were marketed by financial institutions with auction reset dates primarily at 28 or 35 day intervals to provide short-term liquidity. Beginning in February 2008, auctions for these securities began to fail, which has decreased the short-term liquidity of these securities and caused the interest rates earned on these securities to increase. We will not be able to access these remaining funds until a future auction for these ARS is successful, we sell the securities in a secondary market, or they are redeemed by the issuer. We can make no assurance that we would be able to sell our ARS in a secondary market at a favorable price or otherwise. We have the right to require the issuer of our ARS to repurchase the ARS at par value beginning on June 30, 2010. If the credit rating of either the issuer of the ARS or the third-party insurers of the underlying investments deteriorates, we may be required to further adjust the carrying value of the ARS through a loss in current period earnings.

We may need additional capital in the future and it may not be available on acceptable terms.

We have historically relied on outside financing and cash flow from operations to fund our operations, capital expenditures and expansion. We may require additional capital in the future to fund our operations, finance investments in equipment or infrastructure, or respond to competitive pressures or strategic opportunities. However, our neutrality requirements may limit or prohibit our ability to obtain debt or equity financing by restricting the ability of certain parties from acquiring our stock or our debt, or the amount that such parties may acquire. In addition, difficulties in the global credit markets have resulted in a substantial decrease in the availability of credit. Some commercial banks are refusing to provide financing, others are imposing more onerous terms on borrowers, including higher interest rates. As a result, additional financing may not be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. Further, the terms of available financing may place limits on our financial and operating flexibility. If we are unable to obtain sufficient capital in the future, we may:

not be able to continue to meet customer demand for service quality, availability and competitive pricing;

be forced to reduce our operations;

not be able to expand or acquire complementary businesses; and

not be able to develop new services or otherwise respond to changing business conditions or competitive pressures.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our common stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our Class A common stock may fluctuate widely. Fluctuations in the market price of our Class A common stock could be caused by many things, including:

our perceived prospects and the prospects of the communications and Internet industries in general;

differences between our actual financial and operating results and those expected by investors and analysts;

changes in analysts' recommendations or projections;

changes in general valuations for communications companies;

adoption or modification of regulations, policies, procedures or programs applicable to our business;

sales of our Class A common stock by our officers, directors or principal stockholders;

sales of significant amounts of our Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur;

sales of our Class A common stock due to a required divestiture under the terms of our certificate of incorporation; and

changes in general economic or market conditions and broad market fluctuations.

Each of these factors, among others, could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our Class A common stock. Recently, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price fluctuations. This volatility has had a substantial effect on the market prices of securities issued by many companies for reasons unrelated to the operating performance of the specific companies. Some companies that have had volatile market prices for their securities have had securities class action suits filed against them. If a suit were to be filed against us, regardless of the outcome, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Delaware law and provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could make a merger, tender offer or proxy contest difficult, and the market price of our Class A common stock may be lower as a result.

We are a Delaware corporation, and the anti-takeover provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control by prohibiting us from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the person becomes an interested stockholder, even if a change of control would be beneficial to our existing stockholders. In addition, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may discourage, delay or prevent a change in our management or control over us that stockholders may consider favorable. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws:

authorize the issuance of blank check preferred stock that could be issued by our board of directors to thwart a takeover attempt;

prohibit cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would otherwise enable holders of less than a majority of our voting securities to elect some of our directors;

establish a classified board of directors, as a result of which the successors to the directors whose terms have expired will be elected to serve from the time of election and qualification until the third annual meeting following election;

require that directors only be removed from office for cause;

provide that vacancies on the board of directors, including newly-created directorships, may be filled only by a majority vote of directors then in office;

disqualify any individual from serving on our board if such individual's service as a director would cause us to violate our neutrality requirements;

limit who may call special meetings of stockholders;

prohibit stockholder action by written consent, requiring all actions to be taken at a meeting of the stockholders; and

establish advance notice requirements for nominating candidates for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

In order to comply with our neutrality requirements, our certificate of incorporation contains ownership and transfer restrictions relating to telecommunications service providers and their affiliates, which may inhibit potential acquisition bids that our stockholders may consider favorable, and the market price of our Class A common stock may be lower as a result.

In order to comply with neutrality requirements imposed by the FCC in its orders and rules, no entity that qualifies as a telecommunications service provider or affiliate of a telecommunications service provider, as such terms are defined under the Communications Act of 1934 and FCC rules and orders, may beneficially own 5% or more of our capital stock. As a result, subject to limited exceptions, our certificate of incorporation prohibits any telecommunications service provider or affiliate of a telecommunications service provider from beneficially owning, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of our outstanding capital stock. Among other things, our certificate of incorporation provides that:

if one of our stockholders experiences a change in status or other event that results in the stockholder violating this restriction, or if any transfer of our stock occurs that, if effective, would violate the 5% restriction, we may elect to purchase the excess shares (i.e., the shares that cause the violation of the restriction) or require that the excess shares be sold to a third party whose ownership will not violate the restriction;

pending a required divestiture of these excess shares, the holder whose beneficial ownership violates the 5% restriction may not vote the shares in excess of the 5% threshold; and

if our board of directors, or its permitted designee, determines that a transfer, attempted transfer or other event violating this restriction has taken place, we must take whatever action we deem advisable to prevent or refuse to give effect to the transfer, including refusal to register the transfer, disregard of any vote of the shares by the prohibited owner, or the institution of proceedings to enjoin the transfer.

Our board of directors has the authority to make determinations as to whether any particular holder of our capital stock is a telecommunications service provider or an affiliate of a telecommunications service provider. Any person who acquires, or attempts or intends to acquire, beneficial ownership of our stock that will or may violate this restriction must notify us as provided in our certificate of incorporation. In addition, any person who becomes the beneficial owner of 5% or more of our stock must notify us and certify that such person is not a telecommunications service provider or an affiliate of a telecommunications service provider. If a 5% stockholder fails to supply the required certification, we are authorized to treat that stockholder as a prohibited owner meaning, among other things, that we may elect to purchase the excess shares or require that the excess shares be sold to a third party whose ownership will not violate the restriction. We may request additional information from our stockholders to ensure compliance with this restriction. Our board will treat any group, as that term is defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as a single person for purposes of applying the ownership and transfer restrictions in our certificate of incorporation.

Nothing in our certificate of incorporation restricts our ability to purchase shares of our capital stock. If a purchase by us of shares of our capital stock results in a stockholder's percentage interest in our outstanding capital stock increasing to over the 5% threshold, such stockholder must deliver the required certification regarding such stockholder's status as a telecommunications service provider or affiliate of a telecommunications service provider. In addition, to the extent that a repurchase by us of shares of our capital stock causes any stockholder to violate the restrictions on ownership and transfer contained in our certificate of incorporation, that stockholder will be subject to all of the provisions applicable to prohibited owners, including required divestiture and loss of voting rights.

These restrictions and requirements may:

discourage industry participants that might have otherwise been interested in acquiring us from making a tender offer or proposing some other form of transaction that could involve a premium price for our shares or otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders; and

discourage investment in us by other investors who are telecommunications service providers or who may be deemed to be affiliates of a telecommunications service provider.

The standards for determining whether an entity is a telecommunications service provider are established by the FCC. In general, a telecommunications service provider is an entity that offers telecommunications services to the public at large, and is, therefore, providing telecommunications services on a common carrier basis. Moreover, a party will be deemed to be an affiliate of a telecommunications service provider if that party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, a telecommunications service provider. A party is deemed to control another if that party, directly or indirectly:

owns 10% or more of the total outstanding equity of the other party;

has the power to vote 10% or more of the securities having ordinary voting power for the election of the directors or management of the other party; or

has the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the other party.

The standards for determining whether an entity is a telecommunications service provider or an affiliate of a telecommunications service provider and the rules applicable to telecommunications service providers and their affiliates are complex and may be subject to change. Each stockholder is responsible for notifying us if it is a telecommunications service provider or an affiliate of a telecommunications service provider.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located in Sterling, Virginia under two leases that are scheduled to expire in July and August 2010, which have two five-year renewal options. On May 2009, we extended these leases for an additional ten year period through August 31, 2020 and have four five-year renewal options. In addition, on January 20, 2010, we entered into a lease relating to our corporate headquarters in Sterling, Virginia that commences October 1, 2010 and terminates January 31, 2021, and has two five-year renewal options.

We lease facilities in Staines, United Kingdom, Haifa, Israel and Dusseldorf, Germany, to support our sales and services operations for our NGM business segment. Within the United States, we also have general office and sales facilities for our Clearinghouse business segment in North Carolina, the District of Columbia, Arizona, Kentucky, Washington and California. These domestic and international leases expire on various dates through January 2020. We believe that our existing facilities are sufficient to meet our requirements, and that new space will be available on commercially reasonable terms as we expand.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we are subject to claims in legal proceedings arising in the normal course of our business. We do not believe that we are party to any pending legal action that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business or operating results.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market for Our Common Stock

Since June 29, 2005, our Class A common stock has traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NSR. As of February 19, 2010, our Class A common stock was held by 218 stockholders of record. The following table sets forth the per-share range of the high and low sales prices of our Class A common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange for the periods indicated:

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2008		
First quarter	\$ 30.52	\$ 21.33
Second quarter	\$ 28.74	\$ 21.25
Third quarter	\$ 25.00	\$ 18.68
Fourth quarter	\$ 20.15	\$ 13.24
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2009		
First quarter	\$ 19.87	\$ 12.77
Second quarter	\$ 22.36	\$ 16.48
Third quarter	\$ 23.57	\$ 19.65
Fourth quarter	\$ 24.32	\$ 21.79

There is no established public trading market for our Class B common stock. As of February 19, 2010, our Class B common stock was held by 6 stockholders of record.

Dividends

We did not pay any cash dividends on our Class A or Class B common stock in 2008 or 2009 and we do not expect to pay any cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance our operations and growth. Our revolving credit facility limits our ability to declare or pay dividends. We are also limited by Delaware law in the amount of dividends we can pay. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on earnings, financial condition, operating results, capital requirements, any contractual restrictions and other factors that our board of directors deems relevant.

Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table is a summary of our repurchases of common stock during each of the three months in the quarter ended December 31, 2009:

**Maximum
Number**

Month	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 through October 31, 2009		\$		\$
November 1 through November 30, 2009	6,664	23.76		
December 1 through December 31, 2009	66	22.81		
Total	6,730	\$ 23.75		\$

(1) The number of shares purchased consists of shares of common stock tendered by employees to us to satisfy the employees' tax withholding obligations arising as a result of vesting of restricted stock grants under our stock incentive plan. We purchased these shares for their fair market value on the vesting date. None of these share purchases were part of a publicly announced program to purchase our common stock.

Performance Graph

The following chart shows how \$100 invested in our Class A common stock on June 29, 2005, the day our Class A common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange, would have performed through the period ended December 31, 2009, compared with: (a) \$100 invested in the Russell 2000 Index, and (b) \$100 invested in the NYSE TMT Index, and Index of Technology, Media and Telecommunications companies, each over that same period. The comparison assumes reinvestment of dividends. The stock performance in the graph is included to satisfy our SEC disclosure requirements, and is not intended to forecast or to be indicative of future performance.

This Performance Graph shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into our SEC filings and shall not constitute soliciting material or otherwise be considered filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

	06-29-05	12-31-05	12-31-06	12-31-07	12-31-08	12-31-09
NeuStar	\$ 100	\$ 117	\$ 125	\$ 110	\$ 74	\$ 89
Russell 2000	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 123	\$ 119	\$ 78	\$ 97
NYSE TMT	\$ 100	\$ 103	\$ 126	\$ 140	\$ 83	\$ 105

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The tables below present selected consolidated statements of operations data for each of the five years ended December 31, 2009 and selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. The selected consolidated statements of operations data for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, have been derived from, and should be read together with, our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing in this report. The selected consolidated statements of operations data for each of the two years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes not included in this report.

The following information should be read together with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the more detailed information contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of this report and our consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 8 of this report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Total revenue	\$ 242,469	\$ 332,957	\$ 429,172	\$ 488,845	\$ 480,385
Operating expense:					
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	64,891	86,106	94,948	105,589	113,260
Sales and marketing	29,543	47,671	70,833	74,182	83,371
Research and development	11,883	17,639	27,381	27,527	16,160
General and administrative	28,048	34,902	48,633	58,407	55,974
Depreciation and amortization	16,025	24,016	37,731	40,582	38,040
Restructuring (recoveries) charges	(389)			1,691	6,022
Impairment of goodwill				93,602	
Impairment of long-lived assets				18,159	
	150,001	210,334	279,526	419,739	312,827
Income from operations	92,468	122,623	149,646	69,106	167,558
Other (expense) income:					
Interest and other expense	(2,081)	(1,260)	(1,147)	(16,237)	(6,071)
Interest and other income	2,366	3,984	4,612	13,112	7,519
Income before income taxes	92,753	125,347	153,111	65,981	169,006
Provision for income taxes	37,251	51,353	60,776	61,687	67,865
Net income	55,502	73,994	92,335	4,294	101,141
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(104)	(95)			

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Net income attributable NeuStar, Inc.	55,398	73,899	92,335	4,294	101,141
Dividends on and accretion of preferred stock	(4,313)				
Net income attributable to NeuStar, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 51,085	\$ 73,899	\$ 92,335	\$ 4,294	\$ 101,141
Net income attributable to NeuStar, Inc. common stockholders per common share:					
Basic	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.06	\$ 1.36
Diluted	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.94	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.06	\$ 1.34
Weighted average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	34,438	72,438	76,038	74,350	74,301
Diluted	77,047	78,340	79,300	76,107	75,465

	2005	2006	As of December 31, 2007 (In thousands)	2008	2009
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 103,475	\$ 58,252	\$ 198,678	\$ 161,653	\$ 342,191
Working capital	113,296	53,970	210,870	164,636	316,263
Goodwill and intangible assets	54,150	257,051	240,944	134,661	127,206
Total assets	283,215	448,259	616,661	519,166	647,804
Deferred revenue and customer credits, excluding current portion	18,463	17,921	18,063	11,657	8,923
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, excluding current portion	4,459	3,925	10,923	11,933	10,766
Total stockholders equity	186,267	341,146	480,535	386,653	504,437

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with the information set forth under "Selected Financial Data" in Item 6 of this report and our consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 8 of this report. The statements in this discussion related to our expectations regarding our future performance, liquidity and capital resources, and other non-historical statements in this discussion, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described in "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report and "Business Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in Item 1 of this report. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Overview

In 2009, we maintained solid profitability and high cash generation despite uncertain and challenging economic conditions. Additionally, the January 2009 amendments to our NAPM contracts for telephone number portability services in the United States provided us with enhanced visibility and reliability for a substantial portion of our total revenue through June 2015.

During 2009, we further positioned ourselves for growth through innovation, especially in the world of Internet Protocol, or IP. For example, our amended contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States allow for increased use of our innovative services, and enable us to help the telecommunications industry meet its emerging needs for IP functionality. To this end, in May 2009, as contemplated by our amended contracts to provide telephone number portability services, our customers adopted and implemented certain IP fields and functionality for voice, short messaging service, or SMS, and multi-media messaging service, or MMS. In addition, we strengthened our sales and distribution capabilities in our Ultra Services, which furthers our global market reach.

We continued to experience increased demand for our telephone portability services in the United States and our internet domain name services during 2009. Our total revenue for 2009 was \$480.4 million, a slight decrease of 1.7% as compared to 2008. Our revenue reflects an increase of 11.9% from services provided outside of our contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States. This increase was driven by increased internet traffic and increased demand for our secure, reliable and scalable Ultra Services, which grew 27.6% over 2008. However, this increase was offset by our anticipated decrease in annual revenue due to the January 2009 amended pricing terms under our contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States. Under these contracts, our revenue decreased 8.9% despite a growth in transaction volume of 6.1% over 2008. During 2009, the effective price per transaction was \$0.74, compared to \$0.86 for 2008.

In our NGM business and areas of our Clearinghouse business, we have continued to drive cost efficiencies. During 2009, we extended our NGM restructuring plan first announced in December 2008 to more appropriately allocate resources to our key mobile instant messaging initiatives. We plan to relocate some of our operations and support functions to more cost effective geographies while maintaining access to skilled labor pools.

The growing demand for our services, the recurring nature of our revenue streams and our strategic cost management efforts facilitated our profitability and strong cash flows in 2009. As a result of the increased demand for our services and our focus on cost management, our cash flows from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$175.3 million. This resulted in total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances of \$342.2 million as of December 31, 2009.

Our Company

We provide the communications industry and enterprise customers with critical technology services that solve their addressing, interoperability and infrastructure needs. These services are used by CSPs and enterprise customers to manage a range of their technical and operating requirements, including:

Addressing. We enable CSPs and enterprises to use critical, shared addressing resources, such as telephone numbers, Internet top-level domain names, and U.S. Common Short Codes.

Interoperability. We enable CSPs to exchange and share critical operating data so that communications originating on one provider's network can be delivered and received on the network of another CSP. We also facilitate order management and work flow processing among CSPs.

Infrastructure and Other. We enable CSPs to more efficiently manage changes in their own networks by centrally managing certain critical data they use to route communications over their own networks.

We derive a substantial portion of our annual revenue on a transaction basis, most of which is derived from long-term contracts.

Our costs and expenses consist of cost of revenue, sales and marketing, research and development, general and administrative, depreciation and amortization, and restructuring charges.

Cost of revenue includes all direct materials, direct labor, and those indirect costs related to the generation of revenue such as indirect labor, outsourced services, materials and supplies and facilities cost. Our primary cost of revenue is related to personnel costs associated with service implementation, product maintenance, customer deployment and customer care, including salaries, stock-based compensation and other personnel-related expense. In addition, cost of revenue includes costs relating to developing modifications and enhancements of our existing technology and services, as well as royalties paid related to our U.S. Common Short Code services and registry gateway services. Cost of revenue also includes our information technology and systems department, including network costs, data center maintenance, database management, data processing costs and facilities costs.

Sales and marketing expense consists of personnel costs, such as salaries, sales commissions, travel, stock-based compensation, and other personnel-related expense; costs associated with attending and sponsoring trade shows; facilities costs; professional fees; costs of marketing programs, such as Internet and print, including product branding, market analysis and forecasting; and customer relationship management.

Research and development expense consists primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, stock-based compensation and other personnel-related expense; contractor costs; and the costs of facilities, computer and support services used in service and technology development.

General and administrative expense consists primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, stock-based compensation, and other personnel-related expense, for our executive, administrative, legal, finance and human resources functions. General and administrative expense also includes facilities, support services and professional services fees.

Depreciation and amortization relates to amortization of identifiable intangibles, and the depreciation of our property and equipment, including our network infrastructure and facilities related to our services.

Restructuring charges relate to the termination of certain employees and reduction in or closure of leased facilities in some of our international locations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires us to utilize accounting policies and make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and

liabilities, the disclosure of contingencies as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during a fiscal period. The Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, considers an accounting policy to be critical if it is important to a company's financial condition and results of operations, and if it requires significant judgment and estimates on the part of management in its application. We have discussed the selection and development of the critical accounting policies with the audit committee of our board of directors, and the audit committee has reviewed our related disclosures in this report.

Although we believe that our judgments and estimates are appropriate and reasonable, actual results may differ from those estimates. In addition, while we have used our best estimates based on facts and circumstances available

to us at the time, different estimates reasonably could have been used in the current period. Changes in the accounting estimates we use are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, which may have a material impact on the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations. If actual results or events differ materially from those contemplated by us in making these estimates, our reported financial condition and results of operation could be materially affected. See Item 1A of this report, Risk Factors, for certain matters that may bear on our results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We provide wireline and wireless number portability, implement the allocation of pooled blocks of telephone numbers and provide network management services pursuant to seven contracts with NAPM, an industry group that represents all telecommunications service providers in the United States. In 2007 and 2008, we recognized revenue under our contracts with NAPM primarily on a per-transaction basis. The aggregate fees for transactions processed under these contracts were determined by the total number of transactions, and these fees were billed to telecommunications service providers based on their allocable share of the total transaction charges. This allocable share was based on each respective telecommunications service provider's share of the aggregate end-user services revenues of all U.S. telecommunications service providers, as determined by the FCC. Under our contracts, we also bill a Revenue Recovery Collections, or RRC, fee of a percentage of monthly billings to our customers, which is available to us if any telecommunications service provider fails to pay its allocable share of total transactions charges. If the RRC fee is insufficient for that purpose, these contracts also provide for the recovery of such differences from the remaining telecommunications service providers.

In January 2009, we amended our seven regional contracts with NAPM under which we provide telephone number portability and other clearinghouse services to CSPs in the United States. These amendments provide for an annual fixed-fee pricing model under which the annual fixed-fee, or Base Fee, was set at \$340.0 million in 2009 and is subject to an annual price escalator of 6.5% in subsequent years. The amendments also provide for a fixed credit of \$40.0 million in 2009, \$25.0 million in 2010 and \$5.0 million in 2011, which will be applied to reduce the Base Fee for the applicable year. Additional credits of up to \$15.0 million annually in 2009, 2010 and 2011 may be triggered if the customers reach certain levels of aggregate telephone number inventories and adopt and implement certain Internet Protocol, or IP, fields and functionality. To the extent any available additional credits expire unused, they will be recognized in revenue at that time. During 2009, our customers adopted and implemented the IP fields and functionality, and earned \$7.5 million of the additional credits as a result. However, our customers did not reach the levels of aggregate telephone number inventories required to earn additional credits and as a result, \$7.5 million of additional revenue was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2009. The amendments also enable our customers to earn credits if volume of transactions in a given year is above or below the contractually established volume range for that year. The determination of credits earned based on transaction volume is done annually at the end of the year and these credits are applied to the following year's invoices. There were no credits earned in 2009 by our customers for transaction volumes above or below the contractually established volume range for 2009. We determine the fixed and determinable fee under the amended contracts on an annual basis and recognize such fee on a straight-line basis over twelve months. For 2009, we concluded that the fixed and determinable fee equaled \$285.0 million, which represents the Base Fee of \$340.0 million reduced by the \$40.0 million fixed credit and \$15.0 million of available additional credits. We record the fixed and determinable fee amongst addressing, interoperability and infrastructure based on the relative volume of transactions in each of these service offerings processed during the applicable period.

In 2007, pricing under our contracts with NAPM was \$0.91 per transaction regardless of transaction volume. During 2008, per-transaction pricing under the contracts with NAPM was derived on a straight-line basis using an effective rate calculation formula based on annualized transaction volume between 200.0 million and 587.5 million. For annualized transaction volumes less than or equal to 200.0 million, the price per transaction was equal to a flat rate of \$0.95 per transaction. For annualized volumes greater than or equal to 587.5 million, the price per transaction was

equal to a flat rate of \$0.75 per transaction. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the weighted average per transaction price was \$0.86.

During 2009, the effective price per transaction was calculated by dividing the ratable portion of the fixed and determinable fee by the number of transactions during the corresponding period. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the effective price per transaction under the contracts with NAPM was \$0.74.

For more information regarding how we recognize revenue for each of our service categories, please see Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this report.

Service Level Standards

Pursuant to certain of our private commercial contracts, we are subject to service level standards and to corresponding penalties for failure to meet those standards. We record a provision for these performance-related penalties when we become aware that required service levels that would trigger such a penalty have not been met, which results in a corresponding reduction of our revenue.

Restructuring

In December 2008, we announced a restructuring plan for our NGM business segment, involving the termination of certain employees and reduction in or closure of leased facilities in some of our international locations. As a result, we incurred \$1.2 million in severance related costs and \$0.5 million in lease and facilities exit costs for the year ended December 31, 2008. In August 2009, we announced the extension of the restructuring plan to include further headcount reductions and the closure of certain facilities. We anticipate that the restructuring plan will be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2010. We recognized a charge of \$4.8 million in severance and related costs and \$0.2 million in lease and facility exit costs in the year ended December 31, 2009 in connection with this plan. In addition to the restructuring charges recorded in 2008 and 2009, we expect to incur additional pre-tax cash restructuring charges of approximately \$2.5 million to \$3.0 million, consisting primarily of employee severance and related costs of approximately \$1.7 million to \$2.2 million, and lease and facility exit costs of approximately \$0.8 million. These restructuring costs include estimated costs for leased facilities that are no longer being used. This accrual is equal to the present value of the minimum future lease payments under our contractual lease obligations, offset by the present value of the estimated sublease income, whether or not we intend to sublease the facility. If actual market conditions are different than those we have projected, we may be required to recognize additional restructuring costs or benefits associated with these facilities.

In October 2009, we adopted a plan to relocate certain operations and support functions to Louisville, Kentucky. We estimate we will incur approximately \$3.0 million to \$3.5 million of employee severance and related costs through the second quarter of 2010. During the fourth quarter of 2009, we recorded restructuring charges of \$1.0 million related to severance and related costs under this plan.

As of December 31, 2009, our accrued restructuring liability was \$3.6 million, including \$1.5 million and \$2.1 million of liabilities relating to our Clearinghouse and NGM segments, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, our total accrued restructuring liability associated with severance and related costs was \$1.8 million, including \$0.2 million and \$1.6 million of liabilities related to our Clearinghouse and NGM segments, respectively. The total minimum lease payments attributable to our vacated facilities were \$1.8 million, net of anticipated sublease payments, and include \$1.3 million and \$0.5 million relating to our Clearinghouse and NGM segments, respectively. These lease payments will be made over the remaining lives of the relevant leases, which range from three months to four years.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price paid over the fair value of tangible or identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in our acquisitions. In accordance with the Intangibles-Goodwill and Other Topic of

the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, we test our goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate an impairment may have occurred. For purposes of our annual impairment test, we have identified and assigned goodwill to two reporting units, our Clearinghouse reporting unit and our NGM reporting unit.

Fair value of each reporting unit is determined using both an income approach and market approach. To assist in the process of determining whether a goodwill impairment exists, we perform internal valuation analyses and consider other market information that is publicly available. We also may obtain appraisals from external advisors. Significant assumptions used in the determination of fair value include market penetration, anticipated growth rates, and risk-adjusted discount rates for the income approach, as well as the selection of comparable companies and comparable transactions for the market approach.

Our 2009 annual goodwill impairment analysis, which we performed for each of our reporting units during the fourth quarter of 2009, did not result in an impairment charge. We believe that the assumptions and estimates used to determine the estimated fair values of each of our reporting units are reasonable; however, these estimates are inherently subjective, and there are a number of factors, including factors outside of our control that could cause actual results to differ from our estimates. Changes in estimates and assumptions could have a significant impact on whether or not an impairment charge is recognized and also the magnitude of any such charge. Specifically, for our NGM reporting unit as of October 1, 2009, the annual testing date, the estimated fair value exceeded our carrying value by approximately 10%. The assumptions and estimates used by management to value the NGM reporting unit have a high degree of subjectivity due to the early stage of operations and the emerging nature of mobile instant messaging technology, and are thus more likely to change over time. In addition, because relatively few carriers control a substantial portion of the end users who will drive the success of mobile instant messaging, the activities of NGM's largest customers could have a significant impact on these assumptions and estimates. Our assumptions and estimates regarding our NGM reporting unit could change due to further delays resulting from changes in strategy by participants in the mobile instant messaging market, lack of effective marketing efforts to promote mobile instant messaging to end users, unforeseen changes in the market or other factors.

The key assumptions used in our 2009 annual goodwill impairment test to determine the fair value of our NGM reporting unit included: (a) cash flow projections, which include growth assumptions for forecasted revenue and expenses; (b) a terminal multiple of 7.0 times based upon the expected proceeds resulting from a sale of the NGM business unit at the end of the cash flow projection period; (c) a discount rate of 35%, which was based upon the NGM business unit's weighted cost of capital adjusted for the risks associated with the operations at the time of the annual goodwill impairment test; (d) selection of comparable companies and transactions used in the market approach; and (e) our assumptions in weighting the results of the income approach and market approach valuation techniques. A change in these assumptions would have had a significant effect on the determined fair value of our NGM reporting unit and could have resulted in an estimated fair value of our NGM reporting unit that was less than our NGM reporting unit's carrying value. If we had performed the second step of comparing the carrying value of our NGM's reporting unit's assigned goodwill to the implied fair value of goodwill, using a theoretical purchase price allocation, the outcome of our analysis might have resulted in a material goodwill impairment charge.

In addition, any changes to our key assumptions about our businesses and our prospects, or changes in market conditions, could cause the fair value of one of our reporting units to fall below that of its carrying value, resulting in an impairment charge. Such a charge could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements because of the significance of goodwill and intangible assets to our consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$96.1 million and \$22.3 million, respectively, in goodwill for our Clearinghouse reporting unit and our NGM reporting unit.

In 2008, changes to our key assumptions in determining the fair value of our NGM reporting unit resulted in two goodwill impairment charges. Specifically, late in the first quarter of 2008, there were changes in the market and identified customer-related events that caused us to change certain of our assumptions underlying the financial forecast relating to NGM, most notably our assumptions about end-user adoption rates. Projections of future cash flows for the NGM business are particularly sensitive to these assumptions. As a result, when the events of the first quarter caused us to reduce our projections relating to the rate at which new end users would begin using mobile

instant messaging, those changed assumptions had a dramatic impact on our financial forecast for that business and the estimated fair value of our NGM business. As a result, we recorded a \$29.0 million impairment charge in the first quarter of the 2008 fiscal year.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, in response to lower than anticipated adoption rates and the resulting underperformance of our NGM business, as well as the manner in which the mobile data market had evolved and was evolving, we added new leadership and conducted a strategic evaluation of our NGM business. The goal of this strategic evaluation was to position NGM for future long-term success in the mobile instant messaging market. During the course of this evaluation, we conducted a thorough review of the NGM business, including our experience in the mobile instant messaging market since our acquisition of Followap Inc. in November 2006, the current state of the mobile instant messaging market and related markets, the performance of our competitors for these services and consumer demand. Following this evaluation, we decided to change the direction of our NGM business to offer enhanced end user experiences, faster deployments, and greater operator control, all of which would be delivered from a common infrastructure. Associated with this decision, we began to realign the NGM organization, and we announced a restructuring plan in December 2008 to leverage our existing operational resources to support our NGM initiatives. In addition, consistent with our new strategic direction, we began development of a new technology platform that would serve as the common infrastructure for each of our NGM customers. This repositioning of our NGM business has resulted in a delay in market penetration and delayed growth in end user adoption rates. The NGM business will require continued investment and we will continue to experience net cash outflows until that market penetration and growth occurs. The revisions to the financial forecast to reflect this new strategic direction resulted in a decline in the estimated fair value of the NGM business in 2008. As a result, we recorded an additional goodwill impairment charge of \$64.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Our long-lived assets primarily consist of property and equipment and intangible assets. We review long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. Recoverability measurement and estimation of undiscounted cash flows is done at the lowest possible level for which there are identifiable cash flows. If such assets fail the recoverability test, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are recorded at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Management must exercise judgment in determining whether an event has occurred that may impair the value of the long-lived assets. Factors that could indicate that impairment may exist include significant underperformance relative to a plan or long-term projections, significant changes in business strategy, significant negative industry or economic trends or a significant decline in our stock price or in the value of our reporting units for a sustained period of time.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we made the determination that our strategic decision to reposition the NGM business and the resulting change in our projected results served as an indicator of impairment for long-lived assets in our NGM reporting unit. As a result, in the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded an \$18.2 million impairment charge for impairment of long-lived assets in our NGM reporting unit, the largest component of which consisted of technology and customer relationships. In August 2009, we announced the extension of the restructuring plan initiated in the fourth quarter of 2008 to include further headcount reductions and the closure of certain facilities.

Due to our extension of our NGM restructuring plan and the resulting change in our projected results, we performed a recoverability test of our long-lived assets in the NGM asset group and determined that the assets were recoverable from the undiscounted cash flows. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$66.8 million and \$15.9 million, respectively, in long-lived assets for our Clearinghouse reporting unit and our NGM reporting unit.

Accounts Receivable, Revenue Recovery Collections, and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. In accordance with our contracts with NAPM, we bill a RRC fee of a percentage of monthly billings to our customers. The aggregate RRC fees collected may be used to offset uncollectible receivables from an individual customer. Beginning July 1, 2005, the RRC fee was 1% of monthly billings. On July 1, 2008, the RRC fee was reduced to 0.75%. Any accrued RRC fees in excess of uncollectible receivables are paid back to the customers annually on a pro rata basis. All other receivables related to services not covered by the RRC fees are evaluated and, if deemed not collectible, are appropriately reserved.

Investments

We have approximately \$37.7 million par value in investments related to auction rate securities, or ARS, all of which are classified as current as of December 31, 2009. In November 2008, we accepted a settlement offer in the form of a rights offering, or ARS Rights, from the investment firm that brokered the original purchases of the ARS, which provides us with the right to sell these securities at par value to the investment firm during a period beginning on June 30, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, the ARS and ARS Rights are recorded at fair value of \$37.6 million in our financial statements. Changes in the fair value of the ARS and the ARS Rights are recognized as gains or losses in our current period earnings until settlement under the rights offering.

For each of our ARS and the associated ARS Rights, we determined the fair value using discounted cash flow methods. The discounted cash flow valuation methods involved management's judgment and assumptions regarding discount rates, coupon rates, estimated maturity for each of the ARS, and judgment regarding the selection of comparable securities. We determined the fair value of the ARS Rights using a discounted cash flow method which involves judgment and assumptions regarding the timing of cash flows under the ARS Rights, fair value of the underlying ARS and the ability of the investment firm to disburse the cash anticipated under the terms of the rights offering. Changes in our assumptions used to determine the fair value each period, particularly the ability of the investment firm to disburse the cash anticipated at the time we expect to exercise our ARS Rights in June 2010, could have a material impact on results of our operations.

Income Taxes

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on temporary differences between the financial reporting bases and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. These deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when such amounts are expected to reverse or be utilized. The realization of deferred tax assets is contingent upon the generation of future taxable income. When appropriate, we recognize a valuation allowance to reduce such deferred tax assets to amounts that are more likely than not to be ultimately realized. The calculation of deferred tax assets, including valuation allowances, and liabilities requires us to apply significant judgment related to such factors as the application of complex tax laws, changes in tax laws and our future operations. We review our deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis to determine if a valuation allowance is required based upon these factors. Changes in our assessment of the need for a valuation allowance could give rise to a change in such allowance, potentially resulting in additional expense or benefit in the period of change.

Our income tax provision includes U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income taxes and was based on pre-tax income or loss. In determining the annual effective income tax rate, we analyzed various factors, including our annual earnings and taxing jurisdictions in which the earnings were generated, the impact of state and local income taxes and our ability to use tax credits and net operating loss carryforwards.

We assess uncertain tax positions and recognize income tax benefits when, based on the technical merits of a tax position, we believe that if a dispute arose with the taxing authority and were taken to a court of last resort, it is more likely than not (i.e., a probability of greater than 50 percent) that the tax position would be sustained as filed. If a position is determined to be more likely than not of being sustained, the reporting enterprise should recognize the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority. Our practice is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Tax years 2005 through 2009 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which we are subject. The Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, has completed an examination of our federal income tax returns for the years 2005 and 2006. The audit resulted in no material adjustments.

Stock-Based Compensation

We recognize share-based compensation expense in accordance with the Compensation Stock Compensation Topic of the FASB ASC which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation

expense for share-based awards based on estimated fair values on the date of grant. We estimate the fair value of each option-based award on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This option pricing model requires that we make several estimates, including the option's expected life and the price volatility of the underlying stock.

Because share-based compensation expense is based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest, the amount of expense takes into account estimated forfeitures at the time of grant, which estimate may be revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from the estimates. Changes in these estimates and assumptions can materially affect the measure of estimated fair value of our share-based compensation. See Note 15 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this report for information regarding our assumptions related to share-based compensation and the amount of share-based compensation expense we incurred for the periods covered in this report. As of December 31, 2009, total unrecognized compensation expense was \$28.5 million, which relates to unvested stock options, unvested restricted stock units, unvested restricted stock and unvested performance vested restricted stock units, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.54 years.

We estimate the fair value of our restricted stock unit awards based on the fair value of our common stock on the date of grant. Our outstanding restricted stock unit awards are subject to service-based vesting conditions and/or performance-based vesting conditions. We recognize the estimated fair value of service-based awards, net of estimated forfeitures, as share-based expense over the vesting period on a straight-line basis. Awards with performance-based vesting conditions require the achievement of specific financial targets at the end of the specified performance period and the employee's continued employment. We recognize the estimated fair value of performance-based awards, net of estimated forfeitures, as share-based expense over the performance period, which considers each performance period or tranche separately, based upon our determination of whether it is probable that the performance targets will be achieved. At each reporting period, we reassess the probability of achieving the performance targets and the performance period required to meet those targets. Determining whether the performance targets will be achieved involves judgment, and the estimate of stock-based compensation expense may be revised periodically based on changes in the probability of achieving the performance targets. If any performance goals are not met, no compensation cost is ultimately recognized against that goal, and, to the extent previously recognized, compensation cost is reversed. Based upon our assessment in the fourth quarter of 2008 of the probability of achieving specific financial targets related to our performance vested restricted stock units granted during 2007 and 2008, we revised our estimate of achievement from 125% of target to 50% of target. In the third quarter of 2009, we revised our estimate of achievement of the performance targets related to the performance vested restricted stock units granted during 2007 from 50% of target to 0%. The change in this assumption resulted in a reduction of approximately \$2.6 million in compensation expense in the year ended 2009. Our consolidated net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$101.1 million and diluted earnings per share was \$1.34 per share. If we had continued to use the previous estimate of achievement of 50% of the performance target related to the performance vested restricted stock units granted during 2007, our as adjusted net income would have been approximately \$99.5 million and the as adjusted diluted earnings per share would have had been approximately \$1.32 per share. We currently estimate achievement of 50% of target and 100% of target related to our performance vested restricted stock units granted during 2008 and 2009, respectively. Further changes in our assumptions regarding the achievement of specific financial targets could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Results of Operations***Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2009***

The following table presents an overview of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009.

	2008	2009	2008 vs. 2009	
	\$	\$	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenue:				
Addressing	\$ 130,736	\$ 134,253	\$ 3,517	2.7%
Interoperability	64,305	58,723	(5,582)	(8.7)%
Infrastructure and other	293,804	287,409	(6,395)	(2.2)%
Total revenue	488,845	480,385	(8,460)	(1.7)%
Operating expense:				
Cost of revenue (excludes depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	105,589	113,260	7,671	7.3%
Sales and marketing	74,182	83,371	9,189	12.4%
Research and development	27,527	16,160	(11,367)	(41.3)%
General and administrative	58,407	55,974	(2,433)	(4.2)%
Depreciation and amortization	40,582	38,040	(2,542)	(6.3)%
Restructuring charges	1,691	6,022	4,331	256.1%
Impairment of goodwill	93,602		(93,602)	(100.0)%
Impairment of long-lived assets	18,159		(18,159)	(100.0)%
	419,739	312,827	(106,912)	(25.5)%
Income from operations	69,106	167,558	98,452	142.5%
Other (expense) income:				
Interest and other expense	(16,237)	(6,071)	10,166	(62.6)%
Interest and other income	13,112	7,519	(5,593)	(42.7)%
Income before income taxes	65,981	169,006	103,025	156.1%
Provision for income taxes	61,687	67,865	6,178	10.0%
Net income	\$ 4,294	\$ 101,141	\$ 96,847	2,255.4%
Net income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 1.36		
Diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 1.34		
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	74,350	74,301		

Diluted

76,107

75,465

Revenue

Total revenue. Total revenue decreased \$8.5 million primarily due to a decrease of \$28.5 million in revenue as a result of a reduction in the effective price per transaction under our seven regional contracts in the United States with NAPM effective as of January 2009. The pricing model for the use of existing telephone number portability services under the NAPM contracts changed from a transaction-based model in effect in 2008 to an annual fixed-fee with price escalators. This decrease was partially offset by a \$20.0 million increase in revenue from services provided outside of our NAPM contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States as a result of increased internet traffic and increased demand for our secure, reliable and scalable Ultra Services.

Addressing. Addressing revenue increased \$3.5 million due to the expanded range of DNS services, consisting of a \$12.0 million increase in revenue from our Ultra Services resulting from an increase in demand from customers who rely on us to meet their increasingly complex DNS requirements and a \$2.1 million increase in revenue from an increased number of domain names under management. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$10.5 million in revenue as a result of a lower effective price per transaction under our contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States.

Interoperability. Interoperability revenue decreased \$5.6 million due to a decrease of \$5.2 million in revenue from our Clearinghouse business segment and a decrease of \$0.4 million in revenue from our NGM business segment. The decrease in our Clearinghouse revenue of \$5.2 million was primarily due a decrease of \$3.4 million in revenue as a result of a lower effective price per transaction under our contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States. In addition, revenue decreased \$1.0 million from our revenue from telephone number portability services in Canada and decreased \$0.9 million from our order management services. The decrease in NGM revenue of \$0.4 million was driven by a decrease in the inter-carrier mobile messaging services our customers are utilizing.

Infrastructure and other. Infrastructure and other revenue decreased \$6.4 million, of which \$5.2 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$1.2 million was attributable to our NGM business segment. The decrease in our Clearinghouse revenue of \$5.2 million was driven by a decrease in revenue of \$14.6 million as a result of a lower effective price per transaction under our contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States. This decrease was partially offset by a \$9.4 million increase in other revenue comprised of revenue from on-going support services for telephone number portability solutions outside of the United States and one-time functionality improvements requested by our customers. The decrease in NGM revenue of \$1.2 million was due to a decrease in the intra-carrier mobile messaging services our customers are utilizing.

Expense

Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue increased \$7.7 million due to a \$9.8 million increase in cost of revenue of our Clearinghouse business segment, partially offset by a \$2.1 million decrease in cost of revenue of our NGM business segment. The increase in Clearinghouse cost of revenue of \$9.8 million was primarily driven by an increase of \$6.8 million in personnel and personnel-related expense and an increase of \$1.7 million due to outsourced services. In addition, royalty expense related to U.S. Common Short Code services increased \$1.0 million. The \$2.1 million decrease in NGM cost of revenue was due primarily to a decrease of \$1.5 million in personnel and personnel-related expense primarily as a result of headcount reductions related to our NGM restructuring.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expense increased \$9.2 million. Our Clearinghouse business segment sales and marketing expense increased \$18.1 million, partially offset by an \$8.9 million decrease attributable to our NGM business segment. The increase in Clearinghouse sales and marketing expense of \$18.1 million was primarily driven by an increase of \$10.6 million in personnel and personnel-related expense and a \$7.1 million increase in professional fees, both primarily related to our focus on branding and our expanded service offerings. The \$8.9 million decrease in

NGM sales and marketing expense was due to a decrease in personnel and personnel-related expense primarily as a result of headcount reductions related to our NGM restructuring.

Research and development. Research and development expense decreased \$11.4 million, of which \$3.2 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$8.2 million was attributable to our

NGM business segment. Clearinghouse research and development expense decreased primarily from reductions in personnel and personnel-related expense of \$2.6 million due to decreased headcount and \$0.4 million due to reductions in contractor costs. The \$8.2 million decrease in NGM research and development expense was primarily attributable to a \$6.8 million decrease in personnel and personnel-related expenses as a result of headcount reductions pursuant to our NGM restructuring and a decrease of \$1.0 million due to a reduction in contractor costs.

General and administrative. General and administrative expense decreased \$2.4 million. Our Clearinghouse business segment general and administrative expense increased \$2.8 million, offset by a \$5.3 million decrease attributable to our NGM business segment. Clearinghouse general and administrative expense increased \$2.8 million primarily as a result of a \$1.3 million increase in personnel and personnel-related expense and \$2.3 million increase in general facility costs. The \$5.3 million decrease in NGM general and administrative expense was due primarily to a decrease of \$2.8 million in personnel and personnel-related expense as a result of headcount reductions primarily related to our NGM restructuring and a decrease of \$1.6 million in general facility costs and a decrease of \$0.9 million in professional fees.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$2.5 million, of which \$0.1 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$2.4 million was attributable to our NGM business segment. Our NGM business segment depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$2.4 million due to a \$4.0 million decrease in amortization as a result of a write-down in the book value of our intangible assets resulting from an impairment charge recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008. This decrease was partially offset by a \$1.3 million increase in the depreciation of capital assets.

Restructuring charges. Restructuring charges increased \$4.3 million, of which \$1.0 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$3.3 million was attributable to our NGM business segment. Clearinghouse restructuring charges of \$1.0 million were recorded for severance and severance-related expense attributable to a plan initiated in the fourth quarter of 2009. NGM restructuring charges increased \$3.3 million primarily due to an increase of \$3.6 million in severance and severance related expenses, offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million in lease and facilities exit costs attributable to our NGM restructuring plan originally announced in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Impairment of goodwill. We recorded total impairment charges of \$93.6 million to write-down the value of goodwill from our NGM business segment in 2008. There was no corresponding expense for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Impairment of long-lived assets. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded an impairment charge of \$18.2 million to write-down our NGM business segment intangible assets by \$12.9 million and property and equipment assets by \$5.3 million. There was no corresponding expense for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Interest and other expense. Interest and other expense decreased \$10.2 million primarily due to a \$10.2 million decrease in other-than-temporary impairment charges and trading losses recorded for our ARS in 2008.

Interest and other income. Interest and other income decreased \$5.6 million primarily due a decrease of \$8.5 million in gains on our ARS rights and a \$2.7 million decrease in interest income due to lower yields on our investments as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. These decreases were partially offset by a \$4.5 million increase in realized gains on our short-term investments and the receipt of \$1.2 million in payment on indemnification claims made in connection with our 2006 acquisition of Followap Inc.

Provision for income taxes. Our annual effective tax rate decreased to 40.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 93.5% for the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to the impact of the \$93.6 million non-cash impairment charges during 2008 related to our write-down of goodwill, none of which is deductible for tax purposes.

The income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2009 increased \$6.2 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to an increase in income from operations excluding the goodwill impairment charges during 2008 and gains from the reduction of reserves associated with uncertain tax positions during 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2008

The following table presents an overview of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008.

	2007	2008	2007 vs. 2008	
	\$	\$	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenue:				
Addressing	\$ 109,799	\$ 130,736	\$ 20,937	19.1%
Interoperability	61,679	64,305	2,626	4.3%
Infrastructure and other	257,694	293,804	36,110	14.0%
Total revenue	429,172	488,845	59,673	13.9%
Operating expense:				
Cost of revenue (excludes depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	94,948	105,589	10,641	11.2%
Sales and marketing	70,833	74,182	3,349	4.7%
Research and development	27,381	27,527	146	0.5%
General and administrative	48,633	58,407	9,774	20.1%
Depreciation and amortization	37,731	40,582	2,851	7.6%
Restructuring charges		1,691	1,691	100.0%
Impairment of goodwill		93,602	93,602	100.0%
Impairment of long-lived assets		18,159	18,159	100.0%
	279,526	419,739	140,213	50.2%
Income from operations	149,646	69,106	(80,540)	(53.8)%
Other (expense) income:				
Interest and other expense	(1,147)	(16,237)	(15,090)	1,315.6%
Interest and other income	4,612	13,112	8,500	184.3%
Income before income taxes	153,111	65,981	(87,130)	(56.9)%
Provision for income taxes	60,776	61,687	911	1.5%
Net income	\$ 92,335	\$ 4,294	\$ (88,041)	(95.3)%
Net income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.06		
Diluted	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.06		
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	76,038	74,350		
Diluted	79,300	76,107		

Revenue

Total revenue. Total revenue increased \$59.7 million due primarily to increases in infrastructure transactions under our contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States, our expanded range of DNS services, and growth in the use of U.S. Common Short Codes.

Addressing. Addressing revenue increased \$20.9 million due to the expanded range of DNS services we offer and the continued increase in the use of U.S. Common Short Codes. Specifically, revenue from DNS services increased \$17.4 million, consisting of a \$13.0 million increase in revenue from our Ultra Services due to increased demand from customers who rely on us to manage their increasingly complex DNS requirements and a \$4.4 million

increase in revenue due to an increased number of domain names under management. In addition, revenue from U.S. Common Short Codes increased \$5.5 million due to an increased number of codes under management. These increases were offset by a decrease of \$1.7 million in revenue under our contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States.

Interoperability. Interoperability revenue increased \$2.6 million. Our Clearinghouse business segment revenue decreased \$3.6 million, offset by a \$6.2 million increase attributable to our NGM business segment. Clearinghouse revenue decreased primarily due to a decrease in revenue of \$2.6 million under our contracts to provide telephone number portability services in the United States due to decreased competitive churn and lower annual average price per transaction. In addition, our revenue from telephone number portability services in Canada decreased \$4.8 million resulting from a return to normal use patterns in 2008 as compared to the elevated transaction levels we experienced in early 2007 in advance of the introduction of wireless number portability in Canada. These decreases were offset by a \$4.4 million increase in revenue from our order management services. The increase in NGM business segment revenue of \$6.2 million was driven by an increase in the number of end users utilizing our services.

Infrastructure and other. Infrastructure and other revenue increased \$36.1 million, of which \$35.8 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$0.3 million was attributable to our NGM business segment. Clearinghouse revenue increased primarily due to increased demand for our network management services, principally due to customers making changes to their networks that required actions such as disconnects and modifications to network elements. We believe these changes were driven largely by trends in the industry, including the implementation of new technologies by our customers, such as wireless technology upgrades and network optimization. In addition, infrastructure revenue from our NGM business segment increased \$0.3 million, which was driven by an increase in the number of carrier customers utilizing our services.

Expense

Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue increased \$10.6 million, of which \$1.9 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$8.7 million was attributable to our NGM business segment. Clearinghouse cost of revenue increased due to an increase of \$4.0 million in royalty expenses related to U.S. Common Short Code services and expense related to new deployments. This increase was offset by a reduction of \$2.8 million in personnel and personnel-related expense as a result of increased operating efficiencies in support of our platforms. The \$8.7 million increase in NGM cost of revenue was due primarily to an increase of \$3.6 million in personnel and personnel-related expense, an increase of \$2.7 million in consultants and professional fees, and \$2.4 million increase in general support costs associated with additional deployments for the carrier customers utilizing our services.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expense increased \$3.3 million, of which \$2.1 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$1.2 million was attributable to our NGM business segment. Clearinghouse sales and marketing expense increased \$1.6 million due to personnel and personnel-related expense as a result of additions to our sales and marketing team to focus on branding, product launches, and expanded DNS service offerings. The increase in NGM sales and marketing expense was due predominantly to an increase of \$0.7 million in personnel and personnel-related expense to expand our sales force for NGM services and increased sales activities for new business development opportunities.

Research and development. Total research and development expense remained relatively flat. Research and development expense for our Clearinghouse business segment decreased \$2.2 million, which was offset by a \$2.3 million increase attributable to our NGM business segment. Clearinghouse research and development expense decreased \$1.3 million due to reductions in personnel and personnel-related expense and decreased \$0.8 million due to reductions in consultants and professional fees. The \$2.3 million increase in NGM research and development expense was attributable to a \$1.6 million increase in personnel and personnel-related expenses due to increased headcount and

a \$0.7 million increase related to consulting fees to support NGM service offerings.

General and administrative. General and administrative expense increased \$9.8 million, of which \$8.8 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$1.0 million was attributable to our NGM business segment. Clearinghouse general and administrative expense increased \$4.6 million in personnel and

personnel-related expense due to increased headcount and \$2.5 million increase in general facility costs. In addition, consulting fees to support business growth increased \$1.8 million. The \$1.0 million increase in NGM general and administrative expense was due primarily to personnel and personnel-related expense to increase headcount to support business growth.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$2.9 million, of which \$1.7 million was attributable to our Clearinghouse business segment and \$1.2 million was attributable to our NGM business segment. These increases in each of our segments were due predominantly to an increase in capital assets purchased and held during the period.

Restructuring charges. In December 2008, we recorded restructuring charges for our NGM business segment consisting of \$1.2 million in severance related costs, primarily due to a workforce reduction, and \$0.5 million in lease and facilities exit costs. There was no corresponding expense for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Impairment of goodwill. We recorded total impairment charges of \$93.6 million to write down the value of goodwill from our NGM business segment in 2008. There was no corresponding expense for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Impairment of long-lived assets. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded an impairment charge of \$18.2 million to write down our NGM business segment intangible assets by \$12.9 million and property and equipment assets by \$5.3 million. There was no corresponding expense for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Interest and other expense. Interest and other expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased \$15.1 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 due primarily to other-than-temporary impairment charges taken on our ARS of \$1.6 million and cash reserve fund investments of \$2.7 million, and losses on our ARS of \$9.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2008 due to the change in categorization of the ARS from available-for-sale to trading. There was no corresponding other-than-temporary impairment charges or losses in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Interest and other income. Interest and other income for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased \$8.5 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 due primarily to the gain on our ARS rights offering of \$9.4 million recognized in fourth quarter of 2008, offset by a decrease in interest income due to lower yields on lower average cash and short-term investment balances as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007.

Provision for income taxes. Our annual effective tax rate increased to 93.5% for the year ended December 31, 2008 from 39.7% for the year ended December 31, 2007 due primarily to the impact of the \$93.6 million non-cash impairment charges related to our write-down of goodwill, none of which is deductible for tax purposes. The income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased \$0.9 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 due primarily to an increase in income from operations excluding the goodwill impairment charges in 2008.

Consolidated Results of Operations

We operate in two business segments – Clearinghouse and NGM. We have provided consolidated results of operations for our Clearinghouse business segment and our NGM business segment. For further discussion of the operating results of our Clearinghouse business segment and our NGM business segment, including revenue, income (loss) from operations, total assets, goodwill, and intangible assets, see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of liquidity is cash provided by operating activities. Our principal uses of cash have been to fund stock repurchases, facility expansions, capital expenditures, working capital, acquisitions and debt service requirements. We anticipate that our principal uses of cash in the future will be for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, facility expansion and stock repurchases.

Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments were \$342.2 million at December 31, 2009, an increase from \$161.7 million at December 31, 2008. This increase was due primarily to cash provided by operating activities and the reclassification of \$37.6 million of investments from long-term to short-term due to our right to sell our ARS at par value beginning on June 30, 2010 to the investment firm that brokered the original investments. We intend to exercise the ARS Rights in June 2010. Of the \$342.2 million included in total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, \$30.7 million is invested in ARS that may be settled at par value beginning June 30, 2010, and \$6.9 million is related to our ARS rights.

We have a credit facility that is available for cash borrowings up to \$100 million that may be used for working capital, capital expenditures, general corporate purposes and to finance acquisitions. Our credit agreement contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants, and events of default. Our credit agreement requires us to maintain a minimum consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, to consolidated interest charge ratio and a maximum consolidated senior funded indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA ratio. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, we were in compliance with these covenants. As of December 31, 2009, we had no borrowings under the credit facility and we utilized \$9.0 million of the availability under the facility for outstanding letters of credit.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and cash from operations will be sufficient to fund our operations for the next twelve months.

Discussion of Cash Flows

2009 compared to 2008

Cash flows from operations

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$175.3 million, as compared to \$167.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This \$7.7 million increase in net cash provided by operating activities was principally the result of an increase in net income of \$96.8 million and an increase in net changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$14.3 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in non-cash adjustments of \$103.4 million. The increase in net changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$14.3 million was primarily due to an increase of \$7.7 million in our accounts payable and accrued expenses and an increase of \$6.0 million in our income taxes payable. Non-cash adjustments decreased \$103.4 million, primarily due to a decrease of \$93.6 million in goodwill impairment charges and a decrease of \$18.2 million in a long-lived assets impairment charge, both recorded in the year ended December 31, 2008. The decreases of impairment charges included non-cash adjustments were partially offset by an increase in the net gains of \$5.0 million related to our short-term investments.

Cash flows from investing

Net cash used investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$10.6 million, as compared to net cash provided by investing activities of \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This \$16.5 million increase in net cash used in investing activities was principally due to a \$30.6 million decrease in cash provided by short-term investment sales that was partially offset by a \$13.8 million decrease in cash paid for acquisitions.

Cash flows from financing

Net cash used in financing activities was \$11.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$119.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The \$108.8 million decrease in net cash used in financing activities was principally the result of \$124.9 million used in 2008 to repurchase our

Class A common stock; there were no corresponding repurchases in 2009. This decrease in net cash used was partially offset by a \$7.6 million decrease in excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation, a reduction of \$4.4 million in proceeds from the exercise of stock options, and an increase of \$3.9 million in principal repayments on capital lease obligations.

2008 compared to 2007*Cash flows from operations*

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$167.6 million, as compared to \$145.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. This \$21.7 million increase in net cash provided by operating activities was principally the result of an increase in non-cash adjustments of \$121.5 million, including goodwill impairment charges of \$93.6 million, a long-lived assets impairment charge of \$18.2 million, \$12.9 million loss on investments held as of December 31, 2008, and a decrease of \$12.6 million relating to excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation resulting from decreased sales by employees of stock-based awards. These non-cash increases were offset by a non-cash gain of \$9.4 million related to our auction rate securities rights offering. This overall increase of \$121.5 million in non-cash adjustments was offset by a decrease in net income for the corresponding periods of \$88.0 million and a decrease in net changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$11.7 million.

Cash flows from investing

Net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$5.9 million, as compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$110.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. This \$116.4 million increase in net cash provided by investing activities was principally due to a \$127.5 million increase in cash provided by investments of \$45.8 million from redemptions of our investment in a cash reserve fund as compared to net purchases of \$81.7 million of investments in 2007, and a decrease of \$1.5 million in purchases of property and equipment. This increase was offset by a \$12.5 million decrease in cash paid for acquisitions during 2008.

Cash flows from financing

Net cash used in financing activities was \$119.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$23.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. This \$143.5 million increase in net cash used in financing activities was principally the result of \$124.9 million used to repurchase our Class A common stock, a \$12.6 million decrease in excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation and a reduction of \$8.2 million in proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Contractual Obligations

Our principal commitments consist of obligations under leases for office space, computer equipment and furniture and fixtures. The following table summarizes our long-term contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009.

Payments Due by Period

	Total	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
			(In thousands)		
Capital lease obligations	\$ 22,806	\$ 11,349	\$ 10,582	\$ 875	\$
Operating lease obligations	45,669	8,536	12,326	7,598	17,209
Total	\$ 68,475	\$ 19,885	\$ 22,908	\$ 8,473	\$ 17,209

Some of our commercial commitments are secured by standby letters of credit. The following is a summary of our commercial commitments secured by standby letters of credit by commitment date as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
	(In thousands)				
Standby letters of credit	\$ 9,015	\$ 8,525	\$ 490	\$	\$

The amounts presented in the table above may not necessarily reflect our actual future cash funding requirements, because the actual timing of the future payments made may vary from the stated contractual obligation. In addition, due to the uncertainty with respect to the timing of future cash flows associated with our unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2009, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authority. Therefore, \$1.1 million of unrecognized tax benefits have been excluded from the contractual obligations table above. See Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements for a discussion on income taxes.

On January 20, 2010, we entered into a new lease relating to our corporate headquarters in Sterling, Virginia. The lease commences October 1, 2010 and terminates January 31, 2021. The amounts presented in the table above do not reflect our future lease obligations under the new lease entered into on January 20, 2010. The future lease commitments under this lease are \$0.0 million, \$2.1 million, \$2.4 million, \$2.5 million, and \$2.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively, and \$17.3 million for the year ended 2015 and thereafter.

Effect of Inflation

Inflation generally affects us by increasing our cost of labor and equipment. We do not believe that inflation had any material effect on our results of operations during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this report for a discussion of the effects of recent accounting pronouncements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2008 and 2009.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to a variety of market risks, including changes in interest rates affecting the return on our investments and foreign currency fluctuations.

Exposure to market rate risk for changes in interest rates affects the value of our investment portfolio. We have not used derivative financial instruments to hedge against such risk in our investment portfolio. We invest in securities of highly-rated issuers and follow investment policies limiting, among other things, the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. We seek to limit default risk by purchasing only investment-grade securities. We do not actively manage the risk of interest rate fluctuations on our short-term investments; however, our exposure to this risk is mitigated by the relatively short-term nature of these investments. Based on a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in interest rates, our interest income on our short-term investments for the year ended December 31, 2009 would have been reduced by approximately \$79,000.

We have accounts on our foreign subsidiaries' ledgers which are maintained in the respective subsidiary's local foreign currency and remeasured into the United States dollar. As a result, we are exposed to movements in the exchange rates of various currencies against the United States dollar and against the currencies of other countries in which we sell services. As of December 31, 2009, our assets and liabilities related to non-dollar denominated currencies were primarily related to intercompany payables and receivables. We do not expect that an increase or decrease of 10% in foreign exchange rate would have a material impact on our financial position.

Because our sales and expense are primarily denominated in local currency, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on sales and expenses has not been material, and we do not employ measures intended to manage foreign exchange rate risk.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders
NeuStar, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NeuStar, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of NeuStar, Inc. at December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), NeuStar, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

McLean, Virginia
February 26, 2010

NEUSTAR, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 150,829	\$ 304,581
Restricted cash	496	512
Short-term investments	10,824	37,610
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,209 and \$1,425 respectively	71,805	64,019
Unbilled receivables	830	2,986
Notes receivable	759	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,928	11,171
Deferred costs	8,518	6,916
Income taxes receivable	4,621	
Deferred tax assets	11,079	6,973
Total current assets	268,689	434,768
Investments, long-term	40,506	
Property and equipment, net	64,160	73,881
Goodwill	118,067	118,417
Intangible assets, net	16,594	8,789
Deferred costs, long-term	3,333	1,731
Deferred tax assets, long-term	4,244	5,124
Other assets	3,573	5,094
Total assets	\$ 519,166	\$ 647,804

See accompanying notes.

NEUSTAR, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2008	2009
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,901	\$ 11,872
Accrued expenses	52,202	60,180
Income taxes payable		2,764
Deferred revenue	32,530	26,117
Notes payable	2,587	987
Capital lease obligations	7,536	10,235
Accrued restructuring reserve	1,867	2,459
Other liabilities	430	3,891
Total current liabilities	104,053	118,505
Deferred revenue, long-term	11,657	8,923
Notes payable, long-term	1,777	
Capital lease obligations, long-term	10,156	10,766
Accrued restructuring reserve, long-term	1,589	1,111
Other liabilities, long-term	3,281	4,062
Total liabilities	132,513	143,367
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 2009		
Class A common stock, par value \$0.001; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 78,925,222 and 79,425,095 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively	79	79
Class B common stock, par value \$0.001; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 4,538 and 3,082 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively		
Additional paid-in capital	321,528	338,109
Treasury stock, 4,949,771 and 4,967,979 shares at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively, at cost	(128,403)	(128,757)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(879)	(463)
Retained earnings	194,328	295,469
Total stockholders' equity	386,653	504,437
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 519,166	\$ 647,804

See accompanying notes.

NEUSTAR, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Revenue:			
Addressing	\$ 109,799	\$ 130,736	\$ 134,253
Interoperability	61,679	64,305	58,723
Infrastructure and other	257,694	293,804	287,409
Total revenue	429,172	488,845	480,385
Operating expense:			
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	94,948	105,589	113,260
Sales and marketing	70,833	74,182	83,371
Research and development	27,381	27,527	16,160
General and administrative	48,633	58,407	55,974
Depreciation and amortization	37,731	40,582	38,040
Restructuring charges		1,691	6,022
Impairment of goodwill		93,602	
Impairment of long-lived assets		18,159	
	279,526	419,739	312,827
Income from operations	149,646	69,106	167,558
Other (expense) income:			
Interest and other expense	(1,147)	(16,237)	(6,071)
Interest and other income	4,612	13,112	7,519
Income before income taxes	153,111	65,981	169,006
Provision for income taxes	60,776	61,687	67,865
Net income	\$ 92,335	\$ 4,294	\$ 101,141
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.06	\$ 1.36
Diluted	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.06	\$ 1.34
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	76,038	74,350	74,301
Diluted	79,300	76,107	75,465

See accompanying notes.

NEUSTAR, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(In thousands)

	Class A		Class B Common		Additional	Accumulated Other			Total
	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Stockholders Equity
Balance at December 31, 2006	74,351	\$ 74	18	\$	\$ 243,395	\$ (22)	\$	\$ 97,699	\$ 341,146
Common stock options exercised	2,493	2			14,319				14,321
Stock-based compensation expense					15,265				15,265
Conversion of Class B common stock to Class A common stock	14		(14)						
Common stock issued upon vesting of phantom stock units	224	1							1
Common stock received for tax withholding						(3,199)			(3,199)
Excess tax benefit from stock option exercises					20,806				20,806
Net income								92,335	92,335
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Unrealized loss on short-term investments, net of tax of \$247							(381)		(381)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$125							241		241
Comprehensive income									92,195
Balance at December 31, 2007	77,082	77	4		293,785	(3,221)	(140)	190,034	480,535
Common stock options exercised	1,613	2			6,132				6,134
Stock-based compensation expense					13,373				13,373
Restricted stock granted (forfeited)	230					(124,855)			(124,855)

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Common stock repurchase									
Common stock received for tax withholding					(327)				(327)
Excess tax benefit from stock option exercises				8,238					8,238
Net income							4,294		4,294
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Unrealized gain on of tax investments, net of 237							364		364
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$380							(1,103)		(1,103)
Comprehensive income									3,555
Balance at December 31, 2008	78,925	79	4	321,528	(128,403)	(879)	194,328		386,653
Common stock options exercised	344			1,706					1,706
Stock-based compensation expense				14,279					14,279
Conversion of Class B common stock to Class A common stock	1		(1)						
Restricted stock granted (forfeited)	155								
Common stock received for tax withholding									(354)
Excess tax benefit from stock option exercises				596					596
Net income							101,141		101,141
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Unrealized gain on investments, net of tax of \$170							141		141
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$114							275		275
Comprehensive income									101,557
Balance at December 31, 2009	79,425	\$ 79	3	\$ 338,109	\$ (128,757)	\$ (463)	\$ 295,469		\$ 504,437

See accompanying notes.

NEUSTAR, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 92,335	\$ 4,294	\$ 101,141
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	37,731	40,582	38,040
Stock-based compensation	15,265	13,373	14,279
Amortization of deferred financing costs	158	182	169
Excess tax benefits from stock option exercises	(20,806)	(8,238)	(596)
Deferred income taxes	3,585	(3,488)	3,248
Impairment of goodwill		93,602	
Impairment of long-lived assets		18,159	
Provision for doubtful accounts	2,601	2,387	3,045
Other-than-temporary loss on available-for-sale investments and loss (gain) on trading securities		12,905	(4,078)
(Gain) loss on auction rate securities rights		(9,416)	2,524
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(27,743)	2,536	3,621
Unbilled receivables	427	(447)	(2,156)
Notes receivable	1,994	2,159	759
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(59)	877	(1,060)
Deferred costs	(1,413)	5	3,204
Income taxes receivable	21,699	3,618	5,217
Other assets	211	1,309	(383)
Other liabilities	1,119	(488)	4,242
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,098	2,737	10,397
Income taxes payable	3,254	(3,254)	2,764
Accrued restructuring reserve	(368)	1,250	114
Deferred revenue	8,782	(7,018)	(9,147)
Net cash provided by operating activities	145,870	167,626	175,344
Investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(27,244)	(25,780)	(25,497)
(Purchases) sales of investments, net	(81,666)	45,830	15,274
Businesses acquired, net of cash acquired	(1,569)	(14,112)	(350)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(110,479)	5,938	(10,573)
Financing activities:			
Disbursement of restricted cash	(488)	(8)	(16)
Principal repayments on notes payable	(3,323)	(3,343)	(3,377)
Principal repayments on capital lease obligations	(4,486)	(5,721)	(9,657)

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Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	14,321	6,134	1,706
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	20,806	8,238	596
Repurchase of restricted stock awards	(3,199)	(327)	(354)
Repurchase of common stock		(124,855)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	23,631	(119,882)	(11,102)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	366	(1,483)	83
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	59,388	52,199	153,752
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	39,242	98,630	150,829
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 98,630	\$ 150,829	\$ 304,581
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,413
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 30,953	\$ 65,859	\$ 56,996

See accompanying notes.

NEUSTAR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

NeuStar, Inc. (the Company or Neustar) was incorporated as a Delaware corporation in 1998. The Company provides essential clearinghouse services to the communications industry and enterprise customers. Its customers use the databases the Company contractually maintains in its clearinghouse to obtain data required to successfully route telephone calls in North America, to exchange information with other communications service providers (CSPs) and to manage technological changes in their own networks. The Company operates the authoritative directories that manage virtually all telephone area codes and numbers, and it enables the dynamic routing of calls among thousands of competing CSPs, in the United States and Canada. All CSPs that offer telecommunications services to the public at large, or telecommunications service providers, must access the Company's clearinghouse to properly route virtually all of their customers' calls. The Company also provides clearinghouse services to emerging CSPs, including Internet service providers, mobile network operators, cable television operators, and voice over Internet protocol, or VoIP, service providers. In addition, the Company provides domain name services, including internal and external managed DNS solutions that play a key role in directing and managing traffic on the Internet, and it also manages the authoritative directories for the .us and .biz Internet domains. The Company operates the authoritative directory for U.S. Common Short Codes, which is part of the short messaging service relied upon by the U.S. wireless industry, and provides solutions used by mobile network operators throughout Europe and Asia to enable mobile instant messaging for their end users.

The Company was founded to meet the technical and operational challenges of the communications industry when the U.S. government mandated local number portability in 1996. While the Company remains the provider of the authoritative solution that the communications industry relies upon to meet this mandate, the Company has developed a broad range of innovative services to meet an expanded range of customer needs. The Company provides critical technology services that solve the addressing, interoperability and infrastructure needs of CSPs and enterprises. These services are now used by CSPs and enterprises to manage a range of their technical and operating requirements, including:

Addressing. The Company enables CSPs and enterprises to use critical, shared addressing resources, such as telephone numbers, Internet top-level domain names, and U.S. Common Short Codes.

Interoperability. The Company enables CSPs to exchange and share critical operating data so that communications originating on one provider's network can be delivered and received on the network of another CSP. The Company also facilitates order management and work flow processing among CSPs.

Infrastructure and Other. The Company enables CSPs to more efficiently manage their networks by centrally managing certain critical data they use to route communications over their own networks.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company consolidates investments where it has a controlling financial interest. The usual condition for controlling financial interest is ownership of a majority of the voting interest and, therefore, as a general rule, ownership, directly or indirectly, of

more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares is a condition indicating consolidation. The Company does not have any variable interest entities or investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

In connection with preparation of the consolidated financial statements and in accordance with the Subsequent Events Topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), the Company evaluated subsequent events after the balance sheet date of December 31, 2009 through February 26, 2010, the issuance date of these consolidated financial statements.

NEUSTAR, INC.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Reclassification**

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting periods. Significant estimates and assumptions are inherent in the analysis and the measurement of deferred tax assets; the identification and quantification of income tax liabilities due to uncertain tax positions; restructuring liabilities; valuation of investments; recoverability of intangible assets, other long-lived assets and goodwill; and the determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and assumptions that it believes are reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The FASB ASC Topic Financial Instruments requires disclosures of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements approximate the fair value for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses. As of December 31, 2008, the Company determined the carrying amount of its long-term debt approximated its fair value because the fixed and variable interest rates of the debt approximated a market rate. The Company's long-term debt balance as of December 31, 2009 is zero. The fair value of the Company's cash reserve fund included in short-term investments was primarily determined using pricing models that utilized recent trades for securities in active markets, dealer quotes for those securities considered to be inactive, and assumptions surrounding contractual terms, maturity and liquidity (see Note 3). The Company determined the fair value of its auction rate securities using an average of discounted cash flow models (see Note 4). The Company has rights to sell its auction rate securities at par beginning June 30, 2010, to the investment firm that brokered the original purchases (ARS Rights). The fair value of the Company's ARS Rights is based on the estimated discounted cash flow of the associated auction rate securities (see Note 4). As permitted under the FASB ASC Topic Financial Instruments, the Company elected fair value measurement for the auction rate securities rights.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,			
	2008		2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 150,829	\$ 150,829	\$ 304,581	\$ 304,581
Restricted cash (current assets)	\$ 496	\$ 496	\$ 512	\$ 512

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Short-term investments	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 37,610	\$ 37,610
Investments, long-term	\$ 40,506	\$ 40,506	\$	\$
Marketable securities (long-term other assets)	\$ 268	\$ 268	\$ 1,665	\$ 1,665
Deferred compensation (long-term other liabilities)	\$ 284	\$ 284	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,682
Notes payable, long-term	\$ 1,777	\$ 1,777	\$	\$

NEUSTAR, INC.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The Company considers all highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Supplemental non-cash information to the consolidated statements of cash flows is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(In thousands)		
Fixed assets acquired through capital leases	\$ 5,597	\$ 14,150	\$ 10,787
Fixed assets acquired through notes payable	10,049		
Accounts payable incurred to purchase fixed assets	345	294	3,672

Restricted Cash

At December 31, 2008 and 2009, approximately \$496,000 and \$512,000, respectively, of cash was held with a local bank in the form of a bank guarantee as security for the Company's performance under a noncancelable operating lease agreement and was classified as restricted cash on the consolidated balance sheets.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that are potentially subject to a concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents, investments, and accounts receivable. The Company's cash management and investment policies are in place to restrict placement of these instruments with only financial institutions evaluated as highly creditworthy.

With respect to accounts receivable, the Company performs ongoing evaluations of its customers, generally granting uncollateralized credit terms to its customers, and maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical experience and management's expectations of future losses. Customers under the Company's contracts with the North American Portability Management LLC are charged a Revenue Recovery Collection fee (See Accounts Receivable, Revenue Recovery Collection and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts).

Investments

The Company's investments classified as available-for-sale are carried at estimated fair value, as determined by quoted market prices or other valuation methods, with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Realized gains and losses and declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary, if any, on available-for-sale securities are included in other (expense) income. The cost of available-for-sale investments sold was based on the specific identification method for the year ended December 31, 2007 and for the three months ended March 31, 2008. Because of other-than-temporary impairment charges related to short-term investments recognized in earnings subsequent to the first quarter of 2008, the cost of securities sold subsequent to March 31, 2008 is reduced by a pro-rata allocation of other-than-temporary losses previously recognized as a charge to earnings. Interest and dividends on these securities is included in interest and other income.

The Company periodically evaluates whether any declines in the fair value of its investments are other-than-temporary. This evaluation consists of a review of several factors, including but not limited to: the length of time and extent that a security has been in an unrealized loss position; the existence of an event that would impair the issuer's future earnings potential; the near-term prospects for recovery of the market value of a security; the Company's intent to sell an impaired security; and the probability that the Company will be required to sell the security before the market value recovers. Prior to April 1, 2009, declines in value below cost for investments which the Company had the ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for a market recovery, were not recognized as an other-than temporary charge in earnings. Beginning April 1, 2009, if an

NEUSTAR, INC.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

investment which the Company does not intend to sell prior to recovery declines in value below its amortized cost basis and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the related security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis, the Company recognizes the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis, or credit loss, as an other-than temporary charge in interest and other expense. The difference between the estimated fair value and the security's amortized cost basis at the measurement date related to all other factors is reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

The Company's investments classified as trading are carried at estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in other (expense) income. At December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Company classified its auction rate securities as trading pursuant to the Investments—Debt and Equity Securities Topic of the FASB ASC, with changes in the fair value of these securities recorded in earnings (see Note 3). Interest and dividends on these securities are included in interest and other income.

Accounts Receivable, Revenue Recovery Collections and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. In accordance with the Company's contracts with North American Portability Management LLC (NAPM), the Company bills a Revenue Recovery Collections (RRC) fee to offset uncollectible receivables from any individual customer. The RRC fee is based on a percentage of monthly billings. Beginning July 1, 2005, the RRC fee was 1% of monthly billings. On July 1, 2008, the RRC fee was reduced to 0.75%. The RRC fees are recorded as an accrued liability when collected. If the RRC fee is insufficient, the amounts can be recovered from the customers. Any accrued RRC fees in excess of uncollectible receivables are paid back to the customers annually on a pro rata basis. RRC fees of \$3.3 million and \$2.6 million are included in accrued expenses as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively. All other receivables related to services not covered by the RRC fees are evaluated and, if deemed not collectible, are reserved. The Company recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Bad debt expense amounted to \$2.6 million, \$2.4 million and \$3.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Deferred Financing Costs

The Company amortizes deferred financing costs using the effective-interest method and records such amortization as interest expense. Amortization of debt discount and annual commitment fees for unused portions of available borrowings are also recorded as interest expense.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, including leasehold improvements and assets acquired through capital leases, are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment are determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Computer hardware	3-5 years
Equipment	5 years

Furniture and fixtures
Leasehold improvements

5-7 years
Lesser of related lease term or useful life

Amortization expense of assets acquired through capital leases is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statements of operations. Replacements and major improvements are capitalized; maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Impairments of long-lived assets are determined in accordance with the Property, Plant and Equipment Topic of the FASB ASC.

NEUSTAR, INC.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company capitalizes software development and acquisition costs in accordance with the Intangibles – Goodwill and Other, Internal-Use Software Topic of the FASB ASC, which requires the capitalization of costs incurred in connection with developing or obtaining software for internal use. Costs incurred to develop the application are capitalized, while costs incurred for planning the project and for post-implementation training and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The capitalized costs of purchased technology and software development are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of three to five years. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Company capitalized costs related to internal use software of \$17.0 million and \$19.3 million, respectively. Amortization expense related to internal use software for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 was \$9.4 million, \$11.1 million and \$12.4 million, respectively, and is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired, as well as other definite-lived intangible assets. In accordance with the Intangibles – Goodwill and Other Topic of the FASB ASC, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually and upon the occurrence of events or changes in circumstances that would reduce the fair value of such assets below their carrying amount. For purposes of the Company's annual impairment test completed on October 1st of each year, the Company has identified and assigned goodwill to two reporting units, Clearinghouse and Next Generation Messaging (NGM).

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level using a two-step approach. The first step is to compare the fair value of a reporting unit's net assets, including assigned goodwill, to the book value of its net assets, including assigned goodwill. Fair value of the reporting unit is determined using both an income and market approach. To assist in the process of determining if a goodwill impairment exists, the Company performs internal valuation analyses and considers other market information that is publicly available, and the Company may obtain valuations from external advisors. If the fair value of the reporting unit is greater than its net book value, the assigned goodwill is not considered impaired. If the fair value is less than the reporting unit's net book value, the Company performs a second step to measure the amount of the impairment, if any. The second step is to compare the book value of the reporting unit's assigned goodwill to the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill, using a theoretical purchase price allocation. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value, an impairment has occurred and the Company is required to record a write-down of the carrying value and charge the impairment as an operating expense in the period the determination is made. In 2008, the Company recorded goodwill impairment charges of \$93.6 million related to the NGM reporting unit (see Note 7). There was no impairment charge related to the Company's Clearinghouse reporting unit in the year ended December 31, 2008. There were no impairment charges recognized during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2009.

Identifiable Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives using a method of amortization that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible assets are consumed or otherwise used and are periodically reviewed for impairment. In 2008, the Company recorded an intangible asset impairment of \$12.9 million related to the NGM reporting unit (see Note 7). There were no impairment charges recognized during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2009.

The Company's identifiable intangible assets are amortized as follows:

	Years	Method
Acquired technologies	3-5	Straight-line
Customer lists and relationships	3-7	Various
Trade name	3	Straight-line

NEUSTAR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Amortization expense related to identifiable intangible assets is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with Property, Plant and Equipment Topic of the FASB ASC, the Company reviews long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. Recoverability measurement and estimating of undiscounted cash flows is done at the lowest possible level for which there are identifiable cash flows. If the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by those assets, such assets fail the recoverability test and an impairment would be recognized, measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its fair value. Assets to be disposed of are recorded at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

In connection with the interim and annual goodwill impairment tests of the NGM reporting unit in the first and fourth quarters of 2008, the Company performed a recoverability test of the long-lived assets of the NGM reporting unit. For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment, the Company determined that the lowest level of identifiable cash flows is at the NGM reporting unit level. This asset grouping at the NGM reporting unit level was determined as the NGM long-lived assets do not have identifiable cash flows that are independent of the cash flows of other NGM assets and liabilities.

The Company concluded that the future undiscounted cash flows of the NGM asset group exceeded its carrying amount as of March 31, 2008 and no asset impairment charge was recognized at such time. The Company determined that the undiscounted cash flows of the NGM asset group were below the carrying amount as of October 1, 2008, and an impairment of long-lived assets charge of \$18.2 million was recognized during the fourth quarter of 2008 in the consolidated statements of operations (see Notes 7 and 8).

In August 2009, the Company announced the extension of the restructuring plan initiated in the fourth quarter of 2008 to include further headcount reductions and the closure of certain facilities. Due to the Company's extension of its NGM restructuring plan and the resulting change in the projected results, the Company performed a recoverability test of its long-lived assets, including intangible assets, in the NGM asset group and determined that the assets were recoverable from the undiscounted cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company provides the North American communications industry with essential clearinghouse services that address the industry's addressing, interoperability, and infrastructure needs. The Company's revenue recognition policies are in accordance with the Revenue Recognition Topic of the FASB ASC. Pursuant to various private commercial and government contracts, the Company provides addressing, interoperability and infrastructure services.

Significant Contracts

The Company provides wireline and wireless number portability, implements the allocation of pooled blocks of telephone numbers and provides network management services pursuant to seven contracts with North American Portability Management LLC (NAPM), an industry group that represents all telecommunications service providers in the United States. In 2007 and 2008, the Company recognized revenue under its contracts with NAPM primarily on a per-transaction basis. The aggregate fees for transactions processed under these contracts were determined by the total number of transactions, and these fees were billed to telecommunications service providers based on their allocable share of the total transaction charges. This allocable share was based on each respective telecommunications service provider's share of the aggregate end-user services revenues of all

NEUSTAR, INC.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

U.S. telecommunications service providers, as determined by the Federal Communications Commission. In January 2009, the Company amended its seven regional contracts with NAPM under which it provides telephone portability and other clearinghouse services to CSPs in the United States. These amendments provide for an annual fixed-fee pricing model under which the annual fixed-fee (Base Fee) was set at \$340.0 million in 2009 and is subject to an annual price escalator of 6.5% in subsequent years. The amendments also provide for a fixed credit of \$40.0 million in 2009, \$25.0 million in 2010 and \$5.0 million in 2011, which will be applied to reduce the Base Fee for the applicable year. Additional credits of up to \$15.0 million annually in 2009, 2010 and 2011 may be earned if the customer reaches certain levels of aggregate telephone number inventories and adopts and implements certain Internet Protocol (IP) fields and functionality. To the extent any available additional credits expire unused, they will be recognized in revenue at that time. During 2009, the Company's customers adopted and implemented the IP fields and functionality, and earned \$7.5 million of the additional credits as a result. However, the customers did not reach the levels of aggregate telephone number inventories required to earn additional credits and as a result, \$7.5 million of additional revenue was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2009. The amendments also enable the Company's customers to earn credits if the volume of transactions in a given year is above or below the contractually established volume range for that year. The determination of credits earned based on transaction volume is done annually at the end of the year and these credits are applied to the following year's invoices. There were no credits earned in 2009 by the Company's customers for transaction volumes above or below the contractually established volume range for 2009. The Company determines the fixed and determinable fee under the amended contracts on an annual basis and recognizes such fee on a straight-line basis over twelve months. For 2009, the Company concluded that the fixed and determinable fee equaled \$285.0 million, which represents the Base Fee of \$340.0 million reduced by the \$40.0 million fixed credit and \$15.0 million of available additional credits. The Company records the fixed and determinable fee amongst addressing, interoperability and infrastructure based on the relative volume of transactions in each of these service offerings processed during the applicable period.

The amount of revenue derived under the Company's contracts with NAPM was approximately \$301.8 million, \$331.8 million and \$306.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Under the Company's contracts with NAPM, the Company also bills a Revenue Recovery Collections fee equal to a percentage of monthly billings to its customers, which is available to the Company if any telecommunications service provider fails to pay its allocable share of total transactions charges.

During 2007, per-transaction pricing under the contracts with NAPM was \$0.91 per transaction regardless of transaction volume. During 2008, per-transaction pricing was derived on a straight-line basis using an effective rate calculation formula based on annualized transaction volume between 200 million and 587.5 million. For annualized transaction volumes less than or equal to 200 million, the price per-transaction was equal to a flat rate of \$0.95 per transaction. For annualized volumes greater than or equal to 587.5 million, the price per transaction was equal to a flat rate of \$0.75 per transaction. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the average price per transaction was \$0.86.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the effective price per transaction under the contracts with NAPM was \$0.74. The effective price per transaction is calculated by dividing the straight-line portion of the fixed and determinable fee by the number of transactions during the corresponding period.

Addressing

The Company's addressing services include telephone number administration, implementing the allocation of pooled blocks of telephone numbers, directory services for Internet domain names and U.S. Common Short Codes, and internal and external managed domain name services. The Company generates revenue from its telephone number administration services under two government contracts. Under its contract to serve as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator, the Company earns a fixed annual fee and recognizes this fee as revenue on a

NEUSTAR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

straight-line basis as services are provided. Under the Company's contract to serve as the National Pooling Administrator, the Company earns a fixed price associated with administration of the pooling system. The Company recognizes revenue for this contract on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. In the event the Company estimates losses on its fixed price contracts, the Company recognizes these losses in the period in which a loss becomes apparent.

In addition to the administrative functions associated with its role as the National Pooling Administrator, the Company also generates revenue from implementing the allocation of pooled blocks of telephone numbers under its long-term contracts with NAPM. In 2007 and 2008, the Company recognized revenue on a per-transaction fee basis as the services were performed. As discussed above under the heading Revenue Recognition Significant Contracts, beginning January 1, 2009, the Company determines the fixed and determinable fee on an annual basis and recognizes such fee on a straight-line basis over twelve months. For its Internet domain name services, the Company generates revenue for Internet domain registrations, which generally have contract terms between one and ten years. The Company recognizes revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the related customer contracts.

The Company generates revenue through internal and external managed domain name services. The Company's revenue consists of customer set-up fees, monthly recurring fees and per-transaction fees for transactions in excess of pre-established monthly minimums under contracts with terms ranging from one to three years. Customer set-up fees are not considered a separate deliverable and are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Under the Company's contracts to provide its managed domain name services, customers have contractually established monthly transaction volumes for which they are charged a recurring monthly fee. Transactions processed in excess of the pre-established monthly volume are billed at a contractual per-transaction rate. Each month, the Company recognizes the recurring monthly fee and usage in excess of the established monthly volume on a per-transaction basis as services are provided. The Company generates revenue from its U.S. Common Short Code services under short-term contracts ranging from three to twelve months, and the Company recognizes revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the customer contracts.

Interoperability

The Company's interoperability services consist primarily of wireline and wireless number portability and order management services. The Company generates revenue from providing telephone number portability services under its long-term contracts with NAPM. In 2007 and 2008, the Company recognized revenue on a per-transaction fee basis as the services were performed. As discussed above under the heading Revenue Recognition Significant Contracts, beginning January 1, 2009, the Company determines the fixed and determinable fee on an annual basis and recognizes such fee on a straight-line basis over twelve months.

Under its long-term contract with Canadian LNP Consortium, Inc., the Company recognizes revenue on a per-transaction fee basis as the services are performed. The Company provides order management services (OMS), consisting of customer set-up and implementation followed by transaction processing, under contracts with terms ranging from one to three years. Customer set-up and implementation is not considered a separate deliverable; accordingly, the fees for these services are deferred and recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Per-transaction fees are recognized as the transactions are processed. The Company generates revenue from its inter-carrier mobile instant messaging services under contracts with mobile operators that range from one to three years. These contracts consist of user subscription fees based on the number of subscribers that use mobile

instant messaging services, as well as fees for set-up and implementation. The Company recognizes user subscription fee revenue on a monthly basis over the term of the contract after completion of customer set-up and implementation. Customer set-up and implementation is not considered a separate deliverable; accordingly, the fees for these services are deferred and recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the contract following delivery of the set-up and implementation services.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Infrastructure and Other

The Company's infrastructure services consist primarily of network management and connection services. The Company generates revenue from network management services under its long-term contracts with NAPM. In 2007 and 2008, the Company recognized revenue on a per-transaction fee basis as the services were performed. As discussed above under the heading Revenue Recognition - Significant Contracts, beginning January 1, 2009, the Company determines the fixed and determinable fee on an annual basis and recognizes such fee on a straight-line basis over twelve months. In addition, the Company generates revenue from connection fees and system enhancements under its contracts with NAPM. The Company recognizes connection fee revenue as the service is performed. System enhancements are provided under contracts in which the Company is reimbursed for costs incurred plus a fixed fee, and revenue is recognized based on costs incurred plus a pro rata amount of the fee. The Company generates revenue from its intra-carrier mobile instant messaging services under contracts with mobile operators that range from one to three years. These contracts consist of license fees based on the number of subscribers that use mobile instant messaging services, as well as fees for set-up and implementation. The Company recognizes license fee revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract after completion of customer set-up and implementation. Customer set-up and implementation is not considered a separate deliverable; accordingly, the fees for these services are deferred and recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the contract following delivery of the set-up and implementation services.

Service Level Standards

Pursuant to certain of the Company's private commercial contracts, the Company is subject to service level standards and to corresponding penalties for failure to meet those standards. The Company records a provision for these performance-related penalties when it becomes aware that required service levels have not been met, triggering the requirement to pay a penalty, which results in a corresponding reduction to revenue.

Cost of Revenue and Deferred Costs

Cost of revenue includes all direct materials, direct labor, and those indirect costs related to generation of revenue such as indirect labor, materials and supplies and facilities cost. The Company's primary cost of revenue is related to personnel costs associated with service implementation, product maintenance, customer deployment and customer care, including salaries, stock-based compensation and other personnel-related expense. In addition, cost of revenue includes costs relating to maintaining the Company's existing technology and services, as well as royalties paid related to the Company's U.S. Common Short Code services. Cost of revenue also includes the costs incurred by the Company's information technology and systems department, including network costs, data center maintenance, database management, data processing costs, and facilities costs.

Deferred costs represent direct labor related to professional services incurred for the setup and implementation of contracts. These costs are recognized in cost of revenue on a straight-line basis over the contract term. Deferred costs also include royalties paid related to the Company's U.S. Common Short Code services, which are recognized in cost of revenue on a straight-line basis over the contract term. Deferred costs are classified as such on the consolidated balance sheets.

Research and Development

The Company expenses its research and development costs as incurred. Research and development expense consists primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, stock-based compensation and other personnel-related expense, consulting fees, and the costs of facilities, computer and support services used in service and technology development.

NEUSTAR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising as incurred. Advertising expense was approximately \$2.7 million, \$3.4 million and \$5.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation plans under the recognition and measurement provisions of the Compensation Stock Compensation Topic of the FASB ASC. The Company estimates the value of stock-based awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing models. For stock-based awards subject to graded vesting, the Company has utilized the straight-line method for allocating compensation cost by period.

The Company presents benefits of tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized (excess tax benefits) as a financing cash inflow with a corresponding operating cash outflow. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the Company included \$20.8 million, \$8.2 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, of excess tax benefits as a financing cash inflow with a corresponding operating cash outflow.

Basic and Diluted Net Income per Common Share

In 2009, the Company adopted and retrospectively applied the FASB standard which updated the Earnings Per Share Topic of the FASB ASC for determining whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions should be included in the computation of earnings per share. The authoritative literature effective in 2009 clarifies that unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities that should be included in the computation of earnings per share under the two-class method. The Company's restricted stock awards are considered to be participating securities because they contain non-forfeitable rights to cash dividends, if declared and paid. In lieu of presenting earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method, the Company has included shares of unvested restricted stock awards in the computation of basic net income per common share as the resulting earnings per share would be the same under both methods. Diluted net income per common share for the year ended December 31, 2007 decreased from \$1.17 to \$1.16 as a result of the adoption and retrospective application of the provisions effective in 2009. Diluted net income per common share for the year ended December 31, 2008 was not materially affected.

Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares and participating securities outstanding during the period. Unvested restricted stock units and performance vested restricted stock units (PVRSU) are excluded from the computation of basic net income per common share because the underlying shares have not yet been earned by the shareholder and are not participating securities. Shares underlying stock options are also excluded because they are not considered outstanding shares. Diluted net income per common share assumes dilution and is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding after consideration of the dilutive effect of stock options, unvested restricted stock units and PVRSU. The effect of dilutive securities is computed using the treasury stock method and average market prices during the period. Dilutive securities with performance conditions are excluded from the computation until the performance conditions are met.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the Income Taxes Topic of FASB ASC. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the financial reporting bases and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for tax net operating loss carryforwards. These deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when such amounts are expected to be reversed or utilized. Valuation allowances are provided to reduce such deferred tax assets to amounts more likely than not to be ultimately realized.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Income tax provision includes U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income taxes and is based on pre-tax income or loss. In determining the annual effective income tax rate, the Company analyzed various factors, including the Company's annual earnings and taxing jurisdictions in which the earnings were generated, the impact of state and local income taxes and the ability of the Company to use tax credits and net operating loss carryforwards.

The Company assesses uncertain tax positions in accordance with income tax accounting standards. Under these standards, income tax benefits should be recognized when, based on the technical merits of a tax position, the Company believes that if a dispute arose with the taxing authority and were taken to a court of last resort, it is more likely than not (*i.e.*, a probability of greater than 50 percent) that the tax position would be sustained as filed. If a position is determined to be more likely than not of being sustained, the reporting enterprise should recognize the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority. The Company's practice is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Foreign Currency

Assets and liabilities of consolidated foreign subsidiaries, whose functional currency is the local currency, are translated to U.S. dollars at fiscal year end exchange rates. Revenue and expense items are translated to U.S. dollars at the average rates of exchange prevailing during the fiscal year. The adjustment resulting from translating the financial statements of such foreign subsidiaries to U.S. dollars is reflected as a foreign currency translation adjustment and reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in the consolidated statements of stockholders equity.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded based on exchange rates at the time such transactions arise. Subsequent changes in exchange rates result in transaction gains or losses, which are reflected within interest and other expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is comprised of net earnings and other comprehensive income, which includes certain changes in equity that are excluded from income. The Company includes unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, if any, and foreign currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity. Comprehensive income was approximately \$92.2 million, \$3.6 million and \$101.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance for the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosures for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations. This new guidance, included in FASB ASC Topic Business Combinations, eliminates the distinction between contractual and non-contractual contingencies, including the initial recognition and measurement criteria for acquired contingencies, and is effective for contingent assets and contingent liabilities acquired in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company expects the new guidance will have an impact on its consolidated financial statements, but the nature and

magnitude of the specific effects will depend upon the nature, term and size of any contingencies acquired subsequent to January 1, 2009.

In June 2009, the FASB issued new guidance to (i) require an entity to perform an analysis to determine whether an entity's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity; (ii) require ongoing reassessments of whether an entity is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity and

NEUSTAR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

eliminate the quantitative approach previously required for determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity; (iii) amend certain guidance for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity; and (iv) require enhanced disclosure that will provide users of financial statements with more transparent information about an entity's involvement in a variable interest entity. The Company is required to adopt the new guidance for its annual and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2009, the FASB ratified Accounting Standard Update 2009-13, Revenue Recognition Topic 605 Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements (ASU 2009-13). When vendor specific objective evidence or third party evidence for deliverables in an arrangement cannot be determined, the Company will be required to develop a best estimate of the selling price to separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. ASU 2009-13 is effective for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified beginning January 1, 2011, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

3. INVESTMENTS

Cash Reserve Fund

In December 2007, the Company was advised that its investment in a cash reserve fund, classified as an available-for-sale investment, would be closed to new investments and subject to scheduled redemptions as determined by the cash reserve fund. During 2008, the Company evaluated and determined that any unrealized losses on the cash reserve fund represented an other-than-temporary impairment and recorded a \$2.7 million charge to earnings. At December 31, 2008, the amortized cost and estimated fair value of the Company's investments in the cash reserve fund was \$10.8 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2008, \$35.4 million was redeemed from this cash reserve fund and the Company recognized losses from redemptions of \$0.9 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, \$11.3 million was redeemed from this cash reserve fund and the Company recognized gains from redemptions of \$0.5 million. The Company's investment in this fund was completely liquidated as of December 31, 2009.

Auction Rate Securities and Rights

As of December 31, 2009, the Company held investments with an original par value of \$37.7 million and an estimated fair value of \$30.7 million that consist of auction rate securities (ARS) whose underlying assets are student loans, the majority of which are guaranteed by the federal government. ARS are intended to provide liquidity via an auction process that resets the applicable interest rate approximately every 30 days and investors can either roll over their holdings or sell the ARS at par. As a result of negative conditions in the global credit markets, auctions for the \$30.7 million investment in these securities have failed to settle and may continue to fail to settle on their respective settlement dates. Consequently, the investments are not currently liquid and the Company will not be able to access these funds until a future auction of these investments is successful, issuers redeem the securities or a buyer is found outside of the auction process.

In November 2008, the Company accepted a settlement offer in the form of a rights offering (ARS Rights) from the investment firm that brokered the original purchases of the ARS, which provides the Company with rights to sell these securities at par value to the investment firm during a two year period beginning June 30, 2010. The Company elected to measure the ARS Rights at their fair value pursuant to the Financial Instruments Topic of the FASB ASC and classify the associated ARS as trading securities. The Company believes the changes in fair value of ARS will substantially offset changes in the fair value of the ARS Rights, subject to the continued expected performance by the investment firm of its obligations under the ARS Rights offering. The Company intends to exercise its rights to sell these securities to the investment firm on June 30, 2010. At December 31, 2008, the estimated fair value of these ARS Rights of \$9.4 million was classified in long-term investments in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

NEUSTAR, INC.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

At December 31, 2009, the estimated fair value of the ARS Rights of \$6.9 million is classified in short-term investments in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Company recorded a gain of \$9.4 million and a loss of \$2.5 million related to the change in estimated fair value of the ARS Rights.

During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Company recorded losses of \$10.6 million and gains of \$2.4 million for changes in the estimated fair value of the ARS. Under the terms of the ARS Rights, if the investment firm is successful in selling the ARS prior to June 30, 2010, the investment firm is obligated to pay the Company par value for the related ARS sold. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the investment firm sold certain ARS with an original par value of \$4.0 million; the Company received this amount in cash from the investment firm and recognized realized gains of \$1.2 million.

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company adopted the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of FASB ASC on January 1, 2008, with respect to its financial assets and liabilities, and on January 1, 2009, with respect to its nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized and disclosed at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure Topic of FASB ASC establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value and requires that assets and liabilities carried at fair value be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1. Observable inputs, such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2. Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3. Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company evaluates assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurements on a recurring and non-recurring basis to determine the appropriate level to classify them for each reporting period. This determination requires significant judgments to be made.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table sets forth the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, by level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

December 31, 2008			
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
\$	\$	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824

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Cash reserve fund available-for-sale securities (short-term investments)				
Auction rate securities trading securities (long-term investments)	\$	\$	\$ 31,090	\$ 31,090
Auction rate securities rights (long-term investments)	\$	\$	\$ 9,416	\$ 9,416
Marketable securities(1)	\$ 268	\$	\$	\$ 268
Deferred compensation liability(2)	\$ 284	\$	\$	\$ 284

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	December 31, 2009			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Auction rate securities trading securities (short-term investments)	\$	\$	\$ 30,718	\$ 30,718
Auction rate securities rights (short-term investments)	\$	\$	\$ 6,892	\$ 6,892
Marketable securities(1)	\$ 1,665	\$	\$	\$ 1,665
Deferred compensation(2)	\$ 1,682	\$	\$	\$ 1,682

(1) In June 2008, the Company established the NeuStar, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan) to provide directors and certain employees with the ability to defer a portion of their compensation. The assets of the Plan are invested in marketable securities that are held in a Rabbi Trust and reported at market value in other assets.

(2) Obligations to pay benefits under the Plan are included in other long-term liabilities.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the major class of assets measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (in thousands):

	Cash Reserve Fund	Auction Rate Securities	ARS Rights
Balance on December 31, 2008	\$ 10,824	\$ 31,090	\$ 9,416
Transfers in and/or (out) of Level 3			
Total gains (losses) realized / unrealized included in earnings	450	3,628	(2,524)
Total unrealized gains included in accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(11,274)	(4,000)	
Balance on December 31, 2009	\$	\$ 30,718	\$ 6,892

The valuation technique used to measure fair value for the Level 3 ARS asset is the average of the values obtained using discounted cash flow methods. The discounted cash flow valuation methods involve management's judgment and assumptions regarding discount rates, coupon rates, estimated maturity for each of the ARS, and judgment regarding the selection of comparable transactions in a secondary market.

As described in Note 3, in November 2008, the Company accepted a settlement offer in the form of a rights offering from an investment firm which provides the Company with the right to sell the ARS at par to the investment firm during a two year period beginning June 30, 2010. The valuation technique used to measure fair value of the ARS rights is the discounted cash flow method, which involves judgment and assumptions surrounding the timing of cash

flows, fair value of the underlying ARS and the ability of the investment firm to settle its obligation in accordance with ARS rights offering.

5. ACQUISITIONS

I-View.com

On January 8, 2007, the Company acquired certain assets of I-View.com, Inc. (d/b/a MetaInfo) for cash consideration of \$1.7 million. The acquisition of MetaInfo expanded the Company's enterprise Domain Name Services. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase business combination and the results of operations of MetaInfo have been included within the Clearinghouse segment in the Company's consolidated statements of operations since the date of acquisition. Of the total purchase price, \$0.1 million was allocated to net tangible liabilities assumed, \$0.5 million to definite-lived intangible assets and \$1.3 million to goodwill. Definite-lived intangible assets consist of customer intangibles and acquired technology. The Company is amortizing the value of

NEUSTAR, INC.

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the customer intangibles in proportion to the discounted cash flows over an estimated useful life of 3 years. Acquired technology is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 years.

Webmetrics, Inc.

On January 10, 2008, the Company acquired Webmetrics, Inc. (Webmetrics) for cash consideration of \$12.5 million, subject to certain purchase price adjustments and contingent cash consideration of up to \$6.0 million, and acquisition costs of approximately \$0.7 million. The acquisition of Webmetrics, a provider of web and network performance testing, monitoring and measurement services, expanded the Company's internet and infrastructure services. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase business combination and the results of operations of Webmetrics have been included within the Clearinghouse segment in the Company's consolidated statements of operations since the date of acquisition. Of the total purchase price, \$0.4 million was allocated to net tangible assets acquired, \$6.4 million to definite-lived intangible assets and \$7.2 million to goodwill. Definite-lived intangible assets consist of customer relationships and acquired technology. The Company is amortizing the value of the customer relationships in proportion to the discounted cash flows over an estimated useful life of 3 years. Acquired technology is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years.

In 2008 and 2009, the Company recorded \$1.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, in purchase price adjustments to goodwill related to earn-out consideration in accordance with the original purchase agreement.

6. DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

In 2007 the Company paid \$0.9 million of loan origination fees related to its 2007 credit facility. Total amortization expense was approximately \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, and is reported as interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the balance of unamortized deferred financing fees was \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.