

INSURANCE AUTO AUCTIONS, INC

Form S-4/A

February 11, 2008

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 8, 2008

Registration No. 333-148847

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO
FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

KAR Holdings, Inc.

And the Guarantor Registrants Listed in the Table Below

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	5010 (Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number) 13085 Hamilton Crossing Boulevard Carmel, Indiana 46032 (800) 923-3725	20-8744739 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
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(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Rebecca C. Polak, Esq.

Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

KAR Holdings, Inc.

13085 Hamilton Crossing Boulevard

Carmel, Indiana 46032

(800) 923-3725

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies of all communications to:

Gregory A. Fernicola, Esq.

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP

Four Times Square

New York, New York 10036

(212) 735-3000

(212) 735-2000 (facsimile)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box. "

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

The Registrants hereby amend this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrants shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

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Name of Additional Registrant*	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Formation	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	I.R.S Employer Identification Number
ADESA, Inc.	Delaware	5010	35-1842546
ADESA Corporation, LLC	Indiana	5010	35-1842546
A.D.E. of Ark-La-Tex, Inc.	Louisiana	5010	72-1417504
A.D.E. of Knoxville, LLC	Tennessee	5010	62-1532205
ADESA Ark-La-Tex, LLC	Louisiana	5010	72-1419175
ADESA Arkansas, LLC	Delaware	5010	71-0844203
ADESA Atlanta, LLC	New Jersey	5010	58-2563132
ADESA Birmingham, LLC	Alabama	5010	63-0980470
ADESA California, LLC	California	5010	91-1811682
ADESA Charlotte, LLC	North Carolina	5010	56-1853746
ADESA Colorado, LLC	Colorado	5010	84-1555543
ADESA Dealer Services, LLC	Indiana	5010	26-1218111
ADESA Des Moines, LLC	Iowa	5010	42-1486117
ADESA Florida, LLC	Florida	5010	35-1842547
ADESA Impact Texas, LLC	Texas	5010	20-5233403
ADESA Indianapolis, LLC	Indiana	5010	35-1915228
ADESA Lansing, LLC	Michigan	5010	38-3406149
ADESA Lexington, LLC	Kentucky	5010	61-1184881
ADESA Mexico, LLC	Indiana	5010	35-1842546
ADESA Missouri, LLC	Missouri	5010	43-1811816
ADESA New Jersey, LLC	New Jersey	5010	22-3339600
ADESA New York, LLC	New York	5010	16-1307133
ADESA Ohio, LLC	Ohio	5010	31-1334072
ADESA Oklahoma, LLC	Oklahoma	5010	73-1607773
ADESA Pennsylvania, LLC	Pennsylvania	5010	25-1801698
ADESA Phoenix, LLC	New Jersey	5010	86-1000467
ADESA San Diego, LLC	California	5010	41-2021208
ADESA South Florida, LLC	Indiana	5010	35-1930710
ADESA Southern Indiana, LLC	Indiana	5010	35-1929359
ADESA Texas, Inc.	Texas	5010	74-2757736
ADESA Virginia, LLC	Virginia	5010	20-2751571
ADESA Washington, LLC	Washington	5010	91-2069348
ADESA Wisconsin, LLC	Wisconsin	5010	39-1846227
AFC Cal, LLC	California	5010	20-8709089
Asset Holdings III, L.P.	Ohio	5010	20-8709089
Auto Dealers Exchange of Concord, LLC	Massachusetts	5010	13-4284567
Auto Dealers Exchange of Memphis, LLC	Tennessee	5010	04-3165540
Automotive Finance Consumer Division, LLC	Indiana	5010	26-1218186
Automotive Finance Corporation	Indiana	5010	35-1699152
Automotive Recovery Services, Inc.	Indiana	5010	35-2123607
AutoVIN, Inc.	Indiana	5010	35-2086523
PAR, Inc.	Indiana	5010	35-2062003
Axle Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	5010	20-2835651
Insurance Auto Auctions, Inc.	Illinois	5010	95-3790111
Insurance Auto Auctions Corp.	Delaware	5010	95-4455113
IAA Acquisition Corp.	Delaware	5010	36-4351076
IAA Services, Inc.	Illinois	7549	36-4294285
Auto Disposal Systems, Inc.	Ohio	5010	31-0954761
ADS Ashland, LLC	Ohio	5010	31-0954761

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ADS Priority Transport Ltd.	Ohio	5010	31-0954761
Dent Demon, LLC	Indiana	5010	26-1530430
Sioux Falls Auto Auction, Inc.	South Dakota	5010	46-0412455
Tri-State Auction Co., Inc.	North Dakota	5010	45-0255813
Zabel & Associates, Inc.	North Dakota	5010	45-0446447

* Addresses and telephone numbers of principal executive offices are the same as those of KAR Holdings, Inc.

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Subject to Completion. Dated February 8, 2008.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted. We may not complete this exchange offer or issue these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

KAR HOLDINGS, INC.

OFFERS TO EXCHANGE

\$150,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014, \$450,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 8³/₄% Senior Notes due 2014, and \$425,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 10% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015, the issuance of each of which has been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (collectively, the Exchange Notes),

for

any and all of its outstanding Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014; 8³/₄% Senior Notes due 2014; and 10% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 (collectively, the Restricted Notes and, together with the Exchange Notes, the notes). We refer herein to the foregoing offers to exchange collectively as the exchange offer.

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008, unless we extend

the exchange offer in our sole and absolute discretion.

Terms of the Exchange Offer:

We will exchange all outstanding Restricted Notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration or termination of the exchange offer for an equal principal amount of the applicable Exchange Notes.

You may withdraw tenders of Restricted Notes at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

The terms of the Exchange Notes are substantially identical in all material respects to those of the applicable outstanding Restricted Notes, except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the Restricted Notes do not apply to the Exchange Notes.

The exchange of Restricted Notes for Exchange Notes will not be a taxable transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, but you should see the discussion under the caption **Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations** for more information.

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We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

We issued the Restricted Notes in transactions not requiring registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and, as a result, their transfer is restricted. We are making the exchange offer to satisfy your registration rights, as a holder of the Restricted Notes.

Results of the Exchange Offer:

The Exchange Notes may be sold in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions or through a combination of such methods. We do not plan to list the Exchange Notes or the Restricted Notes on any national securities exchange.

All outstanding Restricted Notes not tendered will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in the outstanding Restricted Notes and in the applicable indenture. In general, the outstanding Restricted Notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offer, we do not currently anticipate that we will register the outstanding Restricted Notes under the Securities Act.

Each broker-dealer that receives Exchange Notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such Exchange Notes. By so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of Exchange Notes received in exchange for Restricted Notes where such Restricted Notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 90 days after the closing of this exchange offer, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. See Plan of Distribution.

There is no established trading market for the Exchange Notes or the Restricted Notes.

See Risk Factors beginning on page 23 for a discussion of risks you should consider prior to tendering your outstanding Restricted Notes for exchange.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2008.

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This prospectus incorporates by reference important business and financial information about us that is not included in or delivered in this document. Copies of this information are available, without charge, to any person to whom this prospectus is delivered, upon written or oral request. Written requests should be sent to:

KAR Holdings, Inc.

13085 Hamilton Crossing Boulevard

Carmel, Indiana 46032

Oral requests should be made by telephoning (800) 923-3725.

In order to obtain timely delivery, you must request the information no later than _____, 2008, which is five business days before the expiration date of the exchange offer.

You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

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USE OF NON-GAAP MEASURES

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, as presented in this prospectus, are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or GAAP. They are not a measurement of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to revenues, net earnings (loss) or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP or as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities as measures of our liquidity.

EBITDA is defined as net earnings (loss), plus interest expense net of interest income, income tax provision (benefit), depreciation and amortization, as set out in our Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. We believe that EBITDA is a useful financial metric to assess our operating performance from period to period by excluding certain items that we believe are not representative of our core business. We also believe EBITDA is useful to assess our ability to generate cash from operations sufficient to pay taxes, to service debt and to undertake capital expenditures. We use EBITDA for business planning purposes, including to establish budgets and operational goals and manage our business. We believe EBITDA is a measure commonly used by investors to evaluate our performance as well as the performance of our competition.

Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting EBITDA for the items of income and expense and cost saving as follows: (a) gain and losses from asset sales; (b) unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses in respect of indebtedness; (c) certain non-recurring gains and losses; (d) stock option expense; (e) certain other noncash amounts included in the determination of net income; (f) management, monitoring, consulting and advisory fees paid to the equity sponsors; (g) charges and revenue reductions resulting from purchase accounting; (h) unrealized gains and losses on hedge agreements; (i) minority expenses; (j) expenses associated with the consolidation of salvage operations; (k) consulting expenses incurred for cost reduction, operating restructuring and business improvement efforts; (l) expenses realized upon the termination of employees and the termination or cancellation of leases, software licenses or other contracts in connection with the operational restructuring and business improvement efforts; and (m) expenses incurred in connection with permitted acquisitions. Management believes that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to EBITDA applied in presenting Adjusted EBITDA is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about certain covenants required pursuant to our senior credit facilities and the notes.

The EBITDA measure has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

it does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

it does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

it does not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt;

it does not reflect any cash income taxes that we may be required to pay;

assets are depreciated or amortized over differing estimated useful lives and often have to be replaced in the future, and this measure does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;

it is not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in our statements of cash flows;

it does not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters we consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations;

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it does not reflect limitations on, or costs related to, transferring earnings from our subsidiaries to us; and

other companies in our industry may calculate this measure differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Because of these limitations, our EBITDA measure should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business or as a measure of cash that will be available to us to meet our obligations. You should compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using this measure supplementally. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Unless the context otherwise requires, in this prospectus, (i) we, us, our, the Company and KAR Holdings refer collectively to KAR Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and all its subsidiaries, including ADESA and IAAI; (ii) ADESA refers to ADESA, Inc. and its subsidiaries; (iii) IAAI refers to Insurance Auto Auctions, Inc. and its subsidiaries; and (iv) the Equity Sponsors refers, collectively, to GS Capital Partners VI Fund, L.P., Kelso Investment Associates VII, L.P., Parthenon Investors II, L.P. and ValueAct Capital Master Fund, L.P., which own through their respective affiliates, including, in respect of Kelso, Axle Holdings II, LLC, substantially all of our equity.

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SUMMARY

*This summary highlights information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before participating in this exchange offer. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the matters discussed under the caption *Risk Factors* and *Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data* and in the financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, as well as information incorporated by reference. On April 20, 2007, KAR Acquisition, Inc. merged with and into ADESA, with ADESA continuing as the surviving corporation (the *Merger*). The Restricted Notes were issued in connection with the Merger and the related transactions described below. After consummation of the Merger and the related transactions, ADESA and IAAI became wholly owned subsidiaries of KAR Holdings, Inc.*

Our Company

Overview

We are the second largest provider of whole car auctions, the second largest provider of salvage vehicle auctions and have the largest network of automobile auction locations in North America. Our network of whole car and salvage vehicle auctions facilitates the sale of used and salvage vehicles through physical, online and hybrid auctions, which permit Internet buyers to participate in physical auctions. We earn auction fees from both vehicle buyers and sellers for completed transactions. We also generate revenues by providing our customers with value-added ancillary services, including reconditioning, inspection and certification, titling, transportation and administrative and salvage recovery services. We facilitate the transfer of ownership directly from seller to buyer and, in almost all cases, we do not take title or ownership to vehicles sold at our auctions.

We are also a leading provider of short-term inventory-secured financing, known as floorplan financing, primarily to independent used vehicle dealers. Floorplan financing typically involves the financing of dealer vehicle purchases at auction in exchange for a security interest in those vehicles. Loans are generally short-term in nature and typically repaid when the vehicle is sold by the dealer. We generate revenues from both fees and interest on these loans.

Our key competitive advantages include our leading North American market positions, broad distribution network, established relationships with a diversified customer base, comprehensive range of innovative value-added services and strong management team with significant industry experience. As of January 21, 2008, we have a network of 58 whole car auction locations, 134 salvage auction locations and 91 loan production offices in North America. Our auction locations are primarily stand-alone facilities dedicated to either whole car or salvage auctions. Eight of these locations are combination sites, which offer separate whole car and salvage auctions. We believe our extensive network and product offerings enables us to drive revenues by leveraging relationships with North American institutional vehicle providers and over 85,000 registered buyers of used and salvage vehicles.

Business Segments

We operate through three business segments: ADESA Auctions, IAAI Salvage and Automotive Finance Corporation, or AFC.

ADESA Auctions

We are the second largest provider of whole car auctions and related services in North America. We serve our customer base through 58 whole car auction sites located throughout North America. Our whole car auction facilities are strategically located to draw professional sellers and buyers together and allow our buyers to physically inspect and compare vehicles, which we believe many customers in the industry demand. Our

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complementary online auction capabilities provide the convenience of viewing, comparing and bidding on vehicles remotely and the advantage of a potentially larger group of buyers.

Vehicles available at our auctions include vehicles from institutional customers, such as off-lease vehicles, repossessed vehicles, rental vehicles and other program fleet vehicles that have reached a predetermined age or mileage and have been repurchased by the manufacturers, as well as vehicles from dealers turning their inventory. Sellers include large institutions, such as vehicle manufacturers and their captive finance arms, vehicle rental companies, financial institutions, commercial fleets and fleet management companies and independent and franchised used vehicle dealers. Buyers are primarily franchised or independent used vehicle dealers. We currently maintain relationships with over 50,000 such registered buyers.

ADESA Auctions generates revenue primarily from auction fees paid by vehicle buyers and sellers. In almost all cases, ADESA Auctions does not take ownership or title to vehicles sold at our auctions. Our buyer fees and dealer seller fees are typically based on a tiered structure with fees increasing with the sale price of the vehicle, while institutional seller fees are typically fixed. We also generate revenues from ancillary services, such as vehicle reconditioning and preparation, transportation and professional field information services.

IAAI Salvage

We are the second largest provider of salvage vehicle auctions and related services in North America. We serve our customer base through 134 salvage auction locations throughout North America. Our salvage auctions facilitate the redistribution of damaged vehicles that are designated as total-losses by insurance companies, recovered stolen vehicles for which an insurance settlement with the vehicle owner has already been made and older model vehicles donated to charity or sold by dealers in salvage auctions.

Salvage vehicles are primarily supplied by property and casualty insurance companies, as well as non-profit organizations, automobile dealers and vehicle leasing and rental car companies. We enjoy long-term relationships with all the major automobile insurance companies in North America. Buyers of salvage vehicles include licensed vehicle dismantlers, rebuilders, repair shop operators and used vehicle dealers. We currently maintain relationships with over 41,000 such registered buyers.

We process salvage vehicles primarily under two consignment methods: fixed fee and percentage of sale. Under these methods, in return for agreed upon fees, we sell vehicles on behalf of insurance companies, which continue to own the vehicles until they are sold to buyers at auction. In addition to auction fees, we generally charge fees to vehicle suppliers for various services, including towing, title processing and other administrative services. Under all methods of sale, we also charge vehicle buyers fees based on a tiered structure that increases with the sale price of the vehicle, as well as fixed fees for other services.

AFC

We are a leading provider of floorplan financing to independent used vehicle dealers. We provide, directly or indirectly through an intermediary, floorplan financing to independent used vehicle dealers through 91 loan production offices located throughout North America. Typical loan terms are 30 to 60 days with an option to extend the original term of the loan. In 2007, AFC arranged approximately 1.2 million loan transactions, which number includes extensions or curtailments of loans. We sell the majority of our U.S. dollar denominated finance receivables without recourse to a wholly owned bankruptcy remote special purpose entity, which sells an undivided participation interest in such finance receivables to a bank conduit facility on a revolving basis.

Floorplan financing supports independent used vehicle dealers in North America which purchase vehicles from our auctions, independent auctions, auctions affiliated with other auction networks and non-auction purchases. Our ability to provide floorplan financing facilitates the growth of vehicle sales at auction.

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AFC generates a significant portion of its revenue from fees. These fees include origination, curtailment and other related program fees. We collect accrued fees and interest when the loan is extended or paid in full. To secure our obligations, we typically retain possession of the title document to the vehicle, file UCC filings and receive personal guarantees from the dealer. We also maintain a close relationship with customers to assess their financial health and conduct regular inventory checks on the dealers' lots through our AutoVIN subsidiary.

Competitive Strengths

Leading North American Market Positions

We are the second largest provider of whole car auctions and salvage vehicle auctions and related services in North America. In 2006, the most recent date available, we had estimated market shares of approximately 18% and 33% in the whole car auction and salvage auction markets, respectively. We leverage our significant market presence to attract a high volume of vehicles, thereby ensuring sufficient supply to create the successful marketplaces that buyers and sellers demand. We also have a leading market position in the floorplan financing industry. AFC's broad coverage, strong brand name and longstanding customer relationships have established it as a leading provider of floorplan financing for independent used car dealers.

Broad North American Distribution Network

Our 58 whole car and 134 salvage auction locations enable us to provide a single source solution for our customers' needs throughout North America. In addition, AFC has 91 loan production offices supporting independent dealers across North America who purchase vehicles from auctions held by ADESA Auctions, independent auctions, auctions affiliated with other auction networks and non-auction sources. Of these offices, 46 are located at ADESA Auctions sites, 34 are located strategically near auctions and 11 are located at third-party auctions. Our network enables us to maintain and develop our relationships with local sellers and buyers, while our North American presence allows institutional customers to access buyers and to redistribute vehicles to markets where demand best matches supply. Our presence in 70 of the top 75 metropolitan markets in the United States gives us an advantage over our smaller competitors, the large majority of which operate in a single market and lack scale. As our customers increasingly demand single source solutions, we believe that our scale and network will become an even more distinct advantage over our competitors. In addition, we believe our broad, established network positions us well because of the large tracts of land required to build new auction sites (our average whole car site is 75 acres and our average salvage site is 20 acres) and the need to comply with regulatory requirements, including zoning and use permits.

Established Relationships with a Diversified Customer Base

We have established strong business relationships with dealers and institutional customers, such as vehicle manufacturers, insurers, financial institutions, rental agencies and fleet companies. We have a diverse customer base and do not have a major concentration of business with any one customer. We believe this diversity allows us to better withstand changes in the economy and market conditions. In our whole car business, we enjoy long-term relationships with all of the major vehicle manufacturers, vehicle finance companies and rental car companies in North America, including Chrysler Motors, LLC, Ford Motor Company, General Motors Corporation, American Honda Finance Corporation, Toyota Motor Credit Corporation, AmeriCredit Financial Services, Inc., Capital One Auto Finance, Chase Auto Finance Corp., Enterprise Rent-A-Car, The Hertz Corporation, Mercedes-Benz Credit Corporation, Nissan North America, Inc., VW Credit, Inc., WFS Financial and World Omni Financial Corp. In our salvage vehicle auction business, we enjoy long-term relationships with The Allstate Corporation, American Family Insurance, American International Group, The Farmers Insurance Group of Companies, GEICO (Government Employees Insurance Company), Nationwide Financial Services, Inc., The Progressive Corporation, State Farm and USAA (United Services Automobile Association). As of

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January 1, 2008, no single supplier represented more than 7.5% of our unit sales and no single buyer represented more than 1% of our unit sales. ADESA Auctions has over 50,000 registered buyers, while IAAI Salvage has over 41,000 registered buyers.

Single-Source Service Provider of Value-Added Services

We are able to serve as a one-stop shop for our customers by offering a comprehensive range of innovative and value-added services. We offer physical auctions with Internet-bidding capabilities that enable buyers to pre-bid over the Internet, participate in person at a physical auction and bid over the Internet in real time. Through ADESA Auctions, we offer reconditioning and preparation services and customized reporting and analytical services. Through IAAI Salvage, we provide on-site facilities for insurance providers and online tools for salvage vehicle suppliers that include inventory management, salvage returns analysis and electronic data interchange of titling information. We also provide our insurance company suppliers with the capability to electronically assign and manage their salvage vehicle inventory.

Strong Management Team with Significant Industry Experience

Our senior management team has extensive experience in the automotive services industry.

Brian Clingen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, has significant operational and investment experience in the automotive services industry. Mr. Clingen has served as a managing partner of BP Capital Management since 1998.

Jim Hallett, President and Chief Executive Officer of ADESA Auctions, has significant experience in the automotive auctions industry. Mr. Hallett previously served as an executive officer of ADESA from August 1996 until May 2005.

Tom O'Brien, President and Chief Executive Officer of IAAI Salvage, has over 30 years experience in general management of various businesses, with 15 years in businesses that provide services to the automotive insurance industry. Mr. O'Brien has led IAAI since 2000.

Curt Phillips, President and Chief Executive Officer of AFC, has significant experience in overseeing accounting, cash management, and the credit and contract functions. Mr. Phillips previously served as Chief Financial Officer of AFC from April 1998 until January 2004.

Eric Loughmiller, our Chief Financial Officer, has over 25 years experience in finance and accounting and over 10 years as Chief Financial Officer of public and private companies.

John Nordin, our Chief Information Officer, has over 26 years of experience in IT and over 13 years as Chief Information Officer of public and private companies.

Rebecca Polak, our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, has significant experience in corporate and securities law. Ms. Polak served as Associate General Counsel of ADESA from February 2005 to April 2007.

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Business Strategy

We continue to focus on growing our revenues and profitability through the execution of the following key operating strategies:

Increase Whole Car Volume

Institutional. We continue to focus on growing our whole car auction business by building stronger and more interactive relationships with our institutional customers. Jim Hallett is highly regarded in the industry, and has extensive customer relationships that he has developed over 17 years in the North American used vehicle redistribution industry. In addition, we have staffed, and will continue to staff, our sales organization with relationship managers focused on the various categories of institutional customers that we serve. To the extent possible, we have aligned our managers with the types of customers that they have the most relevant experience with: vehicle manufacturers, finance companies, rental car companies, leasing companies and fleet management companies. This allows our managers to focus on the current trends for their respective institutional customer group in order to better coordinate our sales efforts and service offerings tailored to our customers' needs. In addition to our team of relationship managers, we utilize ADESA Analytical Services to provide our institutional customers with customized studies and data analysis tools to enhance their remarketing decisions, target potential buyers and determine the best market and forum for their vehicles.

Dealers. We have a decentralized sales and marketing approach for our dealer business with primary coverage responsibilities managed by the individual auction locations. We believe this decentralized approach enhances relationships with the dealer community and increases dealer volumes at our auctions. Dealer business is a highly market specific business and we have local relationship managers who have experience in the used car business and possess an intimate knowledge of their local market.

Realize Cost Savings and Enhance Revenues in Salvage Operations

We continue to focus on cost savings and revenue synergies from the combination of ADESA's and IAAI's salvage operations by reducing corporate overhead of the combined salvage operations. We strive to increase performance of our salvage operations through enhancement opportunities, including reducing corporate overhead of the combined salvaged operations, consolidating existing salvage sites onto existing whole car sites, opening new salvage sites on existing whole car sites, easing volume constraints through a larger branch network and implementing IAAI standard processes and information technology systems to streamline operations and improve operating efficiencies at existing ADESA salvage branches.

Over the past few years, IAAI has successfully implemented an operating model for its auction sites that streamlines numerous operating and administrative activities and standardizes processes, resulting in cost savings and improved customer service levels. We have implemented this scaleable operating model at 28 of ADESA salvage facilities located in the United States, which we believe will result in additional cost savings, primarily by reducing headcount and personnel costs. We intend to implement the IAAI operating model at 13 of ADESA's salvage locations in Canada in 2008.

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Reduce Costs and Enhance Revenues at ADESA Auctions

We continue to focus on reducing costs and enhancing revenues at ADESA Auctions by implementing the following initiatives:

Optimize management and staffing levels for each auction

Establish standardized operating procedures and utilize technology to automate process controls for key operational areas and to improve labor efficiency

Centralize certain common functions currently performed at individual auction locations such as payables processing and general ledger entry to reduce costs and improve working capital turns

Centralize and consolidate certain procurement functions to leverage global volumes of commodities and services to gain more favorable pricing

Standardize fee structures for ancillary services

Expand through Selective Relocations, Greenfields and Acquisitions

We continue our efforts on relocating several of our existing whole car auction facilities to new, larger facilities in markets where our existing facilities are capacity-constrained. In addition, increased demand for single source solutions by our customers may enable us to acquire smaller, less geographically diversified competitors at attractive prices. Both ADESA and IAAI have been successful in acquiring independent auction operations over the past few years. We will continue to evaluate opportunities to open new greenfield sites in markets adjacent to those in which we already have a presence, in order to effectively leverage our sales and marketing capabilities. We expect to expand our salvage operations by selectively locating new salvage auction sites at ADESA Auctions' existing auction facilities.

Expand AFC

We will continue to focus on expanding AFC's geographic coverage and gaining market share by adding loan production offices in selected markets and improving coordination with ADESA Auctions to capitalize on cross-selling opportunities. By encouraging a collaborative marketing effort between AFC and ADESA Auctions, we believe we can market more effectively to dealers and tailor AFC's financing products to individual dealer needs. We will continue to focus on generating additional revenues by expanding our floorplan financing business to certain IAAI Salvage buyers and by cross-selling our whole car auction services to our AFC customers that do not currently use ADESA Auctions.

Continue to Invest in Information Technology

We will continue to invest in and improve our technology infrastructure to expand service offerings and improve operating efficiencies and customer service. We are utilizing the experience gained through the recent development of IAAI's proprietary IT systems (completed in 2005) as we continue to upgrade the ADESA Auctions IT systems. John Nordin, our Chief Information Officer, who was instrumental in the implementation of IAAI's IT upgrade, is leading the systems upgrade effort for ADESA Auctions. We are utilizing technology to provide additional service offerings across our whole car and salvage businesses to improve customers' returns, shorten the claims processing cycle on the salvage side and lower overall transaction costs. In addition, we are enhancing our e-commerce products and services portfolio in order to better serve our whole car buyers and sellers. These information technology improvements should also allow us to reduce field staff through more efficient and reliable systems, while providing our institutional customers with quicker and better data analysis.

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The Transactions

On April 20, 2007, KAR Acquisition, Inc., a Delaware corporation that was a wholly owned subsidiary of KAR Holdings, merged with and into ADESA, with ADESA continuing as the surviving corporation. After completion of the Merger and related transactions described below, ADESA and IAAI became wholly owned subsidiaries of KAR Holdings.

The following transactions occurred in connection with the Merger: (i) all of ADESA's outstanding equity interests were cancelled in exchange for aggregate cash payments of approximately \$2,541.5 million; (ii) affiliates of the Equity Sponsors and management contributed to KAR Holdings approximately \$1.1 billion in equity, consisting of approximately \$790.0 million in cash and approximately \$272.4 million in equity interest in IAAI; (iii) we entered into senior secured credit facilities, comprised of a \$1,565.0 million term loan facility and a \$300.0 million revolving credit facility and, each of our existing and certain future domestic subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions, guaranteed such credit facilities; and (iv) we issued the Restricted Notes and, after the Merger, each of our restricted subsidiaries that guaranteed our senior secured credit facilities also guaranteed the Floating Rate Senior Notes and Fixed Rate Senior Notes on an unsecured senior basis and the Senior Subordinated Notes on a senior subordinated basis.

In addition, in connection with the Merger, ADESA completed a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of its outstanding 7⁵/₈% senior subordinated notes due June 15, 2012, or the 2012 Notes, and a consent solicitation to amend the indenture governing the 2012 Notes to eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants and certain events of default and modify other provisions contained in such indenture. Also, IAAI completed a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of its outstanding 11% senior notes due April 1, 2013, or the 2013 Notes, and a consent solicitation to amend the indenture governing the 2013 Notes to eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants and certain events of default and modify other provisions contained in such indenture.

The equity contributions, borrowings under our senior credit facilities, our cash on hand and the net proceeds from the offering of the Restricted Notes were used to pay the Merger consideration, consummate the tender offers and pay the related fees and expenses. In this prospectus, we refer to the Merger and the above related transactions as the Transactions.

Upon consummation of the Transactions, we also entered into agreements with the Equity Sponsors and their affiliates, pursuant to which such entities or their affiliates will provide financial and advisory services to us. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions for more information regarding these agreements.

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Our Corporate Structure

The following chart presents our corporate structure:

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The Equity Sponsors

Kelso & Company

Kelso & Company, one of the oldest and most established firms specializing in private equity investing, has been involved in leveraged acquisitions both as principal and as financial advisor since 1971. Kelso makes equity investments on behalf of investment partnerships, which it manages. Since 1980, Kelso has completed over 95 transactions with an aggregate initial capitalization at closing of approximately \$50 billion.

GS Capital Partners

Founded in 1869, Goldman Sachs is one of the oldest and largest investment banking firms. Goldman Sachs is also a global leader in private equity and mezzanine investing. Established in 1992, the GS Capital Partners family of funds is part of the firm's Principal Investment Area in the Merchant Banking Division. Goldman Sachs' Principal Investment Area has formed 13 investment vehicles aggregating \$56 billion of capital to date.

ValueAct Capital

ValueAct, with offices in San Francisco and Boston and more than \$6 billion in investments, seeks to make strategic-block value investments in a limited number of companies. ValueAct concentrates primarily on acquiring significant ownership stakes in publicly traded companies, and a select number of control investments, through both open-market purchases and negotiated transactions.

Parthenon Capital

Parthenon Capital is a private equity firm with offices in Boston and San Francisco. The firm provides capital and strategic resources to growing middle market companies for acquisitions, internal growth strategies and shareholder liquidity. The firm invests in a wide variety of industries with particular expertise in Business Services, Financial Services and Healthcare.

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Summary Description of the Exchange Offer

On April 20, 2007, in connection with the Merger, we completed the private offering of \$150 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014 (the Floating Rate Senior Restricted Notes), \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 8³/₄% Senior Notes due 2014 (the Fixed Rate Senior Restricted Notes) and \$425 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 (the Senior Subordinated Restricted Notes), which we refer to collectively as the Restricted Notes. As part of that offering, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the Restricted Notes in which we agreed, among other things, to complete an exchange offer for the Restricted Notes. We refer to the Floating Rate Senior Exchange Notes and the Fixed Rate Senior Exchange Notes (each as defined below) as the Senior Exchange Notes. Below is a summary of each exchange offer. We refer herein to the exchange offers collectively as the exchange offer.

Restricted Notes	(i) \$150 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014, (ii) \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 8 ³ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2014 and (iii) \$425 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015.
Exchange Notes	(i) \$150 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014 (the Floating Rate Senior Exchange Notes), (ii) \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 8 ³ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2014 (the Fixed Rate Senior Exchange Notes) and (iii) \$425 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes), the issuance of each of which has been registered under the Securities Act. The form and terms of each series of Exchange Notes are substantially identical in all material respects to those of the applicable series of Restricted Notes, except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the Restricted Notes do not apply to the Exchange Notes.
Exchange Offer	We are offering to issue up to: (i) \$150 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Exchange Notes, (ii) \$450 million aggregate principal amount of Fixed Rate Senior Exchange Notes, and (iii) \$425 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes, in exchange for a like principal amount of the respective Restricted Notes to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement that we entered into when the Restricted Notes were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A and Regulation S of the Securities Act.

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Expiration Date; Tenders	<p>The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008, unless extended in our sole and absolute discretion. By tendering your Restricted Notes, you represent to us that:</p> <p>you are not our affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act;</p> <p>you are not engaged in, and do not intend to engage in, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in, a distribution of the Exchange Notes;</p> <p>you are acquiring the Exchange Notes in your ordinary course of business; and</p> <p>if you are a broker-dealer, you will receive the Exchange Notes for your own account in exchange for Restricted Notes that were acquired by you as a result of your market-making or other trading activities and that you will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the Exchange Notes you receive. For further information regarding resales of the Exchange Notes by participating broker-dealers, see the discussion under the caption Plan of Distribution.</p>
Withdrawal	<p>You may withdraw any Restricted Notes tendered in the exchange offer at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008.</p>
Conditions to the Exchange Offer	<p>The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, which we may waive. See the discussion below under the caption The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer for more information regarding the conditions to the exchange offer.</p>
Procedures for Tendering the Restricted Notes	<p>Except as described in the section titled The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Restricted Notes, a tendering holder must, on or prior to the expiration date, transmit an agent's message to the exchange agent at the address listed in this prospectus. In order for your tender to be considered valid, the exchange agent must receive a confirmation of book entry transfer of your Restricted Notes into the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, prior to the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.</p>
Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners	<p>If you are a beneficial owner whose Restricted Notes are registered in the name of the broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you wish to tender your Restricted Notes in the exchange offer, you should promptly contact the person in whose name the Restricted Notes are registered and instruct that person to tender on your behalf. Any registered holder that is a participant in DTC's book-entry transfer facility system may make book-entry delivery of the Restricted Notes by causing DTC to transfer the Restricted Notes into the exchange agent's account.</p>

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Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.
Exchange Agent	Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is the exchange agent for the exchange offer. You can find the address and telephone number of the exchange agent below under the caption The Exchange Offer Exchange Agent.
Resales	<p>Based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC, as detailed in a series of no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that the Exchange Notes issued in the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold or otherwise transferred by you without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act as long as:</p> <p>you are acquiring the Exchange Notes in the ordinary course of your business;</p> <p>you are not participating, do not intend to participate and have no arrangements or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of the Exchange Notes;</p> <p>you are not an affiliate of ours.</p> <p>If you are an affiliate of ours, are engaged in or intend to engage in or have any arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the Exchange Notes:</p> <p>you cannot rely on the applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC;</p> <p>you will not be entitled to participate in the exchange offer; and</p> <p>you must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction.</p> <p>See the discussion below under the caption The Exchange Offer Consequences of Exchanging or Failing to Exchange Restricted Notes for more information.</p>
Broker-Dealer	Each broker or dealer that receives Exchange Notes for its own account in exchange for Restricted Notes that were acquired as a result of market-making or other trading activities must acknowledge that it will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any offer to resell or other transfer of the Exchange Notes issued in the exchange offer, including the delivery of a prospectus that contains information with respect to any selling holder required by the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the Exchange Notes.

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Furthermore, any broker-dealer that acquired any of its Restricted Notes directly from us:

may not rely on the applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC's position contained in Exxon Capital Holdings Corp., SEC no-action letter (April 13, 1988), Morgan, Stanley & Co. Inc., SEC no-action letter (June 5, 1991) and Shearman & Sterling, SEC no-action letter (July 2, 1993); and

must also be named as a selling bondholder in connection with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act relating to any resale transaction.

This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of Exchange Notes received in exchange for Restricted Notes which were received by such broker-dealer as a result of market making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that for a period of not less than 90 days after the consummation of the exchange offer, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. See Plan of Distribution for more information.

Registration Rights Agreement

When we issued the Restricted Notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the Restricted Notes. Under the terms of the registration rights agreement, we agreed to use our commercially reasonable efforts to:

prepare and file with the SEC and cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the Restricted Notes for the Exchange Notes;

keep the exchange offer open for not less than 20 business days (or longer if required by applicable law) after the date of notice thereof is mailed to the holders of the Restricted Notes; and

complete the exchange offer within 360 days of the issue date of the Restricted Notes.

If we do not complete the exchange offer within 360 days of the date that we sold the Restricted Notes, or if after a shelf registration statement with respect to the Restricted Notes is declared (or becomes automatically) effective and such registration statement thereafter ceases to be effective, additional interest will be paid in an amount equal to \$0.05 per week per \$1,000 principal amount of the applicable Restricted Notes. The amount of additional interest will increase by an additional \$0.05 per week per \$1,000 principal amount of the applicable Restricted Notes for each subsequent 90-day period until the registration default has been cured, up to a maximum amount of \$0.50 per week per \$1,000 principal amount of the applicable Restricted Notes.

Under some circumstances set forth in the registration rights agreement, holders of Restricted Notes, including holders who are not permitted to participate in the exchange

offer or who may not freely

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sell Exchange Notes received in the exchange offer, may require us to file and cause to become effective, a shelf registration statement covering resales of the Restricted Notes by these holders.

A copy of the registration rights agreement is incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. See Book-Entry, Delivery and Form.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

Your exchange of restricted notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer generally will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Summary of Consequences of Not Exchanging Restricted Notes

If you do not exchange your Restricted Notes in the exchange offer, your Restricted Notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer currently applicable to the Restricted Notes. In general, you may offer or sell your Restricted Notes only:

if the offer or sale is registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws;

if they are offered or sold under an exemption from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws; or

if they are offered or sold in a transaction not subject to the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

If you do not exchange your Restricted Notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be entitled to all the rights and limitations applicable to the Restricted Notes as set forth in the applicable indenture, but we will not have any further obligation to you to provide for the exchange and registration of the Restricted Notes under the applicable registration rights agreement. Accordingly, there will be no increase in the interest rate on the Restricted Notes under the applicable circumstances described in the registration rights agreements.

We do not currently intend to register sales of the Restricted Notes under the Securities Act. Under some circumstances, however, holders of the Restricted Notes, including holders who are not permitted to participate in the exchange offer or who may not freely resell Exchange Notes received in the exchange offer, may require us to file, and to cause to become effective, a shelf registration statement covering resales of Restricted Notes by these holders. For more information regarding the consequences of not tendering your Restricted Notes and our obligation to file a shelf registration statement, see The Exchange Offer Consequences of Exchanging or Failing to Exchange Restricted Notes.

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Summary Description of the Exchange Notes

The summary below describes the principal terms of the Exchange Notes. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The Description of Senior Exchange Notes section of this prospectus contains a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the Senior Exchange Notes and the Description of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes section of this prospectus contains a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes.

Issuer	KAR Holdings, Inc.
Exchange Notes Offered	<p>Up to \$150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014.</p> <p>Up to \$450.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 8 ³/₄% Senior Notes due 2014.</p> <p>Up to \$425.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015.</p>
Maturity Dates	<p>The Floating Rate and Fixed Rate Senior Exchange Notes will mature on May 1, 2014 respectively.</p> <p>The Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes will mature on May 1, 2015.</p>
Interest Payment Dates	<p>With respect to the Floating Rate Senior Exchange Notes, May 1, August 1, November 1 and February 1 of each year, commencing August 1, 2007.</p> <p>With respect to the Fixed Rate Senior Exchange Notes and the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes, May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing November 1, 2007.</p>
Guarantees	<p>The Floating Rate and Fixed Rate Senior Exchange Notes will be guaranteed, jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally, on an unsecured unsubordinated basis by each of our subsidiaries that guarantees debt under our senior credit facility.</p> <p>The Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes will be guaranteed, jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally, on an unsecured subordinated basis by each of our subsidiaries that guarantees debt under our senior credit facility.</p>
Ranking	The Floating Rate and Fixed Rate Senior Exchange Notes and the respective guarantees thereof are our and the guarantors' unsecured, senior obligations and will rank in right of payment:

pari passu with all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness, including any borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities and the guarantees thereof;

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senior to all of our and our guarantors' existing and future subordinated indebtedness, including the Senior Subordinated Notes and the guarantees thereof; and

structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities, including trade and other payables, of our non-guarantor subsidiaries.

As of September 30, 2007, the aggregate amount of liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries, including trade and other payables, was \$336.1 million.

Because the Exchange Notes are unsecured, in the event of bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or other winding up of our company or the guarantors or upon default in payment with respect to, or the acceleration of, any indebtedness under our senior secured credit facility or other secured indebtedness, the assets of our company and the guarantors that secure other secured indebtedness will be available to pay obligations on the Exchange Notes and the guarantees only after all indebtedness under such other secured indebtedness has been repaid in full from such assets. See "Description of Other Indebtedness."

As of September 30, 2007, the Senior Exchange Notes would have been effectively subordinated to approximately \$1,595.6 million of our and the guarantors' secured debt and there would have been \$300.0 million of additional availability under our senior secured credit facilities.

The Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes and the guarantees thereof are our and the guarantors' unsecured, senior subordinated obligations and rank in right of payment:

junior to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness, including the Senior Exchange Notes and the guarantees thereof and any borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities and the guarantees thereof;

pari passu with all of our and our guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior subordinated indebtedness; and

structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities, including trade and other payables, of our non-guarantor subsidiaries.

As of September 30, 2007, the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes would have been (i) subordinated to \$2,195.6 million of our and the guarantors' senior debt, including the Senior Exchange Notes, and there would have been \$300.0 million of additional availability under our senior secured credit facilities and (ii) structurally subordinated to \$336.1 million of liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries, including trade and other payables.

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Optional Redemption

We may, at our option, redeem some or all of the Floating Rate Senior Exchange Notes at the redemption prices listed under Description of Senior Exchange Notes Optional Redemption Floating Rate Senior Notes.

We may, at our option, redeem some or all of the Fixed Rate Senior Exchange Notes at the redemption prices listed under Description of Senior Exchange Notes Optional Redemption Fixed Rate Senior Notes.

We may, at our option, redeem some or all of the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes at the redemption prices listed under Description of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes Optional Redemption.

In addition, on or prior to May 1, 2010, we may, at our option, redeem up to 35% of each series of the Exchange Notes with the proceeds of equity offerings at the redemption price listed under Description of Senior Exchange Notes Optional Redemption and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Optional Redemption.

Mandatory Repurchase Offer

If we experience specific types of changes in control, we must offer to repurchase the Exchange Notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase, subject to the rights of holders of Exchange Notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant payment date. See Description of Senior Exchange Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders and Description of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders.

Certain Covenants

We will issue the Exchange Notes under indentures with Wells Fargo, National Association, which will initially act as trustee on your behalf. The indentures will, among other things, restrict our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

incur additional debt;

pay dividends and make distributions;

make certain investments;

repurchase stock;

incur liens;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

merge or consolidate; and

transfer or sell assets.

These covenants are subject to important exceptions and qualifications. For more details, see [Description of Senior Exchange Notes Certain Covenants](#) and [Description of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes Certain Covenants](#).

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Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the information set forth under Risk Factors beginning on page 23 before deciding to invest in the Exchange Notes.

Information About KAR Holdings

We were incorporated in Delaware on November 9, 2006. Our principal executive offices are located at 13085 Hamilton Crossing Boulevard, Carmel, Indiana 46032, and our telephone number is (800) 923-3725. Our websites are located at www.adesainc.com and www.iaai.com. The information on, or accessible through, the websites is not a part of, or incorporated by reference in, this prospectus.

Table of Contents**Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data**

The following table sets forth our summary historical consolidated financial data and summary unaudited pro forma consolidated income statement data, at the dates and for the periods indicated. The summary historical consolidated financial data as of September 30, 2007 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. We were incorporated on November 9, 2006; however, we had no operations until the consummation of the Transactions on April 20, 2007.

The summary unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations data and other financial data for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the nine months ended September 30, 2007 have been prepared to give effect to (i) the Transactions as if they had occurred on the first day of the fiscal year 2006 (December 26, 2005 for IAAI and January 1, 2006 for ADESA) and (ii) IAAI's acquisition of branches in Erie, Pennsylvania; Indianapolis and South Bend, Indiana; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Lima, Ohio; Ashland, Kentucky; Buckhannon, West Virginia; Missoula, Montana; Des Moines, Cedar Falls and Sioux City, Iowa; Cicero, New York; and Pulaski, Virginia (the IAAI 2006 Acquisitions), which all occurred during IAAI's 2006 fiscal year, as if each of these acquisitions had been consummated on December 26, 2005. The summary unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data does not purport to represent what our results of operations, balance sheet data or financial information would have been if the Transactions had occurred as of the dates indicated, or what such results will be for any future period.

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Use of Non-GAAP Measures, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, the unaudited consolidated financial statements of KAR Holdings and related notes, the audited consolidated financial statements of ADESA and related notes, the audited consolidated financial statements of IAAI and related notes, and other financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(Dollars in millions)	Pro forma year ended December 31, 2006 (unaudited)	Nine months ended September 30, 2007(1) (unaudited)	Pro forma nine months ended September 30, 2007(2) (unaudited)
Statement of Operations Data:			
Net revenues	\$ 1,452.9	\$ 704.4	\$ 1,192.5
Cost of sales (excludes depreciation and amortization)	800.1	391.1	654.9
Gross profit	652.8	313.3	537.6
Operating expense:			
Selling, general and administrative	327.9	146.3	252.1
Depreciation and amortization	158.4	66.8	118.8
Operating income	166.5	100.2	166.7
Other (income) expense:			
Interest expense	229.8	104.4	168.8
Other expense (income)	(4.2)	(6.7)	(8.8)
Early extinguishment of debt	1.3		
Income (loss) before income taxes	(60.4)	2.5	6.7
Income taxes	(22.2)	6.5	11.7
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (38.2)	\$ (4.0)	\$ (5.0)

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	Pro forma year ended December 31, 2006 (unaudited)	Nine months ended September 30, 2007(1) (unaudited)
Other Financial Data:		
Pro forma EBITDA(8)	\$ 327.3	262.4
Pro forma Adjusted EBITDA(8)	381.3	317.6
Capital expenditures	54.6(3)	31.1
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)		1.0x
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):		
Available cash and cash equivalents(5)		\$ 154.4
Working capital(6)		485.6
Total assets		5,030.1
Total debt		2,620.6
Total net debt(7)		2,466.2
Total stockholders' equity		1,081.2

- (1) We were incorporated on November 9, 2006, but had no operations until the consummation of the Transactions on April 20, 2007.
- (2) The amount for pro forma nine months ended September 30, 2007 is based on the historical financial data of ADESA for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 19, 2007, the historical financial data of IAAI for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 19, 2007 and the historical financial data of KAR Holdings for the period from January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007, as adjusted to combine the financial statements of ADESA and IAAI on a historical basis and to illustrate the pro forma effects of the Transactions as if they had occurred on January 1, 2006. KAR Holdings was incorporated on November 9, 2006, but had no operations until the consummation of the Transactions on April 20, 2007.
- (3) The 2006 pro forma amount excludes amounts related to the IAAI 2006 Acquisitions prior to the respective acquisition date.
- (4) For purposes of determining the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes and fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest on indebtedness, amortization of debt issuance costs which are charged to interest expense and a reasonable approximation of the interest factor related to operating leases. The amount of deficiency for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2006 was \$60.4 million.
- (5) Available cash and cash equivalents excludes cash in transit, restricted cash balances and foreign cash not repatriated at ADESA.
- (6) Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities.
- (7) Represents total debt less available cash and cash equivalents, which excludes cash in transit, restricted cash balances and foreign cash not repatriated at ADESA.
- (8) EBITDA is defined as net income (loss), plus interest expense net of interest income, income taxes and depreciation and amortization, as set out in detail below. Adjusted EBITDA consists of EBITDA as further adjusted to exclude (i) certain items and expenses that are permitted to be excluded from the calculation of Consolidated EBITDA, as that term is defined under our senior secured credit facilities and (ii) the expected incremental revenue and cost savings specified below.

We believe that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to EBITDA applied in presenting Adjusted EBITDA are appropriate to provide additional information to investors about certain covenants that we are required to satisfy under our senior secured credit facilities and notes and

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about our incremental revenue and cost savings. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to realize these incremental revenues or cost savings or the timing thereof. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business We may not

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successfully implement our business strategies or realize our expected cost savings and revenue enhancements. EBITDA is also one of the measures management uses to assess our financial performance and is a metric used in certain of our management incentive programs.

Under our credit agreement and notes, we are required to maintain a Maximum Consolidated Senior Secured Leverage Ratio which is based on Adjusted EBITDA. Failure to comply with the ratio covenant would result in a default under the credit agreement for our credit facility and, absent a waiver or an amendment from the lenders, permit the acceleration of all outstanding borrowings under the credit facility.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not recognized terms under GAAP and do not purport to be alternatives to net income as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to be measures of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as they do not reflect certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that charges and expenses categorized as non-recurring below will not recur in the future. Because not all companies use identical calculations, these presentations of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

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EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are reconciled to net income as follows

(unaudited):

(In millions)	Pro forma year ended	
	December 31,	
	2006	
Net loss	\$	(38.2)
Add back: discontinued operations		
Income from continuing operations		(38.2)
Add back:		
Income taxes		(22.2)
Interest expense, net of interest income		229.3
Depreciation and amortization		158.4
EBITDA		327.3
Nonrecurring charges		16.3
Noncash and related non-recurring charges		18.0
Acquisition adjustments		4.4
Other considerations, net		2.8
Incremental cost savings		12.5
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	381.3

(In millions)	Nine months ended	
	September 30,	
	2007(a)	
Net income	\$	22.5
Add back: discontinued operations		
Income from continuing operations		22.5
Add back:		
Income taxes		32.9
Interest expense, net of interest income		116.5
Depreciation and amortization		90.5
EBITDA		262.4
Nonrecurring charges		11.7
Nonrecurring transaction charges		24.8
Noncash charges		7.1
Advisory services		1.8
		307.8
Pro forma impact of recent acquisitions		2.6
Pro forma cost savings per the credit agreement		7.2
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	317.6

- (a) The results of ADESA and IAAI have been combined for the period of time prior to the Transactions.

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RISK FACTORS

Participating in the exchange offer involves a number of risks. You should consider carefully the following information about these risks, together with the other information included in this prospectus before tendering your Restricted Notes in the exchange offer. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently deem immaterial, may also impair our business operations. We cannot assure you that any of the events discussed in the risk factors below will not occur. If they do, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Business

Fluctuations in consumer demand for and in the supply of used, leased and salvage vehicles impact auction sales volume, conversion rates and the demand for floorplan financing by independent used vehicle dealers, which may adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

In the normal course of business, we are subject to changes in general U.S. economic conditions, including but not limited to, availability and affordability of consumer credit, interest rates, fuel prices, inflation, discretionary spending levels, unemployment rates and consumer confidence about the economy in general. Significant changes in economic conditions could adversely impact consumer demand for used vehicles.

As consumer demand fluctuates, the volume and prices of used vehicles may be affected and the demand for used vehicles at auction by dealers may likewise be affected. The demand for used vehicles at auction by dealers may therefore affect the wholesale price of used vehicles and the conversion percentage of vehicles sold at auction. In addition, changes in demand for used vehicles may affect the demand for floorplan financing as well as our ability to collect existing floorplan loans.

The number of new and used vehicles that are leased by consumers affects the supply of vehicles coming to auction. As manufacturers and other lenders have decreased the number of leases in the last few years and extended the lease terms of some of the leases that were written, the number of off-lease vehicles available at auction declined in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. We are not able to predict manufacturers' and lenders' approaches to leasing and thus future volumes of off-lease vehicles may be affected based upon leasing terms and trends. The supply of off-lease vehicles coming to auction is also affected by the market value of used vehicles compared to the residual value of those vehicles per the lease terms. In most cases, the lessee and the dealer have the ability to purchase the vehicle at the residual price at the end of the lease term. Generally, as market values of used vehicles rise, the number of vehicles purchased at residual value by the lessees and dealers increases, thus decreasing the number of off-lease vehicles available at auction.

We are also dependent upon receiving a sufficient number of total-loss vehicles as well as recovered theft vehicles to sustain our profit margins in our salvage auction business. Factors that can affect the number of vehicles received include, but are not limited to, driving patterns, mild weather conditions that cause fewer traffic accidents, reduction of policy writing by insurance providers that would affect the number of claims over a period of time, delays or changes in state title processing, and changes in direct repair procedures that would reduce the number of newer, less damaged total-loss vehicles, which tend to have higher salvage values. In addition, our salvage auction business depends on a limited number of key insurance companies to supply the salvage vehicles we sell at auction. Our agreements with our insurance company suppliers are generally subject to cancellation by either party upon 30 to 90 days notice. There can be no assurance that our existing agreements will not be cancelled or that we will be able to enter into future agreements with these suppliers. Future decreases in the quality and quantity of vehicle inventory, and in particular the availability of newer and less damaged vehicles, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. In addition, in the last few years there has been a declining trend in theft occurrences which reduces the number of stolen vehicles covered by insurance companies for which a claim settlement has been made.

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Our operating results may fluctuate significantly.

Our operating results have in the past and may in the future fluctuate significantly depending on a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

general business conditions, including the availability and quality of used, leased and salvage vehicles and buyer attendance at our vehicle auctions;

trends in new and used vehicle sales and incentives, including wholesale used vehicle pricing;

economic conditions including fuel prices and Canadian exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations;

trends in the vehicle remarketing industry;

the introduction of new competitors;

laws, regulations and industry standards, including changes in regulations governing the sale of used vehicles, the processing of salvage vehicles and commercial lending activities;

changes in the market value of vehicles we auction, including changes in the actual cash value of salvage vehicles;

competitive pricing pressures; and

costs associated with the acquisition of businesses or technologies.

As a result of the above factors, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as any indication of future performance. Furthermore, revenues for any future quarter are not predictable with any significant degree of accuracy, and our operating results may vary significantly due to our relatively fixed expense levels. Due to these factors, it is possible that in some future quarters our operating results may fall below the expectations of public market analysts and investors.

Changes in interest rates or market conditions could adversely impact the profitability and business of AFC.

Rising interest rates may have the effect of depressing the sales of used vehicles because many consumers finance their vehicle purchases. In addition, AFC sells the majority of its finance receivable to a special purpose entity, which sells an undivided interest in its finance receivables to a bank conduit facility on a revolving basis. Volatility and/or market disruption in the asset-backed securities market in the U.S. can impact AFC's cost of financing related to; or its ability to arrange financing on acceptable terms through, its securitization conduit, which could negatively affect AFC's business and our financial condition and operations.

AFC generally charges interest on its floorplan loans based on the prime rate plus a spread. Declining interest rates decrease the interest income earned on AFC's loan portfolio.

We may not be able to grow if we are unable to successfully acquire and integrate other auction businesses and facilities.

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The used vehicle redistribution industry is considered a mature industry in which low single-digit growth is expected in industry unit sales. Acquisitions have been a significant part of our historical growth and have enabled us to further broaden and diversify our service offerings. Our strategy involves the acquisition and integration of additional physical auction sites, technologies and personnel. Acquisition of businesses requires substantial time and attention of management personnel and may also require additional equity or debt financings. Further, integration of newly established or acquired businesses is often disruptive. Since we have acquired or in the future may acquire one or more businesses, there can be no assurance that we will identify appropriate targets, will acquire such businesses on favorable terms, or will be able to successfully integrate such organizations into our business. Failure to do so could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we expect to compete against other auction groups or new industry consolidators for suitable acquisitions. If we are able to consummate acquisitions, such acquisitions could be dilutive to earnings, and we could overpay for such acquisitions.

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In pursuing a strategy of acquiring other auctions, we face other risks commonly encountered with growth through acquisitions. These risks include, but are not limited to:

incurring significantly higher capital expenditures and operating expenses;

entering new markets with which we are unfamiliar;

incurring potential undiscovered liabilities at acquired auctions;

failing to maintain uniform standards, controls and policies;

impairing relationships with employees and customers as a result of management changes; and

increasing expenses for accounting and computer systems, as well as integration difficulties.

High fuel prices may have an adverse effect on our revenues and operating results, as well as our earnings growth rates.

High fuel prices affect the demand for sport utility and full-sized vehicles which are generally not as fuel efficient as smaller vehicles. In addition, high fuel prices could lead to a reduction in the miles driven per vehicle which may reduce accident rates. Retail sales and accident rates are factors that affect the number of used and salvage vehicles sold at auction, wholesale prices of those vehicles and the conversion rates at used vehicle auctions. Additionally, high fuel costs increase the cost for the transportation and towing of vehicles. We may not be able to pass on such higher costs to the customers who supply vehicles to our auctions.

Weather-related and other events beyond our control may adversely impact operations.

Extreme weather or other events, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, forest fires, floods, terrorist attacks or war, may adversely affect the overall economic environment, the markets in which we compete, our operations and our profitability. These events may impact our physical auction facilities, causing a material increase in costs, or delays or cancellation of auction sales, which could have a material adverse impact on our revenues and profitability.

We are, and may in the future be, subject to patent or other intellectual property infringement claims, which could have an impact on our business or operating results due to a disruption in our business operations, the incurrence of significant costs and other factors.

From time to time, we may receive notices from others claiming that we infringe their patent or intellectual property rights, and the number of these claims could increase in the future. Claims of patent infringement could require us to enter into licensing agreements on unfavorable terms, incur substantial monetary liability or be enjoined preliminarily or permanently from further use of the intellectual property in question, which could require us to change our business practices and limit our ability to compete effectively. Even if we believe that the claims are without merit, the claims can be time-consuming and costly to defend and may divert management's attention and resources away from our businesses. If we are required to take any of these actions, it could have an adverse impact on our business and operating results.

Litigation could have an adverse effect on us.

There is no guarantee that we will be successful in defending ourselves in legal and administrative actions or in asserting our rights under various laws, including intellectual property laws. In addition, we could incur substantial costs in defending ourselves or in asserting our rights in such actions. The costs and other effects of pending litigation and administrative actions against us cannot be determined with certainty. Although we currently believe that no such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on us, there can be no assurance that the outcome of such proceedings will be as expected.

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Capacity reductions at the major U.S. original equipment manufacturers could negatively impact the industry.

Capacity reductions at the major U.S. original equipment manufacturers are expected to impact the industry and may result in reduced program vehicles and rental fleet sales. In addition, weak growth in new vehicle sales impacts trade-ins and auction volumes.

We face significant competition.

We face significant competition for the supply of used and salvage vehicles and for the buyers of those vehicles. While competition in the used vehicle inventory floorplan financing sector is diverse and fragmented, competition is also strong in that sector. We face current or potential competition from four primary sources: (i) direct competitors, (ii) potential entrants, (iii) potential new vehicle remarketing venues and dealer financing services and (iv) existing alternative vehicle remarketing venues. In both the vehicle auction and dealer financing businesses, both we and our competitors are working to develop new services and technologies, or improvements and modifications to existing services and technologies. Some of these competitors may have greater financial and marketing resources than we do, and may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging services and technologies, evolving industry trends and changes in customer requirements, and devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their services. In our salvage auction business, potential competitors include used car auction companies, providers of claims software to insurance companies, certain salvage buyer groups and insurance companies, some of which currently supply auto salvage to us. While most insurance companies have abandoned or reduced efforts to sell salvage vehicles without the use of service providers such as us, they may in the future decide to dispose of their salvage directly to end users. Increased competition could result in price reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors or that competitive pressures faced by us would not have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. We may not be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors, which could impair our ability to grow and achieve or sustain profitability.

Our business is dependent on information and technology systems. Failure to effectively maintain or update these systems could result in our losing customers and materially adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Robust information systems are critical to our operating environment and competitive position. We may not be successful in structuring our information system infrastructure or developing, acquiring or implementing information systems which are competitive and responsive to the needs of our customers and we might lack sufficient resources to continue to make the significant necessary investments in information systems to compete with our competitors. Certain information systems initiatives that management considers important to our long-term success will require substantial capital investment, have significant risks associated with their execution, and could take several years to implement.

For example, our ability to provide cost-effective salvage vehicle processing solutions to our customers depends in part on our ability to effectively utilize technology to provide value-added services to our customers. We recently implemented a web-based operating system that allows us to offer hybrid live/Internet auctions and to provide vehicle tracking systems and real-time status reports for our insurance company customers benefit, and to support and streamline vehicle registration and tracking, financial reporting, transaction settlement, vehicle title transfer and branch/headquarters communications. Our ability to provide the foregoing services depends on our capacity to store, retrieve and process data, manage significant databases, and expand and periodically upgrade our information processing capabilities. As we continue to grow, we will need to continue to make investments in new and enhanced information and technology systems. Interruption or loss of our information processing capabilities or adverse consequences from implementing new or enhanced systems could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. As our information system providers revise and upgrade their hardware, software and equipment technology, we may encounter difficulties in integrating these new technologies into our business.

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Although we have experienced no significant breaches of our network security by unauthorized persons, our systems may be subject to infiltration by unauthorized persons. If our systems or facilities were infiltrated and damaged by unauthorized persons, there could be a significant interruption to our ability to provide many of our electronic and web-based services to our customers. If that were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Increased use of online wholesale auctions may diminish our supply of vehicles.

Online auctions or other methods of redistribution may diminish both the quality and quantity as well as reduce the value of vehicles sold through traditional auction facilities. Although we offer online auctions and services as part of our standard service offerings, we cannot predict what portion of overall sales will be conducted through online auctions or other redistribution methods in the future and what impact this may have on our auction facilities.

We are partially self-insured for certain losses.

We self-insure a portion of employee medical benefits under the terms of our employee health insurance program, as well as a portion of our automobile, general liability and workers' compensation claims. We record an accrual for the claims expense related to our employee medical benefits, automobile, general liability and workers' compensation claims based upon the expected amount of all such claims. While we believe these estimates are reasonable based on the information currently available, if actual claims are higher than anticipated, our accrual might be insufficient to cover the claims costs, which would have an adverse impact on the operating results in that period.

The operation of our auction facilities poses certain environmental risks which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our businesses are subject to regulation by various federal, state and local authorities concerning air quality, water quality, solid wastes and other environmental matters. In the used vehicle redistribution industry, large numbers of vehicles, including wrecked vehicles at salvage auctions, are stored at auction facilities and, during that time, releases of fuel, motor oil and other fluids may occur, resulting in soil, air, surface water or groundwater contamination. In addition, certain of our facilities generate and/or store petroleum products and other hazardous materials which are contained in aboveground or underground storage tanks located at our facilities. Some of our facilities generate waste materials, such as waste solvents or used oils, that are disposed of as non-hazardous or hazardous wastes, and body shops at our facilities may release harmful air emissions associated with painting. We are subject to safety and training regulations as required by local, state and federal law. While we have an environmental and safety compliance program that is administered by our environmental and safety department and includes monitoring, measuring and reporting compliance, establishing safety programs and training our personnel in environmental and safety matters, environmental laws and regulations could become more stringent over time and we may be subject to significant compliance costs in the future.

Any failure by us to obtain required permits or operate within regulations for, control the use of, or adequately restrict the discharge of hazardous or regulated substances or materials under present or future regulations could subject us to substantial liability, require costly cleanup or require changes in our remarketing services or auction facilities. While we have not to date incurred significant expenditures for preventive, investigative or remedial action with respect to contamination or the use of hazardous materials, we could in the future be exposed to such expenditures. Any liability arising from contamination at our facilities, including contamination by previous users of acquired facilities, the disposal of waste at off-site locations and other aspects of our operations could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

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We assume the settlement risk for all vehicles sold through our auctions.

We do not have recourse against sellers for any buyer's failure to satisfy its debt. Since our revenues for each vehicle do not include the gross sales proceeds, failure to collect the receivables in full may result in a net loss up to the gross sales proceeds on a per vehicle basis in addition to any expenses incurred to collect the receivables and to provide the services associated with the vehicle. Although we take steps to mitigate this risk, if we are unable to collect payments on a large number of vehicles, the resulting payment obligations and decreased fee revenues may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to operate our company successfully could be impaired if we fail to attract and retain key personnel.

Our success depends in large part on the performance of our executive management team and other key employees, including our key field personnel. If we lose the services of one or more of our executive officers or key employees, we may not be able to implement our business strategies and our business could suffer. We may have difficulty in retaining and attracting customers, developing new services, negotiating favorable agreements with customers and providing acceptable levels of customer service. Leadership changes will occur from time to time and we cannot predict whether significant resignations will occur. While we have employment agreements with certain of our executive officers, there can be no assurance that they will serve the term of their employment agreements or renew their employment agreements upon expiration. We do not currently expect to obtain key person insurance on any of our executive officers. In addition, if we fail to attract other qualified personnel, our business prospects could be materially adversely affected.

We may not successfully implement our business strategies or realize our expected cost savings and revenue enhancements.

We may not be able to fully implement our business strategies or realize our expected cost savings, in whole or in part, or within the time frames anticipated. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will achieve our expected revenue synergies, including incremental buyer payment revenue. Our cost savings, efficiency improvements and pricing strategies are subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. We are pursuing strategic initiatives that management considers critical to our long-term success, including substantial near-term capital investment in e-business, information technology, facility relocations and expansions, as well as operating initiatives designed to enhance overall efficiencies. These initiatives involve substantial capital investment, have significant risks associated with their execution, and could take several years to yield any direct monetary benefits. Committing a large amount of capital over a lengthy time horizon could result in significant business interruption and loss of key customers during the transitional period, as well as cost overruns and delays which may impact our results of operations. Accordingly, we cannot predict whether we will succeed in implementing these strategic initiatives.

Additionally, our business strategy may change from time to time. As a result, we may not be able to achieve our expected results of operations and our actual income, operating cash flow and EBITDA may be negatively affected and may be materially lower than the pro forma results which we discuss elsewhere in this prospectus.

We are dependent on good labor relations.

We have employees located both in the U.S. and in Canada. In addition to the workforce of employees, we also utilize temporary labor services to assist in handling the vehicles consigned during periods of peak volume. Many of our employees, both full- and part-time, are unskilled, and in periods of strong economic growth, we may find it difficult to compete for sufficient unskilled labor. If we are unable to maintain our full- or part-time workforce or the necessary relationships with third-party providers, our operations may be adversely affected.

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In addition, auctioneers at our auctions are highly skilled individuals who are essential to the successful operation of our auction business. Nearly all of our auctioneers are independent contractors who provide their services for a daily or weekly rate. If we are unable to retain a sufficient number of experienced auctioneers, our operations may be adversely affected.

A portion of our net income is derived from Canada, which exposes us to foreign exchange and other risks.

Fluctuations between U.S. and Canadian currency values may adversely affect our results of operations and financial position. In addition, there may be tax inefficiencies in repatriating cash from Canada. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, approximately 16% of our revenues were attributable to our Canadian operations. A decrease in the value of the Canadian currency relative to the U.S. dollar could reduce our profits from our Canadian operations and the value of the net assets of our Canadian operations when reported in U.S. dollars in our financial statements. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations as reported in U.S. dollars.

In addition, fluctuations in currencies relative to currencies in which the earnings are generated may make it more difficult to perform period-to-period comparisons of our reported results of operations. For purposes of accounting, the assets and liabilities of our Canadian operations, where the local currency is the functional currency, are translated using period-end exchange rates, and the revenues and expenses of our Canadian operations are translated using average exchange rates during each period. Translation gains and losses are reported in Accumulated other comprehensive income/loss as a component of stockholders' equity.

We are subject to extensive governmental regulations, including vehicle brokerage and auction laws and currency reporting obligations. Failure to comply with laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Our operations are subject to regulation, supervision and licensing under various U.S. and Canadian federal, state, provincial and local authorities, agencies, statutes and ordinances. The acquisition and sale of used, leased, totaled and recovered theft vehicles is regulated by state or other local motor vehicle departments in each of the locations in which we operate. Changes in law or governmental regulations or interpretations of existing law or regulations could result in increased costs, reduced vehicle prices and decreased profitability for us. In addition to the regulation of sales and acquisitions of vehicles, we are also subject to various local zoning requirements with regard to the location of our auction and storage facilities, which requirements vary from location to location, to lending laws and regulations and to currency reporting obligations. Failure to comply with present or future regulations or changes in existing regulations could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. For a further discussion of the vehicle regulations applicable to our businesses, see Business Regulation.

We have a material amount of goodwill which, if it becomes impaired, would result in a reduction in our net income.

Goodwill is the amount by which the cost of an acquisition accounted for using the purchase method exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired. Current accounting standards require that goodwill no longer be amortized but instead be periodically evaluated for impairment based on the fair value of the reporting unit. A significant percentage of our total assets represents goodwill. Declines in our profitability may impact the fair value of our reporting units, which could result in a write-down of our goodwill and a reduction in net income.

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New accounting pronouncements or new interpretations of existing standards could require us to make adjustments to accounting policies that could adversely affect the financial statements.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC, and other accounting organizations or governmental entities from time to time issue new pronouncements or new interpretations of existing accounting standards that require changes to our accounting policies and procedures. To date, we do not believe any new pronouncements or interpretations have had a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, but future pronouncements or interpretations could require the change of policies or procedures.

ADESA may be subject to risks in connection with its former relationship with and separation from ALLETE.

ADESA and ALLETE, Inc., ADESA's former parent company, entered into a tax sharing agreement, effective on the date of the spin-off, which governs ALLETE's and ADESA's respective rights, responsibilities and obligations after the spin-off with respect to taxes for the periods ending on or before the spin-off. Under the tax sharing agreement, if the spin-off becomes taxable to ALLETE, ADESA may be required to indemnify ALLETE for any taxes which arise as a result of ADESA's actions or inaction. In addition, ADESA has agreed to indemnify ALLETE for 50 percent of any taxes that do not arise as a result of actions or inaction of either ADESA or ALLETE.

We may not be able to successfully integrate ADESA's and IAAI's operations.

On April 20, 2007, KAR Acquisition, Inc. merged with and into ADESA, with ADESA continuing as the surviving corporation. After consummation of the Merger and the related transactions, ADESA and IAAI became our wholly owned subsidiaries. Integration of the two previously independent companies may turn out to be more complex, time consuming and costly than we originally anticipated. Failure to successfully integrate these companies may have a material adverse effect on the combined company's business, financial condition and result of operations. The difficulties of combining the companies present challenges to our management, including:

operating a larger combined company;

integrating personnel with diverse backgrounds and organizational cultures;

experiencing operational interruptions or the loss of key employees, customers or suppliers; and

consolidating other corporate and administrative functions.

The combined company is also exposed to risks that are commonly associated with merger transactions, such as unanticipated liabilities and costs, some of which may be material, and diversion of management's attention. As a result, the anticipated benefits of the Merger may not be fully realized, if at all.

We are controlled by the Equity Sponsors, and their interests as equity holders may not be aligned with your interests.

GS Capital Partners VI Fund, L.P., Kelso Investment Associates VII, L.P., Parthenon Investors II, L.P. and Value Act Capital Master Fund, L.P. own, through their respective affiliates, including certain affiliated private equity funds, substantially all of our equity. The Equity Sponsors can elect all of our directors, appoint new management and approve any action requiring the vote of our outstanding common stock, including amendments of our articles of incorporation, mergers or sales of substantially all of our assets. The directors elected by the Equity Sponsors may be able to make decisions affecting our capital structure, including decisions to issue additional capital stock and incur additional debt. The interests of our equity holders may not in all cases be aligned with the interests of our noteholders. For example, if we encounter financial difficulties or are unable to pay our debts as they mature, the interests of our equity holders might conflict with your interests as a noteholder. In addition, our equity holders may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures, financings or other transactions that, in their judgment, could enhance their equity investments, even though such transactions might involve risks to our noteholders.

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Risks Relating to the Exchange Notes

We have a substantial amount of debt, which could impair our financial condition and adversely affect our ability to react to changes in our business and fulfill our obligations under the Exchange Notes.

As of September 30, 2007, our total debt was approximately \$2.62 billion and we have approximately \$300.0 million of available borrowing capacity under our senior secured credit facilities.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to you, including:

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the Exchange Notes;

limiting our ability to borrow additional amounts to fund working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, execution of our business strategy, acquisitions and other purposes;

requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest on our debt, which would reduce the funds available to us for other purposes, including funding future expansion;

making us more vulnerable to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions, in government regulation and in our business by limiting our flexibility in planning for, and making it more difficult for us to react quickly to, changing conditions; and

exposing us to risks inherent in interest rate fluctuations because some of our borrowings, including borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities, will be at variable rates of interest, which could result in higher interest expenses in the event of increases in interest rates.

See Description of Other Indebtedness, Description of Senior Exchange Notes and Description of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes.

Restrictive covenants in agreements and instruments governing our debt, including the indentures governing the Exchange Notes, may adversely affect our ability to operate our business.

The indentures governing the Exchange Notes and the agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities contain, and our future debt instruments may contain, various provisions that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries, including ADESA and IAAI, to, among other things:

incur additional debt;

provide guarantees in respect of obligations of other persons;

issue redeemable stock and preferred stock;

pay dividends or distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock;

prepay, redeem or repurchase debt;

make loans, investments and capital expenditures;

incur liens;

pay dividends or make other payments by our restricted subsidiaries;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

sell assets and capital stock of our subsidiaries; and

consolidate or merge with or into, or sell substantially all of our assets to, another person.

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Our senior secured credit facilities are secured, and our bank lenders and future secured creditors have a prior claim on our assets to the extent of the value of the collateral securing their claims. Similarly, holders of the guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness have a prior claim on the guarantors' assets that secure such indebtedness.

The Exchange Notes and the guarantees will not be secured by any of our assets. Holders of our secured indebtedness and the secured indebtedness of the guarantors will have claims that are prior to your claims as holders of the Exchange Notes to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. We, and the guarantors, will be party to senior secured credit facilities, which will be secured by a significant portion of our assets, including a pledge of all of our capital stock and the capital stock of all of our direct and indirect material domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the capital stock of our first tier foreign subsidiaries. In the event of any distribution or payment of our assets in any foreclosure, dissolution, winding-up, liquidation, reorganization or other bankruptcy proceeding, holders of our secured indebtedness will have prior claim to our assets that constitute their collateral. Holders of the Exchange Notes will participate ratably with all holders of our unsecured indebtedness that is deemed to be of the same class as the Exchange Notes. In that event, because the Exchange Notes and the guarantees will not be secured by any of our assets, it is possible that our remaining assets might be insufficient to satisfy your claims in full.

As of September 30, 2007, the aggregate amount of our secured indebtedness, on a consolidated basis, was approximately \$1,595.6 million, and approximately \$300.0 million was available for additional borrowing under our senior secured credit facilities. We are permitted to borrow substantial additional secured indebtedness in the future under the terms of the indentures. See Description of Senior Exchange Notes and Description of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes.

If our subsidiaries do not make sufficient distributions to us, we will not be able to make payment on any of our debt, including the Exchange Notes. In addition, the structural subordination of the Exchange Notes to certain of our subsidiaries' liabilities may limit our ability to make payment on the Exchange Notes.

We are a holding company with no business operations, sources of income or assets of our own other than our ownership interests in our subsidiaries. Because all our operations are conducted by our subsidiaries, our cash flow and our ability to make payments on our debt, including the Exchange Notes, is dependent upon cash dividends and distributions or other transfers from our subsidiaries. In addition, any payment of dividends, distributions, loans or advances by our subsidiaries to us could be subject to restrictions on dividends or repatriation of earnings under applicable local law, monetary transfer restrictions and foreign currency exchange regulations in the jurisdictions in which our subsidiaries operate, and any restrictions imposed by the current and future debt instruments of our subsidiaries.

Some of our subsidiaries, including our existing and future foreign subsidiaries, will not guarantee the Exchange Notes. The Exchange Notes will be structurally subordinated to all existing or future liabilities and preferred equity of these subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Exchange Notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding with respect to any such subsidiary, we, as a common equity owner of such subsidiary, and, therefore, holders of our debt, including holders of the Exchange Notes, will be subject to the prior claims of such subsidiary's creditors, including trade creditors, and preferred equity holders. As of September 30, 2007, the aggregate amount of liabilities of our subsidiaries that will not guarantee the Exchange Notes, including trade and other payables, was \$336.1 million. For the period ending September 30, 2007, our subsidiaries that will not guarantee the Exchange Notes represented approximately 15.3% of our total assets and approximately 26.7% of our total revenues, in each case before intercompany eliminations.

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If we default on our obligations to pay our other indebtedness or otherwise fail to comply with covenants in the instruments governing our other indebtedness, we may not be able to make payments on the Exchange Notes.

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under our senior secured credit facilities that is not waived by the required lenders, could make us unable to pay principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Exchange Notes and substantially decrease the market value of the Exchange Notes. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on our other indebtedness, we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness. In addition, the restrictive covenants in our senior secured credit facilities require us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests. A breach of any these financial, operating or other covenants could result in a default. In the event of any such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder, together with accrued and unpaid interest, to be due and payable and the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities could elect to terminate all commitments to extend further credit. If we were unable to repay those amounts, such holders or lenders could institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets, which could force us into bankruptcy or liquidation.

We require a significant amount of cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the Exchange Notes, and to fund planned capital expenditures, and our ability to generate sufficient cash depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control.

Our ability to make payments on and refinance our debt, including the Exchange Notes, and to fund planned capital expenditures depends on our ability to generate cash in the future. To some extent, this is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. Our business may not generate cash from operations at levels sufficient to permit us to pay principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, and our cash needs may increase. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash from operations to service our debt and meet our other cash needs, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets or operations, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness, including the Exchange Notes. We may not be able to take any of these actions. We may not be able to refinance our debt or sell additional debt or equity securities or our assets on favorable terms, if at all, particularly because of our high levels of debt and the restrictions imposed by the agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities and the indenture governing the Exchange Notes on our ability to incur additional debt and use the proceeds from asset sales. If we must sell our assets, it may negatively affect our ability to generate revenue. The inability to obtain additional financing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and on our ability to meet our obligations to you under the Exchange Notes.

If we cannot make scheduled payments on our debt, we would be in default and, as a result:

our debt holders could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable;

the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities could terminate their commitments to lend us money and foreclose against the assets securing their borrowings; and

we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation, which could result in you losing your investment in the Exchange Notes.

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Your right to receive payments on the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes is junior to our existing indebtedness and possibly all of our future borrowings. Further, the guarantees of the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes are junior to all of our guarantors' existing indebtedness and possibly to all their future borrowings.

The Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes and the guarantees thereof rank behind all of our and the guarantors' existing indebtedness (other than trade payables) and all of our and their future borrowings (other than trade payables), except any future indebtedness that expressly provides that it ranks equal with, or subordinated in right of payment to, the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes and the related subsidiary guarantees. As a result, upon any distribution to our creditors or the creditors of the guarantors in a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or similar proceeding relating to us or the guarantors or our or their property, the holders of our senior debt and that of the guarantors will be entitled to be paid in full and in cash before any payment may be made with respect to the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes or the guarantees thereof.

In addition, all payments on the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes and the guarantees thereof will be blocked in the event of a payment default on certain senior debt and may be blocked for up to 179 of 360 consecutive days in the event of certain non-payment defaults on certain senior debt.

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or similar proceeding relating to us or the guarantors, holders of the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes will participate with trade creditors and all other holders of our and the guarantors' subordinated indebtedness in the assets remaining after we and the guarantors have paid all of our senior debt. However, because the indenture governing the Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes requires that amounts otherwise payable to holders of the senior subordinated notes in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding be paid to holders of senior debt instead, holders of the senior subordinated notes may receive less, ratably, than holders of trade payables in any such proceeding. In any of these cases, we and the guarantors may not have sufficient funds to pay all of our creditors and holders of senior subordinated notes may receive less, ratably, than the holders of our senior debt.

As of September 30, 2007, we had approximately \$2,195.6 million of senior indebtedness, including the Senior Restricted Notes, and approximately \$300.0 million was available for borrowing as additional senior debt under our senior secured credit facilities. We are permitted to borrow substantial additional indebtedness, including senior debt, in the future under the terms of the indentures.

We may not be able to repurchase the Exchange Notes upon a change of control.

Upon a change of control, as defined in the indentures, subject to certain conditions, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. The source of funds for that purchase of notes will be our available cash or cash generated from our subsidiaries' operations or other potential sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We cannot assure you that sufficient funds from such sources will be available at the time of any change of control to make required repurchases of notes tendered. Further, we may be contractually restricted under the terms of our senior secured credit facilities or other future senior indebtedness from repurchasing all of the notes tendered by holders upon a change of control. Our future debt agreements may contain similar restrictions and provisions. Accordingly, we may not be able to satisfy our obligations to purchase your Exchange Notes unless we are able to refinance or obtain waivers under our senior secured credit facilities and any such future debt agreements. Our failure to repurchase the Exchange Notes upon a change of control would cause a default under the indenture and a cross-default under our senior secured credit facilities. In addition, certain corporate events, such as leveraged recapitalizations that would increase the level of our indebtedness, would not constitute a change of control under the indentures.

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Fraudulent transfer statutes may limit your rights as a holder of the Exchange Notes.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer laws permit a court, if it makes certain findings, to:

void all or a portion of our obligations to holders of the Exchange Notes;

subordinate our obligations to holders of the Exchange Notes to our other existing and future indebtedness, entitling other creditors to be paid in full before any payment is made on the Exchange Notes; and

take other action detrimental to holders of the Exchange Notes, including invalidating the Exchange Notes.

In that event, we cannot assure you that you would ever be repaid.

Under federal and state fraudulent transfer laws, in order to take any of those actions, courts will typically need to find that, at the time the Exchange Notes were issued, we:

- (1) issued the Exchange Notes with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding current or future creditors; or
- (2) received less than fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for incurring the indebtedness represented by the Exchange Notes; and
- (a) were insolvent or were rendered insolvent by reason of the issuance of the Exchange Notes;
- (b) were engaged, or were about to engage, in a business or transaction for which our assets were unreasonably small; or
- (c) intended to incur, or believed or should have believed we would incur, debts beyond our ability to pay as such debts mature.

Many of the foregoing terms are defined in or interpreted under those fraudulent transfer statutes. A court would likely find that we or a guarantor did not receive reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the Exchange Notes or such guarantee if we or such guarantor did not substantially benefit directly or indirectly from the issuance of the Exchange Notes or the applicable guarantee. As a general matter, value is given for a transfer or an obligation if, in exchange for the transfer or obligation, property is transferred or an antecedent debt is secured or satisfied. A debtor will generally not be considered to have received value in connection with a debt offering if the debtor uses the proceeds of that offering to make a dividend payment or otherwise retire or redeem equity securities issued by the debtor.

The measure of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing considerations will vary depending on the law of the jurisdiction that is being applied in any such proceeding. Generally, a company would be considered insolvent if, at the time it incurred the debt:

the sum of its debts (including contingent liabilities) is greater than its assets, at fair valuation;

the present fair saleable value of its assets is less than the amount required to pay the probable liability on its total existing debts and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as they become absolute and matured; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

We cannot assure you what standard a court would apply in determining our solvency and whether it would conclude that we were solvent when we incurred our obligations under the Exchange Notes.

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Our obligations under the Exchange Notes will be guaranteed by all of our direct and indirect restricted subsidiaries that guarantee indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities, and the guarantees may also be subject to review under various laws for the protection of creditors. It is possible that creditors of the guarantors may challenge the guarantees as a fraudulent transfer or conveyance. The analysis set forth above would generally apply, except that the guarantees could also be subject to the claim that, because the guarantees were incurred for the benefit of the issuer, and only indirectly for the benefit of the guarantors, the obligations of the guarantors thereunder were incurred for less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration. A court could void a guarantor's obligation under its guarantee, subordinate the guarantee to the other indebtedness of a guarantor, direct that holders of the Exchange Notes return any amounts paid under a guarantee to the relevant guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of its creditors, or take other action detrimental to the holders of Exchange Notes. In addition, the liability of each guarantor under the indenture will be limited to the amount that will result in its guarantee not constituting a fraudulent conveyance or improper corporate distribution, and there can be no assurance as to what standard a court would apply in making a determination as to what would be the maximum liability of each guarantor.

Risks Relating to the Exchange Offer and Holding the Exchange Notes

There is no public market for the Exchange Notes, and we do not know if a market will ever develop or, if a market does develop, whether it will be sustained.

We cannot assure you that a liquid market will develop for the Exchange Notes, that you will be able to sell your Exchange Notes at a particular time or that the prices that you receive when you sell the Exchange Notes will be favorable.

We do not intend to apply for listing or quotation of any series of Exchange Notes on any securities exchange or stock market, although our Restricted Notes trade on the PORTAL Market. The liquidity of any market for the Exchange Notes will depend on a number of factors, including:

the number of holders of Exchange Notes;

our operating performance and financial condition;

our ability to complete the offer to exchange the Restricted Notes for the Exchange Notes;

the market for similar securities;

the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the Exchange Notes; and

prevailing interest rates.

Holders of Restricted Notes who fail to exchange their Restricted Notes in the exchange offer will continue to be subject to restrictions on transfer. You may have difficulty selling the Restricted Notes that you do not exchange.

If you do not exchange your Restricted Notes for Exchange Notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer applicable to the Restricted Notes. The restrictions on transfer of your Restricted Notes arise because we issued the Restricted Notes under exemptions from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. In general, you may only offer or sell the Restricted Notes if they are registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, or offered and sold under an exemption from these requirements. We do not plan to register the Restricted Notes under the Securities Act. For further information regarding the consequences of tendering your Restricted Notes in the exchange offer, see the discussion below under the caption "The Exchange Offer: Consequences of Exchanging or Failing to Exchange Restricted Notes."

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The tender of Restricted Notes under the Exchange Offer will reduce the outstanding amount of each series of Restricted Notes, which may have an adverse effect upon, and increase the volatility of, the market prices of the Restricted Notes due to a reduction in liquidity. Consequently, you may find it difficult to sell any Restricted Notes you continue to hold because there will be fewer Restricted Notes of such series outstanding.

You must comply with the exchange offer procedures in order to receive new, freely tradable Exchange Notes.

Delivery of Exchange Notes in exchange for Restricted Notes tendered and accepted for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of book-entry transfer of Restricted Notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC, as depositary, including an agent's message (as defined herein). We are not required to notify you of defects or irregularities in tenders of Restricted Notes for exchange. Restricted Notes that are not tendered or that are tendered but we do not accept for exchange will, following consummation of the exchange offer, continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions under the Securities Act and, upon consummation of the exchange offer, certain registration and other rights under the registration rights agreement will terminate. See The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Restricted Notes and The Exchange Offer Consequences of Exchanging or Failing to Exchange Restricted Notes.

Some holders who exchange their Restricted Notes may be deemed to be underwriters, and these holders will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements in connection with any resale transaction.

If you exchange your Restricted Notes in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the Exchange Notes, you may be deemed to have received restricted securities and, if so, will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements which are subject to certain risks, trends and uncertainties. In particular, statements made in this prospectus that are not historical facts (including, but not limited to, expectations, estimates, assumptions and projections regarding the industry, business, future operating results, potential acquisitions and anticipated cash requirements) may be forward-looking statements. Words such as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Such statements, including statements regarding our future growth; anticipated cost savings, revenue increases and capital expenditures; strategic initiatives such as selective relocations, greenfields and acquisitions; our competitive position; and our continued investment in information technology are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results projected, expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to:

fluctuations in consumer demand for and in the supply of used, leased and salvage vehicles and the resulting impact on auction sales volumes and conversion rates;

trends in new and used vehicle sales and incentives, including wholesale used vehicle pricing;

economic conditions including fuel prices and Canadian exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations;

trends in the vehicle remarketing industry;

changes in the volume of vehicle production, including capacity reductions at the major original equipment manufacturers;

the introduction of new competitors;

laws, regulations and industry standards, including changes in regulations governing the sale of used vehicles, the processing of salvage vehicles and commercial lending activities;

changes in the market value of vehicles auctioned, including changes in the actual cash value of salvage vehicles;

competitive pricing pressures;

costs associated with the acquisition of businesses or technologies;

litigation developments;

patent or other intellectual property infringement claims, which could have an impact on the business or operating results due to a disruption in business operations, the incurrence of significant costs and other factors;

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our ability to successfully implement our business strategies or realize expected cost savings and revenue enhancements;

our ability to develop and implement information systems responsive to customer needs;

business development activities, including acquisitions and integration of acquired businesses;

weather;

general business conditions; and

other risks described from time to time.

Many of these risk factors are outside of our control, and as such, they involve risks which are not currently known that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed or implied herein. The forward-looking statements in this document are made as of the date hereof and we do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements.

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Our future growth depends on a variety of factors, including our ability to increase vehicle sold volumes and loan transaction volumes, acquire additional auctions, manage expansion, relocation and integration of acquisitions, control costs in our operations, introduce modest fee increases, expand our product and service offerings including information systems development and retain our executive officers and key employees. Certain initiatives that management considers important to our long-term success include substantial capital investment in e-business, information technology, facility relocations and expansions, as well as operating initiatives designed to enhance overall efficiencies, have significant risks associated with their execution, and could take several years to yield any direct monetary benefits. Accordingly, we cannot predict whether our growth strategy will be successful. In addition, we cannot predict what portion of overall sales will be conducted through online auctions or other redistribution methods in the future and what impact this may have on our auction business.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer. Any Restricted Notes that are properly tendered and exchanged pursuant to the exchange offer will be retired and cancelled.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The table below sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges on a historical and pro forma basis for the periods indicated. The ratios below show the extent to which our business generates enough earnings after the payment of all expenses after interest to make required interest payments on our debt. For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income from continuing operations before taxes and fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest, whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of expenses related to indebtedness and an estimate of the interest within rental expense.

KAR Holdings

Pro forma					Pro forma	
year ended		Nine months			nine months	
December 31, 2006		ended			ended	
(1)		September 30, 2007			September 30, 2007	
		1.0x			1.0x	
		ADESA⁽²⁾				
Year ended December 31,					From	
					January 1, 2007	
					to	
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	April 19, 2007	
6.0x	8.9x	6.5x	6.2x	6.8x	6.1x	
Insurance Auto Auctions, Inc.⁽³⁾						

Year ended December 31,			December 27,		May 26, 2005		Year ended		From	
			2004 through		through		December 31,		January 1, 2007	
			May 25,		December 25,				to	
2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2005	2006			April 19, 2007	
1.9x	1.4x	3.0x	2.1x	(4)	(5)				1.1x	

(1) The amount of deficiency was \$60.4 million.

(2)

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Fixed charges for 2005 include incremental interest expense compared to 2004 of \$7.9 million incurred in the first half of 2005 resulting from ADESA's recapitalization and transition to an independent public company in 2005. Fixed charges for 2004 include incremental interest expense compared to 2003 of \$8.7 million resulting from ADESA's recapitalization in June 2004.

- (3) On February 22, 2005, IAAI entered into a merger agreement with Axle Merger Sub, Inc. and Axle Holdings, Inc. On May 25, 2005, Axle Merger Sub, Inc. merged with and into IAAI, with IAAI continuing as the surviving corporation, and IAAI became a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Axle Holdings, Inc., which is owned by Axle Holdings II, LLC (which is controlled by affiliates of Kelso). This merger and the related transactions resulted in additional debt and a new basis of accounting under SFAS 141. The ratio of earnings to fixed charges for periods ending on or prior to May 25, 2005 generally will not be comparable with the ratio for periods after that date.
- (4) The amount of deficiency was \$6.8 million.
- (5) The amount of deficiency was \$8.9 million.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of September 30, 2007. You should read the data set forth in the table below in conjunction with the Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and the historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of September 30, 2007 (in millions)
Available cash and cash equivalents(1)	\$ 154.4
Debt:	
Revolving credit facility(2)	
Term loan B	1,561.1
Floating Rate Senior Notes	150.0
8 ³ / ₄ % Senior Notes	450.0
10% Senior Subordinated Notes	425.0
Total debt(3)	2,586.1
Total shareholders' equity	1,081.2
Total capitalization	\$ 3,667.3

(1) Available cash and cash equivalents excludes cash in transit, restricted cash balances and foreign cash not repatriated.

(2) Provides for up to \$300.0 million of borrowings. See Description of Other Indebtedness Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

(3) Excludes the Atlanta capital lease obligation of \$34.5 million due to corresponding development revenue bonds included in other assets of an equal amount.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 is based on ADESA and IAAI's unaudited financial statements for the periods from January 1, 2007 to April 19, 2007 and KAR Holdings' unaudited financial statements for the period from January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions. The unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2006 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 give effect to the Transactions as if they had been consummated on January 1, 2006. The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2006 is based on consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, the consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma adjustments are based upon available information and certain assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements are presented for informational purposes only. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements do not purport to represent what results of operations would have been had the Transactions actually occurred on the dates indicated and they do not purport to project results of operations for any future period. All pro forma adjustments and their underlying assumptions are described more fully in the notes to the unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations.

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations****For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007**

(Dollars in millions)	KAR Holdings January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007(g)	ADESA January 1, 2007 to April 19, 2007	IAAI January 1, 2007 to April 19, 2007	Transactions Pro Forma Adjustments	Combined Pro Forma January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net revenues	\$ 704.4	\$ 371.3	\$ 114.8	\$ 2.0(a)	\$ 1,192.5
Cost of goods sold	391.1	187.3	76.5		654.9
Gross profit	313.3	184.0	38.3	2.0	537.6
Selling, general & administrative expenses	146.3	85.5	19.5	0.8(b)	252.1
Depreciation & amortization	66.8	15.9	7.9	28.2(c)	118.8
Transaction expenses		24.8		(24.8)(d)	
Operating income	100.2	57.8	10.9	(2.2)	166.7
Interest expense	104.4	7.8	10.0	46.6(e)	168.8
Other expense (income)	(6.7)	(1.9)	(0.2)		(8.8)
Income (loss) before income taxes	2.5	51.9	1.1	(48.8)	6.7
Income taxes	6.5	24.9	1.5	(21.2)(f)	11.7
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (4.0)	\$ 27.0	\$ (0.4)	\$ (27.6)	\$ (5.0)

(a) Reflects adjustment of finance receivables to fair value.

(b) Reflects the net adjustment to selling, general and administrative expense for January 1 through April 19 for the annual sponsor financial advisory fees.

(c) Represents pro forma depreciation and amortization for January 1 through April 19 resulting from our revalued assets.

(d) Represents legal and professional fees as well as accelerated incentive compensation costs associated with the Transactions.

(e) Represents pro forma interest expense for January 1 through April 19 resulting from our new capital structure.

(f) Represents the estimated tax effect of the pro forma adjustments, calculated at a rate consistent with the post-merger rate.

(g) We were incorporated on November 9, 2006, but had no operations until the consummation of the Transactions on April 20, 2007.

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations**

for the Year Ended December 31, 2006

(Dollars in millions)	ADESA December 31, 2006	IAAI December 31, 2006	Pro Forma IAAI 2006 Acquisitions Adjustments(a)	Pro Forma IAAI Adjusted December 31, 2006	Transactions Pro Forma Adjustments	Combined Pro Forma December 31, 2006
Statement of Operations Data:						
Net revenues	\$ 1,103.9	\$ 332.0	\$ 17.0	\$ 349.0	\$	\$ 1,452.9
Cost of goods sold	563.8	235.8	0.5	236.3		800.1
Gross profit	540.1	96.2	16.5	112.7		652.8
Selling, general and administrative	268.7	46.5	9.8	56.3	2.9(b)	327.9
Depreciation and amortization	46.5	23.9	0.2	24.1	87.8(c)	158.4
Operating income	224.9	25.8	6.5	32.3	(90.7)	166.5
Interest expense	27.4	30.6	0.4	31.0	171.4(d)	229.8
Early extinguishment of debt		1.3		1.3		1.3
Other expense (income)	(6.9)	2.7		2.7		(4.2)
Income (loss) before income taxes	204.4	(8.8)	6.1	(2.7)	(262.1)	(60.4)
Income taxes	77.6	(1.6)	1.4	(0.2)	(99.6)(e)	(22.2)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ 126.8	\$ (7.2)	\$ 4.7	\$ (2.5)	\$ (162.5)	\$ (38.2)

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations.

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations**

- (a) Reflects the full-year impact of IAAI 2006 Acquisitions as if they had occurred on December 26, 2005.
- (b) Reflects the net increase to selling, general and administrative expenses for the annual sponsor financial advisory fees.
- (c) Represents pro forma depreciation and amortization for the full year resulting from our revalued assets.
- (d) Represents pro forma interest expense resulting from our new capital structure, using, in the case of revolving and term loan borrowings, an assumed LIBOR rate of 5.36% as follows:

	Pro forma year ended December 31, 2006 (in millions)
Revolving credit facility(i)	\$
Term loan B(ii)	118.6
Notes(iii)	95.9
Capital lease interest expense(iv)	1.7
Agency and commitment fees(v)	0.3
Amortization of capitalized debt issuance costs(vi)	13.3
Pro forma interest expense	229.8
Less historical interest expense, net(vii)	(58.4)
Total pro forma interest expense adjustment	\$ 171.4

- (i) Reflects no borrowings under and therefore no pro forma interest expense on the new revolving credit facility for up to \$300.0 million of borrowings.
- (ii) Reflects pro forma interest expense on the average borrowings outstanding under the term loan B.
- (iii) Reflects pro forma interest expense on the principal balance of the notes.
- (iv) Reflects historical interest expense related to capital lease obligations on a principal balance of \$34.9 million at an average interest rate of 5.0%. Does not reflect interest income on related \$34.5 million of development revenue bonds, which have a 5.0% interest rate.
- (v) Reflects annual agency fees and commitment fees of 0.50% on an assumed \$50.0 million average available and undrawn balance under our revolving credit facility.

- (vi) Reflects non-cash amortization of capitalized debt issuance costs. These costs are amortized over the term of the related debt (six years for the revolving credit facility, six and one-half years for the term loan B, seven years for the senior notes and eight years for the senior subordinated notes).

- (vii) Reflects historical interest expense on existing debt that is being refinanced.

- (e) Represents the estimated tax effect of the pro forma adjustments to interest expense, depreciation and amortization and selling, general and administration expenses, calculated at an assumed combined federal and state effective rate applicable to KAR Holdings of 38.0%.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data, the consolidated financial statements of KAR Holdings and related notes, the consolidated financial statements of ADESA and related notes, the consolidated financial statements of IAAI and related notes, and other financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Selected Historical Data of KAR Holdings**For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007**

The following consolidated financial data for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 is based on our unaudited financial statements for the period of January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007. We were incorporated on November 9, 2006, but had no operations in 2006 or for the period of January 1 through April 19, 2007. On April 20, 2007, we consummated a merger agreement with ADESA, Inc. and as part of the agreement, IAAI was combined with ADESA. Both ADESA and IAAI became our wholly owned subsidiaries.

(Dollars in millions except where otherwise noted.)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2007 (unaudited)
Operations:	
Operating revenues	
ADESA Auction Services	\$ 432.3
IAAI Salvage Services	208.4
AFC	63.7
Total operating revenues	\$ 704.4
Operating expenses (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	537.4
Operating profit	100.2
Interest expense	104.4
Loss from continuing operations	(4.0)
Net loss	(4.0)

	At September 30, 2007 (unaudited)
Financial Position:	
Working capital	\$ 485.6
Total assets	5,030.1
Total debt	2,620.6
Total stockholders' equity	1,081.2

	Nine months ended September 30, 2007 (unaudited)
Other Financial Data:	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 89.8

Capital expenditures	31.1
Depreciation and amortization	66.8

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Data of ADESA****For the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006**

The selected historical financial data of ADESA for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 has been derived from the audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The historical financial data for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 presented below has been derived from our audited financial statements that are not included in this prospectus. Certain amounts reported in previous periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

In 2006, ADESA incurred a charge representing a reduction of ownership interests in aircraft and other costs associated with the termination of a Joint Aircraft and Ownership Management Agreement with ALLETE. In the fourth quarter 2006, ADESA incurred transaction expenses consisting primarily of legal and professional fees associated with the merger. In addition, ADESA incurred various charges and incremental expenses in 2004 and 2005 related to its initial public offering of its common stock and a registered public offering of its unsecured 7⁵/₈% senior subordinated notes, subsequent separation from ALLETE and subsequent restructuring of its debt that affect the comparability of its reported results of operations. In 2003, ADESA recognized a gain on the sale of real estate. As a result of these transactions and the transition to an independent public company, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 operating results may not be comparable to previous periods or ongoing operations. See the footnotes below for the amounts and descriptions of the various transactions and incremental expenses incurred by ADESA in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

(Dollars in millions except where otherwise noted.)

For the year ended December 31,	2002	2003(1)	2004(2)	2005(3)	2006(4)
Operations:					
Operating revenues					
Auction services group	\$ 722.9	\$ 800.2	\$ 808.9	\$ 842.8	\$ 959.9
Dealer services group	99.9	104.3	116.6	126.0	144.0
Total operating revenues	\$ 822.8	\$ 904.5	\$ 925.5	\$ 968.8	\$ 1,103.9
Operating expenses (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	617.3	668.2	676.6	700.6	832.5
Operating profit	173.2	201.3	213.0	227.4	224.9
Interest expense	22.5	16.0	25.4	31.2	27.4
Loss on extinguishment of debt			14.0	2.9	
Income from continuing operations	92.8	113.9	109.0	126.1	126.8
Net income	88.3	115.1	105.3	125.5	126.3
December 31,	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Financial Position:					
Working capital (deficit)	\$ (86.1)	\$ 56.8	\$ 358.2	\$ 302.0	\$ 325.2
Total assets	1,491.6	1,656.8	1,915.0	1,945.5	1,975.3
Total debt	409.7	370.9	516.1	432.5	352.5
Total stockholders' equity	788.7	950.2	1,011.4	1,089.9	1,203.5
For the year ended December 31,	2002	2003(7)	2004(8)	2005(9)	2006(10)
Other Financial Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 181.7	\$ 131.9	\$ 175.5	\$ 136.5	\$ 190.9
Capital expenditures	66.5	26.8	31.2	55.3	37.1
Depreciation and amortization	32.3	35.0	35.9	40.8	46.5
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(5)	6.0x	8.9x	6.5x	6.2x	6.8x

(1) 2003 operating expenses include a gain on sale of real estate of \$3.4 million (\$2.1 million after-tax).

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(2) 2004 operations include:

Transaction costs totaling \$3.0 million (\$1.8 million after-tax). Transaction costs consist primarily of legal and professional fees associated with ADESA's initial public offering and separation from ALLETE.

Loss on extinguishment of debt totaling \$14.0 million (\$8.5 million after-tax). The loss on extinguishment of debt consists of an early termination penalty related to the prepayment of ADESA's senior notes and the write-off of related unamortized debt issuance costs.

Incremental corporate expenses compared to 2003, of \$11.9 million (\$7.3 million after-tax). Incremental corporate expenses consist of salaries, benefits and other expenses due to the addition of corporate level personnel, professional fees, incremental insurance and other costs necessary to support an independent public company.

Incremental interest expense compared to 2003, of \$8.7 million (\$5.3 million after-tax) resulting from ADESA's recapitalization in June of 2004.

(3) 2005 operations include:

Loss on extinguishment of debt totaling \$2.9 million (\$1.8 million after-tax). The loss on extinguishment of debt consists of a charge for the write-off of certain unamortized debt issuance costs associated with ADESA's June 2004 credit facility and certain expenses related to the amended and restated credit facility.

Gain on termination of swap of \$0.5 million (\$0.3 million after-tax). The interest rate swap agreement related to ADESA's former Term Loan B facility was terminated in the third quarter of 2005.

Incremental corporate expenses compared to 2004, of \$3.9 million (\$2.4 million after-tax). Incremental corporate expenses were incurred in the first half of 2005 and consisted of salaries, benefits and other expenses due to the addition of corporate level personnel, professional fees, incremental insurance and other costs necessary to support an independent public company.

Incremental interest expense compared to 2004, of \$7.9 million (\$4.8 million after-tax) incurred in the first half of 2005 resulting from ADESA's recapitalization and transition to an independent public company.

(4) 2006 operations include:

Loss on termination of aircraft agreement with ALLETE totaling \$3.4 million (\$2.1 million after-tax). ADESA received notice of ALLETE's election to terminate the Joint Aircraft Ownership and Management Agreement on November 2, 2006. As a result, ADESA recorded a non-cash pretax charge of \$3.4 million representing a reduction of ownership interests in the aircraft and other costs associated with the termination of the agreement.

Transaction expenses totaling \$6.1 million (\$5.1 million after-tax). In 2006, ADESA entered into a merger agreement to be acquired by a group of private equity funds. The transaction expenses consist primarily of legal and professional fees associated with the

pending merger.

- (5) For purposes of determining the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes and fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest on indebtedness, amortization of debt issuance costs which are charged to interest expense and a reasonable approximation of the interest factor related to operating leases. Fixed charges for 2005 include incremental interest expense compared to 2004 of \$7.9 million incurred in the first half of 2005 resulting from ADESA's recapitalization and transition to an independent public company. Fixed charges for 2004 include incremental interest expense compared to 2003 of \$8.7 million resulting from ADESA's recapitalization in June 2004.

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Data of IAAI****For the Fiscal Years Ended 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006**

The statement of operations data of IAAI for 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005 and December 25, 2006 have been derived from the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus that have been audited by KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report is also included herein. The statement of operations data for 2002 and 2003 and balance sheet data for 2002, 2003 and 2004 have been derived from audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus.

IAAI's consolidated financial statements for the periods subsequent to the merger in 2005 of Axle Merger Sub, Inc. with and into IAAI, which resulted in affiliates of Kelso & Company controlling IAAI (the 2005 Acquisition), reflect a new basis of accounting incorporating the fair value adjustments made in recording the 2005 Acquisition and the related transactions, while the periods prior to the 2005 Acquisition reflect IAAI's historical cost basis. Accordingly, the accompanying selected financial data and other data as of dates and for periods ending on or prior to May 24, 2005 are labeled as predecessor, and the accompanying selected financial data and other data as of and for periods beginning after the date of the 2005 Acquisition are labeled as successor.

IAAI's fiscal year 2006 consisted of 53 weeks and ended on December 31, 2006. IAAI's fiscal years 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 each consisted of 52 weeks and ended on December 25, 2005, December 26, 2004, December 28, 2003 and December 29, 2002, respectively.

	Predecessor				Successor	
	December 29, 2002	December 28, 2003	December 26, 2004	December 27, 2004 - May 24, 2005	May 25, 2005 - December 25, 2005	December 31, 2006
(dollars in thousands)						
Selected Statement of Operations Data:						
Revenues	\$ 234,197	\$ 209,650	\$ 240,179	\$ 120,445	\$ 160,410	\$ 331,950
Earnings (loss) from operations	7,530	5,011	20,909	2,584	7,909	22,581
Net earnings (loss).	\$ 4,008	\$ 2,332	\$ 12,265	\$ (440)	\$ (5,434)	\$ (7,179)

	Predecessor			Successor	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
(dollars in thousands)					
Selected Balance Sheet Data (at period end):					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,027	\$ 15,486	\$ 13,325	\$ 25,882	\$ 14,040
Working capital	23,787	25,159	16,881	52,002	49,973
Total assets	259,650	287,793	298,979	514,860	588,021
Total debt	4,009	29,147	24,642	265,022	344,842
Current debt	2,595	10,369	14,606	1,510	2,247
Long-term debt	1,414	18,778	10,036	263,512	342,595
Total shareholders' equity	194,102	189,086	202,651	144,024	137,576

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

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data and the consolidated financial statements of and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations contains forward-looking statements that are based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. The actual results could differ materially from those discussed in or implied by forward-looking statements for various reasons including those discussed in Risk Factors and Forward-Looking Statements. Refer to Risk Factors for a further discussion of some of the factors that affect or could affect the business, operating results and financial condition.

The Transactions, as described in Summary The Transactions, resulted in a new basis of accounting under SFAS No. 141. This change creates many differences between reporting for KAR Holdings post-merger, as successor, and ADESA and IAAI independently pre-merger. The ADESA and IAAI financial data for periods ending on or prior to April 19, 2007, generally will not be comparable to the successor financial data for periods after that date. The merger resulted in us having an entirely new capital structure, which results in significant differences between ADESA and IAAI pre-merger and KAR Holdings post-merger in the stockholders' equity sections of the financial statements. In addition, the successor incurred debt issuance costs and \$2,590 million of debt in connection with the merger. The \$662.6 million of debt related to ADESA's and IAAI's credit facilities and notes was paid off in connection with the merger and contribution (\$318.0 million for ADESA and \$344.6 million for IAAI). As a result, interest expense, debt and debt issuance costs are not comparable between the pre-merger and the post-merger companies. Certain adjustments have been made to increase or decrease the carrying amount of assets and liabilities as a result of preliminary estimates and certain reasonable assumptions, which, in certain instances, has resulted in changes to amortization and depreciation expense amounts. The final valuations are not yet complete; as such, the allocation of purchase price has not been completed and further adjustments to the preliminary allocations may be made in subsequent periods.

KAR Holdings, Inc.

Executive Overview

Business

We are the only auction services provider in North America with leading market positions in both the whole car auction and salvage auction markets. The business is divided into three reportable business segments that are integral parts of the vehicle redistribution industry: ADESA Auctions, IAAI Salvage and AFC. The ADESA Auctions segment consists primarily of ADESA's used vehicle auctions and is the second largest used vehicle auction network in North America with 58 ADESA sites as of January 21, 2008. ADESA Auctions also provide services such as inbound and outbound logistics, reconditioning, vehicle inspection and certification, titling and administrative services.

The IAAI segment consists of salvage vehicle auctions and related services in North America and is the second largest provider with 134 sites. The salvage auctions facilitate the redistribution of damaged vehicles that are designated as total losses by insurance companies, recovered stolen vehicles for which an insurance settlement with the vehicle owner has already been made and older model vehicles donated to charity or sold by dealers in salvage auctions. The salvage auction business specializes in providing services such as inbound and outbound logistics, inspections, evaluations, titling and settlement administrative services.

The AFC segment is primarily engaged in the business of providing short-term, inventory-secured financing, known as floorplan financing, to independent used vehicle dealers. AFC conducts business at 91 loan production offices in the U.S. and Canada.

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The holding company is maintained separately from the three reportable segments and includes expenses associated with the corporate office, such as salaries, benefits, and travel costs for the corporate management team, certain human resources, information technology and accounting costs, and incremental insurance, treasury, legal and risk management costs. Holding company interest includes the interest incurred on the corporate debt structure. Costs incurred at the holding company are not allocated to the three business segments.

We believe we are well positioned in both the used vehicle auction and salvage auction industries which have demonstrated long-term stability. We are one of the top three players in most markets in which we operate in an industry with high barriers (facilities, technology and expertise) to entry. ADESA and IAAI are able to serve the diverse and multi-faceted needs of customers through the wide range of services offered at their facilities. Our business model consistently generates substantial operating cash flow, which can be used to fund growth initiatives with minimal inventory risk.

Overview of Performance for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

The volume of used vehicles coming to auction has increased in the first nine months of 2007 compared to the same period in 2006. In addition, ADESA's used vehicle conversion percentage increased from 60.8% in 2006 to 61.7% in 2007. However, retail used vehicle sales remain weak and are down for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006. This decline has continued to impact demand and used vehicle auction volumes.

Salvage vehicle supplies have been fairly strong throughout the industry in 2007 despite increased fuel prices. We believe increased complexity in vehicles contributed to a larger number of insurance claims resulting in a total loss. In addition, flooding in several markets throughout 2007 has added incremental units.

Industry Outlook and Trends

The decline in retail used vehicle sales experienced in 2006 has persisted throughout the first nine months of 2007. Retail used vehicle sales are down approximately 4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the same period in 2006. This decline has continued to impact demand and used vehicle auction volumes. We believe that the weak retail used vehicle market is the result of several factors including used cars being priced high relative to new discounted vehicles, slow economic growth, negative equity on longer term used vehicle loans and vehicle longevity. In addition, new vehicle sales have also experienced a decline of approximately 3% through the first nine months of 2007, which impacts trade-ins and auction volumes. Capacity reductions at the major U.S. original equipment manufacturers are expected to impact the industry and may result in reduced program vehicles and rental fleet sales. While off-lease vehicles declined in 2006, lease penetration rates have been modestly increasing since 2004 and we expect that industry off-lease auction volumes may begin increasing in early 2008.

Wholesale used vehicle prices were up in September 2007 and averaged \$9,849 as compared to \$9,585 in September 2006, according to ADESA Analytical Services' monthly analysis of Wholesale Used Vehicle Prices by Vehicle Model Class.

Seasonality

The volume of vehicles sold at our auctions generally fluctuates from quarter to quarter. This seasonality is affected by several factors including weather, the timing of used vehicles available for sale from selling customers, the availability and quality of salvage vehicles, holidays, and the seasonality of the retail market for used vehicles, which affect the demand side of the auction industry. Used vehicle auction volumes tend to decline during prolonged periods of winter weather conditions. In addition, mild weather conditions and decreases in traffic volume can each lead to a decline in the available supply of salvage vehicles because fewer traffic accidents occur, resulting in fewer damaged vehicles overall. As a result, revenues and operating expenses

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related to volume will fluctuate accordingly on a quarterly basis. The fourth calendar quarter typically experiences lower used vehicle auction volume as well as additional costs associated with the holidays and winter weather.

Results of Operations

Our revenue is derived from auction fees and related services at our whole car and salvage auction facilities and dealer financing fees and net interest income at AFC. Although auction revenues primarily include the auction services and related fees, our related receivables and payables include the value of the vehicles sold. AFC's net revenue consists primarily of securitization income and interest and fee income less provisions for credit losses. Securitization income is primarily comprised of the gain on sale of finance receivables sold, but also includes servicing income, discount accretion, and any change in the fair value of the retained interest in finance receivables sold. Our operating expenses consist of cost of services, selling, general and administrative expenses and depreciation and amortization. Cost of services is composed of payroll and related costs, subcontract services, supplies, insurance, property taxes, utilities, maintenance and lease expense related to the auction sites and loan offices. Cost of services excludes depreciation and amortization. Selling, general and administrative expenses are composed of indirect payroll and related costs, sales and marketing, information technology services and professional fees.

Prior to April 19, 2007, ADESA, Inc.'s operations were grouped into three operating segments: used vehicle auctions, Impact salvage auctions and AFC. These three operating segments were aggregated into two reportable business segments: Auction Services Group (used vehicle auctions and Impact salvage auctions) and Dealer Services Group (AFC and related businesses). Prior to April 19, 2007, IAAI operated in a single business segment. Concurrent with the Transactions, we established three reportable business segments: ADESA Auctions, IAAI and AFC. ADESA's Impact salvage auctions operating segment was combined with IAAI. These reportable segments offer different services, have distinct suppliers and buyers of vehicles and are managed separately based on the fundamental differences in their operations.

Operating Results Summary for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

The following unaudited pro forma condensed segment results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 are based on ADESA and IAAI's unaudited financial statements for the periods from January 1, 2007 to April 19, 2007 and KAR Holdings' unaudited financial statements for the period from January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007, as adjusted to combine the financial statements of ADESA Impact and IAAI on a historical basis and to illustrate the estimated pro forma effects of the Transactions as if they had occurred on January 1, 2006. KAR Holdings had no operations during the period of January 1, 2007 to April 19, 2007.

The Transactions were completed on April 20, 2007. Pro forma adjustments have been made to the historical combined statement of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 as if the Transactions had been completed on January 1, 2006.

The unaudited pro forma adjustments are based upon available information and certain assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. The unaudited pro forma condensed segment results are presented for informational purposes only. The unaudited pro forma condensed segment results do not purport to represent what our results of operations would have been had the Transactions actually occurred on the dates indicated and they do not purport to project our results of operations for any future period.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined results of operations should be read in conjunction with the information contained in Summary The Transactions and the financial statements and related notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The pro forma adjustments inherent in the segments results presented below include: pro forma interest expense resulting from the new capital structure; pro forma depreciation and

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amortization expense resulting from the new basis of property and equipment and intangible assets; adjustments to selling and administrative expenses for the annual sponsor advisory fees; and adjustment to write up the finance receivables acquired to fair value. In addition, certain human resources and information technology costs that ADESA had historically allocated to its segments and certain professional fees historically recorded at the segments were reclassified to the holding company for all periods presented. Transaction expenses, representing legal and professional fees as well as accelerated incentive compensation costs, were also removed from 2007 operating results.

Overview of Pro Forma Results of KAR Holdings for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

(In millions)	Pro forma nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2007
Revenues		
ADESA Auction Services	\$ 648.7	\$ 720.1
IAAI Salvage Services	317.1	360.8
AFC	105.9	111.6
Total revenues	1,071.7	1,192.5
Cost of services*	589.8	654.9
Gross profit*	481.9	537.6
Selling, general and administrative	226.9	252.1
Depreciation and amortization	118.8	118.8
Loss related to flood	3.5	
Operating profit	132.7	166.7
Interest expense	170.8	168.8
Other (income) expense	(2.5)	(8.8)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(35.6)	6.7
Income taxes	(11.2)	11.7
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (24.4)	\$ (5.0)

* Exclusive of depreciation and amortization

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we had revenue of \$1,192.5 million compared with \$1,071.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, an increase of 11%. Included in the results for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, was a \$2.7 million charge related to the correction of certain unreconciled balance sheet differences concealed by a former employee at ADESA's Kitchener, Ontario, auction facility. In addition, the results for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 included a \$3.5 million loss related to the flood at IAAI's Grand Prairie, Texas facility. The flood loss consisted of a loss of vehicles and fixed assets as well as costs to clean up the facility.

Table of Contents**Pro Forma ADESA Auctions Results**

(In millions)	Pro forma nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2007
ADESA Auctions revenue	\$ 648.7	\$ 720.1
Cost of services*	348.8	394.8
Gross profit*	299.9	325.3
Selling, general and administrative	136.4	146.6
Depreciation and amortization	55.7	55.7
Operating profit	\$ 107.8	\$ 123.0

* Exclusive of depreciation and amortization

Revenue

Revenue from ADESA Auctions increased \$71.4 million, or 11%, to \$720.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with \$648.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The 11% increase in revenue was a result of a 6% increase in revenue per vehicle sold during the first nine months of the year and a 4% increase in vehicles sold.

A 6% increase in revenue per vehicle sold resulted in increased auctions revenue of approximately \$44.1 million. The increase in revenue per vehicle sold was primarily attributable to an increase in lower margin services such as transportation and other ancillary services. These factors resulted in increased ADESA Auctions revenue of approximately \$23.3 million. The higher transportation and other ancillary services revenues also resulted in corresponding increases in cost of services. Incremental fee income related to selective fee increases and higher wholesale used vehicle values resulted in increased ADESA Auctions revenue of approximately \$16.2 million. Fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate increased revenue by approximately \$4.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

While the number of retail used vehicles sold was down, the total number of wholesale vehicles sold at ADESA Auctions increased 4% in the first nine months of 2007 compared with the first nine months of 2006, resulting in an increase in ADESA Auctions revenue of approximately \$27.3 million.

The used vehicle conversion percentage, calculated as the number of vehicles sold as a percentage of the number of vehicles entered for sale at our used vehicle auctions, increased to 61.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from 60.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase in the used vehicle conversion percentage positively impacted ADESA Auction revenues, gross profit and EBITDA for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Gross Profit

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, gross profit in the ADESA Auctions segment increased \$25.4 million, or 8%, to \$325.3 million. The 11% increase in revenues was the leading factor increasing gross profit for the ADESA Auctions segment, despite an increase in cost of services on both a dollar and percentage of revenues basis. Increases in transportation costs (which includes fuel costs) and other ancillary services costs was a leading driver increasing cost of services for the ADESA Auctions segment by \$23.0 million. Cost of services also increased due to the costs associated with handling additional used vehicles entered for sale at our used vehicle auctions for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate increased cost of services at the ADESA Auctions segment by approximately \$2.3 million.

Table of Contents*Selling, General and Administrative*

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the ADESA Auctions segment increased \$10.2 million, or 7%, to \$146.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 primarily due to increases in compensation and related employee benefit costs as well as marketing costs. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in bad debt expense. In addition, the ADESA Auctions segment also incurred a \$2.7 million pretax charge in the first nine months of 2006 related to unreconciled balance sheet differences concealed by a former employee at ADESA's Kitchener, Ontario, auction facility.

Pro Forma IAAI Results

(In millions)	Pro forma nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2007
IAAI revenue	\$ 317.1	\$ 360.8
Cost of services*	219.8	236.6
Gross profit*	97.3	124.2
Selling, general and administrative	37.6	49.2
Depreciation and amortization	41.6	41.6
Loss related to flood	3.5	
Operating profit	\$ 14.6	\$ 33.4

* Exclusive of depreciation and amortization
Revenue

Revenue from IAAI increased \$43.7 million, or 14%, to \$360.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with \$317.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase in revenue was a result of a 17% increase in salvage vehicles sold during the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The increase in salvage vehicles sold was primarily a result of volumes provided by acquisitions and greenfields in addition to growth in vehicles sold on a same-store basis.

Gross Profit

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, gross profit at IAAI increased to \$124.2 million, or 34% of revenue, compared with \$97.3 million, or 31% of revenue, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Cost of services increased 8% due to increases related to acquisitions and greenfields, as well as costs associated with the increased volumes; however, cost of services increased at a lower rate than revenues. IAAI has negotiated a number of tow contracts in the current year resulting in lower tow costs per vehicle towed. In addition, we reduced our auction yard costs due to the elimination of costs associated with Hurricane Katrina related vehicles.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses at IAAI increased \$11.6 million, or 31%, to \$49.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with \$37.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is primarily attributable to integration costs associated with the integration of ADESA Impact into IAAI and an increase in stock compensation expense. The integration costs represent travel, consulting costs, outside labor, and retention agreements.

Table of Contents**Pro Forma AFC Results**

(In millions except volumes and per loan amounts)	Pro forma nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2007
AFC revenue		
Securitization income	\$ 57.1	\$ 59.9
Interest and fee income	48.9	49.8
Other revenue	0.5	2.3
Provision for credit losses	(0.6)	(0.4)
Total AFC revenue	105.9	111.6
Cost of services*	21.2	23.5
Gross profit*	84.7	88.1
Selling, general and administrative	12.8	11.7
Depreciation and amortization	21.0	21.0
Operating profit	\$ 50.9	\$ 55.4
Loan transactions	866,525	910,441
Revenue per loan transaction	\$ 122	\$ 123

* Exclusive of depreciation and amortization
Revenue

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, AFC revenue increased to \$111.6 million, or 5%, compared with \$105.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase in revenue was attributable to a 5% increase in the number of loan transactions and a slight increase in revenue per loan transaction for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with the same period in 2006. The increase in loan transactions to 910,441 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was primarily the result of an increase in floorplan utilization by AFC's existing dealer base.

Revenue per loan transaction, which includes both loans paid off and loans curtailed, increased less than 1%, primarily as a result of increases in the average portfolio duration and the average values of vehicles floored partially offset by increases in the cost of funds and an increase in the provision for credit losses for both loans held and sold.

Gross Profit

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, gross profit for the AFC segment increased \$3.4 million, or 4%, to \$88.1 million as a result of the \$5.7 million increase in revenue partially offset by the 11% increase in cost of services. Cost of services increased as a result of increased professional fees, compensation and related employee benefit cost increases, increased expense associated with lot checks and processing additional loan transactions.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses at AFC decreased \$1.1 million, or 9%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily the result of decreases in professional fees and compensation costs.

Table of Contents***Holding Company Results***

(In millions)	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2007
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 40.1	\$ 44.6
Depreciation and amortization	0.5	0.5
Operating profit (loss)	(40.6)	(45.1)
Interest expense	167.3	167.3
Other (income) expense	(1.9)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(\$ 206.0)	(\$ 212.4)

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, selling, general and administrative expenses at the holding company increased \$4.5 million, or 11%, to \$44.6 million, primarily due to increases in professional and consulting fees partially offset by decreases in travel costs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that the strongest indicators of liquidity for our business are cash on hand, cash flow from operations, working capital and amounts available under our credit facility. Our principal sources of liquidity consist of cash generated by operations and borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

The indentures governing the Exchange Notes and the agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities will contain various provisions that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries, including ADESA and IAAI, to, among other things:

incur additional debt;

provide guarantees in respect of obligations of other persons;

issue redeemable stock and preferred stock;

pay dividends or distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock;

prepay, redeem or repurchase debt;

make loans, investments and capital expenditures;

incur liens;

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create restrictions on dividends or other payments by our restricted subsidiaries;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

sell assets and capital stock of our subsidiaries; and

consolidate or merge with or into, or sell substantially all of our assets to, another person.

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For a description of the covenants under the indenture see, Description of Senior Exchange Notes and Description of Senior Subordinated Exchange Notes. For a description of our senior secured credit facilities, see Description of Other Indebtedness.

(Dollars in millions)

	Year ended December 31, 2006(1)	Nine months ended September 30, 2007
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 209.7	\$ 344.4
Restricted cash	7.8	7.6
Working capital	375.1	485.6
Amounts available under credit facility	295.0	282.5
Cash flow from operations (year-to-date combined)	207.8	120.8

- (1) Working capital statistics for the year ended December 31, 2006 represent ADESA and IAAI combined to make comparative to statistics for the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Working Capital

A substantial amount of our working capital is generated from the payments received for services provided. The majority of our working capital needs are short-term in nature, usually less than a week in duration. Due to the decentralized nature of the business, payments for services are received at each auction and loan production office. Most of the financial institutions place a temporary hold on the availability of the funds deposited that can range anywhere from one to three business days, resulting in cash in our accounts and on its balance sheet that is unavailable for use until it is made available by the various financial institutions. Over the years, we have increased the amount of funds that are available for immediate use and are actively working on initiatives that will continue to decrease the time between the deposit of and the availability of funds received from customers. There are outstanding checks (book overdrafts) to sellers and vendors included in current liabilities. Because the majority of these outstanding checks for operations in the U.S. are drawn upon bank accounts at financial institutions other than the financial institutions that hold the unavailable cash, we cannot offset the cash and the outstanding checks on our balance sheet.

AFC offers short-term inventory-secured financing, also known as floorplan financing, to used vehicle dealers. Financing is primarily provided for terms of 30 to 60 days. AFC principally generates its funding through the sale of its U.S. dollar denominated receivables. For further discussion of AFC's securitization arrangements, see Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

Credit Facilities

We have a \$300 million revolving line of credit as part of our \$1,865 million senior credit facility, from which nothing was drawn as of September 30, 2007. There were related outstanding letters of credit totaling approximately \$17.5 million at September 30, 2007, which reduce the amount available under the senior credit facility. Our Canadian operations had letters of credit outstanding totaling \$2.5 million at September 30, 2007, which do not impact amounts available under our credit facility.

On April 20, 2007, we entered into a \$1,865 million senior credit facility, pursuant to the terms and conditions of a credit agreement, or the Credit Agreement, with Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders. The Credit Agreement has a six and one-half year term that expires on October 19, 2013. Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, the lenders committed to provide advances and letters of credit in an aggregate amount of up to \$1,865 million subject to certain conditions. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement may be used to finance working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions permitted under the Credit Agreement and for other corporate purposes.

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The Credit Agreement provides for a six and one-half year \$1,565 million term loan and a six year \$300 million revolving credit facility. The term loan will be repaid in quarterly installments at an amount of 0.25% of the initial term loan, with the remaining principal balance due on October 19, 2013. The revolving credit facility may be used for loans, and up to \$75 million may be used for letters of credit. The revolving loans may be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed until April 19, 2013, at which time all revolving amounts borrowed must be repaid.

The revolving credit facility bears interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 150 basis points to 225 basis points depending on our total leverage ratio. As of September 30, 2007, our revolving credit facility margin based on our leverage ratio was 225 basis points. The term loan facility bears interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus a margin of either 200 basis points or 225 basis points depending on our total leverage ratio and ratings received from Moody's and Standard and Poor's. As of September 30, 2007, our term loan facility margin was 225 basis points.

The Credit Agreement contains certain restrictive loan covenants, including, among others, financial covenants requiring a maximum consolidated senior secured leverage ratio, provided there are revolving commitments outstanding, and covenants limiting our ability to incur indebtedness, grant liens, make acquisitions, be acquired, dispose of assets, pay dividends, make capital expenditures and make investments. The leverage ratio covenants are based on consolidated Adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization) adjusted to exclude (a) gains and losses from asset sales; (b) unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses in respect of indebtedness; (c) certain non-recurring gains and losses; (d) stock option expense; (e) certain other noncash amounts included in the determination of net income; (f) management, monitoring, consulting and advisory fees paid to the equity sponsors; (g) charges and revenue reductions resulting from purchase accounting; (h) unrealized gains and losses on hedge agreements; (i) minority expense; (j) expenses associated with the consolidation of salvage operations; (k) consulting expenses incurred for cost reduction, operating restructuring and business improvement efforts; (l) expenses realized upon the termination of employees and the termination or cancellation of leases, software licenses or other contracts in connection with the operational restructuring and business improvement efforts; and (m) expenses incurred in connection with permitted acquisitions.

The covenants contained within the senior credit facility are critical to an investor's understanding of our financial liquidity, as the violation of these covenants could cause a default and lenders could elect to declare all amounts borrowed due and payable. In addition, our notes contain certain financial and operational restrictions on paying dividends and other distributions, making certain acquisitions or investments, incurring indebtedness, granting liens and selling assets. These financial covenants affect our operating flexibility by, among other things, restricting our ability to incur expenses and indebtedness that could be used to grow the business, as well as to fund general corporate purposes. We are not required to assess compliance with the covenants until December 31, 2007.

On September 30, 2007, \$1,561.1 million was outstanding on the term loan and there were no borrowings on the revolving credit facility. We believe our sources of liquidity from cash and cash equivalents on hand, working capital, cash provided by operating activities, and availability under our credit facility are sufficient to meet our short and long-term operating needs for the foreseeable future. In addition, we believe the previously mentioned sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our capital requirements and debt service payments for the next twelve months.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, as presented herein, are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, GAAP. They are not measurements of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to revenues, net income (loss) or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP or as alternatives to cash flow from operating activities as measures of our liquidity.

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EBITDA is defined as net income (loss), plus interest expense net of interest income, income tax provision (benefit), depreciation and amortization. We calculate Adjusted EBITDA by adjusting EBITDA for the items of income and expense and expected incremental revenue and cost savings described above in the discussion of certain restrictive loan covenants under **Credit Facilities**. Management believes that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to EBITDA applied in presenting Adjusted EBITDA is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about certain covenants required pursuant to our senior credit facilities and the notes. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA measures have limitations as analytical tools, and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of the results as reported under GAAP. These measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Certain of our loan covenant calculations require financial results for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters, with combined results for ADESA and IAAI prior to the Transactions. The calculation of Adjusted EBITDA (per the credit agreement) for the last twelve months ended September 30, 2007, presented below, includes a pro forma adjustment for anticipated cost savings related to the merger totaling \$10.5 million net of realized cost savings. The adjustment relates to anticipated costs savings for redundant selling, general and administrative costs for the salvage operations. The following table reconciles EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented:

(In millions)	Three months ended				Twelve months ended
	December 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2007
Net income (loss)	\$ 17.5	\$ 38.4	\$ (7.3)	\$ (8.6)	\$ 40.0
Add back: discontinued operations	0.1		0.1	(0.1)	0.1
Income from continuing operations	17.6	38.4	(7.2)	(8.7)	40.1
Add back:					
Income taxes	14.9	24.6	4.6	3.7	47.8
Interest expense, net of interest income	13.8	13.6	46.6	56.3	130.3
Depreciation and amortization	19.4	18.7	32.2	39.6	109.9
EBITDA	65.7	95.3	76.2	90.9	328.1
Nonrecurring charges	5.2	1.1	5.6	5.0	16.9
Nonrecurring transaction charges	6.1	2.4	22.4		30.9
Noncash charges	2.5	5.2	1.0	0.9	9.6
Advisory services	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.9	2.0
Adjusted EBITDA	79.7	104.1	106.0	97.7	387.5
Pro forma impact of recent acquisitions	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.3
Pro forma cost savings per the credit agreement				7.2	7.2
Adjusted EBITDA per the credit agreement	\$ 80.4	\$ 105.0	\$ 106.8	\$ 105.8	\$ 398.0

Table of Contents***Summary of Cash Flows****For Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007**(Dollars in millions)*

	January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007
Net cash provided by (used for):	
Operating activities	\$ 89.8
Investing activities	(2,328.5)
Financing activities	2,583.5
Effect of exchange rate on cash	(0.4)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 344.4

We were incorporated in the State of Delaware on November 9, 2006. However, we had no operations until the consummation of the Transactions on April 20, 2007. As such, the cash flows of ADESA and IAAI for January 1 through April 19, 2007 are not reflected in the above numbers.

Our cash flow initiatives include growing the used vehicle, salvage vehicle and dealer financing businesses internally by relocating/expanding facilities, broadening service offerings and improving operating efficiencies and externally through acquisitions.

Cash flow from operating activities was \$89.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Operating cash flow was favorably impacted by non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization, amortization of debt issue costs and other non-cash transactions, as well as a net decrease in working capital.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$2,328.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and is almost entirely representative of our purchase of ADESA on April 20, 2007. In addition, \$31.1 million has been expended for capital items since the merger as well as \$23.3 million for the acquisition of other companies. For a discussion of our capital expenditures, see [Capital Expenditures](#) below. There were no significant investing cash flows related to discontinued operations in the periods presented.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$2,583.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. In connection with the Transactions, we entered into new senior secured credit facilities, including a \$1,565.0 million term loan facility. In addition, we issued \$600.0 million in Senior Notes and \$425.0 million in Senior Subordinated Notes. We also received \$710.5 million from the issuance of our common stock, net of costs. A portion of the proceeds from the debt and equity were used to repay existing ADESA and IAAI debt totaling \$685.7 million, including premium/consent payments. Debt issue costs of approximately \$90.7 million were also paid. There were no significant financing cash flows related to discontinued operations in the periods presented.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for ADESA and IAAI (excluding acquisitions and other investments) for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$47.8 million and \$54.6 million, respectively, and were funded primarily from internally generated funds. We continue to invest in our core information technology capabilities and capacity expansion. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$80 million for fiscal year 2007. Anticipated expenditures are primarily attributable to ongoing information system maintenance, upkeep and improvements at existing vehicle auction facilities, improvements

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in information technology systems and infrastructure, and expansion and relocation of existing auction sites that are at capacity. Future capital expenditures could vary substantially based on capital project timing and the initiation of new information systems projects to support our business strategies.

Acquisitions

In the first quarter of 2007, IAAI acquired Permian Basin Salvage Pool in Odessa, Texas. The acquisition complements existing coverage in this market. Financial results for this acquisition have been included in IAAI's consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. The aggregate purchase price of this acquisition was approximately \$0.6 million. As a result of the Transactions, no purchase price allocation was completed. Pro forma financial results reflecting the acquisition were not materially different from those reported.

In September 2007, ADESA completed the acquisition of certain assets of the used vehicle Tri-State Auto Auction serving the Tri-State New York area. We renamed the auction ADESA Syracuse. This acquisition complements our geographic presence in the northeast. The auction is positioned on approximately 125 acres and includes seven auction lanes and full-service reconditioning shops providing detail, mechanical and body shop services. The assets purchased included operating equipment, accounts receivable and customer relationships related to the auction. In addition, we entered into an operating lease obligation related to the facility through 2017. Initial annual lease payments for the facility are approximately \$0.5 million per year. We did not assume any other material liabilities or indebtedness in connection with the acquisition. Financial results for this acquisition have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

In October 2007, ADESA acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of the parent company of Tri-State Auction, Co. Inc., and Sioux Falls Auto Auction, Inc., both North Dakota corporations. Tri-State Auto Auction serves the Fargo, North Dakota area. The auction is comprised of approximately 30 acres and includes six auction lanes and full-service reconditioning shops providing detail, mechanical and body shop services. The Sioux Falls Auto Auction serves the Sioux Falls, South Dakota area. The auction is comprised of approximately 40 acres and includes four auction lanes and full-service reconditioning shops providing detail, mechanical and body shop services. The assets of the auctions include operating equipment, accounts receivable and customer relationships related to the auctions. Liabilities assumed by us include operating leases for land and buildings as well as debt. Financial results for this acquisition will be included in our consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.

In November 2007, ADESA Canada acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Enchere d Auto Transit Inc. Enchere d Auto Transit Inc. is a three lane auction located on the south shore of Quebec City and serves the Quebec City region, Eastern Quebec and Northern New Brunswick. The auction is comprised of approximately 30 acres of which about 10 acres are currently being used. The assets of the auction include accounts receivable, land and building, operating equipment and customer relationships related to the auctions. Financial results for this acquisition will be included in our consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.

The aggregate purchase price for the four previously mentioned ADESA auctions was approximately \$32.8 million. A preliminary purchase price allocation has been recorded for Tri-State Auto Auction and the purchase price of the acquisition was allocated to the acquired assets based upon fair market values. The goodwill was assigned to the ADESA Auctions reporting segment and is expected to be fully deductible for tax purposes. Pro forma financial results reflecting the acquisition were not materially different from those reported. The purchase price allocations for Tri-State Auction, Co. Inc., Sioux Falls Auto Auction, Inc. and Enchere d Auto Transit Inc. will occur in our fourth quarter ending December 31, 2007.

On January 18, 2008, IAAI completed the purchase of assets of B&E Auto Auction in Henderson, Nevada which services the Southern Nevada region, including Las Vegas. The site will expand IAAI's national service coverage and provide additional geographic support to clients who already utilize existing IAAI facilities in the surrounding Western states.

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In January 2008, IAAI signed an agreement to purchase the stock of Salvage Disposal Company of Georgia, Verastar, LLC, Auto Disposal of Nashville, Inc., Auto Disposal of Chattanooga, Inc., Auto Disposal of Memphis, Inc., Auto Disposal of Paducah, Inc. and Auto Disposal of Bowling Green, Inc., 11 independently owned Salvage auctions in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky. These site acquisitions will expand IAAI's national service coverage and provide additional geographic support to clients who already utilize existing IAAI facilities in the surrounding southern states.

In February 2008, ADESA Auctions completed the purchase of certain assets of Pennsylvania Auto Dealer Exchange, PADE Financial Services and Conewago Partners, LP, an independent used vehicle auction in York, Pennsylvania. This acquisition complements our geographic presence in the northeast.

The aggregate purchase price for the 13 previously mentioned auctions was approximately \$110 million.

Contractual Obligations

The table below sets forth a summary of our contractual debt and operating lease obligations as of September 30, 2007. Some of the figures included in this table are based on management's estimates and assumptions about these obligations, including their duration, the possibility of renewal and other factors. Because these estimates and assumptions are necessarily subjective, the obligations we may actually pay in future periods could vary from those reflected in the table.

The following summarizes our contractual cash obligations as of September 30, 2007 (*in millions*):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-term debt					
Term loan B(a)	\$ 1,561.1	\$ 15.6	\$ 31.2	\$ 31.2	\$ 1,483.1
Floating rate senior notes(a)	150.0				150.0
Senior Notes(a)	450.0				450.0
Senior subordinated notes(a)	425.0				425.0
Capital lease obligation(b)	34.5				34.5
Interest payments relating to long-term debt(c)	1,321.2	209.9	418.2	411.9	281.2
Interest rate swap(d)	10.7		10.7		
Operating leases(e)	444.5	44.9	115.2	30.0	254.4
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 4,397.0	\$ 270.4	\$ 575.3	\$ 473.1	\$ 3,078.2

(a) The table assumes the long-term debt is held to maturity.

(b) In 2003, ADESA entered into a capital lease for the new Atlanta auction facility in conjunction with the purchase of development revenue bonds.

(c) Interest payments on long-term debt are projected based on the contractual rates of the debt securities. (Note: interest on the capital lease is not included as it is offset by interest received from the related bonds.) Interest rates for the variable rate debt instruments were projected based on information available from lenders and held constant at the 2007 rates due to their unpredictable nature.

(d) The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement is estimated using pricing models widely used in financial markets and represents the estimated amount we would receive/pay to terminate the agreement at the reporting date. The \$800 million notional amount swap

agreement does not mature until June 2009.

- (e) Operating leases are entered into in the normal course of business. We lease some of our auction facilities, as well as other property and equipment under operating leases. Some lease agreements contain options to renew the lease or purchase the leased property. Future operating lease obligations would change if the renewal options were exercised and/or if we entered into additional operating lease agreements.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

AFC sells the majority of its U.S. dollar denominated finance receivables on a revolving basis and without recourse to a wholly owned, bankruptcy remote, consolidated, special purpose subsidiary, or AFC Funding Corporation, established for the purpose of purchasing AFC's finance receivables. In conjunction with the merger transaction, AFC and AFC Funding Corporation amended their securitization agreement on April 20, 2007. The agreement expires on April 20, 2012. The agreement allows for the revolving sale by AFC Funding Corporation to a bank conduit facility of up to a maximum of \$750 million in undivided interests in certain eligible finance receivables subject to committed liquidity. AFC Funding Corporation had committed liquidity of \$600 million at September 30, 2007. Receivables that AFC Funding sells to the bank conduit facility qualify for sales accounting for financial reporting purposes pursuant to SFAS 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities, and as a result are not reported on our consolidated balance sheet.

At September 30, 2007, AFC managed total finance receivables of \$869.6 million, of which \$755.5 million had been sold without recourse to AFC Funding Corporation. Undivided interests in finance receivables were sold by AFC Funding Corporation to the bank conduit facility with recourse totaling \$528.0 million at September 30, 2007. Finance receivables include \$68.8 million classified as held for sale and \$133.9 million classified as held for investment at September 30, 2007. AFC's allowance for losses of \$2.2 million at September 30, 2007, includes an estimate of losses for finance receivables held for investment. Additionally, accrued liabilities of \$3.8 million for the estimated losses for loans sold by the special purpose subsidiary were recorded at September 30, 2007. These loans were sold to a bank conduit facility with recourse to the special purpose subsidiary and will come back on the balance sheet of the special purpose subsidiary at fair market value if they become ineligible under the terms of the collateral arrangement with the bank conduit facility.

Proceeds from the revolving sale of receivables to the bank conduit facility are used to fund new loans to customers. AFC and AFC Funding Corporation must maintain certain financial covenants including, among others, limits on the amount of debt AFC can incur, minimum levels of tangible net worth, and other covenants tied to the performance of the finance receivables portfolio. The securitization agreement also incorporates the financial covenants of our credit facility. At September 30, 2007, we were in compliance with the covenants contained in the securitization agreement.

Critical Accounting Estimates

In preparing the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, management must often make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures at the date of the financial statements and during the reporting period. Some of those judgments can be subjective and complex. Consequently, actual results could differ from those estimates.

In addition to the critical accounting estimates, there are other items used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements that require estimation, but are not deemed critical. Changes in estimates used in these and other items could have a material impact on our financial statements.

We continually evaluate the accounting policies and estimates we use to prepare the consolidated financial statements. In cases where management estimates are used, they are based on historical experience, information from third-party professionals, and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable. The following summarizes those accounting policies that are most subject to important estimates and assumptions and are most critical to the reported results of operations and financial condition.

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Uncollectible Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses and Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for credit losses and doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. The allowances for credit losses and doubtful accounts are based on management's evaluation of the receivables portfolio under current economic conditions, the volume of the portfolio, overall portfolio credit quality, review of specific collection matters and such other factors which, in management's judgment, deserve recognition in estimating losses. Specific collection matters can be impacted by the outcome of negotiations, litigation and bankruptcy proceedings.

Due to the nature of our business, substantially all of our trade receivables are due from vehicle dealers, salvage buyers, institutional customers and insurance companies. We generally have possession of vehicles or vehicle titles collateralizing a significant portion of these receivables. At the auction sites, risk is mitigated through a pre-auction registration process that includes verification of identification, bank accounts, dealer license status, acceptable credit history, buying history at other auctions and the written acceptance of all of the auction's policies and procedures.

Our allowance for credit losses includes an estimate of losses for finance receivables currently held on the balance sheet of AFC and its subsidiaries. Additionally, an accrued liability is recorded for the estimated losses for loans sold by AFC's subsidiary, AFC Funding Corporation. These loans were sold to a bank conduit facility with recourse to AFC Funding Corporation and will come back on the balance sheet of AFC Funding Corporation at fair market value if they become ineligible under the terms of the collateral arrangement with the bank conduit facility. AFC controls credit risk through credit approvals, credit limits, underwriting and collateral management monitoring procedures, which includes holding vehicle titles where permitted.

Impairment of Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, we assess goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the goodwill may be impaired. Important factors that could trigger an impairment review include significant under-performance relative to historical or projected future operating results; significant negative industry or economic trends; and our market valuation relative to our book value. In assessing goodwill, we must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and earnings, changes in our business strategy and economic conditions affecting market valuations related to the fair values of our three reporting units (which consist of our three operating and reportable business segments: ADESA Auctions, IAAI and AFC). If the fair value of a reporting unit is determined to be less than the carrying amount, an impairment charge would be recorded in the period identified. In response to changes in industry and market conditions, we may be required to strategically realign our resources and consider restructuring, disposing of or otherwise exiting businesses, which could result in an impairment of goodwill. To date, no significant changes in events or circumstances have occurred that would indicate the carrying amount of our goodwill has been impaired.

We review long-lived assets for possible impairment whenever circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If it is determined that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds the total amount of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows from that asset, we would recognize a loss to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the asset. Management judgment is involved in both deciding if testing for recovery is necessary and in estimating undiscounted cash flows. Our impairment analysis is based on the current business strategy, expected growth rates and estimated future economic conditions.

Self-Insurance Programs

We self-insure a portion of employee medical benefits under the terms of our employee health insurance program, as well as a portion of our automobile, general liability and workers' compensation claims. We purchase individual stop-loss insurance coverage that limits the exposure on individual claims. We also purchase

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aggregate stop-loss insurance coverage that limits the total exposure to overall automobile, general liability and workers' compensation claims. The cost of the stop-loss insurance is expensed over the contract periods.

We record an accrual for the claims expense related to our employee medical benefits, automobile, general liability and workers' compensation claims based upon the expected amount of all such claims. Trends in healthcare costs could have a significant impact on anticipated claims. If actual claims are higher than anticipated, our accrual might be insufficient to cover the claims costs, which would have an adverse impact on the operating results in that period.

Legal Proceedings and Other Loss Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various legal proceedings and other loss contingencies, many involving litigation incidental to the business and a variety of environmental laws and regulations. Litigation and other loss contingencies are subject to inherent uncertainties and the outcomes of such matters are often very difficult to predict and generally are resolved over long periods of time. We consider the likelihood of loss or the incurrence of a liability, as well as the ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss, in determining loss contingencies. Estimating probable losses requires the analysis of multiple possible outcomes that often are dependent on the judgment about potential actions by third parties. Contingencies are recorded in the consolidated financial statements, or otherwise disclosed, in accordance with SFAS 5, Accounting for Contingencies. We accrue for an estimated loss contingency when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management regularly evaluates current information available to determine whether accrual amounts should be adjusted. If the amount of an actual loss is greater than the amount accrued, this could have an adverse impact on our operating results in that period. Legal fees are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes

All income tax amounts reflect the use of the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting purposes.

We operate in multiple tax jurisdictions with different tax rates and must determine the appropriate allocation of income to each of these jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, we will undergo scheduled reviews by taxing authorities regarding the amount of taxes due. These reviews include questions regarding the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. Tax reviews often require an extended period of time to resolve and may result in income tax adjustments if changes to the allocation are required between jurisdictions with different tax rates.

We record our tax provision based on existing laws, experience with previous settlement agreements, the status of current IRS (or other taxing authority) examinations and management's understanding of how the tax authorities view certain relevant industry and commercial matters. Although we have recorded all probable income tax liabilities in accordance with SFAS 5 and SFAS 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, these accruals represent accounting estimates that are subject to inherent uncertainties associated with the tax audit process, and therefore include certain contingencies. We establish reserves when we believe that certain positions may not prevail if challenged by a taxing authority. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances.

Adoption of FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109

On January 1, 2007, ADESA and IAAI adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting and reporting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. This interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement,

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presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on income tax returns. As a result of adopting FIN 48, ADESA and IAAI recorded changes in liabilities of \$1.7 million and (\$0.2) million, respectively, and a corresponding change in retained earnings and goodwill, respectively.

New Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements. The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The objective of SFAS 159 is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS 159 does not eliminate disclosure requirements of other accounting standards, including fair value measurement disclosures in SFAS 157. This standard is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 159 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R), Business Combinations. The statement establishes principles and requirements for recognizing and measuring identifiable assets and goodwill acquired, liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in an acquisition, at their fair value as of the acquisition date. This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2008. We are currently reviewing the pronouncement to determine its effects on business acquisitions we may make in the future.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an Amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51. The statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 160 will have on the consolidated financial statements.

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ADESA, Inc.

For the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006

Executive Overview

Overview of 2006 Performance

The volume of used vehicles coming to auction increased in 2006. However, wholesale used vehicle prices were soft in 2006 as a result of ongoing weakness in retail used vehicle sales. The continued relative weakness in retail demand for used vehicles was reflected in ADESA's used vehicle conversion percentage, which decreased from 63.1 percent in 2005 to 60.4 percent in 2006. Despite the challenging operating environment, ADESA achieved several noteworthy accomplishments during 2006:

Achieved record annual revenues of \$1.1 billion, representing growth of 14 percent;

Achieved all-time record loan transaction volume of 1.2 million, representing growth of over 5 percent;

Acquired a used vehicle auction in Sarasota, Florida, three salvage auctions in Texas and a salvage auction in Pennsylvania;

Organically added two salvage auctions: Impact Syracuse and Impact South Pittsburgh;

Offered over 1.4 million vehicles for sale on LiveBlockSM, ADESA's real-time interactive Internet bidding system;

Completed the U.S. roll-out of Auction Access dealer registration program and Salesforce.com;

Teamed with First Look to provide used vehicle dealers with custom auction and inventory optimization tools;

Reduced debt by \$80 million, including a discretionary payment of \$50 million; and

Paid a total of \$27 million in dividends.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, ADESA reported record annual revenue of \$1.1 billion and income from continuing operations of \$126.8 million, compared with revenue of \$968.8 million and income from continuing operations of \$126.1 million for 2005. Results for 2006 included a \$2.1 million after-tax charge representing a reduction of ownership interests in aircraft and other costs associated with the termination of the Joint Aircraft Ownership and Management Agreement with ALLETE. In addition, results for 2006 included \$5.1 million in after-tax expenses consisting of legal and professional fees associated with the Transactions. Results for 2005 included a net \$1.5 million after-tax charge related to the refinancing of ADESA's senior credit facility. Cash provided by operations was \$190.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with \$136.5 million for 2005.

Industry Outlook and Trends

Vehicles in operation in North America continued to increase in 2006, although used vehicle sales experienced a decline in 2006. North America vehicles in operation increased approximately 2 percent in 2006 to 263 million vehicles. Used vehicle sales decreased approximately 3 percent to 45 million vehicles in 2006. The number of vehicles auctioned has been relatively flat over the last five years. Approximately 9.4 million

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vehicles were auctioned in 2001 compared with approximately 9.5 million in 2006. The decline in retail used vehicle sales in 2006 impacted demand and used vehicle auction volumes. While off-lease vehicles declined again in 2006, lease penetration rates have been modestly increasing since 2004 and ADESA expects that industry off-lease auction volumes may begin increasing in late 2007.

Seasonality

Generally, the volume of vehicles sold at ADESA's auctions is highest in the first and second calendar quarters of each year and slightly lower in the third quarter. Fourth quarter volume of vehicles sold is generally

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lower than all other quarters. This seasonality is affected by several factors including weather, the timing of used vehicles available for sale from selling customers, holidays, and the seasonality of the retail market for used vehicles, which affect the demand side of the auction industry. Used vehicle auction volumes tend to decline during prolonged periods of winter weather conditions. In addition, mild weather conditions and decreases in traffic volume can each lead to a decline in the available supply of salvage vehicles because fewer traffic accidents occur, resulting in fewer damaged vehicles overall. As a result, revenues and operating expenses related to volume will fluctuate accordingly on a quarterly basis, and ADESA's earnings are generally highest in the second calendar quarter. The fourth calendar quarter typically has the lowest earnings as a result of the lower auction volume and additional costs associated with the holidays and winter weather.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth operations data for the periods indicated (*dollars in millions*):

	Year ended December 31,		Change		Year ended December 31,		Change	
	2004	2005	\$	%	2005	2006	\$	%
Operations Data:								
Auction services group revenue								
U.S.	\$ 647.4	\$ 661.2	\$ 13.8	2%	\$ 661.2	\$ 738.9	\$ 77.7	12%
Canada.	161.5	181.6	20.1	12%	181.6	221.0	39.4	22%
Dealer services group revenue								
U.S.	109.7	117.2	7.5	7%	117.2	131.5	14.3	12%
Canada	6.9	8.8	1.9	28%	8.8	12.5	3.7	42%
Total revenue	925.5	968.8	43.3	5%	968.8	1,103.9	135.1	14%
Cost of services*	454.4	473.5	19.1	4%	473.5	563.8	90.3	19%
Selling, general and administrative	222.2	227.1	4.9	2%	227.1	259.2	32.1	14%
Depreciation and amortization	35.9	40.8	4.9	14%	40.8	46.5	5.7	14%
Aircraft charge						3.4	3.4	
Transaction expenses						6.1	6.1	
Operating profit	213.0	227.4	14.4	7%	227.4	224.9	(2.5)	(1)%
Net income	\$ 105.3	\$ 125.5	\$ 20.2	19%	\$ 125.5	\$ 126.3	\$ 0.8	1%

* Exclusive of depreciation and amortization

The following table sets forth operations data as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Operations Data:			
Auction services group revenue	87.4%	87.0%	87.0%
Dealer services group revenue	12.6%	13.0%	13.0%
Total revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of services*	49.1%	48.9%	51.1%
Selling, general and administrative	24.0%	23.4%	23.5%
Depreciation and amortization	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%
Aircraft charge			0.2%

Transaction expenses				0.6%
Operating profit		23.0%	23.5%	20.4%

* Exclusive of depreciation and amortization

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ADESA's revenue is derived from auction fees and related services at its auction facilities and dealer financing services at AFC. Although auction revenues only include the auction and related fees, ADESA's related receivables and payables include the value of the vehicles sold. AFC's net revenue consists primarily of securitization income and interest and fee income less provisions for credit losses. Securitization income is primarily comprised of the gain on sale of finance receivables sold, but also includes servicing income, discount accretion, and any change in the fair value of the retained interest in finance receivables sold. Operating expenses for ADESA consist of cost of services, selling, general and administrative expenses and depreciation and amortization. Cost of services is composed of payroll and related costs, subcontract services, supplies, insurance, property taxes, utilities, maintenance and lease expense related to the auction sites and loan offices. Cost of services excludes depreciation and amortization. Selling, general and administrative expenses are composed of indirect payroll and related costs, sales and marketing, information technology services and professional fees.

In 2006, ADESA implemented several organizational realignment and management changes intended to better position ADESA to serve its diverse customer bases, accommodate anticipated growth and realize operational efficiencies across all business lines. The former auction and related services or ARS segment is now referred to as Auction Services Group, or ASG. The former dealer financing segment is now referred to as Dealer Services Group, or DSG. ADESA's operations are grouped into three operating segments: used vehicle auctions, Impact salvage auctions and AFC. ADESA aggregates its three operating segments into two reportable business segments: ASG and DSG. The realignment had no impact on aggregation of financial information at the reportable segment level.

ASG encompasses all wholesale and salvage auctions throughout North America (U.S. and Canada). ADESA's used vehicle auctions and Impact salvage auctions are included in the ASG segment. In addition to providing auctions for the exchange of ownership between the sellers and buyers of the vehicles, ASG also provides related services that include vehicle reconditioning, inbound and outbound logistics, vehicle inspections, titling, salvage recovery services, and outsourcing of various other administrative functions.

DSG includes the AFC finance business as well as other businesses and ventures ADESA may enter into, focusing on providing ADESA's independent used vehicle dealer customers with value-added ancillary services and products. AFC is engaged in the business of providing short-term, inventory-secured financing to independent, used vehicle dealers. AFC conducts business primarily at wholesale vehicle auctions in the U.S. and Canada.

Year Ended December 31, 2006*Operating Revenue*

Auction Services Group

(dollars in millions except volumes and per vehicle amounts)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	Growth
Auction services group revenue	\$ 842.8	\$ 959.9	14%
Vehicles sold			
Used	1,732,519	1,760,012	2%
Salvage	201,312	247,908	23%
Total vehicles sold	1,933,831	2,007,920	4%
Used vehicles entered (excludes salvage)	2,746,095	2,913,904	6%
Used vehicle conversion percentage	63.1%	60.4%	
Revenue per vehicle sold	\$ 436	\$ 478	10%

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Revenue from ASG increased \$117.1 million, or 14 percent, to \$959.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with \$842.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The 14 percent increase in revenue was a result of a 10 percent increase in revenue per vehicle sold during the year and a 4 percent increase in vehicles sold.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, revenue per vehicle sold increased \$42, or 10 percent, compared with the year ended December 31, 2005. The 10 percent increase in revenue per vehicle sold resulted in increased ASG revenue of approximately \$89.0 million. The increase in revenue per vehicle sold was primarily attributable to an increase in lower margin services such as transportation, reconditioning and other ancillary services resulting from a 7 percent increase in the number of institutional vehicles entered as well as a salvage vehicle mix shift. These factors resulted in increased ASG revenue of approximately \$48.6 million. The higher transportation, reconditioning and other ancillary services revenues, as well as the change in mix of salvage vehicles sold, also resulted in corresponding increases in cost of services. Incremental fee income related to selective fee increases and higher wholesale used vehicle values resulted in increased ASG revenue of approximately \$26.3 million. Fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate increased revenue by approximately \$14.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with the year ended December 31, 2005.

While the number of retail used vehicles sold was the lowest in a decade, the total number of wholesale vehicles sold at ADESA auctions increased 4 percent in 2006 compared with 2005, resulting in an increase in ASG revenue of approximately \$28.1 million. The increase in vehicles sold was primarily the result of added volumes from recent acquisitions.

The used vehicle conversion percentage, calculated as the number of vehicles sold as a percentage of the number of vehicles entered for sale at ADESA's used vehicle auctions, declined to 60.4 percent for the year ended December 31, 2006 from 63.1 percent for the year ended December 31, 2005, reflecting a relatively weak retail used vehicle market for 2006 compared to 2005. The decline in the used vehicle conversion percentage negatively impacted ASG revenues, cost of sales and operating profit for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with the year ended December 31, 2005.

Dealer Services Group

(dollars in millions except volumes and per loan amounts)

	Year ended December 31,		% Change
	2005	2006	
Dealer services group revenue			
Securitization income	\$ 69.3	\$ 75.1	8%
Interest and fee income	56.2	68.4	22%
Other revenue	0.5	0.7	NM
Provision for credit losses		(0.2)	NM
Total dealer services group revenue	\$ 126.0	\$ 144.0	14%
Loan transactions	1,096,432	1,151,702	5%
Revenue per loan transaction	\$ 115	\$ 125	9%

For the year ended December 31, 2006, DSG revenue increased to \$144.0 million compared with \$126.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The 14 percent increase in Dealer Services Group revenue was driven by a 9 percent increase in revenue per loan transaction and a 5 percent increase in the number of loan transactions for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in loan transactions to 1,151,702 for the year ended December 31, 2006 was primarily the result of an increase in floorplan utilization by AFC's existing dealer base.

Revenue per loan transaction, which includes both loans paid off and loans curtailed, increased \$10, or 9 percent, primarily driven by increases in interest rates and increases in both the average values of vehicles

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floored as well as the average portfolio duration. These factors contributed to the increase in securitization income of \$5.8 million and increased fee and interest income of \$12.2 million. The Federal Funds rate has increased approximately 100 basis points since December 31, 2005.

Cost of Services

For the year ended December 31, 2006, cost of services increased \$90.3 million, or 19 percent, compared with the year ended December 31, 2005. Weak used vehicle demand resulted in a decrease in the used vehicle conversion rate from 63.1 percent for the year ended December 31, 2005 to 60.4 percent for the year ended December 31, 2006. Cost of services was significantly impacted by an increase in lower margin services such as transportation, reconditioning and other ancillary services, as well as costs associated with handling an additional 168,000 used vehicles entered for sale at ADESA's auctions in 2006 compared with 2005. Fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate increased cost of services by approximately \$7.4 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, cost of services at the ASG segment increased \$87.1 million, or 19 percent, to \$535.4 million. A \$22.2 million increase in transportation costs, which includes fuel costs, was a leading driver increasing cost of services. Increases in reconditioning and other ancillary services costs totaling \$21.2 million, primarily resulting from a 7.4 percent increase in the number of institutional vehicles entered, also impacted cost of services for the ASG segment. Cost of services increased significantly due to the costs associated with handling an additional 168,000 used vehicles entered for sale at ADESA's used vehicle auctions in 2006 compared with 2005. The addition of the acquired used vehicle and salvage auctions over the last twelve months further contributed to the increase in cost of services, along with a change in mix of salvage vehicles sold. Fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate increased cost of services at the ASG segment by approximately \$7.2 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, cost of services at the DSG segment increased \$3.2 million, or 13 percent, to \$28.4 million, primarily due to increased compensation and related employee benefit costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2006, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$32.1 million, or 14 percent, compared with the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase was primarily due to compensation and related employee benefit cost increases, the impact of 2005 and 2006 acquisitions and an increase of \$2.8 million associated with fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate. For the year ended December 31, 2006, ADESA incurred \$5.8 million of pretax stock-based compensation expense, of which \$3.4 million was incremental as a result of the adoption of SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payment. In addition, selling, general and administrative expenses for 2006 included a \$2.7 million pretax charge related to the correction of certain unreconciled balance sheet differences concealed by a former employee at ADESA's Kitchener, Ontario auction facility acquired in June 2000. The unreconciled differences accumulated and were concealed over a period of five to six years between 2000 and 2006. Approximately one-half of the amounts concealed date back to fiscal years prior to 2003. Management has implemented changes to its internal control processes and systems and has concluded that the matters related to the \$2.7 million charge, individually or in the aggregate, did not give rise to or arise from a material weakness due to the nature of the items and compensating controls. In addition, management has concluded that the corrections were not material to either the current or any prior period financial statements.

Selling, general and administrative expenses at the ASG segment increased \$30.0 million, or 16 percent, to \$215.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 primarily due to increases in compensation and related employee benefits costs totaling \$10.3 million, which included severance and other separation costs related to the departure of a senior executive. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.5 million in 2006 due to acquisitions of new auctions. The ASG segment also incurred \$2.3 million of incremental stock-based compensation and the \$2.7 million pretax Kitchener charge. In addition, there was an increase of \$2.7 million resulting from changes in the Canadian exchange rate.

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Selling, general and administrative expenses at the DSG segment decreased \$0.2 million, or 1 percent, to \$21.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, as a result of a decrease in compensation and related employee benefits offset by certain professional fees, as well as employee training and travel costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, selling, general and administrative expenses at the holding company increased \$2.3 million, or 12 percent, to \$22.1 million, primarily due to increases in compensation and related employee benefit costs, as well as executive and director searches and increased travel costs.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization totaled \$46.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, representing an increase of \$5.7 million, or 14 percent, from the \$40.8 million reported for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in depreciation and amortization was a result of ADESA's capital spending in 2005, including over \$20 million related to information technology, which generally has a shorter depreciable life. ADESA continues to invest in its core information technology capabilities, as well as new technology service offerings, relocations and acquisitions.

Aircraft Charge

On November 2, 2006, ADESA received written notice of ALLETE, Inc.'s election to withdraw from joint ownership of two corporate aircraft and terminate the Joint Aircraft Ownership and Management Agreement between ALLETE, Inc. and ADESA dated as of June 4, 2004, or the Aircraft Agreement. The Aircraft Agreement sets forth the terms and conditions relating to the duties and responsibilities of ALLETE and ADESA with respect to two aircraft previously owned by ALLETE. In addition, pursuant to the Aircraft Agreement, ALLETE contributed a 70 percent ownership interest in each of the two aircraft to ADESA. Upon termination of the Aircraft Agreement, each owner is entitled to 100 percent ownership interest in, and title to, one of the aircraft. As a result of the termination of the Aircraft Agreement, ADESA recorded a non-cash pretax charge of \$3.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2006 representing a reduction of ownership interests in the aircraft and other costs associated with the termination of the Aircraft Agreement.

Transaction Expenses

On December 22, 2006, ADESA entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, pursuant to which ADESA would be acquired by a group of private equity funds led by an affiliate of Kelso. The following table sets forth the \$6.1 million of expenses incurred in connection with the transaction through December 31, 2006:

Legal and accounting fees and expenses	\$ 3.2
Investment banking fees and expenses	2.0
Other due diligence fees and expenses	0.5
Other miscellaneous expenses	0.4
Total	\$ 6.1

Operating Profit

Operating profit decreased \$2.5 million or 1 percent to \$224.9 million, for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with 2005. As a percentage of revenue, operating profit decreased to 20.4 percent in the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with 23.5 percent in the year ended December 31, 2005. This decrease was primarily the result of the previously discussed \$6.1 million of transaction expenses related to the merger agreement, the \$3.4 million related to the aircraft charge and increased operating expenses at the ASG segment driven by an increase in lower margin ancillary services revenues, a softness in the retail used vehicle market and declining used vehicle conversion rates.

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Operating profit at the ASG segment decreased \$6.2 million, or 4 percent, to \$166.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 primarily as a result of the 2.6 percent increase in cost of services as a percent of revenues along with the 0.5 percent increase in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of revenues. Cost of services was significantly impacted by costs associated with an increase in lower margin services such as transportation, reconditioning and other ancillary services resulting from a significant increase in the number of institutional vehicles entered. Additionally, the decline in the used vehicle conversion percentage resulted in additional handling costs related to the incremental 168,000 used vehicles entered which increased cost of services. Furthermore, selling, general and administrative expenses at the ASG segment were impacted by the Kitchener charge and incremental stock-based compensation expense.

Operating profit at the DSG segment increased \$15.6 million, or 21 percent, to \$90.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 primarily as a result of the 14 percent increase in revenue and a 3.3 percent decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of revenues. Increased revenue at the DSG segment more than offset higher operating expenses associated with processing more loan transactions, which increased operating profit at the DSG segment.

Operating profit in the ASG and DSG segments was offset by an \$11.9 million increase in holding company operating expenses, consisting primarily of the previously discussed \$6.1 million of transaction expenses related to the merger agreement and \$3.4 million related to the aircraft charge.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$3.8 million, or 12 percent, for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with the year ended December 31, 2005, as ADESA is carrying less debt relative to 2005, which was partially offset by higher interest rates.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

In the third quarter of 2005, ADESA recorded a non-recurring \$2.9 million pretax charge for the write-off of certain unamortized debt issuance costs associated with ADESA's June 2004 credit facility and certain expenses related to the July 2005 amended and restated credit facility. The Term Loan B facility was repaid in conjunction with the amended and restated credit facility and the related interest rate swap agreement was terminated in the third quarter of 2005 resulting in a pretax gain of \$0.5 million. The \$0.5 million gain was recorded in Other income, net and when combined with the \$2.9 million charge, resulted in a net pretax charge of \$2.4 million related to the amendment and restatement of the credit facility.

Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate on income from continuing operations was 38.0 percent for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase from the effective rate of 37.5 percent for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2006 versus the year ended December 31, 2005 was primarily due to the nondeductible nature of certain transaction expenses incurred in relation to the merger agreement.

Discontinued Operations

In February 2003, management approved a plan to discontinue the operations of ADESA's vehicle importation business. In August 2005, ADESA sold ComSearch, Inc. which provides professional claims outsourcing services, automotive parts-locating and desk-auditing services to the property and casualty insurance industry. The financial results of the vehicle importation business and ComSearch have been classified as discontinued operations. Net loss from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 of \$0.5 million includes interest on the vehicle importation business adverse judgment as well as accrued legal fees. Net

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loss from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 includes the operating loss of ComSearch, the loss on sale of the ComSearch business and interest on the vehicle importation business adverse judgment. See Note 21 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of ADESA for further description of the importation legal matter.

The following summarizes financial information for the discontinued operations (dollars in millions):

	Year ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Operating revenues	\$ 2.9	\$
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.6)
Net loss from discontinued operations	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.5)

Significant Items Affecting Comparability

ADESA incurred various charges in 2005 and 2006 that affect the comparability of its reported results of operations. The impact of these transactions on income from continuing operations is as follows (dollars in millions):

	Year ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Charges:		
Debt prepayment expenses	\$ 2.9	\$
Gain on termination of swap	(0.5)	
Kitchener charge		2.7
Aircraft charge		3.4
Transaction expenses		6.1
	2.4	12.2
Tax benefit of above items	(0.9)	(3.2)
Decrease to income from continuing operations	\$ 1.5	\$ 9.0

In the first quarter of 2006, ADESA recorded a \$2.7 million pretax charge related to the correction of certain unreconciled balance sheet differences concealed by a former employee at ADESA's Kitchener, Ontario auction facility acquired in June 2000.

As a result of the termination of the Joint Aircraft Ownership and Management Agreement between ALLETE, Inc. and ADESA, ADESA recorded a non-cash pretax charge of \$3.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2006, representing a reduction of ownership interests in the aircraft and other costs associated with the termination of the Aircraft Agreement.

On December 22, 2006, ADESA entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, pursuant to which ADESA will be acquired by a group of private equity funds led by an affiliate of Kelso. ADESA incurred \$6.1 million in pretax expenses through December 31, 2006 in connection with the transaction.

In the third quarter of 2005, ADESA recorded a charge for the write-off of certain unamortized debt issuance costs associated with ADESA's June 2004 credit facility and certain expenses related to the amended and restated credit facility. In addition, an interest rate swap agreement related to the former Term Loan B facility was terminated in the third quarter of 2005.

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Auction Services Group

(Dollars in millions except volumes and per vehicle amounts)

	Year ended December 31,		Growth
	2004	2005	
Auction services group revenue	\$ 808.9	\$ 842.8	4%
Vehicles sold			
Used	1,759,371	1,732,519	(2)%
Salvage	200,092	201,312	1%
Total vehicles sold	1,959,463	1,933,831	(1)%
Used vehicles entered (excludes salvage)	2,814,130	2,746,095	(2)%
Used vehicle conversion percentage	62.5%	63.1%	
Revenue per vehicle sold	\$ 413	\$ 436	6%

Revenue from ASG increased \$33.9 million, or 4 percent, to \$842.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$808.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase in revenue was a result of a 6 percent increase in revenue per vehicle sold during 2005, offset by a 1 percent decrease in vehicles sold.

Revenue per vehicle sold increased \$23, or 6 percent, for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with the year ended December 31, 2004. The 6 percent increase in revenue per vehicle sold resulted in increased ASG revenue of approximately \$44.5 million including fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate, which positively impacted revenue by approximately \$12.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in revenue per vehicle sold is primarily attributable to selected fee increases driven in part by higher wholesale used vehicle prices, the favorable effect of changes in the Canadian currency exchange rates and increased transportation revenue.

The total number of vehicles sold decreased 1 percent in 2005 compared with 2004, resulting in a decrease in ASG revenue of approximately \$10.6 million. The industry-wide decline in off-lease vehicles and declines in repossessed vehicle volumes available for sale at auctions continued during 2005, but was partially offset by revenues from ADESA's 2005 acquisitions totaling \$11.3 million. The used vehicle conversion percentage, calculated as the number of vehicles sold as a percentage of the number of vehicles entered for sale at ADESA's used vehicle auctions, increased to 63.1 percent for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 62.5 percent for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Dealer Services Group

(Dollars in millions except volumes and per loan amounts)

	Year ended December 31,		% Change
	2004	2005	
Dealer services group revenue			
Securitization income	\$ 67.5	\$ 69.3	3%
Interest and fee income	48.6	56.2	16%
Other revenue	1.7	0.5	NM
Provision for credit losses	(1.2)		NM

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Total dealer services group revenue	\$ 116.6	\$ 126.0	8%
Loan transactions	1,072,838	1,096,432	2%
Revenue per loan transaction	\$ 109	\$ 115	6%

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DSG revenue increased to \$126.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$116.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The 8 percent increase in Dealer Services Group revenue was driven by a 6 percent increase in revenue per loan transaction and a 2 percent increase in the number of loan transactions for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in loan transactions was primarily the result of an increase in floorplan utilization by AFC's existing dealer base.

Revenue per loan transaction increased \$6, or 6 percent, primarily driven by an increase in securitization income of \$1.8 million, increased interest of \$4.2 million (the Federal Funds rate increased approximately 200 basis points since December 31, 2004), increased fee income of \$3.4 million and a decrease in the provision for credit losses of \$1.2 million, partially offset by a reduction in other revenue of \$1.2 million compared with the year ended December 31, 2004.

Cost of Services

Cost of services increased \$19.1 million, or 4 percent, for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with the year ended December 31, 2004. Fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate increased cost of services by approximately \$6.1 million. Cost of services was also impacted by increased transportation costs due to higher fuel prices and incremental cost of services from ADESA's 2005 acquisitions.

Cost of services at the ASG segment increased \$17.3 million, or 4 percent, to \$448.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate increased cost of services at the ASG segment by approximately \$6.0 million. A \$5.8 million increase in transportation costs, which include fuel costs, was also a leading driver increasing cost of services. The addition of the Washington D.C., used vehicle auction, the Charlotte salvage auction and the Ohio salvage auctions also contributed to the increase in cost of services, along with slight mix change in the salvage business. This activity was partially offset by the impact of fewer vehicles sold, the used vehicle market mix shift toward more dealer vehicles and an increase in the used vehicle conversion percentage compared to 2004.

Cost of services in the DSG increased \$1.8 million, or 8 percent, to \$25.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 primarily due to increased compensation and related employee benefit cost and vehicle verification and collection expense associated with increased volume.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.9 million, or 2 percent, for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase was primarily due to compensation and related employee benefit cost increases, the impact of 2005 acquisitions, and an increase of \$2.2 million associated with fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the ASG segment increased \$1.1 million, or less than 1 percent, to \$185.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 primarily due to the impact of 2005 acquisitions and an increase of \$2.0 million associated with fluctuations in the Canadian exchange rate, partially offset by decreases in incentive compensation.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the DSG segment increased \$0.8 million, or 4 percent, to \$21.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 primarily due to certain legal and transaction costs, employee training, travel and relocation costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses at the holding company increased \$3.0 million, or 18 percent, to \$19.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 primarily due to compensation and related employee benefit cost increases and increased travel expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the first six months

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of 2004 did not include approximately \$3.9 million of incremental corporate expenses incurred in the first six months of 2005 to support ADESA as an independent public company. Incremental corporate expenses consisted of salaries, benefits and other expenses due to the addition of corporate level personnel, professional fees, incremental insurance and other costs necessary to support an independent public company. In addition, 2004 included \$3.0 million of transaction costs (primarily legal and professional fees) associated with ADESA's initial public offering.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization totaled \$40.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, representing an increase of \$4.9 million, or 14 percent, from the \$35.9 million reported for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in depreciation and amortization is a result of ADESA's increased capital spending in 2005 including over \$20 million related to information technology which generally has a shorter depreciable life.

Operating Profit

Operating profit increased \$14.4 million, or 7 percent, for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with the year ended December 31, 2004. As a percentage of revenue, operating profit increased to 23.5 percent in 2005, compared with 23.0 percent in 2004. Operating profit in the ASG segment increased \$10.6 million, or 7 percent, to \$172.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 primarily as a result of the 4 percent increase in revenue. Operating profit in the DSG segment increased \$7.4 million, or 11 percent, to \$75.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 primarily as a result of the 8 percent increase in revenue and a 1.6 percent decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of revenues. The increases in operating profit at the reportable segments were offset by a \$3.6 million increase in operating expenses, consisting primarily of compensation and related employee benefit costs and travel expenses, at the holding company.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$5.8 million, or 23 percent, for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with the year ended December 31, 2004, as ADESA carried additional debt in the first half of 2005 relative to the first half of 2004.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

In the third quarter of 2005, ADESA recorded a \$2.9 million pretax charge for the write-off of certain unamortized debt issuance costs associated with ADESA's June 2004 credit facility and certain expenses related to the July 2005 amended and restated credit facility. The Term Loan B facility was repaid in conjunction with the amended and restated credit facility and the related interest rate swap agreement was terminated in the third quarter of 2005 resulting in a pretax gain of \$0.5 million. The \$0.5 million gain was recorded in Other income, net and when combined with the \$2.9 million charge, resulted in a net pretax charge of \$2.4 million related to the amendment and restatement of the credit facility.

In the third quarter of 2004, ADESA redeemed its \$90 million 7.7 percent Series A Senior Notes due 2006 and its \$35 million 8.1 percent Series B Senior Notes due 2010, which resulted in expenses of \$14.0 million before taxes, including an early termination penalty and the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs.

Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate on income from continuing operations declined to 37.5 percent for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with an effective tax rate of 38.8 percent for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily the result of: the recognition of certain 2004 provision to tax return differences, the elimination of valuation allowances for state net operating losses and tax credits, and changes in estimates regarding tax contingencies.

Table of Contents*Discontinued Operations*

In August 2005, ADESA sold ComSearch, Inc. a non-core business providing professional claims outsourcing services, automotive parts-locating and desk-auditing services to the property and casualty insurance industry. In February 2003, ADESA approved a plan to discontinue the operations of its vehicle importation business. The financial results of ComSearch and the vehicle importation business have been classified as discontinued operations. Net loss from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 includes the operating loss of ComSearch, the loss on sale of the ComSearch business and interest on the vehicle importation business adverse judgment. Net loss from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 includes a \$6.9 million pretax charge, \$4.2 million net of tax, related to the vehicle importation business adverse judgment, including the related accrued interest and legal costs, partially offset by \$0.8 million in pretax income generated by ComSearch. See Note 21 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of ADESA for further description of the importation legal matter.

The following summarizes financial information for the discontinued operations (dollars in millions):

	Year ended December 31,	
	2004	2005
Operating revenues	\$ 6.1	\$ 2.9
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(6.1)	\$ (0.7)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(3.7)	\$ (0.6)

Significant Items Affecting Comparability

ADESA incurred various charges and incremental expenses in 2004 and 2005 related to its initial public offering, subsequent separation from ALLETE and subsequent restructuring of its debt that affect the comparability of its reported results of operations. The impact of these transactions on income from continuing operations is as follows (*dollars in millions*):

	Year ended December 31,	
	2004	2005
Charges:		
Transaction-related and debt prepayment expenses	\$ 17.0	\$ 2.9
Gain on termination of swap		(0.5)
	17.0	2.4
Incremental expenses:		
Corporate expenses		3.9
Interest expense		7.9
		11.8
Tax benefit of above items	(6.7)	(5.5)
Decrease to income from continuing operations	\$ 10.3	\$ 8.7

In the third quarter of 2005, ADESA recorded a charge for the write-off of certain unamortized debt issuance costs associated with ADESA's June 2004 credit facility and certain expenses related to the amended and restated credit facility. In addition, an interest rate swap agreement related to the former Term Loan B facility was terminated in the third quarter of 2005. Debt prepayment expenses in 2004 consisted of an early termination penalty related to the prepayment of ADESA's senior notes and write-off of related unamortized debt issuance costs. The transaction-related expenses in 2004 consisted primarily of legal and professional fees associated with ADESA's initial public offering and separation from ALLETE.

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Incremental corporate expenses were incurred in the first half of 2005 and consisted of salaries, benefits and other expenses due to the addition of corporate level personnel, professional fees, incremental insurance and other costs necessary to support an independent public company, while incremental interest expense incurred in the first half of 2005 is the result of ADESA's recapitalization and transition to an independent public company.

Liquidity And Capital Resources

ADESA believes that the strongest indicators of liquidity for its business are cash on hand, cash flow from operations, working capital and amounts available under its credit facility.

(Dollars in millions)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 240.2	\$ 195.7
Restricted cash	5.7	7.8
Working capital	302.0	325.2
Amounts available under credit facility	199.3	247.4
Cash flow from operations	136.5	190.9

Working Capital

A substantial amount of ADESA's working capital is generated from the payments received for services provided. In addition, ADESA has a \$350 million revolving line of credit pursuant to the amended and restated \$500 million credit facility, from which \$88.0 million was drawn as of December 31, 2006. There were outstanding letters of credit totaling approximately \$14.6 million at December 31, 2006, which reduce the available borrowings under the credit facility. ADESA's Canadian operations had letters of credit outstanding totaling \$2.1 million at December 31, 2006, which do not impact available borrowings under the credit facility. In September 2006, ADESA's senior credit facility was upgraded to a Ba1 rating by Moody's.

On July 25, 2005, ADESA entered into an amended and restated \$500 million credit facility, pursuant to the terms and conditions of an amended and restated credit agreement, or the 2005 ADESA Credit Agreement, with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders. The 2005 ADESA Credit Agreement has a five-year term that expires on June 30, 2010. Under the terms of the 2005 ADESA Credit Agreement, the lenders committed to provide advances and letters of credit in an aggregate amount of up to \$500 million. Subject to the terms and conditions of the 2005 ADESA Credit Agreement, ADESA may request that the lenders' commitments under the 2005 ADESA Credit Agreement be increased (or additional lenders be added to the Credit Agreement that provide additional commitments), provided that in no event may the aggregate amount of the lenders' commitments under the Credit Agreement at any time exceed \$825 million. Borrowings under the 2005 ADESA Credit Agreement may be used to refinance certain of ADESA's outstanding debt, to finance working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions permitted under the 2005 ADESA Credit Agreement and for other corporate purposes.

The 2005 ADESA Credit Agreement provides for a five-year \$150 million term loan and a \$350 million revolving credit facility. The term loan will be repaid in 20 quarterly installments, with the final payment due on June 30, 2010. The revolving credit facility may be used for loans, and up to \$25 million may be used for letters of credit. The revolving loans may be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed until June 30, 2010, at which time all amounts borrowed must be repaid.

The revolving credit facility and the term loan facility bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 87.5 basis points to 150 basis points depending on ADESA's total leverage ratio. As of December 31, 2006, ADESA's margin based on its leverage ratio was 100 basis points.

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The Credit Agreement contains certain restrictive loan covenants, including, among others, financial covenants requiring a maximum total leverage ratio, a minimum interest coverage ratio, and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and covenants limiting ADESA's ability to incur indebtedness, grant liens, make acquisitions, be acquired, dispose of assets, pay dividends, repurchase stock, make capital expenditures and make investments. EBITDA (earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization) adjusted to exclude after-tax (a) gains or losses from asset sales; (b) temporary gains or losses on currency; (c) certain non-recurring gains and losses; (d) stock option expense; and (e) certain other noncash amounts included in the determination of net income, is utilized in the calculation of the financial ratios contained in the covenants. In addition, the senior subordinated notes contain certain financial and operational restrictions on paying dividends and other distributions, making certain acquisitions or investments and incurring indebtedness, and selling assets. These financial covenants affect ADESA's operating flexibility by, among other things, restricting its ability to incur expenses and indebtedness that could be used to grow the business, as well as to fund general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2006, ADESA was in compliance with the covenants contained in the credit facility.

The majority of ADESA's working capital needs are short-term in nature, usually less than a week in duration. Due to the decentralized nature of the business, payments for services are received at each auction and loan production office and are deposited locally. Most of the financial institutions place a temporary hold on the availability of the funds deposited that can range anywhere from one to three business days, resulting in cash in ADESA's accounts and on its balance sheet that is unavailable for use until it is made available by the various financial institutions. Over the years, ADESA has increased the amount of funds that are available for immediate use and is actively working on initiatives that will continue to decrease the time between the deposit of and the availability of funds received from customers. There are outstanding checks (book overdrafts) to sellers and vendors included in current liabilities. Because the majority of these outstanding checks for operations in the U.S. are drawn upon bank accounts at financial institutions other than the financial institutions that hold the unavailable cash, ADESA cannot offset the cash and the outstanding checks on its balance sheet.

AFC offers short-term inventory-secured financing, also known as floorplan financing, to used vehicle dealers. Financing is primarily provided for terms of 30 to 60 days. AFC principally generates its funding through the sale of its U.S. dollar denominated receivables. For further discussion of AFC's securitization arrangements, see Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

On December 31, 2006, \$105.0 million was outstanding on the term loan and \$88 million was outstanding on the revolving credit facility. ADESA believes its sources of liquidity from its cash and cash equivalents on hand, working capital, cash provided by operating activities, and availability under its credit facility are sufficient to meet its short and long-term operating needs for the foreseeable future. In addition, ADESA believes the previously mentioned sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund ADESA's capital requirements and debt service payments for the next five years.

Summary of Cash Flows

ADESA's cash flow initiatives include growing its vehicle auction and dealer financing businesses both internally by expanding facilities, services and operations, and externally through acquisitions.

(Dollars in millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2005	2006	
Net cash provided by (used for):			
Operating activities	\$ 136.5	\$ 190.9	\$ 54.4
Investing activities	(79.9)	(127.7)	(47.8)
Financing activities	(121.5)	(107.8)	13.7
Effect of exchange rate on cash	0.6	0.1	(0.5)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (64.3)	\$ (44.5)	\$ 19.8

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Cash flow from operating activities was \$190.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with \$136.5 million for the same period in 2005. Operating cash flow was favorably impacted by higher earnings net of non-cash charges, primarily related to depreciation, stock-based compensation and the aircraft charge, as well as lower levels of cash used for working capital.

On an annual basis, ADESA's auctions and loan production offices handle over \$20 billion of sales proceeds and revenues. As part of the fees earned for the services ADESA provides relative to the sale of each vehicle at auction, ADESA assumes the risk associated with collecting the gross sales proceeds from buyers and likewise assumes responsibility for distributing to sellers the net sales proceeds of vehicles. The fees for each vehicle are collected by adding the buyer-related fees to the gross sales proceeds due from the buyer and deducting the seller-related fees from the gross sales proceeds prior to distributing the net sales proceeds to the seller. The amount ADESA reports as revenue for each vehicle only represents the fees associated with ADESA's services and does not include the gross sales price of the consigned vehicle. As a result, the accounts receivable from buyers are much larger on a per vehicle basis than the combined seller and buyer-related fees associated with each transaction. While ADESA's revenues primarily include the fees earned for the services provided, ADESA's working capital cash flows include the full purchase price of the vehicles along with the fees earned by ADESA.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$127.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with net cash used by investing activities of \$79.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This change was primarily the result of cash investments totaling \$12.6 million in Finance Express LLC, an increase in cash used for acquisitions of \$26.7 million and a larger increase in finance receivables held for investment of \$24.1 million. The increase in cash used by investing activities was partially offset by a decrease in capital expenditures of \$18.2 million. For a discussion of ADESA's capital expenditures, see *Capital Expenditures* below. There were no significant investing cash flows related to discontinued operations in the periods presented.

Net cash used by financing activities was \$107.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with cash used by financing activities of \$121.5 million for the same period in 2005. In 2006 the primary drivers for the net cash used for financing activities can be attributed to debt payments of \$80.0 million (including a \$50.0 million discretionary payment) and dividend payments of \$27.0 million. The primary driver for the change over 2005 is a decline in the cash used for the repurchase of common stock of \$43.5 million (a share repurchase program was in effect during the first half of 2005) and the change in book overdrafts which fluctuated \$33.5 million. There were no significant financing cash flows related to discontinued operations in the periods presented.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures (excluding acquisitions and other investments) for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 totaled \$37.1 million and \$55.3 million, respectively, and were funded primarily from internally generated funds. ADESA continues to invest in its core information technology capabilities and capacity expansion. Expenditures are primarily attributable to ongoing information system maintenance, upkeep and improvements at existing vehicle auction facilities, improvements in information technology systems and infrastructure, and expansion and relocation of existing auction sites that are at capacity. Future capital expenditures could vary substantially based on capital project timing and the initiation of new information systems projects to support ADESA's strategic initiatives.

Acquisitions

In February 2006, ADESA completed the purchase of certain assets of the N.E. Penn Salvage Company, an independently owned salvage auction in northeast Pennsylvania. The purchased assets included the accounts receivable, operating equipment and customer relationships related to the auction. In addition, ADESA entered into operating lease obligations related to the facility through 2016. Initial annual lease payments for the facilities

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total approximately \$0.1 million per year. ADESA did not assume any other material liabilities or indebtedness in connection with the acquisition. Financial results for this acquisition have been included in ADESA's consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

In March 2006, ADESA completed the acquisition of certain assets of Auction Broadcasting Company's South Tampa used vehicle auction serving western and central Florida. ADESA has renamed the auction ADESA Sarasota. The assets purchased included land and buildings, the related operating equipment, accounts receivable and customer relationships related to the auction. The auction is comprised of approximately 63 acres and includes six auction lanes and full-service reconditioning shops providing detail, mechanical and body shop services. ADESA did not assume any material liabilities or indebtedness in connection with the acquisition. Financial results for this acquisition have been included in ADESA's consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

In September 2006, ADESA acquired three independent salvage auctions in the state of Texas, providing ADESA a presence in the second largest salvage market in the U.S. The auctions have been renamed ADESA Impact San Antonio, ADESA Impact Houston and ADESA Impact Dallas/Ft. Worth. The assets purchased included operating equipment, accounts receivable and customer relationships related to the auctions. In addition, ADESA entered into operating lease obligations related to the facilities through 2011. Initial annual lease payments for the facilities total approximately \$1.2 million per year. ADESA did not assume any other material liabilities or indebtedness in connection with the acquisition. Financial results for these acquisitions have been included in ADESA's consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

ADESA acquired the five previously mentioned auctions for a total cost of \$54.5 million, in cash. The purchase price of the acquisitions was allocated to the acquired assets based upon fair market values, including \$12.9 million to other intangible assets, representing the fair value of acquired customer relationships and non-compete agreements, which will be amortized over their expected useful lives of 3 to 15 years. The purchase price allocations resulted in aggregate goodwill of \$23.3 million. The goodwill was assigned to the Auction Services Group reporting segment and is expected to be fully deductible for tax purposes. Pro forma financial results reflecting the acquisitions were not materially different from those reported.

ADESA's 2005 purchase of certain assets of the Ohio Connection, a group of four independently owned salvage auctions, included contingent payments related to the volume of certain vehicles sold subsequent to the purchase date. ADESA made contingent payments in 2006 totaling approximately \$1.3 million pursuant to these agreements which resulted in additional goodwill.

Other Investment

During 2006, AFC acquired a 15 percent interest in Finance Express LLC for \$12.6 million in cash. Finance Express is a web-based company specializing in software to facilitate the origination of motor vehicle retail installment loan contracts between independent used vehicle dealers and lending institutions. In addition, ADESA also receives certain fees from Finance Express for assistance in marketing its software product and services to independent used vehicle dealers. ADESA evaluated its investment in Finance Express pursuant to FASB Interpretation No. 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51. ADESA is currently not the primary beneficiary of the VIE and its risk of loss is limited, in all material respects, to its investment in Finance Express. Finance Express is a LLC that maintains specific capital accounts for each member.

Therefore, ADESA uses the equity method of accounting for this investment in accordance with the guidance in Emerging Issues Task Force 03-16, Accounting for Investments in Limited Liability Companies, Statement of Position 78-9, Accounting for Investments in Real Estate Ventures, and SAB Topic D-46, Accounting for Limited Partnership Investments. ADESA's share of Finance Express's earnings or losses is recorded in Other income, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income, and was not material for the year ended December 31, 2006.

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Dividends

ADESA has historically paid a regular quarterly dividend to holders of its common stock. ADESA paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.075 per common share in 2006 and 2005 (\$0.30 per common share per year in total). As a condition to the definitive merger agreement between ADESA and a group of private equity funds entered into on December 22, 2006, ADESA agreed not to pay any dividends to holders of its common stock after the announcement of the Transactions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

AFC sells the majority of its U.S. dollar denominated finance receivables on a revolving basis and without recourse to a wholly owned, bankruptcy remote, consolidated, special purpose subsidiary established for the purpose of purchasing AFC's finance receivables. Effective March 31, 2006, AFC and AFC Funding Corporation amended their securitization agreement to extend the expiration date of the agreement from June 30, 2008 to April 30, 2009. This agreement is subject to annual renewal of short-term liquidity by the liquidity providers and allows for the revolving sale by AFC Funding Corporation to a bank conduit facility of up to a maximum of \$600 million in undivided interests in certain eligible finance receivables subject to committed liquidity. AFC Funding Corporation had committed liquidity of \$550 million and \$425 million at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. On February 12, 2007, committed liquidity was increased to \$600 million. Receivables that AFC Funding sells to the bank conduit facility qualify for sales accounting for financial reporting purposes pursuant to SFAS 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities, and as a result are not reported on ADESA's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

At December 31, 2006, AFC managed total finance receivables of \$775.9 million, of which \$693.0 million had been sold without recourse to AFC Funding Corporation. At December 31, 2005, AFC managed total finance receivables of \$655.7 million, of which \$581.9 million had been sold without recourse to AFC Funding Corporation. Undivided interests in finance receivables were sold by AFC Funding Corporation to the bank conduit facility with recourse totaling \$501.0 million and \$399.8 million at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Finance receivables include \$42.6 million and \$51.1 million classified as held for sale and \$162.7 million and \$148.0 million classified as held for investment at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. AFC's allowance for losses of \$2.0 million and \$2.4 million at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, include an estimate of losses for finance receivables. Additionally, accrued liabilities of \$3.9 million and \$2.9 million for the estimated losses for loans sold by the special purpose subsidiary were recorded at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. These loans were sold to a bank conduit facility with recourse to the special purpose subsidiary and will come back on the balance sheet of the special purpose subsidiary at fair market value if they become ineligible under the terms of the collateral arrangement with the bank conduit facility.

Proceeds from the revolving sale of receivables to the bank conduit facility were used to fund new loans to customers. AFC and AFC Funding Corporation must maintain certain financial covenants including, among others, limits on the amount of debt AFC can incur, minimum levels of tangible net worth, and other covenants tied to the performance of the finance receivables portfolio. The securitization agreement also incorporates the financial covenants of ADESA's credit facility. At December 31, 2006, ADESA was in compliance with the covenants contained in the securitization agreement.

Critical Accounting Estimates

It is important to understand ADESA's accounting policies in order to understand its financial statements. In preparing the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, management must often make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures at the date of the financial statements and during the reporting period. Some of those judgments can be subjective and complex. Consequently, actual results could differ from those estimates.

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The ADESA management has discussed the development and selection of its critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of ADESA's board of directors. In addition to the critical accounting estimates, there are other items used in the preparation of ADESA's consolidated financial statements that require estimation, but are not deemed critical. Changes in estimates used in these and other items could have a material impact on ADESA's financial statements.

ADESA continually evaluates the accounting policies and estimates it uses to prepare the consolidated financial statements. In cases where management estimates are used, they are based on historical experience, information from third-party professionals, and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable. The following summarizes those accounting policies that are most subject to important estimates and assumptions and are most critical to the reported results of operations and financial condition. See Note 3 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of ADESA for further description of these items and ADESA's other accounting policies.

Uncollectible Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses and Doubtful Accounts

ADESA maintains an allowance for credit losses and doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. The allowances for credit losses and doubtful accounts are based on management's evaluation of the receivables portfolio under current economic conditions, the volume of the portfolio, overall portfolio credit quality, review of specific collection matters and such other factors which, in management's judgment, deserve recognition in estimating losses. Specific collection matters can be impacted by the outcome of negotiations, litigation and bankruptcy proceedings.

Due to the nature of the business at ADESA's auctions, substantially all of ADESA's trade receivables are due from vehicle dealers, salvage buyers, institutional customers and insurance companies. ADESA generally has possession of vehicles or vehicle titles collateralizing a significant portion of these receivables. At the auction sites, risk is mitigated through a pre-auction registration process that includes verification of identification, bank accounts, dealer license status, acceptable credit history, buying history at other auctions and the written acceptance of all of the auction's policies and procedures.

AFC's allowance for credit losses includes an estimate of losses for finance receivables currently held on the balance sheet of AFC and its subsidiaries. Additionally, an accrued liability is recorded for the estimated losses for loans sold by AFC's subsidiary, AFC Funding Corporation. These loans were sold to a bank conduit facility with recourse to AFC Funding Corporation and will come back on the balance sheet of AFC Funding Corporation at fair market value if they become ineligible under the terms of the collateral arrangement with the bank conduit facility. AFC controls credit risk through credit approvals, credit limits, underwriting and collateral management monitoring procedures, which includes holding vehicle titles where permitted.

A 10 percent increase in the allowance for credit losses and doubtful accounts and the accrued liability for loans sold to the bank conduit facility would result in an increase in the provision for credit losses of \$0.7 million and a \$0.4 million reduction in securitization income and an aggregate decrease in earnings of \$0.7 million. See Liquidity and Capital Resources, Off-balance Sheet Arrangements and Note 9 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of ADESA for further discussion.

Impairment of Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with SFAS 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, ADESA assesses goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the goodwill may not be recoverable. Important factors that could trigger an impairment review include significant under-performance relative to historical or projected future operating results; significant negative industry or economic trends; significant decline in ADESA's stock price for a sustained period; and ADESA's market valuation relative to its book value. In assessing the recoverability of goodwill, ADESA must make assumptions

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regarding estimated future cash flows and earnings, changes in ADESA's business strategy and economic conditions affecting market valuations related to the fair values of ADESA's three reporting units (which consist of ADESA's three operating segments: used vehicle auctions, Impact salvage auctions and AFC) which are aggregated into its two reportable business segments, Auction Services Group and Dealer Services Group. If the fair value of a reporting unit is determined to be less than the carrying amount, an impairment charge would be recorded in the period identified. In response to changes in industry and market conditions, ADESA may be required to strategically realign its resources and consider restructuring, disposing of or otherwise exiting businesses, which could result in an impairment of goodwill. As of December 31, 2006, ADESA had \$557.8 million in goodwill that will be subject to future impairment tests. ADESA completed its annual goodwill impairment testing in the second quarter of 2006 and management concluded there was no resulting impairment. No significant changes in events or circumstances have occurred that would indicate the carrying amount of ADESA's goodwill has been impaired since the test was completed.

ADESA reviews long-lived assets for possible impairment whenever circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If it is determined that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds the total amount of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows from that asset, ADESA would recognize a loss to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the asset. Management judgment is involved in both deciding if testing for recovery is necessary and in estimating undiscounted cash flows. ADESA's impairment analysis is based on the current business strategy, expected growth rates and estimated future economic conditions. No material adjustments were made to the carrying value of long-lived assets in 2006, 2005 or 2004. See Note 3 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of ADESA for further discussion.

Self-Insurance Programs

ADESA self-insures a portion of employee medical benefits under the terms of its employee health insurance program, as well as a portion of its automobile, general liability and workers' compensation claims. ADESA purchases individual stop-loss insurance coverage that limits the exposure on individual claims. ADESA also purchases aggregate stop-loss insurance coverage that limits the total exposure to overall automobile, general liability and workers' compensation claims. The cost of the stop-loss insurance is expensed over the contract periods.

ADESA records an accrual for the claims expense related to its employee medical benefits, automobile, general liability and workers' compensation claims based upon the expected amount of all such claims. Trends in healthcare costs could have a significant impact on anticipated claims. If actual claims are higher than anticipated, ADESA's accrual might be insufficient to cover the claims costs, which would have an adverse impact on the operating results in that period.

Legal Proceedings and Other Loss Contingencies

ADESA is subject to the possibility of various legal proceedings and other loss contingencies, many involving litigation incidental to the business and a variety of environmental laws and regulations. Litigation and other loss contingencies are subject to inherent uncertainties and the outcomes of such matters are often very difficult to predict and generally are resolved over long periods of time. ADESA considers the likelihood of loss or the incurrence of a liability, as well as the ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss, in determining loss contingencies. Estimating probable losses requires the analysis of multiple possible outcomes that often are dependent on the judgment about potential actions by third parties. Contingencies are recorded in ADESA's consolidated financial statements, or otherwise disclosed, in accordance with SFAS 5, Accounting for Contingencies. ADESA accrues for an estimated loss contingency when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management regularly evaluates current information available to determine whether accrual amounts should be adjusted. If the amount of an actual loss is

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greater than the amount accrued, this could have an adverse impact on ADESA's operating results in that period. Legal fees are expensed as incurred. See Note 21 in the Notes to ADESA's Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Income Taxes

All income tax amounts reflect the use of the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting purposes.

ADESA operates in multiple tax jurisdictions with different tax rates and must determine the appropriate allocation of income to each of these jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, ADESA will undergo scheduled reviews by taxing authorities regarding the amount of taxes due. These reviews include questions regarding the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. Tax reviews often require an extended period of time to resolve and may result in income tax adjustments if changes to the allocation are required between jurisdictions with different tax rates.

ADESA records its tax provision based on existing laws, experience with previous settlement agreements, the status of current IRS (or other taxing authority) examinations and management's understanding of how the tax authorities view certain relevant industry and commercial matters. Although ADESA has recorded all probable income tax liabilities in accordance with SFAS 5 and SFAS 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, these accruals represent accounting estimates that are subject to inherent uncertainties associated with the tax audit process, and therefore include certain contingencies. ADESA establishes reserves when ADESA believes that certain positions may not prevail if challenged by a taxing authority. ADESA adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances. See Note 3 in the Notes to ADESA's Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Adoption of SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payment

Prior to 2006, ADESA applied the intrinsic value method provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations, to account for stock-based awards. Under the intrinsic value method, no compensation cost is recognized if the exercise price of ADESA's stock options was equal to or greater than the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant. Accordingly, ADESA did not recognize compensation expense for employee stock options that were granted in prior years. However, compensation expense was recognized on other forms of stock-based awards, including restricted stock units and performance based stock awards. SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payment, replaces SFAS 123 and supersedes APB 25. The statement requires that all stock-based compensation be recognized as expense in the financial statements and that such cost be measured at the fair value of the award at the grant date. On January 1, 2006, ADESA adopted the provisions of SFAS 123(R) using the modified prospective application method, and therefore was not required to restate its financial results for prior periods. Under this transition method, as of January 1, 2006, ADESA began to apply the provisions of this statement to new and modified awards, as well as to the nonvested portion of awards granted and outstanding at the time of adoption using the fair value amounts determined for pro forma disclosure under SFAS 123.

ADESA's stock-based compensation awards, including both stock options and restricted stock units, have a retirement eligible provision, whereby awards granted to employees who have reached the retirement eligible age and meet certain service requirements with either ADESA and/or its former parent, ALLETE, automatically vest when an eligible employee retires from ADESA. ADESA has previously accounted for this type of arrangement by recognizing compensation cost (for both pro forma and recognition purposes) over the nominal vesting period (i.e. over the full stated vesting period of the award) and, if the employee retired before the end of the vesting period, by recognizing any remaining unrecognized compensation cost at the date of retirement. Following adoption of SFAS 123(R), new awards are subject to the non-substantive vesting period approach, which

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specifies that an award is vested when the employee's retention of the award is no longer contingent on providing subsequent service. Recognizing that many companies followed the nominal vesting period, the SEC issued guidance for transitioning to the non-substantive vesting period approach. ADESA has revised its approach to apply the non-substantive vesting period approach to all new grants after adoption, but continues to follow the nominal vesting period approach for the remaining portion of unvested outstanding awards. An additional requirement of SFAS 123(R) is that estimated forfeitures be considered in determining compensation expense. As previously permitted, ADESA recorded forfeitures when they occurred. Estimating forfeitures did not have a material impact on the determination of compensation expense.

On March 9, 2005, the board of directors of ADESA, or the board, accelerated the vesting of certain unvested and out-of-the-money stock options previously awarded to employees and officers that have an exercise price of \$24 per share. The awards accelerated were made under the ADESA, Inc. 2004 Equity and Incentive Plan in conjunction with ADESA's initial public offering in June 2004, or the 2004 IPO. As a result, options to purchase approximately 2.9 million shares of ADESA's common stock became exercisable immediately and ADESA disclosed incremental pro forma stock-based employee compensation expense of approximately \$7.7 million, net of tax, in the first quarter 2005. The options awarded in conjunction with the 2004 IPO to ADESA's named executive officers and the majority of the other officers would have vested in equal increments at June 15, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The options awarded to certain other executive officers and employees had different vesting terms. One-third of the options awarded to the other executive officers and employees vested on December 31, 2004. The remaining two-thirds of the options awarded to these executive officers and other employees in conjunction with the 2004 IPO would have vested in equal increments at December 31, 2005 and 2006. All of these options expire in June 2010. All other terms and conditions applicable to the outstanding stock option grants remain in effect.

ADESA and its board considered several factors in determining to accelerate the vesting of these options. Primarily, the acceleration enhances the comparability of ADESA's 2005 financial statements with those of 2006 and subsequent periods. The options awarded to the executive officers were special, one-time grants in conjunction with the 2004 IPO. As such, these grants are not indicative of past grants when ADESA was a subsidiary of ALLETE prior to June 2004 and are not representative of ADESA's expected future grants. ADESA and board also believe that the acceleration was in the best interest of the stockholders as it reduces ADESA's reported stock option expense in future periods and mitigates the impact of SFAS 123(R).

As a result of adopting SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006, income from continuing operations before income taxes and net income for the year ended December 31, 2006, were \$2.3 million and \$1.4 million lower, respectively, than if ADESA had continued to account for share-based awards under APB Opinion No. 25. Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations were both \$0.02 lower for the year ended December 31, 2006 as a result of the adoption of SFAS 123(R).

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), tax benefits of deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options were presented as operating cash flows in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. SFAS 123(R) requires cash flows resulting from tax deductions from the exercise of stock options in excess of recognized compensation cost from the exercise of stock options (excess tax benefits) to be classified as financing cash flows. This change in classification did not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in the current period as the excess tax benefits recognized for the year ended December 31, 2006 were approximately \$0.5 million.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), ADESA applied the disclosure-only provisions of SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure, which permitted companies to apply the existing accounting rules under APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations. Generally, if the exercise price of options granted under the plan was equal to the market price of the underlying common stock on the grant date, no share-based compensation cost was recognized in net income. As required by SFAS 148, prior to the adoption of SFAS

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123(R), pro forma net income and pro forma net income per common share were disclosed for stock-based awards, as if the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 had been applied.

See Note 6 Stock Plans of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of ADESA for further details.

Insurance Auto Auctions, Inc.

For the Fiscal Years Ended 2004, 2005 and 2006

Overview

IAAI provides insurance companies and other vehicle suppliers cost-effective salvage processing solutions, principally on a consignment basis. The consignment method includes both a percentage of sale and fixed fee basis. Under the percentage of sale and fixed fee consignment methods, the vehicle is not owned by IAAI and only the fees associated with processing the vehicle are recorded as revenue. The percentage of sale consignment method offers potentially increased profits over fixed fee consignment by providing incentives to both IAAI and the salvage provider to invest in vehicle enhancements, thereby maximizing vehicle selling prices. The proceeds from the sale of the vehicle itself are not included in revenue. IAAI also, on a very limited basis, sometimes acquires vehicles via purchase. Under the purchase method, the vehicle is owned by IAAI, and the proceeds from the sale of the vehicle are recorded as revenue. IAAI's operating results are subject to fluctuations, including quarterly fluctuations, that can result from a number of factors, some of which are more significant for sales under the purchase method.

IAAI's fiscal year 2006 consisted of 53 weeks and ended on December 31, 2006. IAAI's fiscal years 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 each consisted of 52 weeks and ended on December 25, 2005, December 26, 2004, December 28, 2003 and December 29, 2002, respectively.

Significant Items Affecting Comparability

The 2005 Acquisition resulted in a new basis of accounting under SFAS 141. This change creates many differences between reporting for IAAI post-merger, as successor, and IAAI pre-merger, as predecessor. The predecessor financial data for periods ending on or prior to May 25, 2005, generally will not be comparable to the successor financial data for periods after that date. The 2005 Acquisition resulted in IAAI having an entirely new capital structure, which results in significant differences between predecessor and successor in the equity sections of the financial statements. In addition, the successor incurred debt issuance costs and \$265.0 million of debt in connection with the 2005 Acquisition. As a result, interest expense and debt will not be comparable between the predecessor and the successor. IAAI has made certain adjustments to increase or decrease the carrying amount of assets and liabilities to their fair values as of the 2005 Acquisition date which, in a number of instances, have resulted in changes to amortization and depreciation expense amounts. The successor and predecessor results during 2005 have been combined for purposes of comparison with prior periods in the Results of Operations section below.

Acquisitions and New Operations

Since 1991, IAAI has grown through a series of acquisitions and opening of new sites and as of March 1, 2007, IAAI had a total of 99 sites. In 2006, IAAI acquired branches in Erie, Pennsylvania; Indianapolis and South Bend, Indiana; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Lima, Ohio; Ashland, Kentucky; Buckhannon, West Virginia; Missoula, Montana; Des Moines, Cedar Falls and Sioux City, Iowa; and Cicero, New York. The impact of the 2006 acquisitions on revenues is an additional \$11.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 and \$23.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth IAAI's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the year ended December 25, 2005. The results for the year ended December 25, 2005 set forth the combined successor and predecessor revenues, cost of sales, operating expense, other (income) expense and income taxes for that year.

	Fiscal year ended December 25, 2005	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2006
	(dollars in thousands)	
Revenues:		
Fee income	\$ 240,129	\$ 281,833
Vehicle sales	40,726	50,117
	280,855	331,950
Cost of sales:		
Branch cost	175,229	211,098
Vehicle cost	34,618	43,820
	209,847	254,918
Gross margin	71,008	77,032
Operating expense:		
Selling, general and administrative	40,452	50,913
Loss (gain) on sale of property and equipment	(699)	9
Loss related to flood		3,529
Merger costs	20,762	
	60,515	54,451
Earnings from operations	10,493	22,581
Other (income) expense:		
Interest expense	15,588	30,596
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		1,300
Other income	(2,788)	(460)
Loss before taxes	(2,307)	(8,855)
Income taxes	3,567	(1,676)
Net loss	\$ (5,874)	\$ (7,179)

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to the Year Ended December 25, 2005

Revenues increased 18.2% to \$332.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$280.9 million in 2005. The increase in revenues was primarily due to a higher volume of vehicles sold and a higher average selling price for vehicles sold at auction. Vehicle sales increased 23.0% to \$50.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$40.7 million in 2005. Vehicles sold under the purchase method accounted for approximately 5% of vehicles sold in each of 2006 and 2005. Fee income for 2006 increased 17.4% to \$281.8 million versus \$240.1 million in 2005 due to more favorable pricing and an increase in vehicles sold.

Cost of sales increased 21.5% to \$254.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, versus \$209.8 million for last year. Vehicle cost of \$43.8 million in 2006 increased from \$34.6 million in 2005. This increase is primarily related to an increase in the number of vehicles sold under the

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purchase method. Branch cost of \$211.1 million, which includes depreciation, in 2006 increased from \$175.2 million in 2005. Branch cost includes tow, office and yard labor, occupancy, depreciation and other costs inherent in operating the branch. New branches opened in 2006 account for approximately \$14.6 million of additional branch costs, including those located in Louisiana and Mississippi to support hurricane Katrina efforts. Excluding the impact of new branches, branch

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costs increased to \$180.3 million in 2006 from \$164.7 million in 2005 primarily due to increased volumes and increases in towing, occupancy costs, performance-based bonus and auction and yard related expenses.

Gross margin of \$77.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased \$6.0 million, or 8.6%, from \$71.0 million for 2005. The increase is primarily related to more favorable pricing and an increase in the number of vehicles sold. Gross profit margins, as a percent of revenue, decreased to 23.2% from 25.3% in the prior year. The decrease in gross margin as a percent of revenue reflects increased tow costs per unit sold in 2006 as compared to 2005 and lower margins experienced in branches acquired in 2006.

Selling, general and administrative expense of \$50.9 million in 2006 was \$10.4 million more than the expense of \$40.5 million in 2005. This increase is related to the amortization of intangible assets, such as supplier relationships, trade names and software, arising from the merger, non-recurring costs related to branches acquired in 2006 and increased professional fees for legal and accounting services. Amortization of intangible assets amounted to \$9.8 million in 2006 and \$5.3 million in 2005. The non-recurring acquisition costs of \$2.6 million include retention payments made to employees of businesses acquired, consulting payments made to former owners of businesses acquired and travel and other incremental costs incurred in the integration of business acquired into the IAAI's operations.

Gain on sale of property of \$0.7 million in 2005 was primarily the result of one of IAAI's properties in Houston, Texas. There were no significant gains or losses on sale of property in 2006.

Interest expense of \$30.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased \$15.0 million from \$15.6 million for 2005. This increase was primarily attributable to interest incurred on the \$150.0 million of 11% Senior Notes due 2013 and borrowings on the IAAI's senior credit facility for a full year in 2006 compared to only 7 months in 2005. During 2006, IAAI increased the amount available on the senior credit facility from \$115.0 million to \$195.0 million. Of this amount, \$50.0 million is a revolving credit facility which had no amounts outstanding in 2006 or 2005.

Merger costs in 2005 of \$20.8 million are primarily related to \$9.0 million in legal and advisory fees, \$5.0 million in management fees, \$4.1 million in change of control payments, \$0.8 million in insurance costs and \$1.9 million net interest on bond indebtedness incurred in connection with the merger transaction.

Other income of \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$2.4 million from \$2.8 million in 2005. The decrease is primarily attributable to the settlement recorded in 2005 related to the February 16, 2000 crash of an Emery DC-8 aircraft onto IAAI's Rancho Cordova, California facility.

Income tax benefit for the year 2006 was \$1.7 million, a decrease of \$5.3 million from the income tax expense of \$3.6 million for 2005. Income tax expense decreased due to lower 2006 earnings. IAAI's effective tax rates for the years 2006 and 2005 were 18.9% and (155)%, respectively. IAAI expects that its effective tax rate in 2007 will be approximately 40%.

IAAI's net loss for the year 2006 was \$7.2 million, a decrease of \$1.3 million from IAAI's net loss of \$5.9 million for the fiscal year 2005.

Year Ended December 25, 2005 Compared to the Year Ended December 26, 2004

Revenues increased 17% to \$280.9 million for the year ended December 25, 2005, from \$240.2 million in 2004. The increase in revenues was primarily due to a higher volume of vehicles sold and a higher average selling price for vehicles sold at auction. Vehicle sales increased 30% to \$40.7 million for the year ended December 25, 2005 from \$31.4 million in 2004. Vehicles sold under the purchase method accounted for approximately 4% of vehicles sold in each of 2005 and 2004. Fee income for 2005 increased 15% to \$240.2 million versus \$208.7 million in 2004 due to more favorable pricing and an increase in vehicles sold.

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Cost of sales increased 14% to \$209.8 million for the year ended December 25, 2005, versus \$184.0 million for 2004. Vehicle cost of \$34.6 million increased \$7.9 million in 2005 from \$26.7 million in 2004. This increase is primarily related to an increase in the number of vehicles sold under the purchase method. Branch cost of \$175.2 million, which includes depreciation, increased \$17.9 million in 2005 from \$157.3 million in 2004. Branch cost includes tow, office and yard labor, occupancy, depreciation and other costs inherent in operating the branch. New branches opened in 2005 account for approximately \$2.6 million of additional branch costs, including those located in Louisiana and Mississippi to support hurricane Katrina efforts. Excluding the impact of new branches, branch costs increased \$15.3 million primarily due to increased volumes and increases in towing, occupancy costs, performance-based bonus and auction and yard related expenses.

Gross profit of \$71.0 million for the year ended December 25, 2005 increased \$14.8 million, or 26%, from \$56.2 million for 2004. The increase is primarily related to more favorable pricing and an increase in the number of vehicles sold. Gross profit margins, as a percent of revenue, increased to 25.3% from 23.4% in the prior year.

Selling, general and administrative expense of \$40.5 million in 2005 was \$5.5 million more than the expense of \$35.0 million in 2004. This increase is primarily related to the amortization of intangible assets, such as supplier relationships, trade names and software, arising from the 2005 Acquisition. Amortization of intangible assets amounted to \$5.2 million in 2005 and \$0.6 million in 2004.

Gain on sale of property and equipment increased to \$0.7 million in 2005 from a loss of \$0.3 million in 2004. The increase is due primarily to the sale of one of IAAI's properties in Houston for \$0.5 million.

Interest expense of \$15.6 million for the year ended December 25, 2005 increased \$14.0 million from \$1.6 million for 2004. This increase was primarily attributable to interest incurred on the \$150.0 million of 11% Senior Notes due 2013 and a new \$115.0 million term loan with a seven year maturity. The notes and IAAI's new senior credit facilities, including the term loan, are described in Financial Condition and Liquidity.

Acquisition costs in 2005 of \$20.8 million are primarily related to \$9.0 million in legal and advisory fees, \$5.0 million in management fees, \$4.1 million in change of control payments, \$0.8 million in insurance costs and \$1.9 million net interest on bond indebtedness incurred in connection with the 2005 Acquisition transaction.

Other income of \$2.8 million for the year ended December 25, 2005 increased \$2.7 million from \$0.1 million in 2004. The increase is primarily related to the \$2.4 million settlement IAAI received from TN Tech related to the crash of an Emery DC-8 aircraft onto IAAI's Rancho Cordova, California facility on February 16, 2000.

Income tax expense for the year 2005 was \$3.6 million, a decrease of \$3.5 million from the income tax expense of \$7.1 million for 2004. Income tax expense decreased due to lower 2005 earnings. IAAI's effective tax rates for the years 2005 and 2004 were (155)% and 37%, respectively.

IAAI's net loss for the year 2005 was \$5.9 million, a decrease of \$18.2 million from its net earnings of \$12.3 million for the fiscal year 2004.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

Historically, IAAI has relied on cash flows from operations and revolving credit borrowings to finance its working capital requirements and capital expenditures.

Net cash provided by operating activities during 2006 was \$17.0 million, a \$3.0 million increase from the same period last year, primarily as a result of merger costs which were partially offset by the settlement with TN Tech of the Emery Air Freight dispute, during 2005. IAAI received an aggregate \$2.0 million refund of federal

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income taxes, relating to 2003 and 2004, during the first nine months of 2006. The refunds resulted from the carry-back of net operating losses relating to the pre-merger period.

Net cash used in investing activities during 2006 was \$107.3 million, consisting primarily of funds used to fund acquisitions made throughout the year of \$91.1 million and capital expenditures of \$17.5 million. These capital expenditures consisted of various branch improvements, including upgrades to existing branches, the development of new facilities, and continued enhancements to IAAI's new information technology system.

Net cash provided by financing activities during 2006 was \$78.5 million, compared to \$371.5 million used during 2005. This cash provided by financing activities during 2006 primarily resulted to the amendment of IAAI's term loan, including the addition of \$81.2 million of outstanding principal. The activity during 2005 was primarily attributable to the issuance of debt related to the merger transaction.

At December 31, 2006, IAAI had current assets of \$109.3 million, including \$14.0 million in cash and cash equivalents, current liabilities of \$59.4 million and net working capital of \$49.9 million, which represented a \$2.0 million decrease from December 25, 2005.

IAAI's accounts receivable increased \$9.7 million to \$56.6 million as of December 31, 2006, from \$46.9 million as of December 25, 2005. Accounts receivable consists of balances due from IAAI's salvage providers for auction space and related buyer fees, advance charges paid by us on their behalf and other service fees. The advance charges typically include storage and tow fees incurred at a temporary storage or repair shop prior to IAAI's moving vehicles to one of IAAI's facilities.

Inventory decreased \$0.4 million to \$19.2 million as of December 31, 2006, from \$19.6 million as of December 25, 2005. Inventory consists of capitalized tow charges on vehicles on hand and the cost of purchased vehicles once title is received. Inventory increased due to increased inventory costs on a per unit basis and the number of vehicles in inventory under the purchase agreement method.

IAAI's amended senior credit facilities are comprised of a \$50 million revolving credit facility maturing in 2011 and a \$195 million term loan facility maturing in 2012. The revolver is principally used for working capital purposes, and the term loan was used to finance the merger transactions. For purposes of calculating interest, loans under the senior credit facilities are designated as Eurodollar rate loans or, in certain circumstances, base rate loans, plus applicable borrowing margins. Eurodollar loans bear interest at the rate for deposits in dollars appearing on page 3750 of the Telerate screen as of 11:00 a.m., London time, two business days prior to the beginning of the applicable interest period, plus a borrowing margin as described below. Interest on Eurodollar rate loans is payable (i) as to any Eurodollar loan having an interest period of three months or less, on the last day of such interest period, and (ii) as to any Eurodollar loan having an interest period longer than three months, each day that is three months, or a whole multiple thereof, after the first day of such interest period and the last day of such interest period. Base rate loans bear interest at (a) the greater of (i) the rate most recently announced by the Bank of New York as its prime rate in effect at its principal office in New York City, and (ii) the Federal Funds Effective Rate (as defined in IAAI's senior credit agreement) plus 0.50% per annum, plus (b) a borrowing margin as described below. The margin varies from 2.25% to 2.75% on Eurodollar revolving loans and from 2.25% to 2.50% on Eurodollar term loans. The margin varies from 1.25% to 1.75% on base rate revolving loans and from 1.25% to 1.50% on base rate term loans. The amount of the margin is based on IAAI's leverage ratio. As of December 31, 2006, the weighted average annual interest rate applicable to Eurodollar rate loans was 7.9%. During the period December 26, 2005 to December 31, 2006, the weighted average annual interest rate for the new senior credit facilities was 7.6%. A commitment fee of 0.50% on the unused portion of the senior credit facilities is payable on a quarterly basis. As of December 31, 2006, \$47.6 million was available for borrowing under the senior credit facilities.

IAAI's obligations under the senior credit facilities are guaranteed by direct and indirect significant subsidiaries of IAAI. In addition, each future significant domestic subsidiary of IAAI is required to guarantee

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those obligations. The senior credit facilities are secured by (1) all existing and future property and assets, real and personal, of IAAI and each guarantor, subject to certain exceptions; (2) a pledge of 100% of the stock of each of IAAI's existing and future direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries; (3) all present and future intercompany debt of IAAI and each guarantor; and (4) all proceeds of the assets described in clauses (1), (2) and (3) above. Under the senior credit facilities, IAAI is required to meet specified restrictive financial covenants, including a maximum consolidated leverage ratio and minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio. The credit facilities also contain various other covenants that limit IAAI's ability to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness, including guarantees;

create, incur, assume or permit to exist liens on property or assets;

engage in sales, transfers and other dispositions of IAAI's property or assets;

declare or pay dividends to, make distributions to, or make redemptions and repurchases from, equity holders;

make or commit to make capital expenditures over certain thresholds;

make loans and investments and enter into acquisitions and joint ventures;

prepay, redeem or repurchase IAAI's debt, or amend or modify the terms of certain material debt or certain other agreements; and

restrict IAAI's ability and the ability of IAAI's subsidiaries to pay dividends and make distributions.

As of December 31, 2006, IAAI was in compliance with its covenants under the senior credit facilities.

The covenants contained within IAAI's senior credit facilities are important to an investor's understanding of IAAI's financial liquidity, as a violation could cause a default and lenders could elect to declare all amounts borrowed due and payable. The coverage ratio covenants are based on Adjusted EBITDA. For purposes of the chart included below, Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net earnings (loss) plus income tax provision (benefit), interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization with further adjustments including non-cash items, nonrecurring items, and sponsor advisory fees. While Adjusted EBITDA is neither a defined term under GAAP nor a substitute for GAAP, IAAI believes that the inclusion of Adjusted EBITDA is appropriate, as it provides additional information to demonstrate compliance with the financial covenants. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures. Below is a table detailing IAAI's Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended				Year Ended
	March 26, 2006	June 25, 2006	September 24, 2006	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2006
	(dollars in thousands)				
Net loss	\$ (504)	\$ (71)	\$ (4,261)	\$ (2,343)	\$ (7,179)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes					