

NetQuote Holdings Inc
Form S-4/A
June 27, 2011
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2011

Registration No. 333 173591

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

BANKRATE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	7389 (Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number) 11760 U.S. Highway One, Suite 200 North Palm Beach, Florida 33408 (561) 630-2400	65-0423422 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
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(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Edward J. DiMaria, Senior Vice President-Chief Financial Officer

11760 U.S. Highway One, Suite 200
North Palm Beach, Florida 33408
(561) 630-2400

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

With copies to:

Edward D. Herlihy, Esq.

Benjamin M. Roth, Esq.

Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz

51 West 52nd Street

New York, New York 10019

(212) 403-1000

(212) 403-2000 (facsimile)

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement is declared effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. ...

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If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please 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(c) 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. "

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

Large accelerated filer " Accelerated filer "

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee(1)(4)
11 3/4% Senior Secured Notes due 2015	\$195,000,000	100%	\$195,000,000	\$22,639.50
Guarantees of the 11 3/4% Senior Secured Notes due 2015(2)	\$195,000,000	N/A	N/A	(3)

- (1) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(f)(2) under the Securities Act.
- (2) The entities listed on the Table of Subsidiary Guarantor Registrants on the following page have guaranteed the notes being registered hereby.
- (3) No separate consideration will be received for the guarantees, and pursuant to Rule 457(n) under the Securities Act, no additional registration fee is due for guarantees.
- (4) Previously paid.

The registrants hereby amend this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant 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, as amended, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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TABLE OF SUBSIDIARY GUARANTOR REGISTRANTS

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
CreditCards.com, Inc.	Delaware	7389	20-5756824
CCRD Operating Company, Inc.	Delaware	7389	20-5575281
NetQuote Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	7389	20-3261883
NetQuote Inc.	Colorado	7389	84-1167214

* All subsidiary guarantor registrants have the following principal executive office:
c/o Bankrate, Inc.

11760 U.S. Highway One, Suite 200

North Palm Beach, Florida 33408

(561) 630-2400

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion. Dated June 27, 2011

PROSPECTUS

\$195,000,000

BANKRATE, INC.

EXCHANGE OFFER FOR

11³/₄% SENIOR SECURED NOTES DUE 2015

FOR

A LIKE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING

11³/₄% SENIOR SECURED NOTES DUE 2015

Bankrate, Inc. (which we refer to as the Company) is offering, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal, to exchange an aggregate principal amount of up to \$195,000,000 of outstanding unregistered 11³/₄% senior secured notes due 2015 initially issued by Bankrate, Inc., a Florida corporation (which we refer to as Bankrate Florida) and assumed by the Company in connection with the change in domicile of Bankrate Florida to Delaware (which we refer to as the Reincorporation), for an equal principal amount of outstanding 11³/₄% senior secured notes due 2015. When we refer to outstanding notes, we are referring to the outstanding 11³/₄% senior secured notes due 2015. The registered notes will represent the same debt as the outstanding notes and we will issue the registered notes under the same indenture as the outstanding notes. The Company had issued the outstanding notes in connection with several acquisitions which were executed in 2010, and on June 30, 2011, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, dated as of July 13, 2010, among Bankrate, Inc., the Guarantors, Wilmington Trust FSB, as trustee, and Wilmington Trust FSB, as collateral agent, governing the outstanding notes (which we refer to as the Indenture), the Company redeemed \$105,000,000 of the outstanding notes.

The exchange offer expires at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, at the end of _____, 2011, unless extended.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

We will issue registered notes for all outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

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You may withdraw tendered outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The terms of the registered notes are identical in all material respects (including principal amount, interest rate, maturity and redemption rights) to the outstanding notes for which they may be exchanged, except that the registered notes generally will not be subject to transfer restrictions or be entitled to registration rights and the registered notes will not have the right to earn additional interest under circumstances relating to our registration obligations.

Certain of our subsidiaries will guarantee our obligations under the registered notes, including the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the notes. These guarantees of the registered notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the subsidiary guarantors. Additional subsidiaries will be required to guarantee the registered notes, and the guarantees of the subsidiary guarantors will terminate, in each case in the circumstances described under [Description of the Registered Notes](#) [Guarantees](#).

The exchange of outstanding notes for registered notes pursuant to the exchange offer generally should not constitute a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See the discussion under the caption [Material U.S. Federal Tax Considerations](#).

There is no existing market for the registered notes to be issued, and we do not intend to apply for listing or quotation on any securities exchange or market.

See [Risk Factors](#) beginning on page 19 for a discussion of the factors you should consider in connection with the exchange offer.

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.

Each broker-dealer that receives registered notes for its own account pursuant to this exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the registered notes. The accompanying letter of transmittal relating to the exchange offer states that by so acknowledging and delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (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 registered notes received in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. See [Plan of Distribution](#).

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2011.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus prepared by us or on our behalf that we have referred you to. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. If anyone provides you with additional, different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state or other jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of the applicable document regardless of its time of delivery. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows may have changed since the date of the applicable document.

Industry and Market Data

This prospectus includes industry and trade association data, forecasts and information that we have prepared based, in part, upon data, forecasts and information obtained from independent trade associations, industry publications and surveys and other information available to us. Some data is also based on our good faith estimates, which are derived from management's knowledge of the industry and independent sources, and which we believe to be reliable. Industry publications and surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Statements as to our market position are based on market data currently available to us. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding our industry data and market data presented or relied on herein, our estimates involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in this prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights certain information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Please read the entire prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes and the section entitled Risk Factors, before you decide to invest. In addition, this prospectus includes forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. See Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements. Except as otherwise indicated herein or as the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to the Company or the Issuer is to Bankrate, Inc., a Delaware corporation, references to the Guarantors include CreditCards.com, Inc, CCRD Operating Company, Inc., NetQuote Holdings, Inc. and NetQuote, Inc., and references to Bankrate, we, us and our are to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Overview

We are a leading publisher, aggregator and distributor of personal finance content on the Internet. We provide consumers with proprietary, fully researched, comprehensive, independent and objective personal finance editorial content across multiple vertical categories including mortgages, deposits, insurance, credit cards, and other categories, such as retirement, automobile loans, and taxes. We also aggregate rate information from over 4,800 institutions on more than 300 financial products. With coverage of nearly 600 local markets in all 50 U.S. states, we generate over 172,000 distinct rate tables capturing on average over three million pieces of information daily. Our comprehensive offering of personal finance content and product research has positioned us as a recognized personal finance authority with over 10,000 attributable media mentions or interviews in 2010, including numerous television features on major networks. Our online network, which consists of *Bankrate.com*, our flagship website, and our other owned and operated personal finance websites, had over 150 million visits in 2010. In addition, we distribute our content on a daily basis to over 175 major online partners and print publications, including some of the most recognized brands in the world.

Our business benefits from the secular shift toward consumer use of the Internet to research and shop for personal finance products. The Internet's unique aggregation capabilities allow consumers to access and research vast amounts of information to efficiently compare prices and enable an informed purchase decision. We believe this is driving consumers to increasingly research and apply online for personal finance products and shift away from more traditional buying patterns. We stand to benefit from this major secular shift as a result of our leading position in the personal finance services markets driven by our strong brands, proprietary and aggregated content, breadth and depth of personal finance products, broad distribution, leading position in algorithmic search results and monetization capabilities.

Founded 35 years ago as a print-based financial and market data research business, Bankrate began moving online in 1996. Since 2004, under the leadership of our current management team, we have strategically broadened and diversified our product, content and consumer offerings through internal development activities and acquisitions. We now offer:

branded content that educates consumers and financial professionals on a variety of personal finance topics;

a market leading platform for consumers searching for competitive rates on mortgages, deposits, and money market accounts;

competitive quotes to consumers for auto, business, home, life, health and long-term care insurance from our leading network of insurance agents and carriers; and

comparative credit card offers to customers for consumer and business credit cards in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom through our leading network of credit card websites.

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Our unique content and rate information is distributed through three main sources: our owned and operated websites, online co-brands, and print partners. We own a network of content-rich, proprietary websites focused on specific vertical categories, including mortgages, deposits, insurance, credit cards and other personal finance categories. We also develop and provide web services to over 75 co-branded websites with online partners, including some of the most trusted and frequently visited personal finance sites on the Internet such as Yahoo!, AOL, CNBC and Bloomberg. In addition, we license editorial content to over 100 newspapers on a daily basis including The Wall Street Journal, USA Today, The New York Times, The Los Angeles Times and The Boston Globe.

Our primary sources of revenue are display advertising, performance-based advertising and lead generation. In 2010, we generated pro forma revenue of \$300.9 million, pro forma Adjusted EBITDA of \$93.0 million, net loss of \$21.5 million, and cash flow from operating activities of \$31.1 million. During the first quarter of 2011, we generated revenue of \$99.1 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$30.9 million, net income of \$5.1 million, and cash flow from operating activities of \$(1.7) million. See Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data for a reconciliation of pro forma Adjusted EBITDA to net income.

Recent History

After 10 years as a public company, we were acquired on August 25, 2009 by Ben Holding S.à r.l., an entity wholly owned by investment funds advised by Apax Partners, L.P. and Apax Partners LLP (the Bankrate Acquisition). Since then, we have executed several acquisitions, including two significant and strategically important acquisitions in NetQuote Holdings, Inc. and CreditCards.com, Inc. (the 2010 Acquisitions), enabling us to strengthen our offering to both advertisers seeking high quality leads and consumers who are looking for a comprehensive suite of financial products. These acquisitions have strengthened our position through increased selection of products and increased scale of our audience resulting in greater appeal to personal financial services partners and greater spending per partner.

Industry

The Internet has evolved into one of the most effective and comprehensive sources for personal finance content. Traditionally, consumers used sources of information such as word-of-mouth, referrals, newspapers, mortgage guides, insurance brokers and agents to research and address their financial needs. However, these approaches are often time consuming, error prone, and not transparent. Widespread access to the Internet and availability of content and the benefits associated with shopping and researching online has allowed consumers to increasingly rely on the Internet for their financial shopping needs. Using the Internet, consumers can search for and compare financial products and services across multiple sites and choose the right alternative for them. According to an industry study, over 60% of financial services consumers conducted research online and 37% of consumers who conducted research online also applied for a financial product online.

Companies have expanded their online marketing efforts to reach this large and growing online audience cost-effectively. As website traffic grows, online advertising continues to grow as a share of overall advertising. This secular shift is expected to continue in the United States as ZenithOptimedia estimates that online advertising will grow at a compound annual rate of 15% from 2010 through 2013. ZenithOptimedia also estimates that as of 2010 only 15% of total advertising spend in the United States has moved online. We believe our business will continue to benefit as the percentage of advertising dollars spent online increases to reflect the greater amount of media consumed online.

As the economy and job markets recover, the personal financial services market is well-positioned to continue to rebound. Since demand for financial services is generally correlated to the growth of the economy, financial institutions' online and traditional marketing spend is expected to increase as a result. For example, in 2010, major credit card companies increased advertising and lead generation spending after significantly cutting their budgets in 2008 and 2009.

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We believe our end markets are well positioned to experience healthy growth in the coming years given the increasing use of the Internet, the shift in advertising spend from offline to online, the anticipated economic rebound and improving macroeconomic trends.

Our Solution

We provide consumers and institutions with a comprehensive personal finance marketplace through our leading content-rich flagship website, *Bankrate.com*, and our other branded personal finance destination websites. We allow consumers to shop for a wide variety of financial products and services online, including mortgages, deposit accounts, insurance products and credit cards. We offer fully researched, independent and objective financial content to our consumers through an easy-to-use web interface. We offer our advertisers access to a high quality ready-to-transact visitor base. We understand the importance of critical financial decisions and have designed our solutions to provide relevant information, content and advice to consumers to help them make the right decisions more efficiently and conveniently.

Our brand and the scale and quality of our content have helped us attract increasing numbers of ready-to-transact consumers over the years. As more consumers visited and researched personal finance products on our websites, more financial institutions listed their products and services with us. The combination of more consumers seeking personal finance products online and more companies providing more products and services increases the quality, depth and breadth of our offerings and attracts even more consumers, advertisers and institutions as a result. Additionally, the prominence of our brands, the quality of our content, the engineering architecture of our site, and many other factors that drive relevance have generally resulted in prominent placement in financial services search results for the leading search engines. This increased distribution via algorithmic search provides additional traffic to our website, again further attracting more partners and resulting in increased selection of personal finance products and more content. This virtuous cycle has enabled us to reinforce our leadership position and achieve a loyal advertiser and consumer base.

Our Strengths

Market Leader for Personal Finance Content. We are a market leading publisher, aggregator, and distributor of personal finance content on the Internet. We believe our leading position will continue to enable us to take advantage of the secular shift to the Internet as a source of personal finance solutions.

Leading Consumer Brands. We have built strong, recognizable and highly trusted brands over our 35 year history. We believe this is an important competitive differentiator. Furthermore, the strength of our brand has permitted us to be a partner of choice for other leading personal finance content providers.

High Quality, Proprietary Content. We provide consumers with proprietary, fully researched, comprehensive, independent and objective personal finance content, data and tools. Our editorial staff of 33 editors and reporters, 90 freelancers and 15 expert columnists delivers best in class content and provides news and advice through over 150 new articles per week on top of over 50,000 stories in our database. We also aggregate rate information from over 4,800 institutions and have broadened the focus to more than 300 financial products in nearly 600 local markets. In addition, we generate 172,000 distinct rate tables capturing on average over three million pieces of information on a daily basis. The competency of creating unique content would be challenging for others to replicate.

Significant Selection, Breadth and Depth of Offering. Bankrate provides both a broad range of personal finance services products across numerous vertical categories including mortgages, deposits, insurance, credit cards, and other personal finance categories, including retirement, automobile loans, and taxes, as well as great depth of selection in each category. Our selection both across and within these categories is a key differentiator in the value proposition to personal financial service shoppers.

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Superior Distribution Platforms. Our unique content and rate information is distributed through three main sources: owned and operated websites, online co-brands, and print partners. This distribution network enables us to drive large amounts of high quality traffic to our network while increasing our brand awareness in an extremely cost-effective way.

Diverse Monetization Opportunities and Strong Cash Flow. Our primary sources of revenue are display advertising, performance-based advertising and lead generation. The multiple ways to monetize a given page view or unique visitor to our site, combined with a highly scalable infrastructure and low capital expenditure or working capital needs, results in strong cash flow conversion.

Strong, Experienced Management Team. Our management team has an in-depth understanding of the online media and personal finance industries as well as extensive experience growing companies' profitability, both organically and through acquisitions.

Our Growth Strategy

Maintain Leadership as a Trusted and Authoritative Source for Personal Finance Content. We are focused on maintaining our position as a leading destination platform for personal finance information. As consumers increase their usage of the Internet as a tool for personal finance needs, we intend to maintain and improve our position in online comparative research for mortgages, deposit products, insurance and credit cards and potentially in additional vertical personal finance markets.

Increase Traffic to Our Network. We believe our unique and differentiated content offering, the strength of our brands and our marketing efforts will allow us to drive substantial traffic to our online network. We intend to continue to focus on efforts that explicitly drive traffic to our websites including search engine optimization, public relations, print partnerships, increasing the size of our co-brand partner network, and limited, high return on investment, paid search efforts.

Continue to Increase Monetization of Our Traffic. By advertising on our online network, banks, brokers, insurance companies, credit card issuers and other advertisers are accessing targeted, quality consumers poised to engage in a high-value transaction. We intend to continuously enhance our product offering and targeting capabilities to advertisers to ensure we are increasing our monetization of content and traffic.

Develop New Products that Increase the Quality of Our Offering to Consumers, Advertisers and Partners. By enhancing and expanding our product set, we seek to maintain our industry leadership. The key goals of all of our product development efforts are to satisfy consumers, drive traffic, increase monetization and increase affiliate and partner opportunities.

Pursue Additional Strategic Acquisitions. Acquiring companies opportunistically is a strategic core competency for us. We believe our industry relationships allow us to identify specialized companies that are attractive acquisition candidates. We intend to continue to pursue strategic growth opportunities that complement our online network to cost-effectively gain market share, expand into vertical categories and strengthen our content portfolio.

Restructuring

The Company consummated an initial public offering of shares of common stock on June 22, 2011 (the "Initial Public Offering"). The Initial Public Offering is further described in the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (the "Initial Public Offering Registration Statement") initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on April 15, 2011 and declared effective by the SEC on June 16, 2011. In addition, on June 30, 2011, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the Company used \$123 million of the proceeds from the Initial Public Offering to redeem \$105,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes (the "Notes Redemption") and to pay interest accrued on that portion of the outstanding notes up to but not including the date of redemption.

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The Company is a Delaware corporation and prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering BEN Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation (Holdings) owned 100% of the Company s equity interests. Prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, each share of common and preferred stock of Holdings outstanding at such time was exchanged for new shares of a single class of common stock of Holdings (the Recapitalization). In addition, following the Recapitalization and prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, Holdings merged with and into the Company, with the Company surviving (the Merger). In the Merger, each share of the new Holdings common stock converted into shares of common stock of the Company, and all outstanding shares of Company common and preferred stock outstanding immediately prior to the Merger were cancelled. The consummation of the Initial Public Offering was premised on the prior consummation of the Recapitalization and the Merger. As a result of the Recapitalization and the Merger, Holdings shareholders received between 80.1 and 83.6 shares of the Company s common stock for each share of their preferred stock of Holdings, between 157.6 and 171.0 shares for each share of their Class A Common Stock of Holdings and between 31.9 and 32.1 shares for each share of their Class B Common Stock of Holdings outstanding immediately prior to the Recapitalization. The surviving corporation in the Merger retained the name Bankrate, Inc.

In connection with the Merger and the Initial Public Offering, the Company entered into a Fourth Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement that provides the Company s existing direct and indirect stockholders with certain rights, including rights of Ben Holding S.à r.l., our majority stockholder which is, in turn, controlled by the Apax VII Funds (as defined below), to nominate board members and to cause the subsequent registration of additional shares of common stock. Pursuant to this agreement, immediately following the Initial Public Offering, Ben Holding S.à r.l. has the right to nominate a majority of the members of our board of directors, which will initially be four out of seven members. All parties to this agreement, who in the aggregate own 78% of our outstanding common stock immediately following the Initial Public Offering (assuming closing of the underwriters exercise of the option as to half of their shares subject thereto), are obligated to vote for the election of such nominees. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions below.

From time to time in this prospectus, we refer to the Initial Public Offering, the Recapitalization, the Merger and this exchange offer (the Exchange Offer) collectively as the Transactions.

Principal Stockholders

Apax Partners is one of the world s leading private equity investment groups. It operates across the United States, Europe and Asia and has more than 35 years of investing experience. Funds under the advice and management of Apax Partners globally total over \$35.0 billion. These funds provide long-term equity financing to build and strengthen world-class companies. Funds advised by Apax Partners invest in companies across its global sectors of Tech & Telecom, Retail & Consumer, Media, Healthcare and Financial & Business Services. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions and Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and the documents referred to herein for more information with respect to our relationship with funds advised by Apax Partners.

Interests of Related Persons

Ben Holding S.à r.l., Apax Partners, L.P. and certain of our directors and executive officers received cash, common stock, or other consideration as a result of the Initial Public Offering as described below. The underwriters of the Initial Public Offering have exercised their option to purchase an additional 1,500,000 shares of our common stock. All of the amounts set forth in this section assume consummation of this sale and no exercise of the underwriter s further option to purchase another 1,500,000 shares of our common stock.

Each of the Company s executive officers participates in our Exit Event Incentive Bonus Plan, pursuant to which participants receive bonuses if, among other things, the Apax VII Funds receive a specified rate of return in an initial public offering. However, under the assumptions above, no bonuses will be paid under this plan. For

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more detail on the terms of the Exit Incentive Bonus Plan, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Exit Event Incentive Bonus Plan below.

Each of the Company's executive officers holds unvested shares of Class B Common Stock of Holdings which vested in connection with the Initial Public Offering. Messrs. Boyd, Evans, DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross realized value equal to \$544,253, \$16,801,957, \$6,720,783, \$3,367,139, \$3,367,139 and \$6,734,278, respectively.

Pursuant to a pre-existing Material Event Investment Advisory Agreement with Apax Partners L.P. and related advisory arrangements, Apax Partners L.P. and certain of the Company's directors and executive officers received payments in connection with the Initial Public Offering. For more detail, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Material Event Investment Advisory Agreement. Under these advisory arrangements, Apax Partners L.P. and Messrs. Morse, Boyd, Evans, DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross received payments equal to \$34,700,220, \$2,361,468, \$6,531, \$300,979, \$11,079, \$8,361, \$2,341 and \$6,688, respectively.

Ben Holding S.à r.l. and certain of our directors and executive officers held shares of one or more of the Holdings preferred stock, Class A Common Stock, or Class B Common Stock prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering. These shares were exchanged for and converted into common shares of the Company in the Recapitalization and Merger. For more detail, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions The Recapitalization and Merger. As a result of the Recapitalization and Merger, Ben Holding S.à r.l. and Messrs. Morse, Boyd, Evans, DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross received 77,111,599, 5,247,708, 50,797, 1,788,972, 472,673, 243,055, 229,678 and 463,815 shares of common stock of the Company, respectively.

Ben Holding S.à r.l. and certain of our directors and executive officers sold shares of the Company's common stock in the Initial Public Offering. For more detail, see Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management. After expenses, Ben Holding S.à r.l. and Messrs. Morse, Boyd, Evans, DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross received proceeds of \$112,958,879, \$7,687,249, \$66,256, \$1,681,637, \$444,305, \$456,953, \$431,798 and \$871,972, respectively from the sale of their shares of common stock in the Initial Public Offering.

Prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, the Company granted approximately 120,135 shares of restricted stock to its employees under its new long-term incentive plan, which will vest over a one-year period (subject to continued employment through the vesting date). Of these shares, Messrs. DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross received awards of 2,756 each. In addition, the Company granted to certain of its employees options exercisable for 5,000,000 shares of our common stock, which will vest over a four-year period (subject to continued employment). Messrs. Pinola, Evans, DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross received options exercisable for 10,000, 995,000, 550,000, 300,000, 300,000 and 400,000 shares, respectively.

Subsequent Developments

On June 10, 2011, we entered into a senior secured revolving credit agreement (the Credit Agreement), pursuant to which up to \$30,000,000 of tranche A senior secured revolving loans (the Tranche A Revolving Credit Facility) and up to \$70,000,000 of tranche B senior secured revolving loans (the Tranche B Revolving Credit Facility and, together with the Tranche A Revolving Credit Facility, the Revolving Credit Facilities) were made available to the Company, as borrower, from time to time upon its request and satisfaction of certain conditions. The obligations under such credit facilities are equally and ratably secured by liens on the same collateral that secures our Senior Secured Notes (it being understood that upon any enforcement of remedies resulting in the realization of proceeds from such collateral, up to \$30.0 million of revolving loans under such credit facilities would be paid in full first before applying any such amount to pay the Senior Secured Notes and the remaining revolving loans under such credit facilities on a pari passu basis). The agreements governing such

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credit facilities contain terms generally commensurate with issuers of the same debt rating, and our ability to draw down any such credit facilities is subject to limitations in the Indenture applicable to the incurrence of indebtedness. See [Description of Other Indebtedness](#) for more information regarding the Revolving Credit Facilities.

Risk Factors

Participating in this exchange offer involves substantial risk. Our ability to execute our strategy also is subject to certain risks. The risks described under the heading [Risk Factors](#) immediately following this summary may cause us not to realize the full benefits of our strengths or may cause us to be unable to successfully execute all or part of our strategy. Some of the more significant challenges and risks include the following:

our dependence on online advertising revenue;

intense competitive pressures in the Company's industry;

dependence on Internet search engines and the prominence of the Company's websites in search results;

exposure to interest rate volatility;

rapidly-changing technologies and industry standards and technical challenges;

reliance on the Company's brands; and

the Company's significant leverage and restrictions on operations under the Indenture.

Before you participate in this offering, you should carefully consider all the information in this prospectus, including matters set forth under the heading [Risk Factors](#).

Additional Information

Bankrate was founded in 1976 and Bankrate, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Delaware in 2011. Our principal executive offices are located at 11760 U.S. Highway One, Suite 200, North Palm Beach, Florida 33408, and our main telephone number is (561) 630-2400.

We also maintain an Internet site at www.bankrate.com. **Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and you should not rely on any such information in deciding whether to purchase our securities.**

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Summary Terms of the Exchange Offer

The following is a brief summary of the terms of the exchange offer. For a more complete description of the exchange offer, see Exchange Offer.

The Exchange Offer

The Company is offering to exchange an aggregate principal amount of up to \$195,000,000 of outstanding unregistered 11³/₄% senior secured notes due 2015 initially issued by Bankrate Florida, and assumed by the Company in connection with the Reincorporation, for an equal principal amount of outstanding 11³/₄% senior secured notes due 2015.

Expiration of the Exchange Offer; Withdrawal of Tender

The exchange offer will expire at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, at the end of _____, 2011, unless extended. The Company does not currently intend to extend the expiration of the exchange offer. You may withdraw your tender of outstanding notes in the exchange offer at any time before the expiration of the exchange offer. Any outstanding notes not accepted for exchange for any reason will be returned without expense to you promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes being tendered for exchange. The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, which we may waive. See Exchange Offer Conditions for more information regarding the conditions to the exchange offer.

Procedures for Tendering Notes

To tender outstanding notes you must deliver a letter of transmittal and deliver the outstanding notes to the exchange agent. If you hold certificated notes, delivery may be made by enclosing the certificate or following the guaranteed delivery procedure described below. If you hold uncertificated notes, delivery of the outstanding notes may be made by book-entry transfer to the exchange agent's account at the Depository Trust Company (DTC). If you hold your notes in book-entry form through DTC, then in lieu of the procedure for physical delivery of a letter of transmittal and delivery of outstanding notes, you may follow the procedures for the DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program (ATOP).

Specifically, to accept the exchange offer by delivery of a letter of transmittal and outstanding notes:

you must complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal, have the signature on the letter of transmittal guaranteed if the letter of transmittal so requires and deliver the letter of transmittal or facsimile to the exchange agent, including all the required documents, prior to the expiration of the exchange offer; and

either:

the exchange agent must receive the outstanding notes along with the letter of transmittal; or

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the exchange agent must receive, before expiration of the exchange offer, timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC, according to the procedure for book-entry transfer described in Exchange Offer Methods of Delivering Outstanding Notes Book-Entry Transfer ; or

you must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described in Exchange Offer Methods of Delivering Outstanding Notes Guaranteed Delivery Procedures.

If you hold your outstanding notes in book-entry form through DTC, in lieu of the above procedures:

you may instruct DTC, in accordance with the ATOP system, to transmit on your behalf a computer-generated message to the exchange agent in which the holder of the outstanding notes acknowledges and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal, which computer-generated message must be received by the exchange agent prior to 12:00 midnight, New York City time, at the end of the expiration date; and

the exchange agent must receive, before expiration of the exchange offer, timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC, according to the procedure for book-entry transfer described in Exchange Offer Methods of Delivering Outstanding Notes Book-Entry Transfer.

Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners

If you are a beneficial owner whose outstanding notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you want to tender outstanding notes in the exchange offer, you should contact the registered owner promptly and instruct the registered holder to tender on your behalf. If you wish to tender on your own behalf, you must, before completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering your outstanding notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in your name or obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder. See Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender your outstanding notes, and time will not permit your required documents to reach the exchange agent by the expiration of the exchange offer, or the procedure for book-entry transfer cannot be completed on time, you may tender your outstanding notes under the procedures described under Exchange Offer Guaranteed Delivery Procedures.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

Any outstanding notes that are not tendered in the exchange offer, or that are not accepted in the exchange, will remain subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in the Indenture and described in the Offering Memorandum dated June 29, 2010. Since the outstanding

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notes have not been registered under the U.S. federal securities laws, you will not be able to offer or sell the outstanding notes except under an exemption from the requirements of the Securities Act or unless the outstanding notes are registered under the Securities Act. Upon the completion of the exchange offer, we will have no further obligations, except under limited circumstances, to provide for registration of the outstanding notes under the U.S. federal securities laws. See Exchange Offer Consequences of Failure to Tender.

Material U.S. Federal Tax Considerations

The exchange of outstanding notes for registered notes pursuant to the exchange offer generally should not constitute a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See Material U.S. Federal Tax Considerations.

Transferability

Under existing interpretations of the Securities Act by the staff of the SEC contained in several no-action letters to third parties, and subject to the immediately following sentence, we believe that the registered notes will generally be freely transferable by holders after the exchange offer without further compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act (subject to certain representations required to be made by each holder of outstanding notes, as set forth under Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering). However, any holder of outstanding notes who:

is one of our affiliates (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act),

does not acquire the registered notes in the ordinary course of business,

distributes, intends to distribute, or has an arrangement or understanding with any person to distribute the registered notes as part of the exchange offer, or

is a broker-dealer who purchased outstanding notes from us in the initial offering of the outstanding notes for resale pursuant to Rule 144A or any other available exemption under the Securities Act,

will not be able to rely on the interpretations of the staff of the SEC, will not be permitted to tender outstanding notes in the exchange offer and, in the absence of any exemption, must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the registered notes.

The Company's belief that transfers of registered notes would be permitted without registration or prospectus delivery under the conditions described above is based on SEC interpretations given to other, unrelated issuers in similar exchange offers. We cannot assure you that the SEC would make a similar interpretation with respect to our exchange offer. We will not be responsible for or indemnify you against any liability you may incur under the Securities Act.

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Each broker-dealer that receives registered notes for its own account under the exchange offer in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activity must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the registered notes. See Plan of Distribution.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the registered notes pursuant to the exchange offer.

Exchange Agent

Wilmington Trust FSB is the exchange agent for the exchange offer. The address and telephone number of the exchange agent are set forth under Exchange Offer Exchange Agent.

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Summary Terms of the Registered Notes

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

The registered notes will be identical in all material respects to the outstanding notes for which they have been exchanged, except:

the offer and sale of the registered notes will have been registered under the Securities Act, and thus the registered notes generally will not be subject to the restrictions on transfer applicable to the outstanding notes or bear restrictive legends;

the registered notes bear a different CUSIP number from the outstanding notes;

the registered notes will not be entitled to registration rights, and

the registered notes will not have the right to earn additional interest under circumstances relating to our registration obligations.

Issuer	Bankrate, Inc., a Delaware corporation.
Registered Notes Offered	\$195,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 11 ³ / ₄ % Senior Secured Notes due 2015.
Guarantees	The registered notes will be unconditionally guaranteed jointly and severally on a senior secured basis by each of our existing and future domestic restricted subsidiaries, other than by certain immaterial subsidiaries (the Guarantors). Additional subsidiaries will be required to guarantee the notes, and the guarantees of the Guarantors with respect to the notes will terminate, in each case in the circumstances set forth under Description of Registered Notes Guarantees.
Security	The registered notes and related guarantees will be secured by liens on substantially all of our and the Guarantors assets, now owned or acquired in the future, subject to certain exceptions. See the section entitled Description of Registered Notes Collateral and Security Documents.
Maturity	The registered notes will mature on July 15, 2015.
Interest Rates	The registered notes will accrue interest at 11 ³ / ₄ % per annum, payable semiannually in arrears on July 15 and January 15 of each year, commencing on July 15, 2011. Interest on each registered note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the old note surrendered in exchange therefor.
Interest Payment Dates	July 15 and January 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2011.

Ranking

The notes and the guarantees will be the Company's and the Guarantors' first-priority senior secured obligations and will:

rank equally in right of payment to any of our and the Guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness but, together with any other

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secured obligations, effectively senior in right of payment to our existing and future unsecured obligations to the extent of the value of the collateral;

rank senior in right of payment with all of our and the Guarantors' existing and future subordinated indebtedness and other obligations that expressly provide for their subordination to the notes and the guarantees;

be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of our and the Guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness secured by assets that are not part of the collateral that is securing the notes, to the extent of the value of such assets; and

be effectively subordinated to the Tranche A Revolving Credit Facility (or any future replacement thereof) in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$30.0 million, hedging obligations owed to lenders thereunder and cash management obligations to the extent of the value of the assets secured thereby and structurally subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries.

Optional Redemption

On or after July 15, 2013, the Company may redeem some or all of the notes at a premium that will decrease over time as set forth in this registration statement, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. Prior to July 15, 2013, the Company may, at the Company's option, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes at the premiums set forth in this registration statement, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption with the proceeds of certain equity offerings and the Company has used proceeds from the Initial Public Offering to redeem \$105.0 million aggregate principal amount of notes. In addition, the Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of the notes at any time prior to July 15, 2013, by paying a "make whole" premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. See "Description of Registered Notes - Optional Redemption."

Change of Control

If the Company experiences a change of control, the holders of the notes will have the right to require us to purchase their notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. See the sections entitled "Description of the Registered Notes - Repurchase at the Option of Holders - Change of Control" and "Risk Factors - Risks Related to the Notes - We may be unable to repurchase the notes upon a change of control or asset sale."

Asset Sale Offer

Upon certain asset sales, the Company may be required to offer to use the net proceeds of the asset sale to purchase some of the notes at 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. See the sections

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entitled Description of the Registered Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales and Risk Factors Risks Related to the Notes We may be unable to repurchase the notes upon a change of control or asset sale.

Certain Covenants

The Indenture contains covenants limiting our ability and our subsidiaries' ability to:

incur additional debt and issue disqualified stock;

pay dividends or make other restricted payments;

prepay, redeem or repurchase capital stock or subordinated debt;

transfer or sell assets;

make investments;

enter into transactions with our affiliates;

create or incur liens; and

merge or consolidate with any other person.

However, each of these covenants is subject to certain exceptions. You should read Description of Registered Notes Covenants for a description of these covenants.

Form and Denominations

We will issue the registered notes in fully registered form in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. Each of the registered notes will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company, or DTC. You will hold a beneficial interest in one or more of the notes through DTC, and DTC and its direct and indirect participants will record your beneficial interest in their books. Except under limited circumstances, we will not issue certificated registered notes.

Further Issuances

We may create and issue additional notes ranking equally with the registered notes and the outstanding notes and otherwise similar in all respects (other than the issue date and public offering price or the first payment of interest following the issue date of such further notes). These additional notes will be treated as a single class, including waivers, amendments and redemptions.

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Absence of Public Market for the Registered Notes The registered notes generally are freely transferable but are also new securities for which there will not initially be a market. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any market for the registered notes.

Risk Factors

See [Risk Factors](#) for a discussion of some of the key factors you should carefully consider before deciding to exchange your outstanding notes for registered notes.

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SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents our summary historical and pro forma financial data and certain other statistical data. The summary historical consolidated financial data as of and for each of the periods ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 and statement of operations and cash flow data for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the period ended August 24, 2009 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. As a result of the Bankrate Acquisition, our financial results were separately presented in our financial statements for the Predecessor entity for periods prior to the acquisition date of August 25, 2009 and for the Successor entity for periods after the acquisition date of August 25, 2009. As a result, periods prior to August 25, 2009 are not necessarily comparable to periods after that date. The summary historical balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 and August 24, 2009 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, not included in this prospectus.

The summary historical consolidated financial data as of and for each of the periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2011 have been derived from our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2011 include all adjustments, consisting of only normal and recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair statement of the results of such interim periods. The interim results are not necessarily an indication of the results for the full year.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations data for the period ended December 31, 2010, which gives effect to the 2010 Acquisitions, the issuance of the Notes on July 13, 2010, the Transactions and the Notes Redemption as if they had occurred on January 1, 2010, and the pro forma consolidated balance sheet data as of March 31, 2011, which gives effect to the Recapitalization and Merger, the Initial Public Offering, payment of expenses in connection with the Exchange Offer and the Notes Redemption as if they had occurred on March 31, 2011, have been derived from our historical audited consolidated financial statements and the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of NetQuote Holdings, Inc. and CreditCards.com, Inc. for the period from January 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010 included elsewhere in this prospectus and the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of NetQuote Holdings, Inc. and CreditCards.com not included in this prospectus. This pro forma information does not purport to represent what our results of operations or financial position would have been if the 2010 Acquisitions, the issuance of the Notes, the Transactions and the Notes Redemption had occurred as of the dates indicated or what those results will be for future periods. Our historical results included below and elsewhere in this prospectus are not necessarily indicative of our future performance.

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The historical consolidated financial data and other statistical data presented below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus, and the sections entitled Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Our consolidated financial information may not be indicative of our future performance. The Initial Public Offering was completed on June 22, 2011 and the Notes Redemption was completed on June 30, 2011.

	Predecessor		Successor		Successor		
	Year ended December 31, 2008(1)	Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2010(2)	Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2010(3) (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2010(4) (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2011(5) (unaudited)
<i>(\$ in thousands, except per share data)</i>							
Statement of Operations Data:							
Revenue	\$ 166,855	\$ 87,646	\$ 43,837	\$ 220,598	\$ 300,887	\$ 34,460	\$ 99,078
Cost of revenue, excluding stock based compensation	64,132	35,333	18,669	85,326	114,663	14,184	37,949
Stock based compensation cost of revenue	1,963	2,958					
Gross margin	100,760	49,355	25,168	135,272	186,224	20,276	61,129
Operating expenses:							
Sales	6,891	4,566	2,555	8,624	10,892	1,994	2,951
Marketing	12,437	5,958	3,629	23,672	39,371	2,654	16,073
Product development	6,067	4,336	2,546	8,722	11,699	1,821	3,387
General and administrative	19,242	10,919	5,905	22,982	31,288	4,561	7,842
Stock based compensation	11,454	19,556					
Acquisition related expenses and related party fees		34,562	2,419	17,390	148	959	1,473
Restructuring charges				3,288	3,568	660	
Impairment charges	2,433						
Legal settlements				1,646	1,495		
Depreciation and amortization	9,134	8,294	9,789	35,226	45,207	7,019	10,846
	67,658	88,191	26,843	121,550	143,668	19,668	42,572
Income (loss) from operations	33,102	(38,836)	(1,675)	13,722	42,556	608	18,557
Other expense				(306)	(306)		
Interest income (expense), net	1,562	30	(12,386)	(38,711)	(27,954)	(8,934)	(9,397)
Income (loss) before income taxes	34,664	(38,806)	(14,061)	(25,295)	14,296	(8,326)	9,160
Income tax expense (benefit)	15,043	(4,222)	(5,620)	(3,768)	9,083	(3,154)	4,099
Net income (loss)	\$ 19,621	\$ (34,584)	\$ (8,441)	\$ (21,527)	\$ 5,213	(5,172)	5,061
Accumulated preferred dividend				(17,404)			(9,268)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 19,621	\$ (34,584)	\$ (8,441)	\$ (38,931)	\$ 5,213	(5,172)	(4,207)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share:							
Basic	\$ 1.04	\$ (1.83)	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.70)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.05)
Diluted	1.01	(1.83)	(0.30)	(0.70)	0.05	(0.18)	(0.05)

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Weighted average common shares outstanding:								
Basic	18,848,125	18,862,259	28,214,590	55,933,608	96,128,697	28,214,590	87,379,865	
Diluted	19,498,209	18,862,259	28,214,590	55,933,608	96,128,697	28,214,590	87,379,865	
Other Financial Data:								
EBITDA(6)	\$ 42,236	\$ (30,542)	\$ 8,114	\$ 48,642	\$ 87,457	\$ 7,627	\$ 29,403	
Adjusted EBITDA(6)	58,086	26,534	10,533	71,272	92,974	9,246	30,876	

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	Predecessor		Successor		Successor		
	Year ended December 31, 2008(1)	Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2010(2)	Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2010(3) (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2010(4) (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2011(5) (unaudited)
<i>(\$ in thousands, except per share data)</i>							
Balance Sheet Data:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46,055	\$ 59,310	\$ 77,642	\$ 114,754	\$ 44,014	\$ 71,384	\$ 36,345
Working capital	48,874	60,754	26,554	63,333	76,400	18,940	65,463
Intangible assets, net	83,347	76,533	224,372	365,745	356,164	226,428	356,164
Goodwill	101,856	101,886	349,749	559,168	573,587	349,974	573,587
Total assets	270,750	289,640	705,431	1,123,819	1,069,260	692,281	1,064,483
Total stockholders equity	248,430	237,927	322,058	624,248	741,006	316,886	629,516

- (1) Includes the acquired assets and liabilities of Blackshore Properties, Inc. (owner of *Bankaholic.com*), LinkSpectrum Co. (owner of *CreditCardGuide.com*), InsureMe, Inc. (owner of *InsureMe.com*) and Lower Fees, Inc. (owner of *FeeDisclosure.com*) from the respective dates of acquisition.
- (2) Includes the acquired stock of NetQuote Holdings, Inc. (owner of *NetQuote.com*) and *CreditCards.com*, Inc. (owner of *CreditCards.com*), and acquired assets and liabilities of InfoTrak National Data Services, Jim Wang Enterprises, LLC (owner of *Bargaineering.com*) and InsuranceQuotes.com Development, LLC (owner of *InsuranceQuotes.com*) from the respective dates of the acquisition.
- (3) The balance sheet data is as of March 31, 2011.
- (4) Includes the acquired assets and liabilities of Jim Wang Enterprises, LLC (owner of *Bargaineering*) from the date of the acquisition.
- (5) Includes the acquired assets and liabilities of Trouvé Media, Inc. from the date of the acquisition.
- (6) EBITDA represents net income (loss) before income tax (benefit) expense, interest expense (income), net and depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA before stock based compensation, impairment charges, acquisition related expenses and related party fees, restructuring charges, legal settlements (net), and loss on sale of *Savingforcollege.com*. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are supplemental measures of our performance and are not measurements of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income or other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP, or as alternatives to cash flow from operating activities as measures of our liquidity. In addition, our measurements of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. Management believes that the presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA included in this prospectus provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations because they assist in analyzing and benchmarking the performance and value of our business. The following table reconciles our net income (loss) to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented:

	Predecessor		Successor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2010
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>				
Net income (loss)	\$ 19,621	\$ (34,584)	\$ (8,441)	\$ (21,527)
Income tax (benefit) expense	15,043	(4,222)	(5,620)	(3,768)
Interest (income) expense, net	(1,562)	(30)	12,386	38,711
Depreciation and amortization	9,134	8,294	9,789	35,226
EBITDA	42,236	(30,542)	8,114	48,642
Stock based compensation(a)	13,417	22,514		
Impairment charges(b)	2,433			
Acquisition related expenses and related party fees(c)		34,562	1,919	17,390
Restructuring charges(d)				3,288
Legal settlements, net(e)			500	1,646
Loss on sale of <i>Savingforcollege.com</i> (f)				306
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 58,086	\$ 26,534	\$ 10,533	\$ 71,272

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	Successor		
	Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2010 (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2010 (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2011 (unaudited)
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,213	\$ (5,172)	\$ 5,061
Income tax expense (benefit)	9,083	(3,154)	4,099
Interest (income) expense, net	27,954	8,934	9,397
Depreciation and amortization	45,207	7,019	10,846
EBITDA	87,457	7,627	29,403
Stock based compensation(a)			
Impairment charges(b)			
Acquisition related expenses and related party fees(c)	148	959	1,473
Restructuring charges(d)	3,568	660	
Legal settlements, net(e)	1,495		
Loss on sale of Savingforcollege.com(f)	306		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 92,974	\$ 9,246	\$ 30,876

- (a) Represents the non-cash expense of stock based compensation of Bankrate that was discontinued in connection with the Bankrate Acquisition.
- (b) Reflects intangible asset impairment charges for Bankrate of \$2.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (c) Reflects acquisition related expenses incurred by Bankrate in connection with (i) the Bankrate Acquisition in the periods ended August 24, 2009 and December 31, 2009; (ii) the NetQuote and CreditCards acquisitions and the Senior Secured Notes offering in the year ended December 31, 2010; (iii) the Trouvé acquisition and the IRS audit of our 2009 returns in the three months ended March 31, 2011. Included within the amount is \$284,000, \$780,000 and \$256,000 of professional fee expenses in the period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009, the year ended December 31, 2010 and the three months ended March 31, 2011, respectively, related to the stockholder litigation arising out of the Bankrate Acquisition, which was fully settled and closed on February 23, 2011. Further, the adjustment eliminates advisory fees payable to shareholders for advisory services. See the section entitled Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.
- (d) During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company terminated 81 employees to achieve cost savings and also exited two building facilities as a result of the 2010 Acquisitions resulting in a \$3.3 million restructuring charge. The pro forma amount also eliminates costs incurred by CreditCards prior to acquisition related to a troubled debt restructuring.
- (e) The Company incurred \$500,000 and \$1.6 million in settlement costs in the period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively, related to the stockholder litigation arising out of the Bankrate Acquisition, which was fully settled and closed on February 23, 2011. The \$500,000 amount is included in acquisition related expenses and related party fees in the statement of operations. In addition, NetQuote recognized a gain on legal settlement of \$151,000 related to litigation with one of its customers which is also being adjusted in the pro forma information.
- (f) The Company recorded a loss on the sale of *Savingforcollege.com* in December 2010.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our notes involves risk. You should carefully consider the following risks as well as the other information included in this prospectus, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our financial statements and related notes, before investing in our common stock. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects, and cause the value of our common stock to decline, which could cause you to lose all or part of your investment in our Company.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our success depends on online advertising revenue.

We have historically derived, and we expect to continue to derive, the majority of our revenue through the sale of advertising space, financial product leads and hyperlinks on our online network. Any factors that limit the amount advertisers are willing to and do spend on advertising on our websites could have a material adverse effect on our business. These factors may include our ability to:

maintain a significant number of unique website visitors and corresponding significant reach of Internet visitors;

successfully convert visitors to some of our websites into credit card applicants and maintain a significant rate at which credit card applications completed through some of our websites are approved by our credit card issuer customers;

successfully convert consumers' visits to some of our websites into transaction fees and/or revenue from insurance agents or carriers;

compete with alternative advertising sources;

maintain a significant number of sellable impressions generated from website visitors available to advertisers;

accurately measure the number and demographic characteristics of our visitors;

successfully sell and market our online network to our advertisers, including mortgage loan, credit card and insurance product providers;

handle temporary high volume traffic spikes to our online network;

convince traditional media advertisers to advertise on our online network;

increase traffic to our online network; and

acquire and generate insurance leads.

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Most of our advertising contracts are short-term and are subject to termination by the advertiser at any time. Advertisers who have longer-term contracts may fail to honor their existing contracts or fail to renew their contracts. If a significant number of advertisers or a few large advertisers decide not to continue advertising on our websites, we could experience an immediate and substantial decline in our revenues over a relatively short period of time.

We face intense competitive pressures that may harm our operating results.

We face intense competition in all our businesses, and we expect competition to remain intense in the future. We compete with, among others, search engines utilizing keyword cost-per-click advertising or comparison advertising sites/networks; lead aggregators and websites committed to specific personal finance products; numerous websites in each of our vertical categories competing for traffic and for advertisers; financial

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institutions, including mortgage lenders, deposit institutions, insurance providers and credit card issuers, many of whom are also our customers; and traditional offline personal finance marketing channels, including direct mail, retail bank branch networks, television, radio, print and online advertising and call centers. Some of these competitors have significantly greater financial resources than we do and could use those resources to develop more directly competitive product offerings and editorial content and undertake advertising campaigns to promote those new offerings and content, which could result in diminished traffic to our websites and reduce our overall competitive and market position. In addition, new competitors may enter this market as there are few barriers to entry. For example, Google has recently begun presenting comparisons of mortgage, credit card and deposit interest rates through its search engine, which may divert consumers away from our websites, including consumers who would otherwise find, be directed or be linked to our websites through the Google search engine. If Google is successful in its efforts, this could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and prospects. Our online competitors may adopt certain aspects of our business model or replicate the appearance and features of our website, which could reduce our ability to differentiate our services. Many of our existing competitors, as well as a number of potential new competitors, have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than us. Many competitors have complementary products or services that drive traffic to their websites. In the future, competitors could introduce superior products and services or reduce prices below ours. Increased competition could result in lower website traffic, advertising rate reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share, any of which would adversely affect our business and operating results.

We depend upon Internet search engines to attract a significant portion of the visitors to our websites, and any change in the prominence of our websites in either paid or algorithmic search result listings could cause the number of visitors to our websites and our revenue to decline.

We depend in significant part on various Internet search engines, such as Google and Bing, and other search websites to direct a significant number of visitors to our websites to provide our online services to our clients. Search websites typically provide two types of search results, algorithmic and paid listings. Algorithmic, or organic, listings are determined and displayed solely by a set of formulas designed by search companies. Paid listings can be purchased and then are displayed if particular words are included in a user's Internet search. Placement in paid listings is generally not determined solely on the bid price, but also takes into account the search engine's assessment of the quality of website featured in the paid listing and other factors. We rely on both algorithmic and paid search results, as well as advertising on other websites, to direct a substantial share of the visitors to our websites.

Our ability to maintain the number of visitors to our websites from Internet search websites and other websites is not entirely within our control. For example, Internet search websites frequently revise their algorithms in an attempt to optimize their search result listings or to maintain their internal standards and strategies. Changes in the algorithms could cause our websites to receive less favorable placements, which could reduce the number of users who visit our websites. We have experienced and continue to experience fluctuations in the search result rankings for a number of our websites.

In addition, the prominence of the placement of our advertisements is in part determined by the amount we are willing to pay for the advertisement. We bid against our competitors for the display of paid search engine advertisements and some of our competitors have greater resources with which to bid and better brand recognition than we have. If competition for the display of paid advertisements in response to search terms related to our online services increases, our online advertising expenses could rise significantly or we may be required to reduce the number of our paid search advertisements. If we were to reduce our advertising with search engines, our consumer traffic may significantly decline or we may be unable to maintain a cost-effective search engine marketing program.

Other factors, such as search engine technical difficulties, search engine technical changes and technical or presentation changes we make to our websites, could also cause our websites to be listed less prominently in algorithmic search results. In addition, search engines retain broad discretion to remove from search results any

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company whose marketing practices are deemed to be inconsistent with the search engine's guidelines. If our marketing practices do not comply with search engine guidelines, we may, without warning, not appear in search result listings at all. Any adverse effect on the placement of our websites in search engine results could reduce the number of users who visit our websites. In turn, any reduction in the number of visitors to our websites would negatively affect our ability to earn revenue. If visits to our websites decrease, our revenue may decline or we may need to resort to more costly sources to replace lost visitors, and such decreased revenue and/or increased expense could adversely affect our business and profitability.

Our visitor traffic can be impacted by interest rate volatility.

We provide interest rate information for mortgages and other loans, credit cards and a variety of deposit accounts. Visitor traffic to our websites tends to increase with interest rate movements. Factors that have caused significant visitor fluctuations in the past have been Federal Reserve Board actions and general market conditions affecting home mortgage and deposit interest rates. Additionally, the level of traffic to our websites can be dependent on interest rate levels as well as mortgage financing and refinancing activity. Accordingly, a slowdown in mortgage production volumes could have an adverse effect on our business. Conversely, a sudden, steep drop in interest rates could dramatically increase our page views such that we would be unable to sell sufficient advertisements to take full advantage of the spike in traffic.

We believe that as we continue to develop our websites with broader personal finance topics, the percentage of overall traffic seeking mortgage and deposit information will remain stabilized at current levels. To accelerate the growth of traffic to our websites, we are working with our syndication partners to provide timely content, and we are aggressively promoting all of our products. There is the risk that our traffic will remain not stable or that our promotional activities will not be successful. Any reduction in traffic to our websites may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

If we fail to keep pace with rapidly-changing technologies and industry standards, we could lose consumers, customers or advertising inventory and our results of operations may suffer.

The business lines in which we currently operate and compete are characterized by rapidly-changing Internet media and marketing standards, changing technologies, frequent new product and service introductions, and changing consumer and customer demands. The introduction of new technologies and services embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices could render our existing technologies and services obsolete and unmarketable or require unanticipated investments in technology. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to adapt to these rapidly-changing digital media formats and other technologies. We will need to enhance our existing technologies and services and develop and introduce new technologies and services to address our customers' changing demands and consumer expectations. If we fail to adapt successfully to such developments or timely introduce new technologies and services, we could lose consumers and customers, our expenses could increase and we could lose advertising inventory.

Our websites, applications, widgets and other products may encounter technical problems and service interruptions.

In the past, our websites have experienced significant increases in traffic and our applications and widgets have experienced significant increases in use in response to interest rate movements and other business or financial news events. The number of our visitors has continued to increase over time, and we are seeking to further increase our visitor traffic. As a result, our Internet servers must accommodate spikes in demand for our web pages in addition to potential significant growth in traffic.

Our websites, applications, widgets and other products have in the past, and may in the future, experience slower response times or interruptions as a result of increased traffic or other reasons. These delays and interruptions may increase in the future if our Internet servers and infrastructure are not able to accommodate

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potential significant traffic growth and spikes in demand. Delays and interruptions resulting from the failure to maintain Internet service connections to our websites could frustrate visitors and reduce our future website traffic, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

All of our communications and network equipment is located at our corporate headquarters in North Palm Beach, Florida and at secure third-party co-locations facilities in Atlanta, Georgia, Austin, Texas and Denver, Colorado. Multiple system failures involving these locations could lead to interruptions or delays in service for our websites, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Additionally, we are dependent on the third-party providers and their ability to provide safe, effective and cost-efficient servers. Our operations are dependent upon our ability to protect our systems against damage from fires, floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, power losses, telecommunications failures, physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses, acts of terrorism, hacker attacks and other events beyond our control. Although we maintain insurance to cover a variety of risks, the scope and amount of our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover our losses resulting from system failures or other disruptions to our online operations.

Our business depends on a strong brand and content, thus we will not be able to attract visitors and advertisers if we do not maintain and develop our brands and content.

It is critical for us to maintain and develop our brands and content so as to effectively expand our visitor base and our revenues. Our success in promoting and enhancing our brands, as well as our ability to remain relevant and competitive, depends on our success in offering high quality content, features, product offers, services and functionality. In addition, we may take actions that have the unintended consequence of harming our brand. If our actions cause consumers to question the value of our marketplace, our business and reputation may suffer. If we fail to promote our brands successfully or if visitors to our websites or advertisers do not perceive our content and services to be of high quality, we may not be able to continue growing our business and attracting visitors and advertisers, which will in turn impact our operating results.

Our results of operations may fluctuate significantly.

Our results of operations are difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly in the future as a result of several factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

changes in fees paid by advertisers;

traffic levels on our websites, which can fluctuate significantly;

changes in the demand for Internet products and services;

changes in fee or revenue-sharing arrangements with our distribution partners;

our ability to enter into or renew key distribution agreements;

the introduction of new Internet advertising services by us or our competitors;

changes in our capital or operating expenses;

changes in consumer confidence;

changes in interest rates;

general economic conditions; and

changes in banking or other laws that could limit or eliminate content on our websites.

Our future revenue and results of operations are difficult to forecast due to these factors. As a result, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations may not be meaningful, and you should not rely on past periods as indicators of future performance.

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Restrictive covenants in the Indenture, the Credit Agreement or other future indebtedness may limit our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes in our business or to pursue our business strategies.

The Indenture and the Credit Agreement contain, and any future indebtedness may contain, a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions, including restrictions on our ability to take actions that we believe may be in our interest. The Indenture and the Credit Agreement limit, among other things, our ability to:

incur additional indebtedness and guarantee indebtedness;

pay dividends on or make distributions in respect of capital stock or make certain other restricted payments;

enter into agreements that restrict distributions from restricted subsidiaries;

sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

create or incur liens;

enter into sale/leaseback transactions;

merge, consolidate or sell substantially all of our assets;

make investments and acquire assets;

issue certain preferred membership interests or similar equity securities; and

change our business operations.

In addition, the Indenture limits our ability to make payments on subordinated indebtedness.

A breach of the covenants or restrictions under the Indenture, the Credit Agreement or any agreement governing our future indebtedness could result in a default under the applicable indebtedness. Such default may allow the creditors to accelerate the related debt and may result in the acceleration of any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. In the event our lenders and noteholders accelerate the repayment of our borrowings, we cannot assure that we and our subsidiaries would have sufficient assets to repay such indebtedness.

The restrictions contained in the Indenture and the Credit Agreement could adversely affect our ability to:

finance our operations;

make needed or desired capital expenditures;

make strategic acquisitions or investments or enter into strategic alliances;

withstand a future downturn in our business or the economy in general;

engage in business activities, including future opportunities, that may be in our interest; and

plan for or react to market conditions or otherwise execute our business strategies.

These restrictions could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and our ability to satisfy our obligations under the Notes and the Credit Agreement.

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Risks associated with our strategic acquisitions could adversely affect our business.

We have acquired a number of companies and assets of companies in the past and may make additional acquisitions, asset purchases and strategic investments in the future. For example, in late 2005, we acquired FastFind and MMIS/ *Interest.com* ; in 2006, we acquired a group of assets from East West Mortgage, Inc. (owner of *Mortgage-calc.com*, *Mortgagecalc.com* and *Mortgagemath.com*); in 2007, we acquired certain assets and liabilities of Nationwide Card Services, Inc. (owner of *NationwideCardServices.com*) and Savingforcollege.com, LLC (owner of *Savingforcollege.com*); in 2008, we acquired certain assets and liabilities of InsureMe, Inc. (owner of *InsureMe.com*), Fee Disclosure, LinkSpectrum Co. (owner of *CreditCardGuide.com*) and Blackshore Properties, Inc. (owner of *Bankaholic.com*). In 2010, we acquired certain assets and liabilities of Jim Wang Enterprises, LLC (owner of *Bargaineering.com*), InfoTrak National Data Services, InsuranceQuotes.com Development, LLC (owner of *InsuranceQuotes.com*), and we acquired the stock of NetQuote Holdings, Inc. (owner of *NetQuote.com*) and CreditCards.com, Inc. (owner of *CreditCards.com*). On January 1, 2011, we completed the acquisition of Trouvé Media, Inc. to complement our online publishing business. We will continue to consider acquisitions, asset purchases and joint ventures as a means of enhancing stockholder value. Our success in integrating our acquired businesses will depend upon our ability to retain key personnel, avoid diversion of management's attention from operational matters, integrate the technical operations and personnel of the acquired companies, and achieve the expected financial results, synergies and other benefits from our acquisitions.

In addition, future acquisitions could result in the incurrence of additional debt, costs and contingent liabilities. Integration of acquired operations may take longer, or be more costly or disruptive to our business, than originally anticipated.

It is also possible that expected synergies from future acquisitions may not materialize in full or at all. We may also incur costs and divert management attention through potential acquisitions that are never consummated. Future impairment losses on goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life, or restructuring charges, could also occur as a result of acquisitions.

Despite our due diligence investigation of each business that we acquire, there may be liabilities of the acquired companies that we fail to or are unable to discover during the due diligence investigation and for which we, as a successor owner, may be responsible. In connection with acquisitions, we generally seek to minimize the impact of these types of potential liabilities through indemnities and warranties from the seller, which may in some instances be supported by deferring payment of a portion of the purchase price. However, these indemnities and warranties, if obtained, may not fully cover the liabilities due to limitations in scope, amount or duration, financial limitations of the indemnitor or warrantor or other reasons.

Our ability to consummate any future acquisitions on terms that are favorable to us may be limited by the number of attractive acquisition targets, internal demands, our resources and our ability to obtain financing.

We depend on attracting and retaining executive officers and personnel to continue the implementation of our long-term business strategy and could be harmed by the loss of their services.

We believe that our continued growth and future success will depend in large part on the skills of our senior management team and other skilled employees. The loss of service of one or more of our executive officers or of other personnel could reduce our ability to successfully implement our long-term business strategy, our business could suffer and the value of our common stock could be materially adversely affected. Leadership changes will occur from time to time and we cannot predict whether significant resignations will occur or whether we will be able to recruit additional qualified personnel. We believe our senior management team possesses valuable knowledge about our business and that their knowledge and relationships would be very difficult to replicate. Although our senior management team has entered into employment agreements with us, they may not complete the term of their employment agreements or renew them upon expiration. Our success and the quality of our

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content also depend on the expertise of our editors and reporters and on their relationships with the media, financial experts and other sources of information. The loss of qualified personnel, or the inability to recruit and retain qualified personnel in the future, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

If our employees were to unionize, our operating costs would likely increase.

Our employees are not currently represented by a collective bargaining agreement. However, we have no assurance that our employees will not unionize in the future, which could increase our operating costs, force us to alter our operating methods, and have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Adverse resolution of litigation may harm our business, operating results or financial condition.

We are party to lawsuits in the normal course of business. We may also become party to lawsuits relating to transactions in which we are involved. Litigation can be expensive, lengthy and disruptive to normal business operations. Moreover, the results of complex legal proceedings are difficult to predict. An unfavorable resolution of a particular lawsuit could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition.

In addition to litigation in the ordinary course of business, we are currently involved in litigation in which it has been alleged that we have participated in anti-competitive conduct. See the section entitled Business Legal Proceedings Banxcorp Litigation. Antitrust litigation is by its nature not in the ordinary course. Defending antitrust allegations, even if ultimately successful, can be costly and have a negative effect on our business. The costs of discovery could be extremely high and conducting a defense could be disruptive to our business. In addition, the relief sought by the plaintiffs in this case, if granted, could prevent Bankrate from continuing to pursue at least some aspects of its current business model, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on the protection of our intellectual property.

Our intellectual property includes our unique research and editorial content of our websites, our URLs, our registered and unregistered trademarks and print publications. We rely on a combination of copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secret laws, and our policy and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property. We also enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and consultants and seek to control access to and distribution of our proprietary information. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for other parties to copy or otherwise obtain and use the content of our websites or print publications without authorization. A failure to protect our intellectual property in a meaningful manner could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may be subject to claims that we violated intellectual property rights of others, which even if unfounded or decided in our favor may be extremely costly to defend, could require us to pay significant damages and could limit our ability to operate.

Companies in the Internet and technology industries, and other patent holders seeking to profit from royalties in connection with grants of licenses, own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. We may in the future receive notices that claim we have misappropriated or misused other parties' intellectual property rights. There may be intellectual property rights held by others, including issued or pending patents and trademarks, that cover significant aspects of our technologies, content, branding or business methods.

Because we license some of our data and content from other parties, we may be exposed to infringement actions if such parties do not possess the necessary proprietary rights. Generally, we obtain representations as to

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the origin and ownership of licensed content and obtain indemnification to cover any breach of any of these representations. However, these representations may not be accurate and the indemnification may not be sufficient to provide adequate compensation for any breach of these representations.

Any future infringement or other claims or prosecutions related to our intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on our business. Defending against any of these claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel or require us to introduce new content or trademarks, develop new technology or enter into royalty or licensing agreements. These royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all.

We may face liability for, and may be subject to claims related to, information on our websites, which even if unfounded or decided in our favor may be extremely costly to defend, could require us to pay significant damages and could limit our ability to operate.

Much of the information published on our websites and in our print publications relates to the competitiveness of financial institutions' rates, products and services. We also publish editorial content designed to educate consumers about banking and personal finance products. If the information we provide on our websites is not accurate or is construed as misleading or outdated, consumers and others could lose confidence in our services and attempt to hold us liable for damages and government regulators could impose fines or penalties on us. We may be subjected to claims for defamation, negligence, fraud, deceptive practices, copyright or trademark infringement, conflicts of interest or other theories relating to the information we publish on our websites. In addition, if there are errors or omissions in information published on our websites, consumers, individually or through consumer class actions, could seek damages from us for losses incurred if they relied on incorrect information provided on our websites. These types of claims have been brought, sometimes successfully, against providers of online services as well as print publications. The scope and amount of our insurance may not adequately protect us against these types of claims.

We may face liability for, and may be subject to claims related to, inaccurate advertising content provided to us, which even if unfounded or decided in our favor may be extremely costly to defend, could require us to pay significant damages and could limit our ability to operate.

Much of the information on our websites that is provided by advertisers and collected from third parties relates to the rates, costs and features for various loan, depository, personal credit and investment products offered by financial institutions, mortgage companies, investment companies, insurance companies and others participating in the personal finance marketplace. We are exposed to the risk that some advertisers may provide us, or directly post on our websites, (i) inaccurate information about their product rates, costs and features, or (ii) rates, costs and features that are not available to all consumers. This could cause consumers to lose confidence in the information provided on our websites, causing certain advertisers to become dissatisfied with our websites, and result in lawsuits being filed against us. The scope and amount of our insurance may not adequately protect us against these types of lawsuits.

Our success depends on establishing and maintaining distribution arrangements.

Our business strategy includes the distribution of our content through the establishment of co-branded web pages with high traffic business and personal finance sections of online services and websites. Providing access to these co-branded web pages is a significant part of the value we offer to our advertisers. We compete with other Internet content providers to maintain our current relationships with other website operators and establish new relationships. In addition, as we expand our personal finance content, some of these website operators may perceive us as a competitor. As a result, they may be unwilling to promote distribution of our banking and credit content. If our distribution arrangements do not attract a sufficient number of visitors to support our current advertising model, or if we do not establish and maintain distribution arrangements on favorable economic terms, our business could be adversely affected.

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We do not have exclusive relationships or long-term contracts with insurance companies, which may limit our ability to retain these insurance companies as participants in our marketplace and maintain the attractiveness of our services to consumers.

We do not have an exclusive relationship with any of the insurance companies whose insurance products are offered on our online marketplace, and thus, consumers may obtain quotes and coverage from these insurance companies without using our website. Our participating insurance companies also offer their products directly to consumers through insurance agents, mass marketing campaigns or through other traditional methods of insurance distribution. In most cases, our participating insurance companies also offer their products and services over the Internet, either directly to consumers or through one or more of our online competitors, or both. An inability to retain these insurance companies as participants in our marketplace could materially affect our revenues.

We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings if our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets become impaired.

We are required under GAAP to review our amortizable intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our amortizable intangible assets may not be recoverable include, among others, unanticipated competition, loss of key personnel, or a significant adverse change in the business environment. We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings in our consolidated financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets is determined. This could adversely impact our results of operations.

Our tax returns and positions are subject to review and audit by federal, state and local taxing authorities and adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

The federal income tax returns of Bankrate, Inc. and Holdings for 2009 are currently under audit by the Internal Revenue Service. While we do not expect any material adverse tax treatment to derive from this audit, the potential financial statement impact cannot be estimated at this time. An unfavorable outcome from any tax audit could result in higher tax costs, penalties and interest, thereby negatively and adversely impacting financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We have expanded operations in China and may possibly expand to other international markets, in addition to our United Kingdom and Canadian operations, in which we may have limited experience.

We have developed a Bankrate website written in Chinese for the Chinese market and websites for consumers located in the United Kingdom and Canada. In the event that we expand into other international markets, we will have only limited experience in marketing and operating our products and services in those markets. Expansion into international markets requires significant management attention and financial resources, may require the attraction, retention and management of local offices or personnel, and requires us to tailor our services and information to the local market as well as to adapt to local cultures, languages, regulations and standards. Certain international markets may be slower than domestic markets in adopting the Internet as an advertising and commerce medium and so our operations in international markets may not develop at a rate that supports our level of investment. In addition, international consumers may not adopt the Internet for personal finance content at all or as quickly as U.S. consumers.

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Our international operations are subject to increased risks which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

We face certain risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

trade barriers and changes in trade regulations;

difficulties in developing, staffing and simultaneously managing foreign operations as a result of distance, language, and cultural differences;

restrictions on the use of or access to the Internet;

longer payment cycles;

credit risk and higher levels of payment fraud;

currency exchange rate fluctuations;

political or social unrest or economic instability;

seasonal volatility in business activity;

risks related to government regulation or required compliance with local laws in certain jurisdictions, including labor laws; and

potentially adverse tax consequences.

One or more of these factors could harm our future international operations and consequently, could harm our brand, business, operating results, and financial condition.

Fraudulent Internet transactions, consumer identity theft, security breaches and privacy concerns could hurt our revenues and reputation.

If consumers experience identity theft, data security breaches or fraud after clicking through one of our websites to apply for credit cards on the websites of credit card issuers or insurance on the websites of insurance agents or carriers, we may be exposed to liability, adverse publicity and damage to our reputation. To the extent that credit card fraud or identity theft causes a general decline in consumer confidence in financial transactions over the Internet, our revenues could decline and our reputation could be damaged. If consumers are reluctant to use our websites because of concerns over data privacy or credit card fraud, our ability to generate revenues would be impaired. Our revenues would also decline if changes in industry standards, regulations or laws deterred people from using the Internet to conduct transactions that involve the transmission of confidential information, such as applying for credit cards. In addition, if technology upgrades or other expenditures are required to prevent security breaches of our network, boost general consumer confidence in financial transactions over the Internet, or prevent credit card fraud and identity theft, we may be required to expend significant capital and other resources. Further, advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography, or other events or developments could result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms we use to protect consumers and customer companies confidential information, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Future government regulation of the Internet is uncertain and subject to change.

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As Internet commerce continues to evolve, increasing regulation by federal or state agencies or foreign governments may occur. Such regulation is likely in the areas of privacy, pricing, content and quality of products and services. Additionally, taxation of Internet use or electronic commerce transactions may be imposed. Any regulation imposing fees for Internet use or electronic commerce transactions could result in a decline in the use of the Internet and the viability of Internet commerce, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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If we fail to detect click-through fraud or unscrupulous advertisers, we could lose the confidence of our other advertisers and all or part of their business, thereby causing our business to suffer.

We are exposed to the risk of fraudulent clicks on our advertisements and this may result in us receiving advertising fees that are not the result of clicks generated by consumers. Click-through fraud occurs when a person clicks on an advertisement displayed on our websites in order to generate revenue to us and to increase the cost for the advertiser. If we were unable to detect this fraudulent activity and find new evidence of past fraudulent clicks, we may have to issue refunds retroactively of amounts previously paid to us. In addition, if fraudulent clicks are not detected, the affected advertisers may experience a reduced return on their investment in our advertising programs because the fraudulent clicks would not lead to potential revenue for the advertisers.

We are also exposed to the risk that advertisers who advertise on our website will advertise interest rates or other terms on a variety of financial products that they do not intend to honor. Such bait and switch activity encourages consumers to contact fraudulent advertisers over legitimate advertisers because the fraudulent advertisers claim to offer better interest rates or other terms.

Both bait and switch and click-through fraud would negatively affect our profitability, and could hurt our reputation and our brand. This could lead the advertisers to become dissatisfied with our advertising programs, which could lead to loss of advertisers and revenue.

Consumers are increasingly using non-PC devices to access the Internet, and our online network may not be accepted by such users.

The number of individuals who access the Internet through devices other than a personal computer, such as personal digital assistants and mobile telephones, has increased dramatically. Our online network was designed for rich, graphic environments such as those available on desktop and laptop computers. The lower resolution, functionality and memory associated with alternative devices currently available may make access of our online network through such devices difficult. If consumers find our online network difficult to access through alternative devices or our competitors develop product offerings that are better adapted to or more easily accessible through alternative devices, we may fail to capture a sufficient share of an increasingly important portion of the market for online services and may fail to attract both advertisers and Internet traffic.

We may be limited or restricted in the way we establish and maintain our online relationships by laws generally applicable to our business, or we may be required to obtain certain licenses.

State, federal and foreign lending laws and regulations generally require accurate disclosure of the critical components of credit costs so that consumers can readily compare credit terms from various lenders. In addition, these laws and regulations impose certain restrictions on the advertisement of these credit terms. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency regulates certain credit card marketing and account management practices and prohibits deceptive acts, claims or practices in the marketing of credit cards. Because we are an aggregator of rate and other information regarding many financial products, including credit cards, we may be subject to some of these laws and regulations and we may be held liable under these laws and regulations for information contained on our website. We believe that we have structured our websites to comply with these laws and regulations as are currently in effect. Because of uncertainties as to the applicability of some of these laws and regulations to the Internet and, more specifically, to our type of business, and considering that our business has evolved and expanded in a relatively short period of time, we may not always have been, and may not always be, in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. Although we believe we have structured our websites to comply with these laws and regulations, we may be found to be in violation of such laws and regulations. If we are found to be in violation of any applicable laws or regulations, we could be subject to administrative enforcement actions and fines, class action lawsuits, cease and desist orders, and civil and criminal liability. If these laws and regulations are changed, or if new laws or regulations are enacted, these events could prohibit or substantially alter the content we provide on our websites. Moreover, such events could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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We are also required to obtain licenses from various states to conduct parts of our business. In the case of our Bankrate Select offering, many states require licenses to solicit, broker or make loans secured by residential mortgages and other consumer loans to residents of those states. Licenses or rights currently held by us may be revoked prior to their expiration, or we may be unable to renew such licenses. In addition, we may not be granted new licenses or rights for which we may be required to apply for from time to time in the future. Furthermore, because the licensing laws of each state change frequently and their applicability is difficult to determine, we may unknowingly operate Bankrate Select without a required license.

The telecommunications infrastructure in China, which is not as well developed as in the United States, and the high cost of Internet access, may limit the growth of our operations in China.

The telecommunications infrastructure in China is not well as developed as in the United States. Our growth in China will depend on the Chinese government and state-owned enterprises establishing and maintaining a reliable Internet and telecommunications infrastructure to reach a broader base of Internet users in China. The Internet infrastructure, standards, protocols and complementary products, services and facilities necessary to support the demands associated with continued growth may not be developed on a timely basis or at all by the Chinese government and state-owned enterprises. Access to the Internet or to specific websites may be restricted by the Chinese government. In addition, access to the Internet in China remains relatively expensive, and may make it less likely for users to access and transact business over the Internet.

Deterioration in general economic conditions and difficult market conditions may adversely affect the financial services industry and harm our revenue opportunities, business and financial condition.

General downward economic trends, reduced availability of commercial credit and increasing unemployment negatively impact the credit performance of commercial and consumer credit. Concerns over the stability of the financial markets and the economy have resulted, and may result in the future, in decreased lending by financial institutions to their customers and to each other. While there have been signs of recovery, these macroeconomic developments have affected and may continue to negatively affect our business and financial condition. Economic pressure on consumers and businesses and declining confidence in the financial markets would likely cause a decrease in the demand for advertising financial products and services. Additionally, advertising expenditures tend to be cyclical, reflecting overall economic conditions and budgeting and buying patterns. Since we derive most of our revenues from selling advertising, deterioration in economic conditions could cause decreases in or delays in advertising spending and would be likely to reduce our revenue and negatively impact our short term ability to grow our revenues.

Risks Related to the Registered Notes and Participating in this Exchange Offer

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our financial flexibility and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the Notes.

We have, and will continue to have, a significant amount of indebtedness. As of March 31, 2011, our total indebtedness was \$297.5 million, comprised of the Notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$300.0 million. On a pro forma basis, giving effect to the 2010 Acquisitions, the issuance of the Notes, the Recapitalization and Merger, the Initial Public Offering and the Notes Redemption as if each had occurred on January 1, 2010, our pro forma interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$28.0 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, and our total indebtedness as of March 31, 2011 was \$193.3 million. In addition, we have entered into the Credit Agreement described below. Our substantial level of indebtedness increases the risk that we may be unable to generate cash sufficient to invest in our business at an appropriate level, thereby making it more difficult to pay amounts due in respect of our indebtedness. Our substantial indebtedness could have other important consequences to you and significant effects on our business. For example, it could:

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to other contractual and commercial commitments;

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limit our ability to obtain additional financing amounts to fund working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, execution of our business strategy, or acquisitions and other purposes;

require 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;

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

may place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;

expose us to risks inherent in interest rate fluctuations because some of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest, which could result in higher interest expenses in the event of increases in interest rates; and

make it more difficult to satisfy our financial obligations, including payments on the Notes.

In addition, the Indenture and the Credit Agreement each contain, and the agreements evidencing or governing other future indebtedness may contain, restrictive covenants that limit our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interests. Our failure to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all of our indebtedness.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the Notes, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful or if successful, could adversely impact our business.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations, including the Notes, depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. On a pro forma basis taking into account the Initial Public Offering and the anticipated use of proceeds hereof, but not giving effect to the Exchange Offer, our current debt service obligations are currently \$22.9 million per year. In addition, we have entered into the Credit Agreement described below, which if drawn in the future would increase the amount of our current debt service obligations. We may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to fund our day-to-day operations or to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, including the Notes.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or to sell assets or operations, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness, including the Notes. We may not be able to effect any such alternative measures, if necessary, on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, such alternative actions may not allow us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. The Indenture and the Credit Agreement each restrict, and any of our other future debt agreements may restrict, our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from any such dispositions and may also restrict our ability to raise debt or equity capital to be used to repay other indebtedness when it becomes due. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain proceeds in an amount sufficient to meet any debt service obligations then due.

In addition, we conduct our operations through our subsidiaries, certain of which may not be guarantors of the Notes or guarantors of our other indebtedness. Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness, including the Notes, is dependent on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Unless they are Guarantors of the Notes, our obligations from time to time under the Credit Agreement or any future indebtedness, our subsidiaries do not

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have any obligation to pay amounts due on the Notes or under the Credit Agreement or to make funds available for such purposes. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness, including the Notes. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. Although the Indenture and the Credit Agreement will, and other future debt agreements may, limit the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are, or in the case of future debt agreements may be, subject to certain qualifications and exceptions. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, including the Notes.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to satisfy our debt obligations, or to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all, would materially and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

If we cannot make scheduled payments on our debt, we will be in default and, as a result, holders of Notes or other future indebtedness could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

Despite restrictions in the Indenture and the Credit Agreement, we may still be able to incur additional indebtedness. This could increase the risks associated with our leverage, including the ability to service our indebtedness.

We may be able to incur additional indebtedness pursuant to the Indenture and the Credit Agreement in the future, including additional secured indebtedness. As of March 31, 2011, we were able to incur up to an additional \$238 million of indebtedness, of which up to \$151 million could be secured indebtedness, under the Indenture. Although covenants under the Indenture and the Credit Agreement will limit our ability and the ability of our present and future subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions and, under certain circumstances, debt incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. The Indenture and the Credit Agreement also allow us to incur certain additional secured debt and allow our foreign restricted subsidiaries and our future unrestricted subsidiaries to incur additional debt, which would be structurally senior to the outstanding notes. In addition, the Indenture and the Credit Agreement do not prohibit us from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness as defined therein. To the extent that we incur additional indebtedness or such other obligations, the risk associated with substantial additional indebtedness described above, including our possible inability to service our debt, will increase.

Not all of our subsidiaries are Guarantors and therefore the notes will be structurally subordinated in right of payment to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our existing and future subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes. Your right to receive payments on the notes could be adversely affected if any of these non-guarantor subsidiaries declare bankruptcy, liquidate or reorganize.

The notes and guarantees will be structurally subordinated to all of the liabilities of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes (i.e., foreign restricted subsidiaries, any future unrestricted subsidiaries and immaterial subsidiaries) and would be required to be paid before the holders of the notes have a claim, if any, against those subsidiaries and their assets. Therefore, if there was a dissolution, bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any such subsidiary, the holders of notes would not receive any amounts with respect to the notes from the assets of such subsidiary until after the payment in full of the claims of creditors, including trade creditors and preferred shareholders, of such subsidiary.

We conduct a significant portion of our business operations through our subsidiaries. Our ability to meet our obligations under our debt, in part, depends on the earnings and cash flows of our subsidiaries and the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or advance or repay funds to us. The ability of these subsidiaries to make dividend payments to us will be affected by, among other factors, the obligations of these entities to their

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creditors, requirements of corporate and other law, and restrictions contained in agreements entered into by or relating to these entities. In addition, our foreign subsidiaries may be subject to currency controls, repatriation restrictions, withholding obligations on payments to us and other limits.

There may not be sufficient collateral to pay all or any of the notes.

The notes will be secured on a first-priority basis, subject to certain exceptions and certain permitted liens, by liens on substantially all of our and the Guarantors' assets. No appraisal of the value of the collateral has been made in connection with this exchange offer and the value of the collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. The collateral does not include contracts, agreements, licenses and other rights that by their express terms prohibit the assignment thereof or the grant of a security interest therein. Some of these may be material to us and such exclusion could have a material adverse effect on the value of the collateral. Consequently, liquidating the collateral securing the notes may not result in proceeds in an amount sufficient to pay any amounts due on the notes.

Under the terms of the security documents, the proceeds of any collection, sale, disposition or other realization of collateral received in connection with the exercise of remedies (including distributions of cash, securities or other property on account of the value of the collateral in a bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar proceedings) may be applied first to repay amounts due, including interest, to senior secured creditors with rights senior to those of the holders of notes (e.g., lenders under credit facilities providing for up to \$30.0 million in aggregate principal amount of credit extensions), before the holders of notes receive any proceeds. As a result, the claims of holders of notes to such proceeds will rank behind the claims of such senior secured creditors.

The fair market value of the collateral securing the notes is subject to fluctuations based on factors that include, among others, the condition of the markets for the collateral, the ability to sell the collateral in an orderly sale, general economic conditions, the availability of buyers and similar factors. The amount to be received upon a sale of the collateral would be dependent on numerous factors, including but not limited to the actual fair market value of the collateral at such time and the timing and the manner of the sale. By its nature, portions of the collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. In the event of a foreclosure, liquidation, bankruptcy or similar proceeding, we cannot assure you that the proceeds from any sale or liquidation of this collateral will be sufficient to pay our obligations under the notes.

If the proceeds of any sale of collateral are not sufficient to repay all amounts due on the notes, the holders of the notes (to the extent not repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the collateral securing such notes) would have only an unsecured, unsubordinated claim against our and the Guarantors' remaining assets.

The collateral securing the notes may be diluted under certain circumstances.

The terms of the Indenture permit (without satisfying any debt to collateral value ratio condition) the incurrence of additional debt that may be secured on a *pari passu* basis with the notes. As a result, in addition to securing the Tranche A Revolving Credit Facility and upon effectiveness of certain conditions, the Tranche B Revolving Credit Facility, the collateral may also secure additional senior indebtedness, including additional notes that we incur in the future, subject to restrictions on our ability to incur debt and liens under the Indenture and have the effect of diluting the security interest of the collateral that secures the notes. Your rights to the collateral would be diluted by any increase in the indebtedness secured by the collateral.

The capital stock and other securities of our subsidiaries that will secure the notes will automatically be released from the lien on them and no longer constitute collateral when the pledge of such capital stock or such other securities would require the filing of separate financial statements with the SEC for that subsidiary.

The notes and the guarantees will be secured by a pledge of the stock of all or our and the Guarantors' direct subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions. Under the SEC regulations in effect as of the issue date of the notes, if

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the par value, book value as carried by us or market value (whichever is greatest) of the capital stock, other securities or similar items of a subsidiary pledged as part of the collateral is greater than or equal to 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes then outstanding, such a subsidiary would be required to provide separate financial statements to the SEC. However, the Indenture and the collateral documents provide that any capital stock and other securities of our subsidiaries will be excluded from the collateral to the extent that the pledge of such capital stock or other securities to secure the notes would cause such companies to be required to file separate financial statements with the SEC pursuant to Rule 3-16 of Regulation S-X (as in effect from time to time or as replaced by any similar rule or regulation).

As a result, holders of the notes could lose the benefit of a portion or all of the security interest securing the notes in the capital stock or other securities of those subsidiaries. It may be more difficult, costly and time-consuming for the collateral agent to foreclose on the assets of a subsidiary than to foreclose on its capital stock or other securities, so the proceeds realized upon any such foreclosure could be significantly less than those that would have been received upon any sale of the capital stock or other securities of such subsidiary. See the section entitled Description of the Registered Notes.

The value of the collateral securing the notes may not be sufficient to secure post-petition interest.

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding against us, holders of notes will only be entitled to post-petition interest under Title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, as amended (the Bankruptcy Code), to the extent that the value of the security interest securing the notes in the collateral is greater than their pre-bankruptcy claim. Holders of notes that have a security interest in the collateral with a value equal to or less than their pre-bankruptcy claim will not be entitled to post-petition interest under the Bankruptcy Code. No appraisal of the fair market value of the collateral has been prepared in connection with this exchange offer and we therefore cannot assure you that the value of the holders' interest in the collateral equals or exceeds the principal amount of other amounts that may be due on the notes.

In the event of our bankruptcy, the ability of the collateral agent to realize upon the collateral will be subject to certain bankruptcy law limitations.

The ability of the collateral agent to realize upon the collateral will be subject to certain bankruptcy law limitations in the event of our bankruptcy. Under applicable federal bankruptcy laws, upon the commencement of a bankruptcy case, an automatic stay goes into effect which, among other things, stays:

the commencement or continuation of any action or proceeding against the debtor that was or could have been commenced before the commencement of the bankruptcy case to recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the commencement of the bankruptcy case;

any act to obtain possession of, or control over, property of the bankruptcy estate or the debtor;

any act to create, perfect or enforce any lien against property of the bankruptcy estate; and

any act to collect or recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the commencement of the bankruptcy case.

Thus, upon the commencement of a bankruptcy case, secured creditors are prohibited from, among other things, repossessing their collateral from a debtor, or from disposing of such collateral repossessed from such a debtor, without bankruptcy court approval. Moreover, applicable federal bankruptcy laws generally permit the debtor to continue to use, sell or lease collateral in the ordinary course of its business even though the debtor is in default under the applicable debt instruments. Upon request from a secured creditor, a bankruptcy court will prohibit or condition such use, sale or lease of collateral as is necessary to provide adequate protection of the secured creditor's interest in the collateral. The meaning of the term adequate protection may vary according to the circumstances, but is intended generally to protect the value of the secured creditor's interest in the collateral at the commencement of the bankruptcy case and may include cash payments or the granting of additional

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security, if and at such times as the court in its discretion determines any diminution in the value of the collateral occurs as a result of the debtor's use, sale or lease of the collateral during the pendency of the bankruptcy case. In view of the lack of a precise definition of the term "adequate protection" and the broad discretionary powers of a bankruptcy court, we cannot predict whether payments under the notes would be made following commencement of and during a bankruptcy case, whether or when the trustee or collateral agent under the Indenture for the notes could foreclose upon or sell the collateral or whether or to what extent holders of notes would be compensated for any delay in payment or loss of value as a result of the use, sale or lease of their collateral through the requirement of "adequate protection." A creditor may seek relief from the stay from a bankruptcy court to take any of the acts described above that would otherwise be prohibited by the automatic stay. Bankruptcy courts have broad discretionary powers in determining whether to grant a creditor relief from the stay.

Additionally, the collateral agent's ability to foreclose on the collateral on your behalf may be subject to the consent of third parties, prior liens and practical problems associated with the realization of the trustee's security interest in the collateral. Moreover, the debtor or trustee in a bankruptcy case may seek to void an alleged security interest in collateral for the benefit of the bankruptcy estate. It may successfully do so if the security interest is not properly perfected or was perfected within a specified period of time (generally 90 days) prior to the initiation of such proceeding. Under such circumstances, a creditor may hold no security interest and be treated as holding a general unsecured claim in the bankruptcy case. It is impossible to predict what recovery (if any) would be available for such an unsecured claim if we became a debtor in a bankruptcy case. While U.S. bankruptcy law generally invalidates provisions restricting a debtor's ability to assume and/or assign a contract, there are exceptions to this rule which could be applicable in the event that we become subject to a U.S. bankruptcy proceeding.

In the event of a bankruptcy of us or any of the Guarantors, holders of notes may be deemed to have an unsecured claim to the extent that our obligations in respect of the notes exceed the fair market value of the collateral securing the notes.

In any bankruptcy proceeding with respect to us or any of the Guarantors, it is possible that the bankruptcy trustee, the debtor-in-possession or competing creditors will assert that the fair market value of the collateral with respect to the notes on the date of the bankruptcy filing was less than the then-current principal amount of the notes. Upon a finding by a bankruptcy court that the notes are under-secured, the claims in the bankruptcy proceeding with respect to the notes would be bifurcated between a secured claim and an unsecured claim, and the unsecured claim would not be entitled to the benefits of security in the collateral. In such event, the secured claims of the holders of notes would be limited to the value of the collateral.

Other consequences of a finding that the notes are under-secured would be, among other things, a lack of entitlement on the part of the notes to receive post-petition interest and a lack of entitlement on the part of the unsecured portion of the notes to receive other "adequate protection" under the Bankruptcy Code. In addition, if any payments of post-petition interest had been made at the time of such a finding that the notes are under-secured, those payments could be recharacterized by a bankruptcy court as a reduction of the principal amount of the secured claim with respect to the notes.

The collateral is subject to casualty risks.

Although we maintain insurance policies to insure against losses, there are certain losses that may be either uninsurable or not economically insurable, in whole or in part. As a result, it is possible that the insurance proceeds will not compensate us fully for our losses in the event of a catastrophic loss. We cannot assure you that any insurance proceeds received by us upon the total or partial loss of the pledged collateral will be sufficient to satisfy all of our secured obligations, including the notes.

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Rights of holders of notes in the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to create or perfect security interests in certain collateral on a timely basis, and a failure to create or perfect such security interests on a timely basis or at all may result in a default under the Indenture.

We have agreed to secure the notes and the guarantees by granting first-priority liens, subject to permitted liens, on substantially all (other than certain excluded assets) of our and the Guarantors' assets, and to take other steps to assist in perfecting the security interests granted in the collateral. See the section entitled "Description of the Registered Notes - Collateral and Security Documents."

Applicable law requires that certain property and rights acquired after the grant of a general security interest can only be perfected at the time such property and rights are acquired and identified. There can be no assurance that the trustee or the collateral agent will monitor, or that we will inform the trustee or the collateral agent of, the future acquisition of property and rights that constitute collateral, and that the necessary action will be taken to properly perfect the security interest in such after-acquired collateral. The collateral agent for the notes has no obligation to monitor the acquisition of additional property or rights that constitute collateral or the perfection of any security interest in favor of the notes against third parties. A failure to monitor such acquisition and take necessary action may result in the loss of the effectiveness of the grant of the security interest therein or the priority of the security interest in favor of the notes against third parties.

In addition, the security interest of the collateral agent for the notes will be subject to practical challenges generally associated with the realization of security interests in collateral. For example, the collateral agent may need to obtain the consent of third parties and make additional filings. If we are unable to obtain these consents or make these filings, the security interests may be invalid and the holders of the notes will not be entitled to the collateral or any recovery with respect to the collateral. The collateral agent may not be able to obtain any such consent. Further, the consents of any third parties may not be given when required to facilitate a foreclosure on such collateral. Accordingly, the collateral agent may not have the ability to foreclose upon those assets, and the value of the collateral may significantly decrease. We are also not required to obtain third party consents in certain categories of collateral.

Additionally, a failure, for any reason that is not permitted or contemplated under the security documents relating to the collateral that will secure the notes, to perfect the security interests in the properties and assets included in the collateral securing the notes may result in a default under the Indenture.

There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the notes under which the collateral securing the notes and note guarantees will be released automatically, without your consent or the consent of the trustee.

Under various circumstances, collateral securing the notes will be released automatically, including:

in whole or in part, as applicable, with respect to collateral which has been taken by eminent domain, condemnation or other similar circumstances;

in part, upon a sale, transfer or other disposal of such collateral in a transaction not prohibited under the Indenture;

in part, with respect to collateral held by a guarantor, upon the release of such guarantor from its note guarantee;

in whole upon satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as described in the section entitled "Description of the Registered Notes - Satisfaction and Discharge";

in whole upon a legal defeasance or covenant defeasance of the applicable Indentures as described in the section entitled "Description of the Registered Notes - Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance";

in part with the consent of holders holding at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the their outstanding notes; or

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in whole or substantially whole, with the consent of holders holding 75% in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding notes.

In addition, the note guarantee of a guarantor will be automatically released in connection with a sale of such guarantor in a transaction permitted under the Indenture.

The Indenture also permits us to designate one or more of our restricted subsidiaries, whether or not such subsidiary is a guarantor of the notes, as an unrestricted subsidiary. If we designate a restricted subsidiary that is a guarantor as an unrestricted subsidiary for purposes of the Indenture, all of the liens on any collateral owned by such subsidiary or any of its subsidiaries and any guarantees of the notes by such subsidiary or any of its subsidiaries will be released under the Indenture. Designation of an unrestricted subsidiary will reduce the aggregate value of the collateral securing the notes to the extent that liens on the assets of the unrestricted subsidiary and its subsidiaries are released. In addition, the creditors of the unrestricted subsidiary and its subsidiaries will have a senior claim relative to the notes on the assets of such unrestricted subsidiary and its subsidiaries.

We will in most cases have control over the collateral.

The security documents generally allow us and the Guarantors to remain in possession of, retain exclusive control over, to operate, and to collect, invest and dispose of any income from, the collateral. These rights may adversely affect the value of the collateral at any time.

Any future pledge of collateral in favor of the holders of notes might be voidable in bankruptcy.

Any future pledge of collateral in favor of the holders of notes, including pursuant to security documents delivered after the date of the Indenture, might be voidable by the pledgor (as debtor in possession) or by its trustee in bankruptcy if certain events or circumstances exist or occur, including, under the Bankruptcy Code, if the pledgor is insolvent at the time of the pledge, the pledge permits the holders of notes to receive a greater recovery than if the pledge had not been given and a bankruptcy proceeding in respect of the pledgor is commenced within 90 days following the pledge, or, in certain circumstances, a longer period.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer laws may permit a court to void the notes, the note guarantees and/or the grant of collateral and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the notes.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer and conveyance statutes may apply to the issuance of the notes and the incurrence of the guarantees of such notes. Under federal bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer or conveyance laws, which may vary from state to state, the notes or the note guarantees thereof (or the grant of collateral securing such obligations) could be voided as a fraudulent transfer or conveyance if we or any of the Guarantors, as applicable, (a) issued the notes or incurred the note guarantees with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors, or (b) received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for either issuing the notes or incurring the note guarantees and, in the case of (b) only, one of the following is also true at the time thereof:

we or any of the Guarantors, as applicable, were insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of the issuance of the notes or the incurrence of the note guarantees;

the issuance of the notes or the incurrence of the note guarantees left us or any of the Guarantors, as applicable, with an unreasonably small amount of capital or assets to carry on the business;

we or any of the Guarantors intended to, or believed that we or such guarantor would, incur debts beyond our or such guarantor's ability to pay as they mature; or

we or any of the Guarantors were a defendant in an action for money damages, or had a judgment for money damages docketed against us or such guarantor if, in either case, after final judgment, the judgment is unsatisfied.

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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 a valid antecedent debt is secured or satisfied. A court would likely find that a guarantor did not receive reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for its note guarantee to the extent such guarantor did not obtain a reasonably equivalent benefit directly or indirectly from the issuance of the notes.

We cannot be certain as to the standards a court would use to determine whether or not we or the Guarantors were insolvent at the relevant time or, regardless of the standard that a court uses, whether the notes or the note guarantees would be subordinated to our or any of our Guarantors other debt. In general, however, a court would deem an entity insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent and unliquidated liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets;

the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they became due.

If a court were to find that the issuance of the notes, the incurrence of a note guarantee or the grant of security was a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, a court could void the payment obligations under the notes or such note guarantee or void the grant of collateral or subordinate the notes or such note guarantee to presently existing and future indebtedness of ours or of the related guarantor, or require the holders of notes to repay any amounts received with respect to such note guarantee. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, you may not receive any repayment on the notes or payment on a note guarantee, as applicable. Further, the avoidance of the notes or a note guarantee could result in an event of default with respect to our and our subsidiaries' other debt, which could result in an acceleration of such debt.

Finally, as a court of equity, a bankruptcy court may subordinate the claims in respect of the notes to other claims against us under the principle of equitable subordination, if a court determines that: (i) the holder of notes engaged in some type of inequitable conduct; (ii) such inequitable conduct resulted in injury to our other creditors or conferred an unfair advantage upon the holder of notes; and (iii) equitable subordination is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

We may be unable to repurchase the notes upon a change of control or asset sale.

Upon the occurrence of specified kinds of change of control events, the issuer will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. Similarly, under certain circumstances, we may be required to use the net cash proceeds thereof to make an offer to repurchase notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of such notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase, if we make certain asset sales.

However, it is possible that we will not have sufficient funds when required under the Indenture to make the required repurchase of the notes. If we fail to repurchase notes in that circumstance, we will be in default under the Indenture. If we are required to repurchase a significant portion of the notes, we may require third-party financing. We cannot be sure that we would be able to obtain third-party financing on acceptable terms, or at all.

One of the circumstances under which a change of control may occur is upon the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of our assets. However, the phrase all or substantially all will likely be interpreted under applicable state law and will be dependent upon particular facts and circumstances. As a result, there may be a degree of uncertainty in ascertaining whether a sale or disposition of all or substantially all of our assets has occurred, in which case, the ability of a holder of the notes to obtain the benefit of an offer to repurchase all of a portion of the notes held by such holder may be impaired.

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Future credit facilities having lien priority over the collateral securing the notes may provide that certain change of control events with respect to us would constitute a default thereunder. If we do not obtain a waiver of such default or refinance such credit facilities, such default could result in amounts outstanding under any such credit facilities being declared due and payable and thereby limit the practical benefits of a change of control offer for the notes because of the superior liens that will secure such credit facilities. In such case, our failure to purchase tendered notes would constitute an event of default under the Indenture. Finally, our ability to pay cash to the holders of notes upon a repurchase may be limited by our then existing financial resources.

There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the notes will develop. You may not be able to sell the notes readily or at all or at or above the price that you paid.

We do not intend to apply for the notes to be listed on any securities exchange or to arrange for quotation on any automated dealer quotation system. You may not be able to sell your notes at a particular time or at favorable prices. As a result, we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of any trading market for the notes or as to whether any market will develop or be maintained. Accordingly, you may be required to bear the financial risk of your investment in the notes indefinitely. If a trading market were to develop, future trading prices of the notes may be volatile and will depend on many factors, including:

our operating performance and financial condition;

the interest of securities dealers in making a market for them;

the market for similar securities; and

general economic and market conditions.

The market for non-investment grade debt historically has been subject to significant disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the notes. The market for the registered notes, if any, may be subject to similar disruptions that could adversely affect their value and your ability to sell the registered notes. In addition, subsequent to their initial issuance, the registered notes may trade at a discount from their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar notes, our performance and other factors.

The Apax VII Funds controls a significant interest in us and its interests may conflict with or differ from your interests as a stockholder.

We are a majority-owned subsidiary of Ben Holding S.à r.l., which is beneficially owned by Apax US VII, L.P. (Apax US VII Fund), and Apax Europe VII-A, L.P., Apax Europe VII-B, L.P. and Apax Europe VII-1, L.P. (the Apax Europe VII Funds and, together, with Apax US VII Fund, the Apax VII Funds). Apax Partners, L.P. is the advisor to Apax US VII Fund. Apax Partners LLP is the advisor to Apax Partners Europe Managers Limited, the discretionary investment manager to the Apax Europe VII Funds. We refer to Apax Partners, L.P., Apax Partners LLP, and Apax Partners Europe Managers Limited, as Apax Partners.

Ben Holding S.à r.l., which is beneficially owned by the Apax VII Funds, which are advised by Apax Partners, currently owns approximately 70.3% of our common stock. The underwriters of the Initial Public Offering have exercised their option to purchase an additional 1,500,000 shares of our common stock. Assuming the consummation of this sale and no exercise of the underwriter's further option to purchase another 1,500,000 shares of our common stock, Ben Holding S.à r.l. will beneficially own approximately 69.1% of our common stock. If the underwriters of the Initial Public Offering exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares, Ben Holding S.à r.l. will own approximately 67.9% of our common stock. Pursuant to lock-up arrangements entered into in connection with the Initial Public Offering, Ben Holding S.à r.l. will not be able to sell any of these shares for at least 180 days following the Initial Public Offering, subject to certain exceptions. As a result of its ownership, Apax VII Funds have the power, and pursuant to the stockholders agreement, their majority-owned subsidiary Ben Holding S.à r.l. will have the contractual right, to elect a majority of our directors. Accordingly, Apax VII Funds will have the ability to prevent any transaction that requires the approval of our board of directors or our stockholders, including the approval of significant corporate transactions such as business combinations.

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In addition, following a reduction of the equity owned by Apax VII Funds to below 50% of our outstanding common stock, Apax VII Funds, through Ben Holding S.à r.l., will retain the right to designate a certain number of Apax Partners designees for our board of directors until Apax VII Funds' ownership percentage falls below 5%. Thus, even after selling a portion of its interests in us, Apax VII Funds will continue to be able to significantly influence or effectively control our decisions. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Stockholders Agreement.

The interests of Apax VII Funds could conflict with or differ from your interests as a holder of notes. For example, the concentration of ownership held by Apax VII Funds could delay, defer or prevent a change of control of the Company or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination that you as a stockholder may otherwise support. Additionally, Apax Partners is in the business of advising on investments in companies Apax VII Funds hold, and they or other funds advised by Apax Partners may from time to time in the future acquire, interests in businesses that directly or indirectly compete with certain portions of our business or are suppliers or customers of ours. They may also pursue acquisitions that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. Further, Apax Partners and Apax VII Funds, realized substantial benefits from the sale of their shares in the Initial Public Offering. A sale of a substantial number of shares of stock in the future by funds advised by Apax Partners could cause our stock price to decline.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions renouncing our interest and expectancy in certain corporate opportunities.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, for so long as Apax VII Funds have the right to designate one of our director nominees, none of Apax VII Funds, the directors nominated by Apax VII Funds, Apax VII Funds' affiliates and subsidiaries, nor any of their managers, officers, directors, agents, stockholders, members or partners will have any duty to tell us about or offer to us any business opportunity, even if it is the same business or similar business activities or lines of business in which we operate. The amended and restated certificate of incorporation also provides that none of Apax VII Funds nor their respective affiliates will be liable to us or our stockholders for breach of any duty by reason of any such activities. For instance, a director of the Company who also serves as a director, officer or employee of Apax VII Funds or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates may pursue certain acquisitions or other opportunities that may be complementary to our business and, as a result, such acquisitions or other opportunities may not be available to us. These potential conflicts of interest could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects if attractive corporate opportunities are pursued by Apax VII Funds or its subsidiaries or affiliates instead of by us.

The notes may be deemed to have original issue discount under U.S. bankruptcy laws since they were issued at a discount and, as a result, the filing of a bankruptcy petition against us may limit your recovery under the notes.

Under U.S. federal bankruptcy laws, the notes may be deemed to have original issue discount (OID) since they were issued at a discount. If the notes are issued with OID and a bankruptcy petition were filed by or against us under applicable U.S. federal bankruptcy laws, the issuance of the notes and the claim by any holder of the notes for the principal amount of the notes may be limited to an amount equal to the sum of:

the original issue price of the notes; and

that portion of the OID that does not constitute unmatured interest for purposes of the applicable U.S. federal bankruptcy laws. Any OID that was not amortized as of the date of the bankruptcy filing may constitute unmatured interest. Accordingly, holders of the notes under these circumstances may receive a lesser amount than they may be entitled to under the terms of the Indenture, even if sufficient funds are available.

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A lowering or withdrawal of the ratings assigned to our debt securities by rating agencies may increase our future borrowing costs and reduce our access to capital.

Our debt currently has a non-investment grade rating, and there can be no assurances that any rating assigned will remain for any given period of time or that a rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency if, in that rating agency's judgment, future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes, so warrant. A lowering or withdrawal of the ratings assigned to our debt securities by rating agencies may increase our future borrowing costs and reduce our access to capital, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

You may not receive the registered notes in the exchange offer if the exchange offer procedures are not properly followed.

We will issue the registered notes in exchange for your outstanding notes only if you properly tender the outstanding notes before expiration of the exchange offer. Neither we nor the exchange agent are under any duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of the outstanding notes for exchange. If you are the beneficial holder of outstanding notes that are held through your broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you wish to tender such notes in the exchange offer, you should promptly contact the person through whom your outstanding notes are held and instruct that person to tender on your behalf.

Broker-dealers may become subject to the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act and any profit on the resale of the registered notes may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act.

Any broker-dealer that acquires registered notes in the exchange offer for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes which it acquired through 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 resale transaction by that broker-dealer. Any profit on the resale of the registered notes and any commission or concessions received by a broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act.

Risks Related to Not Participating in this Exchange Offer

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes, they may be difficult to resell.

It may be difficult for you to sell outstanding notes that are not exchanged in the exchange offer, since any outstanding notes not exchanged will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer described in the legend on the global security representing the outstanding notes. These restrictions on transfer exist because we issued the outstanding notes pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Generally, the outstanding notes that are not exchanged for registered notes will remain restricted securities. Accordingly, those outstanding notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements which involve risks and uncertainties. You can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as believes, expects, may, should, seeks, approximately, intends, plans, estimates, or anticipations, or expressions that relate to our strategy, plans or intentions. All statements we make relating to our estimated and projected earnings, margins, costs, expenditures, cash flows, growth rates and financial results or to our expectations regarding future industry trends are forward-looking statements. In addition, we, through our senior management, from time to time make forward-looking public statements concerning our expected future operations and performance and other developments. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may change at any time, and, therefore, our actual results may differ materially from those that we expected. We derive many of our forward-looking statements from our operating budgets and forecasts, which are based upon many detailed assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, we caution that it is very difficult to predict the impact of known factors, and it is impossible for us to anticipate all factors that could affect our actual results. All forward-looking statements are based upon information available to us on the date of this prospectus.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations, which we refer to as cautionary statements, are disclosed under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus, including, without limitation, in conjunction with the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus. All forward-looking information in this prospectus and subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. Some of the factors that we believe could affect our results include:

the willingness of our advertisers to advertise on our websites;

increased competition and its effect on our website traffic, advertising rates, margins, and market share;

our dependence on internet search engines to attract a significant portion of the visitors to our websites;

interest rate volatility;

technological changes;

our ability to manage traffic on our websites and service interruptions;

our ability to maintain and develop our brands and content;

the fluctuations of our results of operations from period to period;

our indebtedness and the effect such indebtedness may have on our business;

our need and our ability to incur additional debt or equity financing;

our ability to integrate the business and operations of companies that we have acquired, and those we may acquire in the future;

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the effect of unexpected liabilities we assume from our acquisitions;

our ability to attract and retain executive officers and personnel;

the impact of resolution of lawsuits to which we are a party;

our ability to protect our intellectual property;

the effects of facing liability for content on our websites;

our ability to establish and maintain distribution arrangements;

our ability to maintain good working relationships with our customers and third-party providers and to continue to attract new customers;

the effect of our expansion of operations in China and possibly expansion to other international markets, in which we may have limited experience;

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the willingness of consumers to accept the Internet and our online network as a medium for obtaining financial product information;

the strength of the U.S. economy in general;

changes in monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government;

changes in consumer spending and saving habits;

changes in the legal and regulatory environment;

changes in accounting principles, policies, practices or guidelines;

other risks referenced in the section of this prospectus entitled "Risk Factors"; and

our ability to manage the risks involved in the foregoing.

We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors may not contain all of the material factors that are important to you. In addition, in light of these risks and uncertainties, the matters referred to in the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus may not in fact occur. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on those statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the registered notes under the exchange offer. In consideration for issuing the registered notes in exchange for outstanding notes as described in this prospectus, we will receive outstanding notes of equal principal amount. The outstanding notes surrendered in exchange for the registered notes will be retired and cancelled.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account pursuant to this exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of such new notes. 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 new notes received in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities.

We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of new notes by broker-dealers. New notes received by broker-dealers for their own account pursuant to the exchange offer may be sold from time to time in one or more transactions in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions, through the writing of options on the new notes or a combination of such methods of resale, at market prices prevailing at the time of resale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices or negotiated prices. Any such resale may be made directly to purchasers or to or through brokers or dealers who may receive compensation in the form of commissions or concessions from any such broker-dealer and/or the purchasers of any new notes. Any broker-dealer that resells new notes that were received by it for its own account pursuant to this exchange offer and any broker or dealer that participates in a distribution of such new notes may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act and any profit on any such resale of new notes and any commission or concessions received by any such persons may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act. The letter of transmittal states that, by acknowledging that it will deliver 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.

Until such date on which a broker-dealer is no longer required to deliver a prospectus in connection with market-making or other trading activities, we will promptly send additional copies of this prospectus and any amendment or supplement to this prospectus to any broker-dealer that requests such documents in the letter of transmittal. Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, we have agreed to pay all expenses incident to this exchange offer and will indemnify the holders of the notes (including any broker-dealers) against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

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The following table sets forth our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and consolidated capitalization as of March 31, 2011 (i) on an actual basis and (ii) on an as adjusted basis, giving effect to (1) The Merger, (2) the issuance of shares of common stock by us in the Initial Public Offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses, and (3) payment of expenses in connection with the Exchange Offer. This table should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements, unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, and the related notes, included elsewhere in this prospectus and Use of Proceeds, Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

(\$ in thousands)	As of March 31, 2011	
	Actual (unaudited)	As Adjusted (unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,345	\$ 44,014
Debt:		
Notes(1)	297,523	193,345
Total debt	297,523	193,345
Stockholders' equity	629,516	741,006
Total capitalization	\$ 927,039	\$ 934,351

(1) Includes unamortized original discount of \$2,477 (actual) and \$1,655 (as adjusted).

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements have been derived from our historical financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, as adjusted to give effect to the 2010 Acquisitions, the issuance of the Notes on July 13, 2010, the Recapitalization and Merger, the Initial Public Offering and the Notes Redemption.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 give effect to the 2010 Acquisitions, the issuance of the Notes, the Transactions and the Notes Redemption as if each had occurred on January 1, 2010. We adjusted our historical consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2011 to reflect the Transactions and the Notes Redemption, including (1) the issuance of 12,500,000 shares of our common stock at an initial public offering price of \$ 15.00 per share, net of estimated expenses, (2) the use of proceeds from the Initial Public Offering to redeem \$105 million aggregate principal amount of the notes, (3) and payment of expenses in connection with the Exchange Offer as if these events had occurred on March 31, 2011.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements are based on certain assumptions which we believe to be reasonable, and will have a continuing impact on us. The pro forma adjustments are described in the sections entitled Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The pro forma adjustments related to the 2010 Acquisitions are preliminary and are based on information obtained to date during the measurement period by management. Additional measurement period adjustments could reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. Revisions to the preliminary purchase price allocation of the acquisitions may have a significant impact on the pro forma amounts of total assets, total liabilities and stockholders' equity, operating expense and costs, depreciation and amortization and income tax expense.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information is presented for informational purposes only. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information does not purport to represent what our results of operations or financial condition would have been had the pro forma adjustments actually occurred on the dates indicated, and they do not purport to project our results of operations or financial condition for any future period or as of any future date.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled Use of Proceeds, Capitalization, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, our historical consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto, the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto of NetQuote Holdings and the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto of CreditCards, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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As of March 31, 2011

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	As of March 31, 2011	Pro forma Adjustments	Pro forma
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,345	\$ 7,669(a)	\$ 44,014
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	55,179		55,179
Deferred income taxes	16,326		16,326
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,160	733(b)	6,893
Total current assets	114,010	8,402	122,412
Furniture, fixtures and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	7,694		7,694
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	356,164		356,164
Goodwill	573,587		573,587
Other assets	13,028	(3,625)(c)	9,403
Total assets	\$ 1,064,483	\$ 4,777	\$ 1,069,260
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 10,617	\$	\$ 10,617
Accrued expenses	25,165		25,165
Acquisition related payable	238		238
Deferred revenue and customer deposits	4,080		4,080
Payable to dissenting stockholders			
Accrued interest	7,385	(2,535)(d)	4,850
Other current liabilities	1,062		1,062
Total current liabilities	48,547	(2,535)	46,012
Deferred income taxes	83,547		83,547
Senior secured notes, net of unamortized discount	297,523	(104,178)(e)	193,345
Other liabilities	5,350		5,350
Total liabilities	434,967	(106,713)	328,254
Commitments and contingencies:			
Preferred stock	2	(2)(f)	
Additional paid in capital, preferred stock	244,704	(244,704)(f)	
Common stock	874	125(f)	999
Additional paid in capital, common stock	409,376	411,485(f)	820,861
Accumulated deficit	(24,907)	(55,414)(f)	(80,321)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(533)		(533)
Total stockholders' equity	629,516	111,490(f)	741,006
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,064,483	\$ 4,777	\$ 1,069,260

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Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

- (a) Represents the adjustment to cash and cash equivalents for sources and uses of funds from the Initial Public Offering in addition to the effects of the Merger as summarized below:

	Effect of Merger	Effect of Initial Public Offering	Effect of Notes Redemption	Effect of Exchange Offer	Total
Cash from Holdings	\$ 875	\$	\$	\$	\$ 875
Net proceeds from the Initial Public Offering, net of expenses(1)		127,452			127,452
Use of proceeds to effect Notes Redemption			(117,338)		(117,338)
Use of cash to pay accrued but unpaid interest			(2,535)		(2,535)
Use of cash to pay Exchange Offer expenses				(785)	(785)
Pro forma adjustment	\$ 875	\$ 127,452	\$ (119,873)	\$ (785)	\$ 7,669

- (b) Reflects the impact of the Merger. The adjustment primarily reflects additional prepaid income taxes.
(c) Reflects the elimination of the portion of deferred financing costs related to the Notes Redemption.
(d) Reflects the payment of accrued but unpaid interest on the Notes Redemption.
(e) Reflects the Notes Redemption at book value.
(f) Reflects the impact of the Merger, the Initial Public Offering and the Notes Redemption:

	Effect of Merger	Effect of Initial Public Offering	Effect of Notes Redemption	Effect of Exchange Offer	Total
Contribution of cash and prepaids from Holdings from Merger	\$ 1,608	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,608
Impact of costs of Recapitalization and Merger, Initial Public Offering, Notes Redemption and Exchange Offer(1)		(37,844)	(16,785)	(785)	(55,414)
Issuance of common stock in the Initial Public Offering, net of underwriting fees		165,296			165,296
Pro forma adjustment	\$ 1,608	\$ 127,452	\$ (16,785)	(785)	\$ 111,490

- (1) Costs included in the impact of costs do not include the impact of de minimis expenses related to the Merger and Recapitalization of approximately \$155,000.

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For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Bankrate	NetQuote Holdings	CreditCards			Pro forma adjustments related to the Recapitalization and Merger, the Initial Public Offering and the Notes	
	Year ended December 31, 2010	Period from January 1, 2010 to July 13, 2010	Period from January 1, 2010 to August 6, 2010	Pro forma adjustments related to the 2010 Acquisitions and the issuance of Notes(g)	Subtotal	Redemption(n)	Pro forma
<i>(\$ in thousands, except per share data)</i>							
Revenue	\$ 220,598	\$ 58,541	\$ 25,607	\$ (3,859)(h)	\$ 300,887	\$	\$ 300,887
Cost of revenue	85,326	31,799	1,397	(3,859)(h)	114,663		114,663
Gross margin	135,272	26,742	24,210		186,224		186,224
Operating expenses:							
Sales	8,624	1,859	409		10,892		10,892
Marketing	23,672	7,848	7,851		39,371		39,371
Product development	8,722	2,220	757		11,699		11,699
General and administrative	22,982	4,677	3,620		31,279	9	31,288
Stock based compensation		544	384	(928)(i)			
Acquisition related expenses and related party fees	17,390	7,731	4,605	(22,345)(j)	7,381	(7,233)(o)	148
Restructuring charges	3,288		280		3,568		3,568
Legal settlements, net	1,646	(151)			1,495		1,495
Depreciation and amortization	35,226	4,148	2,254	3,579(k)	45,207		45,207
	121,550	28,876	20,160	(19,694)	150,892	(7,224)	143,668
Income from operations	13,722	(2,134)	4,050	19,694	35,332	7,224	42,556
Other expense	(306)				(306)		(306)
Interest income (expense), net	(38,711)	(1,949)	(3,169)	2,775(l)	(41,054)	13,100(p)	(27,954)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(25,295)	(4,083)	881	22,469	(6,028)	20,324	14,296
Income tax expense (benefit)	(3,768)	(232)	223	5,137(m)	1,360	7,723(q)	9,083
Net income (loss)	\$ (21,527)	\$ (3,851)	\$ 658	\$ 17,332	\$ (7,388)	\$ 12,601	\$ 5,213
Accumulated preferred dividend	(17,404)				(17,404)	17,404(r)	
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ (38,931)	\$ (3,851)	\$ 658	\$ 17,332	\$ (24,792)	\$ 30,005	\$ 5,213

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Net income (loss) attributable to
common stockholders
per share:

Basic	\$ (0.70)	\$ 0.05
Diluted	(0.70)	0.05

Weighted average number of
common shares outstanding:(s)

Basic	55,933,608	96,128,697
Diluted	55,933,608	96,128,697

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations****For Three Months Ended March 31, 2011**

	Three months ended March 31, 2011	Pro forma adjustments related to the 2010 Acquisitions and the issuance of Notes(g)	Subtotal	Pro forma adjustments related to the Recapitalization and Merger, the Initial Public Offering and the Notes Redemption(n)	Pro forma
<i>(\$ in thousands, except per share data)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 99,078	\$	\$ 99,078	\$	\$ 99,078
Cost of revenue	37,949		37,949		37,949
Gross margin	61,129		61,129		61,129
Operating expenses:					
Sales	2,951		2,951		2,951
Marketing	16,073		16,073		16,073
Product development	3,387		3,387		3,387
General and administrative	7,842		7,842		7,842
Stock based compensation					
Acquisition related expenses and related party fees	1,473		1,473	(481)(o)	992
Restructuring charges					
Legal settlements					
Depreciation and amortization	10,846		10,846		10,846
	42,572		42,572	(481)	42,091
Income from operations	18,557		18,557	481	19,038
Other income (expense), net					
Interest income (expense), net	(9,397)	(6)(l)	(9,403)	3,291(p)	(6,112)
Income (loss) before income taxes	9,160	(6)	9,154	3,772	12,926
Income tax expense (benefit)	4,099	(2)(m)	4,097	1,433(q)	5,530
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,061	\$ (4)	\$ 5,057	\$ 2,339	\$ 7,396
Accumulated preferred dividend	(9,268)		(9,268)	9,268(r)	
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (4,207)	\$ (4)	\$ (4,211)	\$ 11,607	\$ 7,396
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share:					
Basic	\$ (0.05)				\$ 0.08
Diluted	(0.05)				0.08
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:(s)					
Basic	87,379,865				96,128,697

Diluted

87,379,865

96,128,697

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations

- (g) The following pro forma adjustments reflect the impact of the 2010 Acquisitions as well as the Notes offering.
- (h) Reflects the elimination of historical revenues and cost of sales for transactions between Bankrate, NetQuote Holdings and CreditCards.
- (i) Reflects the elimination of non-cash stock based compensation expense for programs which were eliminated upon completion of the 2010 Acquisitions. As a result of the termination of the stock compensation programs at the dates of acquisition.

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- (j) Reflects the elimination of (i) transaction related expenses related to the 2010 Acquisitions and the debt offering as well as (ii) historical management fees paid by CreditCards to its former owner prior to the acquisition by Bankrate.

(\$ in thousands)

Eliminate Bankrate transaction related costs	\$ (10,009)
Eliminate NetQuote transaction related costs	(7,731)
Eliminate CreditCards transaction related costs	(4,200)
Eliminate CreditCards management fees	(405)
Pro forma adjustment	\$ (22,345)

- (k) Estimates the impact on depreciation and amortization expense for NetQuote Holdings and CreditCards as if purchase accounting was applied as of January 1, 2010. Reference is made to Note 11 of the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for the preliminary allocations of purchase consideration for each acquisition.

(\$ in thousands)

Eliminate existing depreciation and amortization expense:	
NetQuote Holdings, Inc.	\$ (4,148)
CreditCards.com, Inc.	(2,254)
Pro forma depreciation and amortization expense(1):	
NetQuote Holdings, Inc.	5,748
CreditCards.com, Inc.	4,233
Pro forma adjustment	\$ 3,579

- (1) Furniture, fixtures and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from three to five years. Intangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The weighted average amortization periods for trade names and domain names, customer relationships, and developed technologies are 17.5 years, 8.25 years, and 3.0 years, respectively.

- (l) To eliminate the historical interest expense, net, and to record estimated interest expense, estimated amortization of bond original issue discount and estimated amortization of deferred financing fees related to the Notes offered on July 13, 2010 as if they had been offered on January 1, 2010.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2011
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>		
Eliminate historical interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees:		
Bankrate(1)	\$ (35,083)	\$ (9,397)
NetQuote Holdings	(1,949)	
CreditCards	(3,169)	
Interest expense(2)	35,250	8,813
Amortization of bond original issue discount(2)	420	114
Amortization of deferred financing fees(2)	1,756	476

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Pro forma adjustment	\$ (2,775)	\$ 6
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- (1) Excludes interest expense related to the payable to dissenting stockholders of \$3.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.
- (2) The effective interest rate used to calculate the interest expense on the Notes and related amortization was 13.06%

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- (m) Reflects the tax effect of the pro forma adjustments at the estimated statutory rates. Estimated statutory rates used for Bankrate, NetQuote and CreditCards were 38.0%, 39.5% and 37.2%, respectively. For the adjustments to eliminate transaction expenses in (j), we have estimated the non-deductible portion of those expenses including the impact of any uncertain tax position reserve resulting in effective tax rates of 16.2% and 22.9% for Bankrate and NetQuote, respectively.
- (n) The following pro forma adjustments reflect the impact of the Notes Redemption, termination of the Material Event Investment Advisory Agreement and the Initial Public Offering. The unaudited pro forma financial data does not give effect to the redemption premium of \$12.3 million, the write-off of deferred financing charges of \$3.8 million, or the acceleration of the discount of \$0.8 million related to the Notes Redemption, the fees related to the Material Event Investment Advisory Agreement of \$37.8 million or the expenses of the Exchange Offer, which we estimate to be \$785,000. The cost and fee amounts described in the footnotes related to the redemption premium, write-off of deferred financing charges, acceleration of discount, the Recapitalization and Merger, the Material Event Investment Advisory Agreement and related arrangements, and the Exchange Offer will be recognized in the Company's statement of operations, the total amount of which is estimated to be \$55.6 million.
- (o) Reflects the elimination of historical advisory fees paid by Bankrate under or in connection with the Material Event Investment Advisory Agreement in connection with the Initial Public Offering.
- (p) Estimates the impact on interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees as if the redemption of notes occurred on January 1, 2010.

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2011
Interest expense	\$ (12,338)	\$ (3,084)
Amortization of bond original issue discount	(147)	(40)
Amortization of deferred financing fees	(615)	(167)
Pro forma adjustment	\$ (13,100)	\$ (3,291)

- (q) Reflects the tax effect of the pro forma adjustments at the estimated Bankrate statutory rate of 38.0%.
- (r) Reflects the impact of elimination of historical preferred stock.
- (s) Pro forma weighted average number of common shares outstanding was calculated to include only those common shares whose proceeds from the Initial Public Offering were used for the Notes Redemption, which includes a pro rata portion of underwriting expenses and commissions and Initial Public Offering expenses related to such shares and does not include common shares whose proceeds from the Initial Public Offering are to be used for general corporate purposes.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Bankrate, Inc.

The following table presents our selected historical consolidated financial data. The selected historical financial data as of and for each of the periods ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 and statement of operations and cash flow data for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the period ended August 24, 2009 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. As a result of the Bankrate Acquisition, our financial results were separately presented in our financial statements for the Predecessor entity for periods prior to the acquisition date of August 25, 2009 and for the Successor entity for periods after the acquisition date of August 25, 2009. The selected historical financial data as of and for each of the periods ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 and balance sheet data for December 31, 2008 and August 24, 2009 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statement, not included in this prospectus.

The selected historical financial data as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2011 have been derived from our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2011 include all adjustments, consisting of only normal and recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair statement of the results of such interim periods. The interim results are not necessarily an indication of the results for the full year.

The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus, and the sections entitled Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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	Predecessor			Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Successor		Three months ended March 31, 2010(5) (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2011(6) (unaudited)
	Year ended December 31, 2006(1)	Year ended December 31, 2007(2)	Year ended December 31, 2008(3)		Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2010(4)		
<i>(in thousands, except shares and per share data)</i>								
Statement of Income Data:								
Revenue	\$ 79,650	\$ 95,592	\$ 166,855	\$ 87,646	\$ 43,837	\$ 220,598	\$ 34,460	\$ 99,078
Cost of revenue, excluding stock based compensation	23,722	23,704	64,132	35,333	18,669	85,326	14,184	37,949
Stock based compensation cost of revenue	1,225	2,143	1,963	2,958				
Gross margin	54,703	69,745	100,760	49,355	25,168	135,272	20,276	61,129
Operating expenses:								
Sales	4,393	5,050	6,891	4,566	2,555	8,624	1,994	2,951
Marketing	4,836	7,845	12,437	5,958	3,629	23,672	2,654	16,073
Product development	3,147	3,853	6,067	4,336	2,546	8,722	1,821	3,387
General and administrative	15,472	13,554	19,242	10,919	5,905	22,982	4,561	7,842
Stock based compensation	7,499	9,066	11,454	19,556				
Acquisition related expenses and related party fees				34,562	2,419	17,390	959	1,473
Restructuring charges						3,288	660	
Impairment charges			2,433					
Legal settlements	3,000					1,646		
Depreciation and amortization	2,402	2,731	9,134	8,294	9,789	35,226	7,019	10,846
	40,749	42,099	67,658	88,191	26,843	121,550	19,668	42,572
Income (loss) from operations	13,954	27,646	33,102	(38,836)	(1,675)	13,722	608	18,557
Other expense						(306)		
Interest income (expense), net	2,961	6,688	1,562	30	(12,386)	(38,711)	(8,934)	(9,397)
Income (loss) before income taxes	16,915	34,334	34,664	(38,806)	(14,061)	(25,295)	(8,326)	9,160
Income tax expense (benefit)	6,911	14,280	15,043	(4,222)	(5,620)	(3,768)	(3,154)	4,099
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,004	\$ 20,054	\$ 19,621	\$ (34,584)	\$ (8,441)	\$ (21,527)	\$ (5,172)	\$ 5,061
Accumulated preferred dividend						(17,404)		(9,268)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ 10,004	\$ 20,054	\$ 19,621	\$ (34,584)	\$ (8,441)	\$ (38,931)	\$ (5,172)	\$ (4,207)

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<i>(in thousands, except shares and per share data)</i>	Predecessor			Period from		Successor		
	Year ended December 31, 2006(1)	Year ended December 31, 2007(2)	Year ended December 31, 2008(3)	January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2010(4)	Three months ended March 31, 2010(5) (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2011(6) (unaudited)
Other Financial Data:								
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share:								
Basic	\$ 0.58	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.04	\$ (1.83)	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.05)
Diluted	0.56	1.04	1.01	(1.83)	(0.30)	(0.70)	(0.18)	(0.05)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:								
Basic	17,332,632	18,423,414	18,848,125	18,862,259	28,214,590	55,933,608	28,214,590	87,379,865
Diluted	17,845,754	19,356,039	19,498,209	18,862,259	28,214,590	55,933,608	28,214,590	87,379,865
Cash Flow Data:								
Net cash provided by operating activities								
	\$ 14,217	\$ 28,299	\$ 42,650	\$ 25,288	\$ 14,185	\$ 31,133	\$ 15,860	\$ (1,701)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities								
	(103,145)	67,785	(119,779)	(13,600)	(56,220)	(372,988)	(22,118)	(15,310)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities								
	98,573	15,849	(1,874)	1,567	60,367	379,023		(61,253)
Balance Sheet Data:								
Cash and cash equivalents								
	\$ 13,125	\$ 125,058	\$ 46,055	\$ 59,310	\$ 77,642	\$ 114,754	\$ 71,384	\$ 36,345
Short-term investments								
	96,800							
Working capital								
	122,157	139,437	48,874	60,754	26,554	63,333	18,940	65,463
Intangible assets, net								
	14,441	27,485	83,347	76,533	224,372	365,745	226,428	356,164
Goodwill								
	30,039	43,720	101,856	101,886	349,749	559,168	349,974	573,587
Total assets								
	176,684	228,354	270,750	289,640	705,431	1,123,819	692,281	1,064,483
Total stockholders equity								
	170,155	217,266	248,430	237,927	322,058	624,248	316,886	629,516

(1) Includes the acquired group of assets of East West Mortgage, Inc. (owner of Mortgage-calc.com, Mortgagecalc.com and Mortgagemath.com) from the respective date of acquisition.

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- (2) Includes the acquired assets and liabilities of Nationwide Card Services, Inc. (owner of NCS) and Savingforcollege.com, LLC (owner of SFC) from the respective dates of acquisition.
- (3) Includes the acquired assets and liabilities of Blackshore Properties, Inc. (owner of Bankaholic), LinkSpectrum Co. (owner of CCG), InsureMe, Inc. (owner of InsureMe) and Lower Fees (owner of FeeDisclosure.com) from the respective dates of acquisition.
- (4) Includes the acquired stock of NetQuote Holdings, Inc. (owner of NetQuote) and CreditCards.com, Inc. (owner of *CreditCards.com*), and acquired assets and liabilities of InfoTrak National Data Services (owner of InfoTrak), Jim Wang Enterprises, LLC (owner of Bargaineeering) and InsuranceQuotes.com Development, LLC (owner of InsuranceQuotes) from the respective dates of the acquisition.
- (5) Includes the acquired assets and liabilities of Jim Wang Enterprises, LLC (owner of Bargaineeering) from the date of the acquisition.
- (6) Includes the acquired assets and liabilities of Trouvé Media, Inc. from the date of the acquisition.

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of NetQuote Holdings, Inc.**

The following table presents NetQuote Holdings' selected historical consolidated financial data. The selected historical financial data as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 have been derived from NetQuote Holdings' audited consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 have been derived from NetQuote Holdings' audited consolidated financial statements, not included in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data as of June 30, 2010 and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from NetQuote Holdings' unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data as of June 30, 2009 have been derived from NetQuote Holdings' unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, not included in this prospectus. The operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 include all adjustments, consisting of only normal and recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair statement of the results of such interim periods. The interim results are not necessarily an indication of the results for the full year.

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2009	Six months ended June 30, 2009 (unaudited)	Six months ended June 30, 2010 (unaudited)
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 78,188	\$ 92,950	\$ 98,480	\$ 48,856	\$ 55,012
Cost of revenue	52,562	62,194	63,348	30,782	35,724
Gross margin	25,626	30,756	35,132	18,074	19,288
Salaries and benefits	10,225	13,352	12,633	6,501	6,735
Other selling, general & administrative	7,158	8,011	9,365	4,291	4,593
Depreciation and amortization	7,918	8,442	7,894	4,150	3,879
	25,301	29,805	29,892	14,942	15,207
Operating income	325	951	5,240	3,132	4,081
Interest income	184	73			
Interest expense	(5,073)	(4,287)	(3,961)	(1,984)	(1,867)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		(176)			
Gain on legal settlement			152		151
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,564)	(3,439)	1,431	1,148	2,365
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,262	1,277	1,282	283	616
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,826)	\$ (4,716)	\$ 149	\$ 865	\$ 1,749
Cash Flow Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 4,422	\$ 9,490	\$ 13,287	\$ 5,095	\$ 5,447
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,940)	(2,258)	(5,333)	(2,471)	(2,008)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,318)	(2,210)	(2,843)	(1,345)	(1,867)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,035	\$ 11,057	\$ 16,168	\$ 12,336	\$ 17,740
Working capital	3,593	7,901	11,615	10,853	107
Intangible assets, net	24,889	17,645	11,793	14,540	9,290
Goodwill	49,764	49,764	49,764	49,764	49,764
Total assets	91,962	89,705	93,969	91,792	97,287
Redeemable preferred stock	56,688	56,688	56,688	56,688	56,688
Total stockholders' deficit	(15,769)	(18,435)	(16,871)	(16,819)	(14,470)

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of CreditCards.com, Inc.**

The following table presents CreditCards' selected historical consolidated financial data. The selected historical financial data as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from CreditCards' audited consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 have been derived from CreditCards' audited consolidated financial statements, not included in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data as of June 30, 2010 and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from CreditCards' unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data as of June 30, 2009 have been derived from CreditCards' unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, not included in this prospectus. The operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 include all adjustments, consisting of only normal and recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair statement of the results of such interim periods. The interim results are not necessarily an indication of the results for the full year.

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2009	Six months ended June 30, 2009 (unaudited)	Six months ended June 30, 2010 (unaudited)
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 63,273	\$ 72,413	\$ 42,851	\$ 24,603	\$ 20,738
Operating Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenues	27,669	33,616	18,975	11,197	6,855
Sales and marketing expense	3,762	5,673	4,220	2,167	1,847
General and administrative expense	8,086	8,948	6,017	3,416	4,796
Impairment of intangibles			39,202		
Amortization of intangibles	2,778	3,337	3,630	1,795	1,683
Total operating costs and expenses	42,295	51,574	72,044	18,575	15,181
Income (loss) from operations	20,978	20,839	(29,193)	6,028	5,557
Other (income) expense	(63)	214	(18)	(38)	(20)
Interest expense (net of interest income)	14,923	19,611	22,040	11,034	2,632
Income before income taxes	6,118	1,014	(51,215)	(4,968)	2,945
Income tax expense (benefit)	2,597	606	1,297	94	17
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,521	\$ 408	\$ (52,512)	\$ (5,062)	\$ 2,928
Cash Flow Data:					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 9,900	\$ 12,252	\$ (1,270)	\$ 19	\$ 3,758
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,005)	(18,316)	(2,752)	(670)	(75)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(7,661)	15,469	(2,856)	(1,364)	(1,143)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,676	\$ 11,576	\$ 4,308	\$ 8,824	\$ 6,738
Working capital	13,351	(5,837)	5,785	9,201	9,471
Intangible assets, net	83,237	88,094	60,666	91,508	58,546
Goodwill	41,691	50,993	35,803	47,759	35,006
Total assets	149,426	167,468	108,704	162,644	111,092
Total stockholders' equity	(13,246)	(16,502)	(39,619)	(1,681)	(37,664)

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The following are our consolidated ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated. For purposes of computing these ratios, earnings represent income before income taxes plus fixed charges plus amortization of capitalized interest less capitalized interest. Fixed charges include interest expense, including capitalized interest, amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness plus the portion of rent estimated to represent the interest factor.

	Predecessor			Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Successor		
	Year ended December 31, 2006	Year ended December 31, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2008			Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2011
<i>(in thousands)</i>								
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	47.1	60.6	52.8	(a)	(b)	(c)	0.1	1.9
Supplemental pro forma ratio of earnings to fixed charges(d)						1.2		3.0

- (a) Earnings (loss) are inadequate to cover fixed charges for the period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009 by \$38.8 million.
(b) Earnings (loss) are inadequate to cover fixed charges for the period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009 by \$14.1 million.
(c) Earnings (loss) are inadequate to cover fixed charges for the period from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 by \$25.3 million.
(d) To give effect to both the reduction in interest expense due to the Notes Redemption and the acquisitions of NetQuote and CreditCards as reflected in the pro forma statement of operations included in the prospectus.

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

You should read the following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition with the Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data and the financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs, and that involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in the Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors sections of this prospectus. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. See Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.

Introduction

Our Company

We are a leading publisher, aggregator and distributor of personal finance content on the Internet. We provide consumers with proprietary, fully researched, comprehensive, independent and objective personal finance editorial content across multiple vertical categories including mortgages, deposits, insurance, credit cards, and other personal finance categories.

Our sources of revenue include display advertising, performance-based advertising, lead generation, distribution arrangements and traditional media avenues, such as syndication of editorial content and subscriptions.

We generate revenue through the sale of leads in the mortgage, credit card and insurance vertical categories. Through Bankrate Select we sell leads to mortgage lenders. Through Nationwide Card Services, *CreditCardGuide.com*, and *CreditCards.com*, we sell leads to credit card issuers. Through InsureMe.com and NetQuote, we sell leads to insurance agents and insurance carriers. We generate revenue on a per-lead basis based on the actual number of qualified insurance leads generated, and on a per-action basis for credit card applications (i.e., upon approval or completion of an application). Leads are generated not only organically within the Bankrate network of websites, but also through our various affiliate networks, via co-brands, and through display advertisements. We sell to advertisers targeting a specific audience in a city or state and also to national advertisers targeting the entire country.

Advertisers that are listed in our mortgage and deposit rate tables have the opportunity to hyperlink their listings. Additionally, advertisers can buy hyperlinked placement within our qualified insurance listings. By clicking on the hyperlink, users are taken to the advertiser's website. We typically sell our hyperlinks on a per-click pricing model. Under this arrangement, advertisers pay Bankrate a specific, pre-determined cost each time a consumer clicks on that advertiser's hyperlink or phone icon (usually found under the advertiser's name in the rate or insurance table listings). All clicks are screened for fraudulent characteristics by an independent third party vendor and then charged to the advertiser's account.

We provide a variety of digital display formats. Our most common digital display advertisement sizes are leader boards and banners, which are prominently displayed at the top or bottom of a page, as well as skyscrapers, islands, and posters. We charge for these advertisements based on the number of times the advertisement is displayed or based on a fixed amount for a campaign. Advertising rates may vary depending upon the product areas targeted, geo-targeting, the quantity of advertisements purchased by an advertiser, and the length of time an advertiser runs an advertisement on our online network. We sell to advertisers targeting a specific audience in a city or state and also to national advertisers targeting the entire country.

Lead generation, display advertisements and hyperlink listings, which we refer to as online revenue, represented approximately 98% and 97% of our revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively. We also derive revenue through the sale of print advertisements and the distribution (or syndication) of our editorial content, which we refer to as print publishing and licensing revenue.

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Significant Developments

2010 Acquisitions. Early in the third quarter of 2010 we acquired NetQuote Holdings, Inc. and CreditCards.com, Inc.

Redesigned website. We launched a new re-designed website in the second quarter of 2009 that accommodates additional advertisement configurations, including video. The new re-designed website provides dynamic page reformatting to help optimize the monetization of the site.

Certain Trends Influencing Our Business

The key drivers of our business include the number of ready-to-transact consumers visiting our online network, including the number of page views they generate, and the demand of our online network advertisers, both of which are correlated to general macroeconomic conditions in the United States.

From 2008 through mid-2010, our business was negatively affected by market turmoil and tightening of credit which led to an increased level of consumer and commercial credit delinquencies, low interest rates, lack of consumer confidence, increased market volatility and widespread reduction of business activity generally. As housing activity, interest rates or general consumer financial activity increases, we anticipate that our business levels will continue to increase.

Since demand for financial services is generally correlated to the growth of the economy, financial institutions' online and traditional marketing spend is expected to increase as a result. In the recent recession, uncertainty for our financial services advertisers caused their advertising budgets to decline. Beginning in mid-2010, we began to experience initial signs of increased activity by consumers in the form of increased visits to our websites and page views, as well as more demand for our advertising products by our advertising customers. For example, in 2010, major credit card companies increased advertising and lead generation spending after significantly cutting their budgets in 2008 and 2009. We believe our end markets are well positioned to experience healthy growth in the coming years given the anticipated economic rebound and improving macroeconomic trends.

Key Initiatives

We are focused on several key initiatives to drive our business:

increasing the visitor traffic to our online network of websites;

optimizing the revenue of our cost-per-thousand-impressions and cost-per-click models on our online network including the integration of the new acquisitions;

revenue optimization associated with the new look, design and functionality of our mortgage and deposit cost-per-click rate tables;

enhancing search engine marketing (SEM) and keyword buying to drive targeted impressions into our online network;

expanding our co-brand and affiliate footprint;

broadening the breadth and depth of the personal finance content and products that we offer on our online network;

containing our costs and expenses; and

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continuing to integrate our recent acquisitions to maximize synergies and efficiencies.

Basis of Presentation

As a result of the Bankrate Acquisition, we present separately the financial results for the Predecessor entity for periods prior to the acquisition date of August 25, 2009 and for the Successor entity for periods after

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the acquisition date. References to Bankrate, the Company, we, us and our in this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) refer to operations and to our consolidated subsidiaries for both the Predecessor and Successor periods. The impact of the Bankrate Acquisition and related purchase accounting had no effect on the Company's revenue or operating expenses other than depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is not comparable between Predecessor and Successor periods due to our tangible and intangible assets being recorded at fair value in purchase accounting, resulting in different bases in and the depreciation and amortization of these assets between the Predecessor and Successor periods.

Revenue

The amount of advertising we sell is a function of (1) the number of visitors to our online network and our affiliates' websites, (2) the number of ad pages we serve to those visitors, (3) the click through rate of visitors on hyperlinks, (4) the number of advertisements per page, (5) the rate at which consumers apply for financial product offerings, and (6) advertiser demand.

Display Advertising Revenue

We sell display advertisements on our online network consisting primarily of leaderboards, banners, badges, islands, posters, and skyscraper advertisements. We typically charge for these advertisements based on the number of times the advertisement is displayed.

Hyperlink Revenue

We also sell hyperlinks (e.g., in our interest rate or insurance table listings) on our online network on a cost-per-click basis. Advertisers pay us each time a visitor to our online network clicks on a hyperlink in a rate or insurance table listing, net of invalid clicks. We also sell text links on our rate pages to advertisers on a cost-per-click basis. Advertisers enter an auction bidding process on a third-party website for placement of their text link based on the amount they are willing to pay for each click through to their website.

Lead Generation Revenue

We also generate revenue by delivering measurable online marketing results to our clients in the credit card, personal insurance and mortgage vertical categories. These results are typically in the form of qualified leads or clicks, the outcomes of customers submitting an application for a credit card or mortgage, or customers being contacted regarding a quote for a personal insurance product. These qualified leads are generated from our marketing activities on our websites or on third-party websites with whom we have relationships.

Print Publishing and Licensing Revenue

Print publishing and licensing revenue represent advertising revenue from the sale of advertising in our *Mortgage Guide* (formerly called the *Consumer Mortgage Guide*) and *CD & Deposit Guide*, rate tables, newsletter subscriptions, and licensing of research information.

We also earn fees from distributing editorial rate tables that are published in newspapers and magazines across the United States, from paid subscriptions to three newsletters, and from providing rate surveys to institutions and government agencies. In addition, we license research data under agreements that permit the use of rate information we develop to advertise the licensee's products in print, radio, television, and website promotions.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue represents expenses directly associated with the creation of revenue. These costs include contractual revenue sharing obligations resulting from our distribution arrangements (distribution payments), salaries, editorial costs, market analysis and research costs, stock based compensation expense, and allocated

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overhead. Distribution payments are made to website operators for visitors directed to our online network as well as to affiliates for leads directed to our online network and lead generation websites. These costs increase proportionately with gains related to revenue from our online network and lead generation websites. Editorial costs relate to writers and editors who create original content for our online publications and associates who build web pages. These costs have increased as we have added online publications and co-branded versions of *Bankrate.com* under distribution arrangements. These websites must be maintained on a daily basis. Research costs include expenses related to gathering data on banking and credit products and consist primarily of compensation and benefits along with allocated overhead.

We are also involved in revenue sharing arrangements with our online partners where the consumer uses co-branded websites to which we provide web services. Revenue is effectively allocated to each partner based on the revenue earned from each website. The allocated revenue is shared according to distribution agreements.

Operating Expenses

Sales

Sales costs represent direct selling expenses, principally for online advertising, and include compensation and benefits, sales commissions, allocated overhead, and stock based compensation expense.

Marketing

Marketing expenses represent expenses associated with expanding brand awareness of our products and services to consumers and include SEM expense, print and Internet advertising, marketing and promotion costs, and stock based compensation expense.

Product Development

Product development costs represent compensation and benefits related to site development, network systems and telecommunications infrastructure support, programming, new product design and development, other technology costs, and stock based compensation expense.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses represent compensation and benefits for executive, finance and administrative personnel, professional fees, stock based compensation expense, allocated overhead and other general corporate expenses.

Acquisition Related Expenses and Related Party Fees

Acquisition related expenses represent direct expenses incurred as a result of the Bankrate Acquisition, the 2010 Acquisitions and the acquisitions of Bargaineering.com and InsuranceQuotes.com. Related party fees are described in the section entitled Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

Restructuring Costs

Restructuring costs represent costs incurred as a result of terminating or relocating employees or closing office locations.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense includes the cost of capital asset acquisitions spread over their expected useful lives. These expenses are spread over 1 to 23 years and are calculated mostly on a straight-line basis. Depreciation and amortization also includes the amortization of intangible assets, consisting primarily of

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trademarks and URLs, software licenses, customer relationships, agent/vendor relationships, developed technologies and non-compete agreements, all of which were either acquired separately or as part of business combinations recorded under the acquisition method of accounting. The amortization periods for intangible assets are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life
Trademarks and URLs	2-23 years
Customer relationships	8-15 years
Affiliate network relationships	1-9 years
Developed technologies	3-6 years

Interest Income (Expense), Net

Interest income (expense), net, primarily consists of expenses associated with our long-term debt, amortization of the debt issuance costs and interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Income tax expense consists of federal and state income taxes in the United States and taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions.

Critical Accounting Policies*Critical Accounting Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent gains and losses at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. We base our judgments, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We evaluate our judgments, estimates and assumptions on a regular basis and make changes accordingly. We believe that the judgments, estimates and assumptions involved in the accounting for revenue recognition, income taxes, the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, stock-based compensation, useful lives of intangible assets and intangible asset impairment, goodwill impairment, acquisition accounting, and contingencies have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements, so we consider these to be our critical accounting policies. Below we discuss the critical accounting estimates associated with these policies. For further information on our critical accounting policies, see the discussion in the section titled "Results of Operations" below, and Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

We account for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, *Income Taxes*. Under this method, deferred income taxes are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities given the provisions of enacted tax laws. Deferred income tax provisions and benefits are based on changes to the assets or liabilities from year to year. In providing for deferred taxes, we consider tax regulations of the jurisdictions in which we operate, estimates of future taxable income, and available tax planning strategies. If tax regulations, operating results, or the ability to implement tax-planning strategies varies, adjustments to the carrying value of the deferred tax assets and liabilities may be required. Valuation allowances are based on the "more likely than not" criteria of ASC 740.

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The accounting for uncertain tax positions guidance under ASC 740 requires that we recognize the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. We recognize interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense. If our assessment of whether a tax position meets or no longer meets the more-likely-than-not threshold were to change, adjustments to income tax benefits may be required.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Receivable

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability or unwillingness of our customers to make required payments. We look at historical write-offs and sales growth when determining the adequacy of the allowance. This estimate is inherently subjective because our estimates may be revised as more information becomes available. Should the financial condition of our customers deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, or if the level of accounts receivable increases, the need for possible additional allowances may be necessary. Any additions to the allowance for doubtful accounts are recorded as bad debt expense and included in general and administrative expenses. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009, the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 and year ended December 31, 2008 we charged approximately \$652,000, \$776,000, \$126,000, \$540,000, and \$1.2 million, respectively, to bad debt expense, and wrote off approximately \$449,000, \$12,000, \$0, \$683,000, and \$2.0 million, respectively, of accounts deemed uncollectible.

Goodwill Impairment

In accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Others*, we review our goodwill for impairment annually, or more frequently, if facts and circumstances warrant a review, at the reporting unit level. Our annual impairment test is performed as of October 1 of each year. We have determined that we have one segment with one reporting unit. The provisions of ASC 350 require that a two-step test be performed to assess goodwill for impairment. First, the fair value of the reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not impaired and no further testing is performed. The second step is performed if the carrying value exceeds the fair value. The implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill must be determined and compared to the carrying value of the goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied value, an impairment loss equal to the difference will be recorded. In determining the fair value of our reporting unit, we relied on a weighting of the Income Approach and the Market Approach. Under the Income Approach, the fair value of a business unit is based on the cash flows it can be expected to generate over its remaining life. The estimated cash flows are converted to their present value equivalent using an appropriate rate of return. The Market Approach utilizes a market comparable method whereby similar publicly traded companies are valued using Market Values of Invested Capital (MVIC) multiples (i.e., MVIC to revenue, MVIC to earnings before interest and taxes, MVIC to cash flow, etc.) and then these MVIC multiples are applied to a company's operating results to arrive at an estimate of value. We did not recognize any goodwill impairment charges for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the year ended December 31, 2010, the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009, the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009, and for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets including intangible assets with finite lives

ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, requires that long-lived assets including intangible assets with finite lives be amortized over their estimated useful life and reviewed for impairment. We continually monitor events and changes in circumstances that could indicate carrying amounts of our long-lived assets including intangible assets with finite lives may not be recoverable. When such events or changes in circumstances occur,

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we assess the recoverability of such assets by determining whether the carrying value will be recovered through the undiscounted expected future cash flows. If the future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of such assets, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the assets.

There was \$0 of impairment charges of long-lived assets including intangible assets with finite lives for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the year ended December 31, 2010, the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009. In the three months ended December 31, 2008, we recorded impairment charges of approximately \$519,000 related to certain developed technology and Internet domain names that we ceased using. In the three months ended December 31, 2008, we also recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$1.9 million related to customer relationships in our print publishing and licensing business due to the continuing trend of declining revenue and operating margins with no indications of improvement in the near future.

Acquisition Accounting

We completed the acquisition of numerous businesses and websites between 2008 and 2010. The acquisition method of accounting requires companies to assign values to assets and liabilities acquired based upon their fair values. In most instances, there is not a readily defined or listed market price for individual assets and liabilities acquired in connection with a business, including intangible assets. The determination of fair value for assets and liabilities in many instances requires a high degree of estimation. The valuation of intangible assets, in particular, is very subjective. We generally use internal cash flow models. The use of different valuation techniques and assumptions can change the amounts and useful lives assigned to the assets and liabilities acquired, including goodwill and other intangible assets and related amortization expense. We adopted the provisions of ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, effective January 1, 2009. We will have applied ASC 805 prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date was on or after January 1, 2009.

Contingencies

As discussed in Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus, various legal proceedings are pending against us.

We record provisions in the consolidated financial statements for pending litigation when we determine that an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Except as discussed in Note 8, at the present time, while it is reasonably possible that an unfavorable outcome in a case may occur, (i) management has concluded that it is not probable that a loss has been incurred; (ii) management is unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss that could result from an unfavorable outcome; and (iii) accordingly, management has not provided any amounts in the consolidated financial statements for unfavorable outcomes, if any. Legal defense costs are expensed as incurred.

Revenue Recognition

Online advertising is the sale of advertising, sponsorships, hyperlinks, and lead generation within our online network through *Bankrate.com*, *Interest.com*, *Bankaholic.com*, *Mortgage-calc.com*, *CreditCardGuide.com*, *Nationwidecardservices.com*, *Creditcardsearchengine.com*, *InsuranceQuotes.com*, *InsureMe.com*, *Bankrate.com.cn* (China), *CreditCards.com*, *CreditCards.ca*, *NetQuote.com*, and *CD.com*. The print publishing and licensing business is primarily engaged in the sale of advertising in the *Mortgage Guide* and *CD & Deposit Guide* rate tables, newsletter subscriptions, and licensing of research information.

Our largest customer accounted for less than 10% of total revenue, and our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 40% of total revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2010. Our largest customer accounted for 12% of total revenue and our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 46% of total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2011. No material revenues were generated outside of the United States.

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Display Advertising Revenue

Display advertising sales are invoiced monthly at amounts based on specific contract terms predominantly based on the number of impressions actually delivered to the advertiser.

Hyperlink Revenue

We recognize hyperlink revenue monthly for each link based on the number of clicks at the cost per click contracted for during the auction bidding process.

Lead Generation Revenue

For the insurance vertical category, we recognize revenue on a per-lead basis. For the credit card industry, we recognize revenue on a per-action basis. We have also entered into revenue sharing arrangements with our vertical content partners based on the revenue earned from their leads.

Revenue is recorded at gross amounts and partnership payments are recorded in cost of revenue, pursuant to the provisions of ASC Topic 605-45, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*.

Print Publishing and Licensing Revenue

We charge for placement in the *Mortgage Guide* and *CD & Deposit Guide* in a print publication. Advertising revenue is recognized when the *Mortgage Guide* and *CD & Deposit Guide* run in the publication. Revenue from our newsletters is recognized ratably over the period of the subscription, which is generally up to one year. Revenue from the sale of research information is recognized ratably over the contract period.

Revenue for distributing editorial rate tables is recognized ratably over the contract/subscription periods.

Stock Based Compensation

The Predecessor used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of our stock options. The determination of the fair value of the awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model was affected by the price of our common stock, as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables included expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rates, expected dividends and the estimated forfeiture rate.

We estimated the expected term of outstanding stock options by taking the average of the vesting term and the contractual term of the option, as illustrated in ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*. We used the simplified method to estimate the expected term for employee stock option grants as adequate historical experience was not available to provide a reasonable estimate. The Predecessor estimated the volatility of our common stock by using a weighted average of historical stock price volatility and implied volatility in market traded options in accordance with ASC 718. The decision to use a weighted average volatility factor was based upon the relatively short period of availability of data on actively traded options on our common stock, and our assessment that implied volatility was more representative of future stock price trends than historical volatility. We based the risk-free interest rate used in the option pricing model on U.S. Treasury constant maturity issues having remaining terms similar to the expected terms of the options. We did not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and therefore use an expected dividend yield of zero in the option pricing model. We were required to estimate forfeitures at the time of grant and revise those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We used historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures and record stock based compensation expense only for those awards that were expected to vest. All stock based payment awards were amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods, which was generally the vesting period.

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If factors had changed and we had employed different assumptions for estimating stock based compensation expense in future periods or if we had decided to use a different valuation model, the future periods may have differed significantly from what we recorded in the current period and could have materially affected our operating income and net income.

Stock based compensation expense recognized in our consolidated statements of income as set forth below for each of the periods stated:

	Fiscal 2008 Predecessor			Fiscal 2009		Fiscal 2010			Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008	Period from August 25, 2008 through December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010	Period from August 25, 2010 through December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2011
(\$ in thousands)										
Cost of revenue:	\$ 1,432	\$ 531	\$ 1,963	\$ 2,858	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating expenses:										
Sales	1,381	825	2,206	5,540						
Marketing	513	247	760	890						
Product development	714	354	1,068	948						
General and administrative	5,172	2,248	7,420	12,178						
Total stock based compensation expense	\$ 9,212	\$ 4,205	\$ 13,417	\$ 22,414	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

There was \$0 of stock based compensation expense recognized in our consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the year ended December 31, 2010, and the period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009 (Successor).

Included in stock based compensation expenses for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 is \$16.3 million due to the recognition of unamortized compensation costs as the acquisition of the Company triggered the change in control provisions of the stock based compensation instruments and resulted in the immediate acceleration of the vesting. Effective with the Bankrate Acquisition, all outstanding in-the-money stock options were settled with cash, and all outstanding out-of-money stock options were cancelled.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following is our analysis of the results of operations for the periods covered by our financial statements. This analysis should be read in conjunction with our financial statements, including the related notes to the financial statements. A detailed discussion of our accounting policies and procedures is set forth in the applicable sections of this analysis. Other accounting policies are contained in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

The following table displays our results for the respective periods expressed as a percentage of total revenue.

	Fiscal 2008 Predecessor			Fiscal 2009 Predecessor Successor		Fiscal 2010 Successor			Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008	Period from August 25, 2008 through December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010	Period from August 25, 2010 through December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2011
Statement of Operation Data										
Revenue	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenue	41	37	40	44	43	40	37	39	41	38
Gross margin	59	63	60	56	57	60	63	61	59	62
Operating expenses										
Sales	5	6	5	12	6	5	3	4	6	3
Marketing	7	9	8	8	8	9	13	11	8	16
Product development	4	4	4	6	6	4	3	4	5	3
General and administrative	16	17	17	26	13	11	9	10	13	9
Acquisition related expenses	0	0	0	39	6	14	2	8	3	1
Restructuring charges	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0
Impairment charges	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal settlements	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Depreciation and amortization	5	6	5	9	22	19	13	16	20	12
	37	46	40	100	61	64	46	55	57	44
Income (loss) from operations	22	17	20	(44)	(4)	(4)	17	6	2	18
Interest (expenses) income, net	1	0	1	0	(28)	(22)	(14)	(18)	(26)	(9)
Income before income taxes	23	17	21	(44)	(32)	(26)	3	(12)	(24)	9
Income tax expense (benefit)	10	8	9	(5)	(13)	(5)	1	(2)	(9)	4
Net income (loss)	13%	9%	12%	(39)%	(19)%	(21)%	2%	(10)%	(15)%	5%

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The following table displays our total revenue for the periods indicated.

(\$ in thousands)	Fiscal 2008 Predecessor			Fiscal 2009 Predecessor		Fiscal 2009 Successor		Fiscal 2010 Successor		Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008	Period from August 25, 2008 through December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010	Period from August 25, 2010 through December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2011	
Online(1)	\$ 101,992	\$ 56,061	\$ 158,053	\$ 82,618	\$ 41,369	\$ 107,949	\$ 105,630	\$ 213,579	\$ 32,900	\$ 96,944	
Print publishing	6,132	2,670	8,802	5,028	2,468	4,225	2,794	7,019	1,560	2,134	
Total revenue	\$ 108,124	\$ 58,731	\$ 166,855	\$ 87,646	\$ 43,837	\$ 112,174	\$ 108,424	\$ 220,598	\$ 34,460	\$ 99,078	

(1) Consists of display advertising, hyperlink, and lead generation.

The following table displays our cost of revenue and gross margin for the periods indicated.

(\$ in thousands)	Fiscal 2008 Predecessor			Fiscal 2009 Predecessor		Fiscal 2009 Successor		Fiscal 2010 Successor		Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008	Period from August 25, 2008 through December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010	Period from August 25, 2010 through December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2011	
Revenue	\$ 108,124	\$ 58,731	\$ 166,855	\$ 87,646	\$ 43,837	\$ 112,174	\$ 108,424	\$ 220,598	\$ 34,460	\$ 99,078	
Cost of revenue	44,443	21,652	66,095	38,291	18,669	44,708	40,618	85,326	14,184	37,949	
Gross margin	\$ 63,681	\$ 37,079	\$ 100,760	\$ 49,355	\$ 25,168	\$ 67,466	\$ 67,806	\$ 135,272	\$ 20,276	\$ 61,129	

Gross margin as a percentage of revenue

59% 63% 60% 56% 57% 60% 63% 61% 59% 62%

The following table displays our income tax expense (benefit) and our effective tax rate for the periods indicated.

(\$ in thousands)	Fiscal 2008 Predecessor			Fiscal 2009 Predecessor		Fiscal 2009 Successor		Fiscal 2010 Successor		Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008	Period from August 25, 2008 through December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from January 1, 2009 through August 24, 2009	Period from August 25, 2009 through December 31, 2009	Period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010	Period from August 25, 2010 through December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2011	

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Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 10,340	\$ 4,703	\$ 15,043	\$ (4,222)	\$ (5,620)	\$ (5,290)	\$ 1,522	\$ (3,768)	\$ (3,154)	\$ 4,099
Effective tax rate	42%	46%	43%	11%	40%	18%	39%	15%	38%	45%

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**Period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 Compared to Period
from January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008**

Revenue

Total revenue was \$87.6 million and \$108.1 million for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 and January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008, respectively, representing a decrease of 19% for 2009, due to the impact of the global economic downturn in the banking and financial sectors.

Display advertising revenue in particular was down by \$9.9 million for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 compared to the same period ended in 2008, which was driven by a decrease in page views (\$2.9 million impact) and a decrease in cost per thousand impressions yield per page (\$7.0 million impact). The display advertising revenue decline was the result of the global economic downturn, which continued to directly impact display advertising volumes from several of our largest financial advertisers as well as consumer demand, resulting in lower page views.

Hyperlink revenue was down by \$8.8 million for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to a decrease in clicks (\$11.8 million impact), partially offset by an increase in the average cost per click (\$3.0 million impact), also as a result of the global economic downturn.

Per approved lead and per application lead generation revenue combined had a net decrease of \$500,000 which is the result of a decrease in volume (\$9.4 million impact) related to a decline in demand from consumers and advertisers for our credit card products per approved leads, partially offset by the higher volume (\$8.9 million impact) for per application leads generation revenue, primarily associated with our insurance products.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 of \$38.3 million was \$6.2 million lower than the same period in 2008 due to a \$7.4 million decrease in distribution payments to our online partners and affiliates primarily as a result of lower hyperlink and lead generation revenue. Our gross margin for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 was 56%, compared to 59% during the same period in 2008, a decrease of 3%. The decrease in our gross margin was primarily attributed to shift in product mix to our lower margin per application lead generation revenue business and lower revenue from our high margin products such as display and hyperlinks as noted above.

Operating Expenses

Sales

Sales costs for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 of \$10.1 million were \$4.4 million higher than the same period in 2008. The increase was due primarily to \$4.2 million in additional stock compensation expense recognized in the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 related to the recognition of unamortized compensation costs because the Bankrate Acquisition triggered the change in control provisions of the stock based compensation instruments and resulted in the immediate acceleration of vesting. In addition, human resource costs increased by approximately \$345,000 in period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 due to increased headcount and higher commissions.

Marketing

Marketing expenses for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 of \$6.8 million were \$1.1 million lower than the same period in 2008, primarily due to \$1.3 million in lower keyword campaign costs and \$208,000 in lower advertising costs, which were partially offset by approximately \$377,000 in stock compensation expense as a result of the Bankrate Acquisition.

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Product Development

Product development costs for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 of \$5.3 million were \$699,000 higher than the comparable period in 2008 due primarily to \$234,000 of higher stock compensation expense as a result of the Bankrate Acquisition, an increase of approximately \$167,000 in compensation and benefits expenses, and approximately \$200,000 increase in development of web analytics tools.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 of \$23.1 million were \$6.0 million higher than the same period in 2008. The increase was due primarily to \$7.0 million in additional stock compensation expense recognized related to the recognition of unamortized compensation costs because the Bankrate Acquisition triggered the change in control provisions of the stock based compensation instruments and resulted in the immediate acceleration of vesting. This was partially offset by a \$540,000 decrease in bad debt expense, and by a \$731,000 decrease in compensation and benefits due to lower management incentive bonuses.

Acquisition Related Expenses and Related Party Fees

Acquisition related Expenses and related party fees of \$34.6 million represent direct expenses incurred as a result of the Bankrate Acquisition during for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009. The largest components of these costs were \$15.3 million in investment fees to Apax Partners L.P., \$8.9 million to investment bankers, and \$9.2 million in legal fees. There were \$0 of acquisition related expenses and related party fees during the same period in 2008.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 of \$8.3 million was \$3.0 million higher than in the same period in 2008 due to the acquisitions of certain assets of Blackshore Properties, Inc., on September 23, 2008 and certain assets of LinkSpectrum Co. on September 5, 2008, which resulted in higher intangible asset balances and related amortization expense during the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009.

Interest Income (Expense), Net

Interest income for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 was \$30,000, which decreased by \$1.4 million as compared to the \$1.4 million in interest income from January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008. The decrease in interest income is due to lower average cash balance and lower interest rates during the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008.

Income Taxes Expense (Benefit)

Non-deductible transaction costs and the establishment of an uncertain tax position liability resulted in a decrease in income tax benefit and a decrease in the effective rate from approximately 42% during the period from January 1, 2008 to August 24, 2008 to approximately 11% in the same period in 2009.

Period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 Compared to Period

from August 25, 2008 to December 31, 2008

Revenue

Total revenue was \$43.8 million and \$58.7 million for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and August 25, 2008 to December 31, 2008, respectively, representing a decrease of 25%, due to the reasons set forth below.

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Display advertising revenue was down by \$2.7 million for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 compared to the same period ended in 2008, which was driven by a decrease in page views (\$4.2 million impact), offset by an increase in the cost per thousand impressions yield per page (\$1.5 million impact). The display advertising revenue decline was the result of the global economic downturn in the banking and financial sectors, which continued to directly impact display advertising volumes from several of our largest financial advertisers.

Hyperlink revenue was down by \$7.4 million for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. This decrease was due to a decrease in clicks (\$7.5 million impact), partially offset by an increase in the average cost per click (\$100,000 impact), and also as a result of global economic downturn in the banking and financial sectors, particularly the mortgage industry.

Per approved lead and per application lead generation revenue combined was down \$4.4 million for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. This decrease was the result of a decrease in volume (\$4.6 million impact) related to a decline in demand from consumers and advertisers for our credit card products as well as an associated decrease in yields (\$2.6 million impact), offset partially by an increase in volumes for per application leads (\$2.9 million impact) primarily associated with our insurance products.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 of \$18.7 million was \$3.0 million, or 14%, lower than the same period in 2008, due to a \$2.2 million decrease in distribution payments to our online partners and affiliates primarily as a result of lower hyperlink and lead generation revenue. Our gross margin for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 was 57%, compared to 63% during the same period in 2008. The decrease in our gross margin was primarily attributed to shift in product mix to our lower margin insurance lead generation business.

Operating Expenses

Sales

Sales costs for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 of \$2.6 million were \$856,000 lower than the same period in 2008. The decrease was due to \$0 of stock compensation expense during the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009, as compared to \$825,000 of stock compensation expense for the same period in 2008. In addition, human resource costs increased by approximately \$108,000 in period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 due to increased headcount and higher commissions.

Marketing

Marketing expenses for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 were \$3.6 million, were \$1.6 million lower than the same period in 2008, primarily due to \$1.3 million in lower keyword campaign costs and \$127,000 in lower advertisings costs. In addition, there was \$0 of stock compensation expense during the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 as compared to \$247,000 in the same period in 2008.

Product Development

Product development costs for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 of \$2.5 million were flat compared to the same period in 2008. There was \$0 of stock compensation expense during the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 as compared to \$354,000 in the same period in 2008. This was offset by an increase of \$400,000 in compensation and benefits expenses.

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General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 of \$5.9 million were \$3.7 million lower than the same period in 2008. There was \$0 of stock compensation expense during the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 as compared to \$2.2 million in the same period in 2008. In addition, there was a \$607,000 decrease in bad debt expense, a \$576,000 decrease in management bonus expense, and a \$265,000 decrease in professional fees for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008.

Acquisition Related Expenses and Related Party Fees

Acquisition related Expenses and related party fees for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 represent direct expenses incurred as a result of the Bankrate Acquisition. The largest components of these costs were \$2.0 million in legal fees and \$400,000 in printing costs. There were \$0 of acquisition related expenses for the same period in 2008.

Impairment Charges

Impairment charges for the period from August 25, 2008 to December 31, 2008 of \$2.4 million consisted primarily of \$519,000 related to certain developed technology and Internet domain names that we ceased using and an impairment charge of approximately \$1.9 million related to customer relationships in our print publishing and licensing business due to the continuing trend of declining revenue and operating margins with no indications of improvement in the near future. There was \$0 of impairment charges for the same period in 2009.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 of \$9.8 million was \$6.0 million higher than in the same period in 2008 due to the Bankrate Acquisition on August 25, 2009, which resulted in significantly higher intangible asset balances and related amortization expense.

Interest Income (Expense), Net

Interest expense for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 was \$12.4 million, which consisted of \$11.1 million for the intercompany loan from the Company to Holdings and \$1.2 million in interest expenses for dissenting stockholders compared to interest income of \$130,000 for the same period in 2008.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Non-deductible transaction costs and the establishment of an uncertain tax position liability for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 resulted in a decrease in income tax benefit and a decrease in the effective rate from approximately 46% in the period from August 25, 2008 to December 31, 2008 to approximately 40% in the same period in 2009.

Period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 Compared to Period

from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009

Revenue

Total revenue was \$112.2 million and \$87.6 million for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 and January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009, respectively, representing an increase of 28% (an increase of 11% excluding the impact of the 2010 Acquisitions), due to the reasons set forth below.

Display advertising revenue increased by \$2.2 million for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009, which was driven by a decrease in page views (\$3.7 million impact), more than offset by an increase in the cost per impressions yield per page (\$5.9 million impact).

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Hyperlink revenue increased by \$4.7 million for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 compared to the same period 2009 due to an increase in the number of mortgage and deposit clicks (\$5.6 million impact), partially offset by a decrease in the average cost per click rate (\$900,000 impact) due to a shift in product mix, as hyperlink pricing remained relatively stable throughout the period.

Per approved lead and per application lead generation revenue combined increased by \$18.4 million for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 due to the 2010 Acquisitions (\$14.5 million impact), an increase in per approved lead volume and yield (\$1.1 million and \$1.4 million impact, respectively), as well as an increase in volume for per application lead generation revenue (\$1.4 million impact).

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 of \$44.7 million was \$6.4 million, or 17%, higher than the same period in 2009. The 2010 Acquisitions resulted in higher distribution payments to our online partners and affiliates of \$7.1 million and compensation expense of \$370,000. The Company also incurred a \$2.7 million increase in distribution payments to our online partners and affiliates primarily as a result of higher online revenue. This was partially offset by \$3.0 million of stock based compensation expense for the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 as compared to \$0 of stock based compensation expense in the same period in 2010 and \$626,000 decrease in print revenue partner expense during the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010. Our gross margin for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 was 60%, compared to 56% for the same period in 2009, increasing primarily due to the higher per approved lead revenue, which has a higher gross profit margin as a result of higher organic traffic.

Operating Expenses

Sales

Sales expenses for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 of \$5.2 million were \$4.9 million lower than the same period in 2009, primarily due to \$5.5 million of stock based compensation that was recognized during the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 as compared to \$0 of stock based compensation expense in the same period in 2010. This was partially offset by \$204,000 in operating expenses associated with the 2010 Acquisitions and \$397,000 in higher sales commission expense.

Marketing

Marketing expenses for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 of \$10.0 million, were \$3.1 million higher than the same period in 2009, primarily due to \$1.7 million increase in SEM expense, \$149,000 increase in advertising expense and \$128,000 in compensation and other costs as a result of the 2010 Acquisitions. The Company also incurred additional \$1.8 million in SEM expense. This was partially offset by \$890,000 of stock based compensation expense during the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009, as compared to \$0 of stock based compensation expense in the same period in 2010.

Product Development

Product development costs for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 of \$5.0 million were \$311,000 lower than the comparable period in 2009, primarily due to \$948,000 of stock based compensation that was recognized during the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 as compared to \$0 of stock based compensation expense during the same period in 2010. This was partially offset by \$251,000 increase in compensation expense and \$202,000 in operating expenses associated with the 2010 Acquisitions.

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General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 of \$13.1 million, were \$10.0 million lower than the same period in 2009, primarily due to \$12.2 million of stock based compensation that was recognized during the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 as compared to \$0 of stock based compensation expense in the same period in 2010. This was partially offset by \$2.0 million increase in management bonus expense during the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009.

Acquisition Related Expenses and Related Party Fees

Acquisition related expenses and related party fees for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 was \$15.7 million as compared to \$34.6 million for the same period in 2009. Acquisition related expenses and related party fees for period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 were for the offering of the Notes, the 2010 Acquisitions, and advisory fees to shareholders while the acquisition related expenses and related party fees for the same period in 2009 were for the Bankrate Acquisition and advisory fees to shareholders.

Restructuring Costs

Restructuring costs of \$2.0 million represent costs incurred as a result of terminating and relocating employees during the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010. We terminated 66 employees and exited one building facility to achieve cost synergies. We had \$0 of restructuring costs during the same period in 2009.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 of \$21.3 million was \$13.0 million higher than the same period in 2009 due to the full period impact of the Bankrate Acquisition and the impact of the 2010 Acquisitions, which resulted in significantly higher intangible asset balances and related amortization expense.

Interest Income (Expense), Net

Interest expense for the period from January 1, 2010 to August 24, 2010 was \$24.3 million, which primarily consisted of \$4.5 million for the Senior Secured Notes, \$17.3 million for the intercompany loan from the Company to Holdings and \$2.4 million for dissenting stockholders. This is \$24.3 million higher than the \$30,000 in interest income for the same period in 2009.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

The change in our effective tax rate from approximately 11% during the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009 to approximately 18% in the same period in 2010 was primarily due to the elimination of stock based compensation impact for incentive stock options and the effect of non-deductible costs.

**Period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 Compared to Period
from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009**

Revenue

Total revenue was \$108.4 million and \$43.8 million for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 and August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009, respectively, representing an increase of 147% (an increase of 25% excluding the impact of acquisitions), due to the reasons set forth below.

Display advertising revenue increased by \$1.0 million for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009, which was driven by the increase in page views (\$900,000 impact), and an increase in cost per impressions yield per page (\$200,000 impact).

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Hyperlink revenue increased by \$1.1 million for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 compared to the same period 2009 due to an increase in the number of mortgage and deposit clicks (\$2.0 million impact) and a decrease in the average cost per click rate (\$900,000 impact), mostly due to shift in product mix, as hyperlink pricing remained relatively stable throughout the period.

Per approved lead and per application lead generation revenue combined increased by \$62.2 million for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 due to the 2010 Acquisitions (\$53.5 million impact), and an increase in per approved lead volume and yields (\$1.9 million impact and \$7.2 million impact, respectively), partially offset by a decrease in non-acquired lead volume for per application lead generation revenue (\$500,000 impact). This decrease was the result of optimizing lead routing to our acquired platform and not the result of a decrease in our organic business.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 of \$40.6 million was \$21.9 million higher than the same period in 2009. \$20.5 million of this increase was due to distribution payments to our online partners and affiliates associated with the 2010 Acquisitions, and the remaining \$1.3 million increase in distribution payments to our online partners and affiliates was due to higher online revenue. Our gross margin for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 was 63%, compared to 57% for the same period in 2009, increasing primarily due to the higher gross margins on our per approved lead revenue as a result of higher organic traffic.

Operating Expenses

Sales

Sales expenses for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 of \$3.4 million were \$867,000 higher than the same period in 2009. The 2010 Acquisitions resulted in additional compensation expense of \$908,000, which was partially offset by \$82,000 of lower sales commission expense.

Marketing

Marketing expenses for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 of \$13.7 million, were \$10.0 million higher than the same period in 2009. The 2010 Acquisitions resulted in higher SEM, marketing, and compensation expense of \$8.4 million, \$513,000, and \$314,000 respectively. The Company also incurred an additional \$625,000 in SEM expense for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009.

Product Development

Product development costs for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 of \$3.7 million were \$1.2 million higher than the comparable period in 2009. The 2010 Acquisitions resulted in higher IT operating expenses and compensation expense of \$833,000 and \$611,000 respectively.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 of \$9.9 million were \$4.0 million higher than the same period in 2009. The 2010 Acquisitions resulted in higher compensation expense, bonus expense, bad debt expense, rent of expense, and merchant discount fees of \$808,000, \$1.0 million, \$327,000, \$343,000, and \$481,000, respectively. The Company also incurred an additional \$1.1 million in bonus expense for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009.

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Acquisition Related Expenses and Related Party Fees

Acquisition related expenses and related party fees for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 were \$1.6 million as compared to \$2.4 million for the same period in 2009. Acquisition related expenses and related party fees for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 were for the Senior Secured Notes, the 2010 Acquisitions, and advisory fees to shareholders, while the acquisition related expenses and related party fees for the same period in 2009 were for the Bankrate Acquisition and advisory fees to shareholders.

Restructuring Costs

During the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010, restructuring costs of \$1.2 million represented costs incurred to terminate 15 employees, relocate 13 employees and exit one building facility to achieve cost synergies. We had \$0 of restructuring costs during the same period in 2009.

Legal Settlements

Legal settlement costs represent the costs associated with the final settlement of an appraisal lawsuit filed in connection with the Bankrate Acquisition, which sought a judicial appraisal of the value of the common stock of Bankrate immediately prior to the Bankrate Acquisition. The settlement amount of \$1.6 million for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 represents the incremental amount above and beyond the \$28.50 offer price and the associated accrued interest.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 of \$13.9 million was \$4.1 million higher than the same period in 2009 due to the full period impact of the 2010 Acquisitions, which resulted in significantly higher intangible asset balances and related amortization expense.

Interest Income (Expense), Net

Interest expense, net for the period from August 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010 was \$14.5 million, which primarily consisted of \$13.3 million for interest on the Senior Secured Notes and \$1.2 million for interest payable to dissenting stockholders.

Interest expense, net for the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 was \$12.4 million, which primarily consisted of \$11.1 million for interest on the intercompany loan from the Company to Holdings and \$1.3 million for interest payable to dissenting stockholders.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Our effective tax rate changed from approximately 40% during the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009 to approximately 39% in the same period in 2010. The decrease was primarily due to state income tax allocations.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2010

Revenue

Total revenue was \$99.1 million and \$34.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively, representing an increase of 187% (an increase of 35% excluding the impact of the acquisitions completed after March 31, 2010), due to the reasons set forth below.

Display advertising revenue increased by \$400,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010, which was driven by an increase in page views (\$1.7 million impact), partially offset by a decrease in the cost per impressions yield per page (\$1.3 million impact).

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Hyperlink revenue decreased by \$2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010, due to a decrease in the number of mortgage and deposit clicks (\$1.5 million impact), and a decrease in the average cost per click rate (\$500,000 impact), which was due to shift in product mix, as hyperlink pricing remained relatively stable throughout the period.

Per approved lead and per application lead generation revenue combined, increased by \$65.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 due to the acquisitions completed after March 31, 2010 (\$52.4 million impact), an increase in per approved lead volume and yield (\$1.8 million and \$8.0 million impact, respectively), as well as an increase in volume for per application lead generation revenue (\$3.6 million impact).

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2011 of \$38.0 million was \$23.8 million higher than the same period in 2010. Acquisitions completed after March 31, 2010 resulted in higher distribution payments to our online partners and affiliates of \$16.1 million. The Company also incurred an additional \$6.5 million in distribution payments to our online partners and affiliates as a result of higher online revenue. Our gross margin for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was 62%, compared to 59% for the same period in 2010, increasing primarily due to the increase in per approved lead generation revenue, which has a higher gross profit margin.

Operating Expenses

Sales

Sales expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2011 of \$3.0 million were \$957,000 higher than the same period in 2010. Acquisitions completed after March 31, 2010 resulted in additional compensation expense of \$573,000 and additional sales commission expenses of \$241,000 as compared to the same period in 2010.

Marketing

Marketing expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2011 of \$16.1 million were \$13.4 million higher than the same period in 2010. Acquisitions completed after March 31, 2010 resulted in higher SEM and marketing expenses of \$8.3 million and \$3.0 million respectively. The Company also incurred an additional \$1.5 million in SEM expense to drive higher online revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2011 as compared to the same period in 2010.

Product Development

Product development costs for the three months ended March 31, 2011 of \$3.4 million were \$1.6 million higher than the same period in 2010. The increase was primarily driven by product development costs associated with the acquisitions completed after March 31, 2010 resulting in higher compensation expense of \$807,000 and IT expenses of \$1.0 million.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2011 of \$7.8 million were \$3.3 million higher than the same period in 2010. Acquisitions completed after March 31, 2010 resulted in increased compensation expense of \$969,000, bonus expense of \$1.1 million, bad debt expense of \$600,000, bank fees of \$306,000 and rent expense of \$299,000.

Acquisition Related Expenses and Related Party Fees

Acquisition related expenses and related party fees for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$1.5 million as compared to \$959,000 for the same period in 2010. Acquisition related expenses and related party fees for the three months ended March 31, 2011 were for advisory fees to shareholders, legal fees associated with

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settlement of the shareholder appraisal rights lawsuits, consulting fees for the preparation of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and fees associated with the IRS audit of fiscal 2009 and the Bankrate Acquisition. The acquisition related expenses and related party fees for the same period in 2010 were for legal fees for shareholder appraisal rights lawsuits and advisory fees to shareholders.

Restructuring Costs

Restructuring costs of \$660,000 represent costs incurred as a result of terminating 21 employees during the three months ended March 31, 2010. We had \$0 of restructuring costs during the same period in 2011.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2011 of \$10.8 million was \$3.8 million higher than the same period in 2010 due to the full period impact of the acquisitions completed after March 31, 2010, which resulted in significantly higher intangible asset balances and related amortization expense.

Interest Income (Expense), net

Interest expense, net for the three months ended March 31, 2011 primarily consists of expenses associated with the Senior Secured Notes, partially offset by de minimis interest earned on cash and cash equivalents. Interest expense, net for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$9.4 million.

Interest expense, net for the three months ended March 31, 2010 primarily consists of expenses associated with the \$222.0 million intercompany loan from the Company to Holdings through July 13, 2010 and \$56.7 million payable to dissenting stockholders partially offset by de minimis interest earned on cash and cash equivalents. Interest expense, net for the three months ended March 31, 2010 was \$8.9 million, which primarily consisted of \$8.0 million for the intercompany loan and \$920,000 for dissenting stockholders.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Our income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2011 of \$4.1 million was \$7.3 million higher than our net benefit of \$3.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Our effective tax rate changed from approximately 38% during the three months ended March 31, 2010 to approximately 45% in the same period in 2011 due to non-deductible costs incurred.

Table of Contents**Quarterly Results Of Operations**

The following table presents certain unaudited quarterly statement of income data for each of the last nine quarters through the three months ended March 31, 2011. The information has been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of our management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the financial statements which appear elsewhere in this prospectus and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of the financial position and results of operations for such unaudited periods. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in the future.

(\$ in thousands)	Unaudited Fiscal Year 2009					Unaudited Fiscal Year 2010				Unaudited
	Predecessor		Successor			Successor				Fiscal
	Three months ended	Period from	Period from	Three	Three months ended				Year 2011	
March 31	July 1 to	August 25 to	months ended	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31	Successor	
	June 30	August 24	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	Three	
									months ended	
									March 31	
Statement of Operation Data										
Revenue:	\$ 38,337	\$ 31,027	\$ 18,282	\$ 12,500	\$ 31,337	\$ 34,460	\$ 38,258	\$ 70,616	\$ 77,264	\$ 99,078
Cost of revenue	14,995	12,907	10,389	5,301	13,368	14,184	14,509	27,813	28,820	37,949
Gross margin	23,342	18,120	7,893	7,199	17,969	20,276	23,749	42,803	48,444	61,129
Operating expenses:										
Sales	2,434	2,187	5,485	744	1,811	1,994	1,960	2,301	2,369	2,951
Marketing	2,477	2,170	2,201	1,112	2,517	2,654	3,232	7,897	9,889	16,073
Product development	1,817	1,837	1,630	660	1,886	1,821	1,698	2,761	2,442	3,387
General and administrative	5,513	5,259	12,325	1,741	4,164	4,561	4,564	6,544	7,313	7,842
Legal settlements								141	1,505	
Acquisition related costs and related party fees			34,562	609	1,810	959	2,081	13,099	1,251	1,473
Restructuring charges						660		2,698	(70)	
Depreciation and amortization	2,983	3,344	1,967	1,452	8,337	7,019	7,365	11,190	9,652	10,846
	15,224	14,797	58,170	6,318	20,525	19,668	20,900	46,631	34,351	42,572
Income from operations	8,118	3,323	(50,277)	881	(2,556)	608	2,849	(3,828)	14,093	18,557
Interest income (expense), net	10	16	4	(3,305)	(9,081)	(8,934)	(9,153)	(10,410)	(10,520)	(9,397)
Income (loss) before income taxes	8,128	3,339	(50,273)	(2,424)	(11,637)	(8,326)	(6,304)	(14,238)	3,573	9,160
Income tax expense (benefit)	3,413	1,409	(9,044)	(641)	(4,979)	(3,154)	(2,459)	(3,838)	5,683	4,099
Net (loss) income	\$ 4,715	\$ 1,930	\$ (41,229)	\$ (1,783)	\$ (6,658)	\$ (5,172)	\$ (3,845)	\$ (10,400)	\$ (2,110)	\$ 5,061

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	December 31,			Change from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010	Change from December 31, 2010 to March 31, 2011
	2009	2010	March 31, 2011		
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 77,642	\$ 114,754	\$ 36,345	\$ 37,112	\$ (78,409)
Working capital	26,554	63,333	65,463	36,779	2,130
Stockholders' equity	322,058	624,248	629,516	302,190	5,268

Our principal ongoing source of operating liquidity is the cash generated by our business operations. We consider all highly liquid debt investments purchased with an original maturity of less than three months to be cash equivalents.

We have entered into the Credit Agreement, pursuant to which up to \$100,000,000 of senior secured revolving loans will be made available to the Company, as borrower, from time to time upon its request and satisfaction of certain conditions. See [Description of Other Indebtedness](#) for more information regarding the Credit Agreement.

On June 30, 2011, pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, the Company redeemed \$105,000,000 of the outstanding notes and completed the Notes Redemption.

Our primary uses of cash have been to fund our working capital and capital expenditure needs, fund acquisitions, and service our debt obligations. We believe that we can generate sufficient cash flows from operations to fund our operating and capital expenditure requirements, as well as to service our debt obligations, for fiscal year 2011. In the event we experience a significant adverse change in our business operations, we would likely need to secure additional sources of financing.

As of March 31, 2011, we had working capital of \$65.5 million and our primary commitments were normal working capital requirements and \$7.4 million in accrued interest for the Senior Secured Notes.

As of December 31, 2010, we had working capital of \$63.3 million and our primary commitments were normal working capital requirements, \$61.3 million in payables to dissenting stockholders and its related accrued interest payable included in other current liabilities and \$16.4 million in accrued interest for the Senior Secured Notes.

As of December 31, 2009, we had working capital of \$26.6 million and our primary commitments were normal working capital requirements, \$62.4 million in liability and accrued interest payable to dissenting stockholders and \$11.1 million in accrued interest to Holdings for the \$222.0 million Intercompany Note.

We assess acquisition opportunities as they arise. Financing may be required if we decide to make additional acquisitions or if we are required to make any earn-out payments to which the former owners of our acquired businesses may be entitled. There can be no assurance, however, that any such opportunities may arise, or that any such acquisitions may be consummated. Additional financing may not be available on satisfactory terms or at all when required.

Operating Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we used \$1.7 million of cash in operating activities, including \$17.8 million in interest payments on the Senior Secured Notes, \$500,000 in acquisition earnout payment, \$2.0 million in acquisition expenses and related party fees related to the 2010 Acquisitions. The remaining use of cash was primarily the result of funding working capital to drive the significant growth we

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experienced during the three months ended March 31, 2011. Our net income of \$5.1 million was adjusted for depreciation and amortization of \$10.8 million, bad debt expense of \$652,000, amortization of deferred financing costs and original issue discount of \$624,000 and a net negative change in the components of operating assets and liabilities of \$18.9 million. This negative change in operating assets and liabilities resulted in part from a \$1.6 million increase in prepaid expenses and other assets, a \$8.5 million increase in accrued expenses, a \$13.1 million increase in accounts receivable, a \$2.4 million decrease in deferred revenue, and a \$10.4 million decrease in accounts payable and other liabilities primarily due to interest accrued less interest paid on the Senior Secured Notes.

During the three months ended March 31, 2010, we generated \$15.9 million of cash from operating activities. Our net loss of \$5.2 million was adjusted for depreciation and amortization of \$7.0 million, bad debt expense of \$21,000, amortization of deferred financing costs of \$26,000 and a net positive change in the components of operating assets and liabilities of \$14.0 million. This positive change in operating assets and liabilities resulted in part from an \$11.3 million decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets primarily due to income tax refunds; a \$4.3 million increase in other liabilities; a \$1.9 million increase in accounts receivable; a \$580,000 decrease in deferred revenue; and a net \$860,000 increase in accounts payable.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we generated \$31.1 million of cash from operating activities, net of payments of \$25.5 million in interest related to the note payable to Holdings, \$17.4 million in acquisition related expenses and related party fees related to the 2010 Acquisitions, and \$2.9 million in restructuring costs also related to the 2010 Acquisitions. Our net loss of \$21.5 million was adjusted for depreciation and amortization of \$35.2 million primarily for intangible assets from the Bankrate Acquisition and the 2010 Acquisitions, bad debt expense of \$776,000, a net decrease in deferred income taxes of \$7.6 million and a net positive change in the components of operating assets and liabilities of \$22.5 million. This positive change in operating assets and liabilities resulted in part from a \$24.0 million decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets, mostly related to income tax receivables; a \$3.1 million decrease in accrued expenses; an \$11.1 million increase in accounts receivable; a \$4.1 million increase in deferred revenue; and a \$8.4 million increase in accounts payable and other liabilities.

During the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009, we generated \$14.2 million of cash from operating activities. Our net loss of \$8.4 million was adjusted for depreciation and amortization of \$9.8 million, bad debt expense of \$126,000, a net decrease in deferred income taxes of \$1.6 million and a net positive change in the components of operating assets and liabilities of \$14.3 million. This positive change in operating assets and liabilities resulted in part from a \$1.7 million decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets; a \$254,000 increase in accrued expenses; a \$1.1 million increase in accounts receivable; a \$1.4 million increase in deferred revenue; and a \$12.0 million increase in accounts payable and other liabilities primarily related to accrued interest on the note payable to Holdings.

During the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009, we generated \$25.3 million of cash from operating activities. Our net loss of \$34.6 million was adjusted for depreciation and amortization of \$8.3 million, bad debt expense of \$540,000, a net increase in deferred income taxes of \$10.9 million, stock based compensation of \$22.5 million, excess tax benefit from stock options of \$684,000 and a net positive change in the components of operating assets and liabilities of \$18.3 million. This positive change in operating assets and liabilities, resulted in part from a \$28.6 million increase in prepaid expenses and other assets, primarily related to income tax receivables; a \$33.3 million increase in accrued expenses; a \$9.6 million decrease in accounts receivable; a \$177,000 decrease in deferred revenue; and a \$4.2 million increase in accounts payable and other liabilities.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we generated \$42.7 million of cash from operating activities, net of payments for income taxes of \$13.2 million. Our net income of \$19.6 million was adjusted for depreciation and amortization of \$9.1 million, bad debt expense of \$1.2 million, a net decrease in deferred income taxes of \$3.7 million, stock based compensation of \$13.4 million, excess tax benefit from stock options of \$521,000,

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impairment charges of \$2.4 million and a net positive change in the components of operating assets and liabilities of \$1.0 million. This positive change in operating assets and liabilities resulted in part from a \$4.5 million decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets; a \$2.8 million decrease in accrued expenses; a \$1.0 million increase in accounts receivable; a \$468,000 increase in deferred revenue; and a \$139,000 decrease in accounts payable and other liabilities.

Investing Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, cash flows used in investing activities was \$15.3 million and includes \$13.4 million of cash used for the acquisitions of Bargaineering and Trouvé and \$1.8 million for purchases of furniture, fixtures, equipment and capitalized website development costs.

For the three months ended March 31, 2010, cash flows used in investing activities was \$22.1 million and includes \$8.0 million of cash used for acquisitions of Bargaineering and InsuranceQuotes; \$13.6 million in earn out payments made and \$535,000 for purchases of furniture, fixtures, equipment and capitalized website development costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, cash flows used in investing activities was \$373.0 million and includes \$355.2 million of cash used for acquisitions of Bargaineering, InsuranceQuotes, NetQuote, CreditCards, and InfoTrak; \$13.6 million in earn out payments made and \$4.5 million for purchases of furniture, fixtures, equipment and capitalized website development costs.

For the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009, cash flows used in investing activities was \$56.2 million and includes \$51.6 million of cash used in the Bankrate Acquisition, \$3.8 million in earn out payments made and \$895,000 for purchases of furniture, fixtures, equipment and capitalized website development costs.

For the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009, cash flows used in investing activities was \$13.6 million and includes \$11.8 million of earn out payments made and \$1.8 million for purchases of furniture, fixtures, equipment and capitalized website development costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, cash flows used in investing activities was \$119.8 million and includes \$114.9 million of cash used in the acquisitions of Bankaholic, CCG, InsureMe and Fee Disclosure and \$4.9 million for purchases of furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Financing Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, cash flows used in financing activities was \$61.3 million, which consisted of payments to dissenting stockholders of the Bankrate Acquisition.

For the three months ended March 31, 2010, there were \$0 of cash flows from financing activities.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, cash flows from financing activities was \$379.0 million, which consisted of \$285.7 million related to the issuance of the Senior Secured Notes, net of discount upon issuance, \$99.5 million related to the issuance of preferred and common stock and payments made to dissenting stockholders of the Bankrate Acquisition of \$6.1 million.

For the period from August 25, 2009 to December 31, 2009, cash flows provided by financing activities was \$60.4 million, which consisted of \$60.9 million from dissenting stockholders of the Bankrate Acquisition and \$526,000 of deferred financing costs.

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For the period from January 1, 2009 to August 24, 2009, cash flows provided by financing activities was \$1.6 million, which consisted of \$1.6 million related to the issuance of Company common stock and approximately \$684,000 in excess tax benefit from stock options, offset by approximately \$730,000 in payments for the purchase of Company common stock.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, cash flows used in financing activities was \$1.9 million, which consisted of \$4.4 million related to the purchase of Company common stock offset by \$2.0 million related to the issuance of common stock and \$521,000 in excess tax-benefit from stock options.

Contractual Obligations

The following table represents the amounts due under the specified types of contractual obligations as of March 31, 2011:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Total	Payments Due Less Than One Year	One To Three Years	Three To Five Years	More Than Five Years
Capital lease obligations	\$ 165	\$ 36	\$ 72	\$ 57	\$
Operating lease obligations(1)	9,853	2,304	4,117	2,725	707
Purchase obligations(2)	10	10			
Long-term debt(3)	458,625	35,250	70,500	352,875	
Estimated tax payments for uncertain tax positions	5,732		5,573	159	
	\$ 474,385	\$ 37,600	\$ 80,262	\$ 355,816	\$ 707

(1) Includes our obligations under existing operating leases.

(2) Represents base contract amounts for Internet hosting, co-location, content distribution and other infrastructure costs.

(3) Represents interest and principal payments on Senior Secured Notes.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**Interest Rate Risk**

The primary objective of our investment strategy is to preserve principal while maximizing the income we receive from investments without significantly increasing risk. To minimize this risk, to date we have maintained our portfolio of cash equivalents in short-term and overnight investments that are not subject to market risk, as the interest paid on such investments fluctuates with the prevailing interest rates. As of March 31, 2011, all of our cash equivalents mature in less than three months.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

Our exposure to exchange rate risk is primarily that of a net receiver of currencies other than the US dollar. Accordingly, changes in exchange rates, and in particular a strengthening of the U.S. dollar, will negatively affect the Company's net sales and gross margins as expressed in U.S. dollars. Additionally, we have not engaged in any derivative or hedging transactions to date.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements (Topic 820) Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* to add additional disclosures about the different classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and inputs used, the activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, and the transfers between Levels 1, 2, and 3. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for annual or interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. The implementation of ASU 2010-06 relative to Level 3 investments did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13 (an update to ASC 605-25), *Revenue Recognition: Multiple-Element Arrangements* which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after June 15, 2010; however, early adoption is permitted. In arrangements with multiple deliverables, ASU 2009-13 permits entities to use management's best estimate of selling price to value individual deliverables when those deliverables have never been sold separately or when third-party evidence is not available. In addition, any discounts provided in multiple-element arrangements will be allocated on the basis of the relative selling price of each deliverable. The adoption of ASU 2009-13 did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-28, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts*. ASU 2010-28 modifies Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test so that for those reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not based on an assessment of qualitative indicators that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist. ASU 2010-28 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-28 did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-29, *Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations, (ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations)*. The amendments in this update specify that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The amendments in this update are effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-29 did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Off-balance sheet arrangements include the following four categories: obligations under certain guarantees or contracts; retained or contingent interests in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity or similar arrangements; obligations under certain derivative arrangements; and obligations under material variable interests.

Besides the offering of the Senior Secured Notes (as defined herein), we have not entered into any material arrangements which would fall under any of these four categories and which would be reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

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BUSINESS

Overview

We are a leading publisher, aggregator and distributor of personal finance content on the Internet. We provide consumers with proprietary, fully researched, comprehensive, independent and objective personal finance editorial content across multiple vertical categories including mortgages, deposits, insurance, credit cards, and other categories, such as retirement, automobile loans, and taxes. We also aggregate rate information from over 4,800 institutions on more than 300 financial products. With coverage of nearly 600 local markets in all 50 U.S. states, we generate over 172,000 distinct rate tables capturing on average over three million pieces of information daily. Our comprehensive offering of personal finance content and product research has positioned us as a recognized personal finance authority with over 10,000 attributable media mentions or interviews in 2010, including numerous television features on major networks. Our online network, which consists of *Bankrate.com*, our flagship website, and our other owned and operated personal finance websites, had over 150 million visits in 2010. In addition, we distribute our content on a daily basis to over 175 online partners and print publications, including some of the most recognized brands in the world.

Our business benefits from the secular shift toward consumer use of the Internet to research and shop for personal finance products. The Internet's unique aggregation capabilities allow consumers to access and research vast amounts of information to efficiently compare prices and enable an informed purchase decision. We believe this is driving consumers to increasingly research and apply online for personal finance products and shift away from more traditional buying patterns. We stand to benefit from this major secular shift as a result of our leading position in the personal finance services markets driven by our strong brands, proprietary and aggregated content, breadth and depth of personal finance products, broad distribution, leading position in algorithmic search results and monetization capabilities.

Founded 35 years ago as a print-based financial and market data research business, Bankrate began moving online in 1996. Since 2004, under the leadership of our current management, we strategically broadened and diversified our product, content and consumer offerings through internal development activities and acquisitions. We now offer:

branded content that educates consumers and financial professionals on a variety of personal finance topics;

a market leading platform for consumers searching for competitive rates on mortgages, deposits, and money market accounts;

competitive quotes to consumers for auto, business, home, life, health and long-term care insurance from our leading network of insurance agents and carriers; and

comparative credit card offers to customers for consumer and business credit cards in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom through our leading network of credit card websites.

Our unique content and rate information is distributed through three main sources: our owned and operated websites, online co-brands, and print partners. We own a network of content-rich, proprietary websites focused on specific vertical categories, including mortgages, deposits, insurance, credit cards and other personal finance categories. We also develop and provide web services to over 75 co-branded websites with online partners, including some of the most trusted and frequently visited personal finance sites on the Internet such as Yahoo!, AOL, CNBC and Bloomberg. In addition, we license editorial content to over 100 newspapers on a daily basis, including The Wall Street Journal, USA Today, The New York Times, The Los Angeles Times and The Boston Globe.

Our primary sources of revenue are display advertising, performance-based advertising and lead generation. In 2010 we generated pro forma revenue of \$300.9 million, pro forma Adjusted EBITDA of \$93.0 million, net loss of \$21.5 million and cash flow from operating activities of \$31.1 million. During the first quarter of 2011, we generated revenue of \$99.1 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$30.9 million, net income of \$5.1 million, and cash flow from operating activities of (\$1.7) million.

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Recent History

After 10 years as a public company, we were acquired on August 25, 2009 by Ben Holding S.à r.l., an entity wholly owned by Apax VII Funds which are advised by Apax Partners LP and Apax Partners LLP. Since then, we have executed several acquisitions, including two important acquisitions in NetQuote and CreditCards.com, enabling us to strengthen our offering to both advertisers seeking high quality leads and consumers who are looking for a comprehensive suite of financial products. These acquisitions have strengthened our position through increased selection of products and increased scale of our audience resulting in greater appeal to personal financial services partners and greater spending per partner.

Industry

The Internet has evolved into one of the most effective and comprehensive sources for personal finance content. Traditionally, consumers used sources of information such as word-of-mouth, referrals, newspapers, mortgage guides, insurance brokers and agents to research and address their financial needs. However, these approaches are often time consuming, error prone, and not transparent. Widespread access to the Internet and availability of content and the benefits associated with shopping and researching online has allowed consumers to increasingly rely on the Internet for their financial shopping needs. Using the Internet, consumers can search for and compare financial products and services across multiple sites and choose the right alternative for them. According to an industry study, over 60% of financial services consumers conducted research online and 37% of consumers who conducted research online also applied for a financial product online.

Companies have expanded their online marketing efforts to reach this large and growing online audience cost-effectively. As website traffic grows, online advertising continues to grow as a share of overall advertising. This secular shift is expected to continue in the United States as ZenithOptimedia estimates that online advertising will grow at a compound annual rate of 15% from 2010 through 2013. ZenithOptimedia also estimates that as of 2010 only 15% of total advertising spend in the United States has moved online. We believe our business will continue to benefit as the percentage of advertising dollars spent online increases to reflect the greater amount of media consumed online.

We believe consumers are focused on price and have become increasingly price sensitive as the cost of financial products and services has risen. For example, according to SNL Financial LC, life insurance premiums have grown by 22% since 1999. We believe consumers are increasingly looking for low cost alternatives to effectively manage their budgets and are growing agnostic to the choice of financial service provider.

As the economy and job markets recover, the personal financial services market is well-positioned to continue to rebound. Since demand for financial services is generally correlated to the growth of the economy, financial institutions' online and traditional marketing spend is expected to increase as a result. For example, in 2010, major credit card companies increased advertising and lead generation spending after significantly cutting their budgets in 2008 and 2009.

We believe our end markets are well positioned to experience healthy growth in the coming years given the increasing use of the Internet, the shift in advertising spent from offline to online, the anticipated economic rebound and improving macroeconomic trends.

Traditional bank and mortgage products form the largest segment within the personal finance market. In 2010, home loans, non-revolving debt and deposits totaled \$13.8 trillion, \$0.8 trillion and \$9.4 trillion, respectively. Increasing competition amongst financial institutions has made new customer acquisition more expensive. To reduce costs and increase the effectiveness and reach of their marketing, financial institutions have shifted their efforts by focusing on specific market segments where they have expertise or where they offer the most competitive price. We believe that the Internet offers opportunities for financial institutions to connect with their targeted audience in a cost effective and an efficient way unlike traditional mass distribution methods such as direct mailing, telemarketing, branch networking and event marketing.

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The insurance market generated approximately \$1 trillion in annual premiums (excluding health insurance) in 2010 and has been growing consistently in recent years. Although the marketing budget for national consumer direct insurers is large, the majority of insurance is still sold locally through over 430,000 individual agents in the U.S., resulting in a substantial market of local insurance agents interested in customer leads. Because generating new customer leads is critical for insurers, insurers spent over \$4 billion on advertising in 2010. The Internet represents an attractive and convenient channel for consumers and agents to research and compare multiple quotes and, as a result, the addressable market for online insurance lead generation is expected to grow substantially.

Outstanding credit card loans totaled \$827 billion at the end of 2010. Although the global recession has decreased overall credit card marketing, for the first time in three years, credit card direct mail volume increased to 2.7 billion pieces in 2010, a 96% increase from 2009. However, the response rates to direct mail offers continue to be low at 0.6% or less in each of the last ten years, according to the Direct Marketing Association. Due to declining response rates and rising costs of offline marketing channels, credit card issuers are actively looking for alternative marketing channels such as the Internet. Today, the Internet represents a small portion of the total marketing expenditures by credit card issuers. We believe online credit card marketing expenditures will increase as issuers seek more effective cost-efficient methods to source new cardholder accounts.

Challenges for the Online Personal Finance Industry

Consumers traditionally have lacked a single source that offers a wide selection of financial products and services at various price points with objective, independent, transparent, and unbiased research. Most of the personal finance websites in the market today are geared towards investment advice, business news, stock market information or rate data. The websites that do offer personal finance content often lack scale or do not offer independent, unbiased and objective research. Some of these websites aggregate rate data from multiple micro-sites on the Internet to attract advertisers but lack proprietary editorial content and significant depth, breadth and quality of data. Accordingly, consumers are seeking out content that they can trust. In spite of a large amount of personal finance literature available both online and print, consumers often rely upon personal relationships and word-of-mouth to choose their financial products and services. This creates a challenge for consumers to effectively make significant purchasing decisions.

Financial institutions find it difficult to reach a target audience for their products and services. Most existing online marketing channels today for financial institutions lack scale or do not attract the highest quality or ready-to-transact target audience. The online personal finance market is fragmented and financial institutions may need to advertise on multiple websites to reach a subset of their relevant target audience. This impacts the success of advertising on any single website and increases marketing spend per customer for the advertisers.

Our Solution

We provide consumers and institutions with a comprehensive personal finance market place through our content-rich flagship website, *Bankrate.com*, and our other branded personal finance destination websites. We allow consumers to shop for a wide variety of financial products and services online, including mortgages, deposit accounts, insurance products and credit cards. We offer fully researched, independent and objective financial content to our consumers through an easy-to-use web interface. We offer our advertisers access to a high quality ready-to-transact visitor base. We understand the importance of critical financial decisions and have designed our solutions to provide relevant information, content and advice to consumers to help them make the right decisions more efficiently and conveniently.

We have broadened the focus of our content by expanding our research from 100 financial products in 155 markets in 2001 to more than 300 financial products in nearly 600 local markets today. We aggregate rate information across 4,800 financial institutions and operate in all 50 U.S. states. We generate 172,000 distinct rate tables capturing on average over three million pieces of information daily. We also provided approximately 15 million leads to more than 28,000 insurance agents and generated more than 22 million offer clicks to credit card issuers in 2010.

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Our brand and the scale and quality of our content have helped us attract increasing numbers of ready-to-transact consumers over the years. As more consumers visited and researched personal finance products on our websites, more financial institutions listed their products and services with us. The combination of more consumers seeking personal finance products online and more companies providing more products and services increases the quality, depth and breadth of our offerings and attracts even more consumers, advertisers and institutions as a result. Additionally, the prominence of our brands, the quality of our content, the engineering architecture of our site, and many other factors that drive relevance have generally resulted in prominent placement in financial services search results for the leading search engines. This increased distribution via algorithmic search provides additional traffic to our site, again further attracting more partners and resulting in increased selection of personal finance products and more content. This virtuous cycle has enabled us to reinforce our leadership position and achieve a loyal advertiser and consumer base.

Our Strengths

Market Leader for Personal Finance Content. We are a market leading publisher, aggregator, and distributor of personal finance content on the Internet. Bankrate provides consumers with a comprehensive financial marketplace with best in class content and services across vertical categories including mortgages, deposits, insurance products and credit cards. In 2010, we generated over 150 million visits to our websites, sold approximately 15 million insurance leads and generated 22 million credit card offer clicks. Our comprehensive offering of personal finance content, tools and product research has positioned us as a leading research authority. We believe our leading position will continue to enable us to take advantage of the secular shift to the Internet as a source of personal finance solutions. Specifically, our market leadership position makes us a must buy for advertisers that are targeting shoppers for personal finance products and among the first stops for shoppers seeking personal finance services.

Leading Consumer Brands. We have built strong, recognizable and highly trusted brands over our 35 year history. Founded in 1976 as a print publisher of the Bank Rate Monitor, we have grown into a trusted and authoritative source in the personal finance landscape across our key vertical categories. The strength of our brands leads to more than 70% of our visitors coming to our websites by directly typing our Internet address in a URL or via unpaid search. We believe this is an important competitive differentiator. Furthermore, the strength of our brand has permitted us to be a partner of choice for other leading personal finance content providers.

High Quality, Proprietary Content. We provide consumers with proprietary, fully researched, comprehensive, independent and objective personal finance content, data and tools. Our editorial staff of 33 editors and reporters, 90 freelancers and 15 expert columnists delivers best in class content and provides news and advice through over 150 new articles per week on top of over 50,000 stories in our database. Our reporters and editors have extensive media experience in newspaper, magazine, new media and/or broadcast with a combined average of 15 years experience in journalism. They regularly receive broad media coverage for their knowledge and expertise in particular personal finance services, including appearances on nationally televised programs.

We also aggregate rate information from over 4,800 institutions and have broadened the focus of our financial products research from 100 financial products in 155 markets in 2001 to more than 300 financial products in nearly 600 local markets today. In addition, we generate 172,000 distinct rate tables capturing on average over three million pieces of information on a daily basis. All products included in our database have narrowly defined criteria so that information provided by institutions is comparable. Our quality control process includes several visual checks and proofing by different staff members to ensure that the data inputs are accurate. Our staff also reviews each listing in relation to regional and national trends and for overall accuracy and consistency of fees. In addition, our staff performs anonymous shopping on a daily basis in order to validate the data in a consumer setting. Institutions providing invalid data are contacted by our quality control staff to ensure that future information will be accurate. Our proprietary content is a unique point of difference that attracts personal finance product shoppers to come to our websites over other choices for their personal finance needs.

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We believe our unique content is a key differentiator in our value proposition to shoppers that are making highly informed, high ticket price buying decisions. Additionally, the competency of creating unique content would be challenging for others to replicate.

Significant Selection, Breadth and Depth of Offering. Bankrate provides both a broad range of personal finance products across vertical categories including mortgages, deposits, insurance, credit cards, and other personal finance categories, including retirement, automobile loans, and taxes, as well as great depth of selection in each category. Our selection both across and within vertical categories is a key differentiator in the value proposition to personal finance service shoppers. The 2010 Acquisitions significantly augmented the scope, depth and quality of our personal finance offerings and resulted in our current leadership in the online insurance and credit cards markets. The selection across and within vertical categories make our online network a must visit site for shoppers looking to find the right product at the right price. Additionally, the breadth of products creates an opportunity to cross-sell over time and reinforces our position as a trusted provider of personal finance content across all vertical categories.

Superior Distribution Platforms. Our unique content and rate information is distributed through three main sources: owned and operated websites, online co-brands, and print partners. We own a network of content-rich, proprietary websites focused on specific financial vertical categories, including mortgage rates, deposits, insurance, credit cards and other personal finance categories. Bankrate's home page and other key pages of our online network routinely rank at or near the top of major search engines' unpaid listings for highly coveted key words and phrases related to banking products. The high rankings are largely a result of our success at creating highly relevant, widely read content, distribution links, and our expertise in optimization techniques. We also develop and provide web services to over 75 co-branded websites with online partners, including the most trusted and frequently visited personal financial sites on the Internet such as Yahoo!, AOL, CNBC and Bloomberg. In addition, we license editorial content to over 100 newspapers on a daily basis including The Wall Street Journal, USA Today, The New York Times, The Los Angeles Times and The Boston Globe. This distribution network enables us to drive large amounts of high quality traffic to our network while increasing our brand awareness in an extremely cost-effective way.

Diverse Monetization Opportunities and Strong Cash Flow. Our primary sources of revenue are display advertising, performance-based advertising and lead generation. Our breadth of monetization capabilities allows us to appeal to a broader set of advertisers that have different marketing strategies and objectives. The increased appeal from the breadth of these advertising and marketing vehicles results in more advertisers, greater demand, and better monetization. The multiple forms of monetization also serve to provide a level of diversification during different economic cycles as advertisers and marketers, during contracting periods, will look to move toward efficient pay-for-performance advertising vehicles and away from non-pay-for-performance branded display advertising. The multiple forms of monetization help drive significant operating leverage as we can add additional revenue streams across a given page view that largely has a fixed cost. The multiple ways to monetize a given page view or unique visitor to our site, combined with a highly scalable infrastructure and low capital expenditure or working capital needs, results in strong cash flow conversion.

Strong, Experienced Management Team. Our management team has an in-depth understanding of the online media and personal finance industries as well as extensive experience growing companies' profitability, both organically and through acquisitions. Our President and Chief Executive Officer, Thomas Evans, is highly regarded in the online marketing services and personal finance sectors and has been leading online companies for over a decade. Mr. Evans leads an experienced management team with an average of more than 12 years of experience in the online media and personal finance industries. Our management team has been instrumental in our successful completion of numerous acquisitions over the past six years.

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Our Growth Strategy

We believe that the personal finance sector contains significant opportunities for growth. Elements of our strategy include:

Maintaining Leadership as a Trusted and Authoritative Source for Personal Finance Content. We are focused on maintaining our position as a leading destination platform for personal finance information. We intend to continuously enhance the consumer experience and engagement on our websites to help us maintain this leadership position. One of the primary ways that we seek to differentiate ourselves is through the quality, breadth and depth of our financial content and data. As consumers increase their usage of the Internet as a tool for personal finance needs, we intend to maintain and improve our position in online comparative research for mortgages, deposit products, insurance and credit cards and potentially in additional vertical personal finance markets.

Increasing Traffic to Our Network. We believe our unique and differentiated content offering, the strength of our brands and our marketing efforts will allow us to drive substantial traffic to our online network. We intend to continue to focus on efforts that explicitly drive traffic to our websites including search engine optimization, public relations, print partnerships, increasing the size of our co-brand partner network, and limited, high return on investment, paid search efforts.

Continuing to Increase Monetization of Our Traffic. By advertising on our online network, banks, brokers, insurance companies, credit card issuers and other advertisers are accessing targeted, quality consumers poised to engage in a high-value transaction. By allowing advertisers to efficiently access these in-market consumers, we are ultimately creating a transaction that is beneficial for the advertiser, the consumer and us. As we continue to improve customer engagement and drive traffic to our online network to reach a greater number of users, we expect to strengthen our relationships with existing advertisers and build new relationships with potential advertisers. We intend to continuously enhance our product offering and targeting capabilities to advertisers to ensure we are increasing our monetization of content and traffic.

Developing New Products that Increase the Quality of Our Offering to Consumers, Advertisers and Partners. By enhancing and expanding our product set, we seek to maintain our industry leadership. The key goals of all of our product development efforts are to satisfy consumers, drive traffic, increase monetization and increase affiliate and partner opportunities. Examples of some areas that our product development team is currently focused on include enhancing site design, increasing social features on our sites to improve engagement, creating widgets that our affiliates can put on their websites, and many initiatives to create a substantial mobile presence. By enhancing and expanding our product set, we expect to be able to maintain our industry leadership.

Pursuing Additional Strategic Acquisitions. Acquiring companies opportunistically is a strategic core competency for us. We believe our industry relationships allow us to identify specialized companies that are attractive acquisition candidates. Over the past six years, we have made numerous acquisitions, including Bargaineering.com, InsuranceQuotes.com, InfoTrak, NetQuote and CreditCards.com in 2010. We intend to continue to pursue strategic growth opportunities that complement our online network to cost-effectively gain market share, expand into vertical categories and strengthen our content portfolio.

Our Products and Services

Consumers

As a leading provider of personal finance content, we offer our consumers deep and broad market leading information, analytics and advice across multiple categories of personal finance including: (i) mortgages and home lending, (ii) deposits, (iii) insurance, (iv) credit cards, and (v) other financial products, including those related to retirement, tax, auto, and debt management.

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We aggregate rate information from over 4,800 institutions on more than 300 financial products in nearly 600 local markets in all 50 U.S. states, generating over 172,000 distinct rate tables and capturing on average over three million pieces of information daily. In addition, we offer customizable search and compare capabilities, as well as analytic tools to calculate value and costs. We believe our comprehensive marketplace of real-time, easily accessible, and relevant information equips consumers with the right tools to make informed personal finance decisions.

Mortgages and Home Lending. We offer information on rates for various types of mortgages, home lending and refinancing options. Our rate information is specific to geographic location and contains nearly 600 local markets, covering all 50 U.S. states. Consumers can customize searches for mortgage rates by loan size, maturity, and location through our online portals. We also provide original articles that cover topics such as trends in housing markets and refinancing perspectives to help consumers with their decision making.

Deposits. We offer rate information on various deposit products such as money market accounts, savings accounts and certificates of deposit. We also provide online analytic tools to help consumers calculate investment value using customized inputs.

Insurance. In conjunction with our network of local agents and national insurance carriers, we facilitate a consumer's ability to receive multiple competitive insurance quotes for auto, business, home, life, health and long-term care based on a single application. We also provide advice and detailed descriptions of insurance terms, aiding consumers in deciding amongst various policy options. Insurance quotes can be customized by age, marital status and location. In addition, we provide articles on topical subjects such as recent healthcare reforms, as well as the basics to understanding an insurance policy.

Credit Cards. We offer a comprehensive selection of consumer and business credit and prepaid cards for visitors. We provide detailed credit card information and comparison capabilities, and allow consumers to search for cards that cater to their specific needs. We display cards by bank or issuer, credit quality, reward program, or card limit. We further host news and advice on credit card debt and bank policies, as well as tools to estimate credit score and credit card fees.

Other Personal Finance Products. We offer information on retirement, taxes, auto, and debt management. Relevant content provided on such topics include 401(k), Social Security, tax deductions and exemptions, auto loans, debt consolidation, and credit risk.

We operate a select group of content-rich, branded personal finance destination websites. The table that follows summarizes our websites in the vertical categories that we serve.

	Products and Destinations*			
Mortgages and Home Lending	Deposits	Insurance	Credit Cards	Other Personal Finance Products
Bankrate.com	Bankrate.com	Bankrate.com	Bankrate.com	Bankrate.com
Interest.com	Interest.com	NetQuote.com	Bankaholic.com	Bargaineering.com
Bankaholic.com	Bankaholic.com	InsureMe.com	Bargaineering.com	Bankaholic.com
Bargaineering.com	Bargaineering.com	InsuranceQuotes.com	CreditCards.com	
Mortgage-calc.com	CD.com	AutoInsuranceQuotes.com	CreditCards.ca	
		Trouv�Media.com	CreditCardGuide.com	
			CreditCardSearchEngine.com	

* The websites listed in this table and the information contained therein or connected thereto shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and you should not rely on any such information in making your decision whether to purchase our securities.

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Advertisers

We believe advertisers appreciate our value proposition as one of the leading personal finance content providers. Our relevant and proprietary content attracts consumers that are actively searching for personal finance products, allowing advertisers to effectively reach their target customer base. Our trusted reputation as an objective provider of reliable information further drives traffic and establishes a credible platform for advertisers to list their offers. We offer advertisers an attractive display advertisement platform, high quality leads and hyperlinks, all of which have resulted in the continued growth of our advertiser relationships.

Leads. We provide leads in the mortgage, credit card and insurance vertical categories. We sell leads to insurance agents, insurance carriers, credit card issuers and mortgage lenders. With our leading credit card comparison marketplace, we generated more than 22 million offer clicks to issuers in 2010, making it one of the largest third-party online application sources for all major issuers. In 2010, we sold approximately 15 million leads to more than 28,000 agents and more than 100 carriers. We charge our advertisers on a per-lead basis based on the total number of leads generated for insurance and mortgage products, and on a per-action basis for credit cards (*i.e.*, upon approval or completion of an application). Leads are generated not only organically within the Bankrate network of websites but also through the various affiliate networks, via co-brands, and through display advertisements.

Hyperlinks. Advertisers that are listed in our rate tables have the opportunity to hyperlink their listings. Additionally, advertisers can buy hyperlinked placement within our qualified insurance listings. By clicking on the hyperlink, users are taken to the advertiser's website. We typically sell our hyperlinks on a per-click pricing model. Under this arrangement, advertisers pay Bankrate a specific, pre-determined cost each time a consumer clicks on that advertiser's hyperlink or phone icon (usually found under the advertiser's name in the rate or insurance table listings). All clicks are screened for fraudulent characteristics by an independent third party vendor and then charged to the advertiser's account.

Display Advertisements. We provide a variety of digital display formats. Our most common digital display advertisement sizes are leader boards and banners, which are prominently displayed at the top or bottom of a page, skyscrapers, islands, and posters. We charge for these advertisements based on the number of times the advertisement is displayed or based on a fixed amount for a campaign. Advertising rates may vary depending upon the product areas targeted, geo-targeting, the quantity of advertisements purchased by an advertiser, and the length of time an advertiser runs an advertisement on our online network. We sell to advertisers targeting a specific audience in a city or state and also to national advertisers targeting the entire country.

Sales Strategy

Bankrate has over 70 sales personnel serving our national, regional and local advertising customers. We also have sales teams that are dedicated to specific vertical categories and customer groups, giving them greater expertise in designing solutions for our advertisers. For example we have separate sales teams trained and dedicated to serving insurance agents, credit card issuers, insurance carriers, local, regional and national banks, and local mortgage companies.

Our selling strategy focuses on leveraging our core strengths in a flexible manner to respond to our customer's specific requirements. For example, in working with a large branded bank, we may feature a branded cost-per-thousand-impressions-based display campaign if the advertiser plans to compete primarily on brand and visibility on our sites. A different advertiser may be focused on competing directly on the basis of superior rates and therefore a rate table cost-per-click approach may be more beneficial or a cost-per-lead model may be appropriate. Many insurance carrier customers are seeking to intercept a consumer directly on brand as they are searching comparatively for products — our new insurance cost-per-click product is focused on serving this market. Other advertisers may be interested in maximizing conversion and achieving a specific return on investment, and given the conversion rates of our traffic, a per-action or per-click solution may be the most

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appropriate in such a case. This array of advertising options and ability to tailor a campaign to our advertisers' needs results in more sale for us, better information for our consumers and superior consumer traffic and conversions for our customers.

We have the capability to execute on this selling strategy not only because of our wide variety of product monetization options (per-thousand-impressions, per-click, per-action and per-lead), but also because we have highly developed direct relationships with our customers. We work directly with top branded banks, mortgage, insurance and credit card issuers. Bankrate's sales team is very knowledgeable about our advertisers' products and are viewed as partners by our advertisers, thus allowing for a close relationship where we can offer solutions that satisfy our advertisers' needs.

We attract our consumer audience by offering comprehensive and objective comparisons based on rates, selection, features, brand, flexibility and other key attributes, as well as content to educate our consumers on these matters. Our platform is generally a "must buy" for our advertisers for several reasons including:

Our advertisers vigorously compete head to head on our products. Being absent would place them at a competitive disadvantage in the marketplace for our consumers.

Bankrate's platform is a specific, highly contextual destination for consumers that are generally ready to transact. Click-throughs therefore have a high conversion rate for our advertisers.

Historically, Bankrate consumers generally have been of the highest credit and financial quality and are predominately "Prime" in terms of their personal finance profile.

Bankrate's platform is a leading generator of highly targeted contextual consumer traffic seeking mortgage, deposit, insurance and credit card products and therefore we have provided a constant and reliable flow of customers for our advertisers.

Marketing

Over the past 35 years, Bankrate has been able to establish itself as one of the most recognizable brands within the personal finance market. The strength of our brands leads to more than 70% of our visitors coming to our websites by directly typing our Internet address in a URL or via unpaid search during 2010. Another critical factor in attracting visitors to our websites is how prominently we are displayed in response to search queries regarding vertical categories in which we operate. Bankrate's home page and other key pages of our online network routinely rank at or near the top of major search engines' unpaid listings for highly coveted key words and phrases related to banking products. The high rankings are largely a result of our success at creating highly relevant, widely read and distributed content.

Our traffic in 2010 was also driven through more than 75 co-brand partners, including Yahoo!, AOL, CNBC and Bloomberg. Our partners place our content and rate tables on co-branded pages within their sites and we sell the advertisements on these pages and share the advertising revenues with the partner. We benefit from these relationships as these pages reach traffic that would not otherwise be generated from our website.

In addition to our online relationships, our proprietary content and interest rate information appears in premier print newspapers and magazines on a daily basis. This practice continues to reinforce our brand ubiquity and image. We currently partner with over 100 newspapers, including The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times and USA Today. While these distribution partners contribute significantly less to our revenue than our online relationships, the exposure contributes to our traffic brand awareness and credibility among consumers.

We also actively conduct media public relations campaigns to promote our editorial content and personnel to the consumer and trade media. Bankrate spokespersons are routinely featured in newspapers, magazines and in broadcast media, and are promoted to and are featured as expert commentators on major broadcast and cable news programs and talk radio. In 2010, Bankrate was referenced in over 10,000 media exposures and our

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spokespersons were featured in over 300 television and radio interviews, including the CBS Evening News, CNBC, CNN, Fox News Channel, Fox Business Network and MSNBC, and approximately 370 print articles, including The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal and USA Today. Finally, we produce The Bankrate.com Personal Finance Minute which is distributed to Sirius XM satellite radio and selected terrestrial radio stations throughout the U.S.

Customers

A significant portion of our customer base by revenue is comprised of large financial institutions such as banks or insurance carriers, and may have products covered by multiple vertical categories on our online network. Our largest customers by revenue generated in the three months ended March 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 include Ally Bank, American Express, Amerisave, Capital One, Chase, Citibank, Discover, GEICO, and HSBC. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, our largest customer, Capital One, accounted for 12% of our total revenue across all products and our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 46% of total revenues across all products. For the year ended December 31, 2010, our largest customer, Capital One, accounted for less than 10% of our total revenue across all products, and our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 40% of total revenues across all products.

Product Development Strategy

Our product development strategy is designed to expand our advertiser base, traffic origination sources and highly targeted consumer audience, all of which are critical to our success and drive monetization. Key elements of this strategy include:

enhancing the consumer experience and engagement on our websites;

increasing traffic to our websites;

increasing monetization of our traffic and advertiser satisfaction;

developing products to expand opportunities with partners and affiliates; and

expanding into new products and features to further enhance our consumer relationships.

Our newly built website features a modern modular design enabling us to add features and additional content rapidly, test consumers' response and engagement and optimize satisfaction as a result. We plan to further leverage our back-end infrastructure in the process, creating an even stronger network for our consumers, advertisers, partners and affiliates.

In addition, we have many initiatives under way to create a substantial mobile presence. These initiatives range from device-specific mobile websites to applications that help our consumers use our most popular tools and content and to address specific mobile personal finance needs.

In fulfilling our product mission, we make extensive use of site tracking and optimization technologies, and we continually monitor and improve consumer engagement and monetization. Executive steering committees regularly review initiatives across the firm and allocate resources to balance these goals. We believe that our goal-oriented product development strategy and execution, our rapid incremental iterative process, and our overall discipline have been some of the key components of our success and we believe these will continue to assist us in maintaining our competitive advantage in the future.

Competition

We compete for advertising revenues across the broad categories of personal finance content, online credit card marketplaces, and insurance marketplaces, both in traditional media such as newspapers, magazines, radio,

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and television, and in the rapidly growing market for online financial information. There are many competitors in our market segments. Our online and print competition includes the following:

search engines utilizing keyword cost-per-click advertising or comparison advertising sites/networks;

lead aggregators and websites committed to specific personal finance products;

numerous websites in each of our vertical categories competing for traffic and for advertisers;

financial institutions, including mortgage lenders, deposit institutions, insurance providers and credit card issuers, many of whom are also our customers; and

traditional offline personal finance marketing channels, including direct mail, television, radio, print and online advertising, call centers and retail bank branches.

Competition in the online publishing business is generally directed at growing users and revenue using marketing and promotion to increase traffic to websites. We believe that we compete favorably within each of the categories described above and that we will be able to maintain and enhance our leadership position.

Technology

We currently operate our online network and supporting systems on servers at secure third-party co-locations, including facilities in Atlanta, Georgia and Denver, Colorado. The third-party facilities and our infrastructure and network connectivity are monitored by Bankrate continuously, on a 24 hours a day, 365 days a year basis.

Most of our critical properties and consumer facing operations operate concurrently from multiple data centers. Multiple data centers are key to our business continuity strategy, providing continuity and recovery options if a data center should suffer a major outage.

These facilities are powered continuously from multiple sources, including uninterruptible power supplies and emergency power generators. The facilities are connected to the Internet with redundant high-speed data lines. The systems at each data center are protected by a multi-layered security and switching systems, including redundant routers, firewalls, switches, and load balancers at each data center. To provide maximum scalability, many of our high-traffic web pages are served from multiple active/active data centers through an independent content distribution network.

Multi-node clusters and active load balancing systems are used for key functions, including web serving, web services, and many databases. The vast majority of the information presented on our websites, including back-end databases that provide the raw information, is stored and delivered via such multi-node or multi-system configurations from one or both of the co-location facilities.

The extensive use of a multi-data center active/active architecture, combined with load balancing at multiple levels, ensures our ability to handle load and scale the capacity to demand. We operate key systems with substantial margins beyond our historical peak demands, maintaining the ability to serve many times our peak traffic.

Our systems are controlled and updated remotely via encrypted virtual private network (VPN) links to our operating locations. The technical services staff extensively monitors all key systems, both internally and from a web perspective, using multiple locations and methodologies. This provides continuous real-time response capability should key systems or network connections fail.

Our engineering and technical management operates from three primary locations, including North Palm Beach, Florida, Denver, Colorado, and Austin, Texas. We have additional engineering staff in San Francisco, California, United Kingdom, China, and India.

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We use a combination of technologies, including Microsoft .NET, Microsoft SQL Server, LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP), and WordPress. We also leverage third party content distribution networks, ad serving, optimization, and tracking services to improve performance and provide instrumentation, while leveraging the scalability of major vendors in these arenas.

Intellectual Property

Our proprietary intellectual property consists of our unique research and editorial content, computer programs relating to our websites, our websites and our URLs. We rely primarily on a combination of copyrights, trademarks, trade secret laws, our user policy and restrictions on disclosure to protect this content. In addition, we license some of our data and content from other parties. Our copyrights, trademarks and licenses expire at various dates, and we believe that none is individually significant.

Regulatory Matters

Advertising and promotional information presented to visitors on our websites and our other marketing activities are subject to federal and state consumer protection laws that regulate unfair and deceptive practices. In the United States, Congress has begun to adopt legislation that regulates certain aspects of the Internet, including online content, user privacy, taxation, liability for third-party activities and jurisdiction. Such legislation includes the Communications Decency Act of 1996, which regulates content of material on the Internet and the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998, which provides recourse for owners of copyrighted material who believe that their rights under U.S. copyright law have been infringed on the Internet. In the area of data protection, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and certain state agencies have investigated various Internet companies' use of their customers' personal information, and certain federal and state statutes regulate specific aspects of privacy and data collection practices. In the area of credit card marketing, state, federal and foreign lending laws and regulations generally require accurate disclosure of the critical components of credit costs and impose restrictions on the advertisement of these credit terms. In addition, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency regulates certain credit card marketing and account management practices and prohibits deceptive acts, claims or marketing practices. Because we are an aggregator of rate and other information regarding many financial products, including credit cards, we may be subject to some of these laws and regulations.

Federal, state, local and foreign governments are also considering other legislative and regulatory proposals that would regulate the Internet in more and different ways than exist today. It is impossible to predict whether new restrictions, fees, or taxes will be imposed on our services, and whether and how we would be affected. Increased regulation of the Internet both in the United States and abroad may decrease its growth and hinder technological development, which may negatively impact the cost of doing business via the Internet or otherwise materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or operational results.

We are not currently subject to regulatory oversight by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or other bank regulatory authorities.

Employees

As of March 31, 2011, we employed 378 people. None of our employees are represented under collective bargaining agreements. We have never had a work stoppage. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Facilities

Our principal administrative, sales, Internet operations, marketing and research functions are located in one leased facility in North Palm Beach, Florida. The lease is for approximately 21,000 square feet of office space and expires in November 2015, with an option to renew for one additional 5-year term. We also have substantial facilities located in Denver, Colorado where we lease approximately 16,000 square feet of office space under a lease expiring in January 2014, and in Austin, Texas where we lease approximately 10,000 square feet of office

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space under a lease expiring in July 2013. In addition to these facilities, we lease approximately 25,000 square feet of office space at various properties in the United States and 3,200 square feet in China, and sublease a facility in Colchester, England. The leases expire at various times. We believe we can relocate any of our facilities without significant cost or disruption. We use the properties for administration, sales, operations, and business development.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, in addition to those identified below, we are subject to legal proceedings, claims, investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of business. In accordance with GAAP, we make a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. However, we believe that we have valid defenses with respect to the legal matters pending against us. It is possible, nevertheless, that our consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations could be affected by the resolution of one or more of such contingencies. We expense legal costs as incurred.

Lower Fees, Inc. Litigation

On or about November 20, 2008, Lower Fees, Inc. (LF) filed in the Circuit Court in and for Palm Beach County, Florida a civil action against the Company, Bankrate's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, alleging fraud in the inducement by the defendants in respect of the Company, Inc. having entered into an asset purchase agreement with LF dated February 5, 2008 (the Asset Purchase Agreement). Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, the Company purchased certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of LF and made a cash payment of the consideration specified in the agreement. Following a motion by Bankrate to dismiss the complaint as baseless and failing to state a claim, on March 23, 2009, the court dismissed the complaint, and allowed LF 30 days within which to file an amended complaint. LF filed an amended complaint on April 22, 2009 which was dismissed on October 9, 2009. LF filed another amended complaint on November 6, 2009, which sought relief in the form of rescission of the transaction and attorneys' fees and which was dismissed with prejudice on March 23, 2010. On or about April 21, 2010, LF filed a notice of appeal of the court's March 23 order (the Appeal).

On April 30, 2010, LF sent a letter to us (the LF Letter) asking for indemnification under Paragraph 6.3 of the Asset Purchase Agreement for the same alleged misrepresentations it had alleged in its prior complaints in the civil action. The amount the LF Letter claims LF will incur as losses is \$8.2 million. The LF Letter also asks for payment of \$900,000 and \$180,000 to Michael Kratzer, one of the owners of LF, in respect of his former employment with us. On May 14, 2010, we responded to the LF Letter denying the allegations in full.

The parties have filed their briefs in the Appeal and the case is awaiting decision by the appellate court. We will continue to vigorously defend the Appeal and the requests of the LF Letter. We cannot presently estimate the amount of loss, if any, that would result from an adverse resolution of this matter.

On March 9, 2011, LF filed a civil action against the Company styled: Lower Fees, Inc., Plaintiff, vs. Bankrate, Inc., Defendant, in the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit in and for Palm Beach County (the New LF Lawsuit). In the New LF Lawsuit, LF alleges that the Company breached a duty of good faith to operate a website transferred under the Asset Purchase Agreement to generate revenues that would have resulted in the Company having to pay LF certain earn-out payments under the Asset Purchase Agreement. The New LF Lawsuit is in its very early stages. LF seeks relief in the form of unspecified damages suffered, pre-judgment interest, attorneys' fees, and costs. The Company will vigorously defend the New Lawsuit and currently intends to file a motion to dismiss the New LF Lawsuit. We cannot presently estimate the amount of loss, if any, that would result from an adverse resolution of this matter.

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BanxCorp Litigation

On or about July 20, 2007, BanxCorp, an online publisher of rate information provided by financial institutions with respect to various financial products, filed suit against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey alleging violations of Federal and New Jersey State antitrust laws, including the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act on the basis of illegal predatory pricing, vendor lock-in, exclusionary product and distribution bundling and tie-in arrangements, anticompetitive acquisitions and market division agreements. In the complaint, BanxCorp seeks injunctive relief, treble damages in an unspecified amount, and attorneys' fees and costs. In response to motions by the Company to dismiss for failure to state a claim, the court has three times permitted Banxcorp to file amended complaints, in which Banxcorp has added new causes of action under the Sherman Act, including an allegation that the Company conspired with some 90 online media outlets to fix prices in connection with the publication of certain rate information tables. Following the latest amendment in March 2011, the Company intends to again move to dismiss the amended complaint. We cannot presently estimate the amount of loss, if any, that would result from an adverse resolution of this matter.

Mortgage Grader Lawsuit

In October 2010, an action was commenced in the United States District Court for the Central District of California entitled *Mortgage Grader, Inc. v. Lenderfi, Inc., et al.*, in which Bankrate is one of nine defendants. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff is the owner of a patent relating to a computer-implemented system for enabling borrowers to anonymously shop for loan packages offered by a plurality of lenders and that the patent is being infringed by each of the defendants. The complaint seeks relief in the form of an adjudication of patent infringement, unspecified treble damages together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, an injunction prohibiting further infringement, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. Bankrate has answered the complaint and asserted counterclaims alleging that the patent in question should be invalidated. An initial investigation on the merits of the action has been undertaken and Bankrate denies any liability. Settlement discussions have been initiated between the parties and are ongoing. We cannot presently estimate the amount of loss, if any, that would result from an adverse resolution of this matter.

Bankrate, Inc. Stockholder Litigations

In connection with the announcement of the Bankrate Acquisition, certain persons who were then stockholders of the Company filed a number of lawsuits alleging breach of fiduciary duties and/or seeking appraisal of the fair value of their shares of the Company stock. The lawsuits alleging breach of fiduciary duties were consolidated and, on November 8, 2010, certified as a mandatory, non-opt-out class action (with the exception of one of the parties seeking appraisal, who was ruled not to be part of the class) and settled based on an award of plaintiffs' counsel attorneys' fees and expenses in the amount of \$2.0 million, which was paid on December 8, 2010. One of the appraisal claims was resolved in September 2010 and the remaining claims were resolved in February 2011, on the basis of a per-share valuation equal to that offered in the Bankrate Acquisition. All of these claims are now resolved.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers and Directors**

The names, ages, and current positions of our current executive officers and directors are listed in the table below. Following the Initial Public Offering, the business and operations of the Company is managed by its board of directors, in accordance with its charter, bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law, each as then and from time to time in effect. Current directors will serve, depending on their classifications, for a term of one year, two years, or three years expiring at the 2012, 2013 and 2014 annual meeting of stockholders, respectively, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Upon the closing of the Initial Public Offering, we expect the terms of Mr. Pinola and Mr. Tieng to expire in 2012, the terms of Mr. Brody and Mr. Evans to expire in 2013, and the terms of Mr. Morse, Mr. Stahl and Mr. Truwit to expire in 2014. There are no family relationships among the executive officers nor is there any agreement or understanding between any officer and any other person pursuant to which the officer was elected, other than the Company's executive agreements with Messrs. Evans, DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross.

Name	Age	Position
Thomas R. Evans	56	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Edward J. DiMaria	45	Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer
Daniel P. Hoogterp	51	Senior Vice President Chief Technology Officer
Michael J. Ricciardelli	39	Senior Vice President Business Development & Consumer Marketing
Donaldson M. Ross	47	Senior Vice President Chief Revenue Officer
Peter C. Morse	64	Chairman of the Board and Director
Seth Brody	35	Director
Richard J. Pinola	65	Director
Christian Stahl	40	Director
James Tieng	28	Director
Mitch Truwit	42	Director

The following is a brief biography of each Bankrate executive officer and director:

Thomas R. Evans**President, Chief Executive Officer and Director**

Mr. Evans has served as a director since April 2004, and was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer in June 2004. From August 1999 to August 2003, Mr. Evans served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Official Payments Corp., specializing in processing consumer credit card payments for government taxes, fees and fines. From March 1998 to June 1999, Mr. Evans was President and Chief Executive Officer of GeoCities Inc., a community of personal Websites on the Internet. From January 1991 to February 1998, Mr. Evans was President and Publisher of U.S. News & World Report. In addition to his duties at U.S. News & World Report, Mr. Evans served as President of The Atlantic Monthly (January 1996-February 1998) and as President and Publisher of Fast Company (November 1995-February 1998), a magazine launched in 1995. Mr. Evans received a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration from Arizona State University. Mr. Evans is also a director and member of the audit committee and compensation committee of Navisite, Inc., and a director and member of the audit committee of Future Fuel Corp. Mr. Evans' qualifications to serve on our board of directors include his extensive experience in the media and Internet industries, service as chief executive officer of three public companies, and his leadership of Bankrate over the last seven years.

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Edward J. DiMaria

Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer

Mr. DiMaria has served as our Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer since April 2006. From February 2006 until April 2006, he served as our consultant, assisting us with our finance and accounting functions. Prior to that, Mr. DiMaria was an independent consultant for various clients on numerous matters, including private equity transactions, mergers and acquisitions, and other corporate finance projects. From August 2000 to August 2002, Mr. DiMaria was the Chief Financial Officer of Official Payments Corporation. From August 1994 to August 2000, Mr. DiMaria was employed by Best Friends Pet Care, Inc., where his final position was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. DiMaria has also held finance and accounting positions with Business Express, Inc., Advanced Network & Services, Inc., and was a member of the commercial audit division of KPMG LLP. Mr. DiMaria received his license as a Certified Public Accountant in the State of New York in 1993 and received his Bachelor of Business Administration degree with a major in Public Accounting from Pace University in New York.

Daniel P. Hoogterp

Senior Vice President Chief Technology Officer

Mr. Hoogterp has served as our Senior Vice President Chief Technology Officer since May 2005. From November 2002 until May 2005, he served as Chief Executive Officer of TQuist, LLC, a technology consulting company. From February 2001 to September 2002, Mr. Hoogterp served as Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of Enamics, Inc., a company specializing in business technology management. From July 1999 to February 2001, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of Sagemaker, Inc., a provider of enterprise information portals. From March 1991 to July 1999, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Retrieval Technologies, Inc. Mr. Hoogterp received a Post-Graduate Certificate in Business from Heriott-Watt University's Edinburgh Business School in Scotland in 2004.

Michael J. Ricciardelli

Senior Vice President Business Development & Consumer Marketing

Mr. Ricciardelli has served as Senior Vice President Business Development & Consumer Marketing since May 2007, having joined Bankrate in September 2006. Prior to joining Bankrate, he was Vice President Marketing & Media Sales at *Apartments.com* /Classified Ventures, an online apartment listings company, where he managed all marketing functions and online advertising sales efforts. From 1999 to 2003, he was Co-Founder & Vice President of Strategic Development for *Insurance.com*, a venture funded by Fidelity Capital and sold in 2003 to Comparison Market. Earlier in his career, Mr. Ricciardelli also held positions in strategy consulting and business development at Fidelity Investments, and financial analysis at Salomon Brothers.

Donaldson M. Ross

Senior Vice President Chief Revenue Officer

Mr. Ross has served as our Senior Vice President Chief Revenue Officer since September 2006. From June 2001, until September 2006, Mr. Ross was Senior Vice President-Sales & Marketing for Harris Connect, a leader in affinity marketing for the directory, Internet and data services business in the education and association marketplace. From 2000 to 2001, he held an executive management position at *zUniversity.com*. From 1989 to 1998, Mr. Ross held various positions in media sales and sales management at U.S. News & World Report, where he rose to the position of Vice President of Advertising Sales. Mr. Ross received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Denison University and his Masters in Advertising and Marketing from Michigan State University.

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Peter C. Morse

Chairman of the Board and Director

Mr. Morse has been a director since 1993, and served as our Chief Executive Officer from 1993 until 1997. Mr. Morse served as our Chairman from 1997 until 1999, and since 2002. Since 1982, Mr. Morse has also served as President of Morse Partners, Inc., a private equity firm that acquires operating companies and provides expansion capital, and is also a general partner of Permit Capital LLC. From 1986 to 1990, Mr. Morse was Chairman of FAO Schwarz, the national chain of children's gift stores. Mr. Morse currently serves on the Board of Trustees of Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and was Chairman of the Investment Committee from 1982 to 2010. Mr. Morse is also a member of the Board of Governors of Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the Board of Directors of Georgetown University from 2004 to 2010, the Board of Trustees of the J.M. Foundation, and the Board of Trustees of Gesu School. Mr. Morse holds a B.S.B.A. from Georgetown University and an M.B.A. from Columbia University Graduate School of Business. Mr. Morse's qualifications to serve on our board of directors include his extensive experience in investment matters, his familiarity with and knowledge of the history of Bankrate, and his leadership of Bankrate over the last 17 years.

Seth Brody

Director

Mr. Brody has been a director since 2010. Mr. Brody joined Apax Partners in 2008 as an Operating Executive in the New York office. Mr. Brody was Executive Vice President and General Manager, Ecommerce of Razorgator Interactive, Inc., an online seller of event tickets, from June 2008 to September 2008, and Group Vice President and General Manager, North America of Orbitz Worldwide, Inc., an online travel agency, from June 2006 to May 2008. He holds an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Mr. Brody's qualifications to serve on our board of directors include his extensive experience with a wide variety of online businesses and ventures and his deep knowledge of the online industry.

Richard J. Pinola

Director

Mr. Pinola served on the board of Bankrate from September 2005 to September 2009. Since July 2009 he has been a Principal in GPS Investment Group, LLC, Investment Counselors. He served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Right Management Consultants from 1994 through January 2004. He served as a director of that company from 1990 and as CEO from July of 1992 until Right Management Consultants was purchased by Manpower. Prior to joining Right Management Consultants, Mr. Pinola was President and Chief Operating Officer of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, a financial services firm. He also was a CPA with PriceWaterhouse and Co. Mr. Pinola is a director on the boards of Kenexa Inc. and Nobel Learning Communities where he serves on various committees. He is also Chairman of the audit committee of two REITS, Corporate Property Associates 15 and 16, and he serves on the board of Corporate Property Associates 17, all managed by W. P. Carey, Inc. He is also on the boards of the Visiting Nurses Association and King's College. Apart from Bankrate, Mr. Pinola previously served on the board of KTRON International. In addition, Mr. Pinola has served on the boards of directors of the American Lung Association, Janney Montgomery Scott, the Life Office Management Association, and the Horsham Clinic. Mr. Pinola was the founder and director of The Living Wills Archive Company and a Founder and board member of the Mutual Association for Professional Services. Mr. Pinola holds a B.S. in Accounting from King's College and became a Certified Public Accountant in 1969. Mr. Pinola's qualifications to serve on our board of directors include his previous position as board member in Bankrate as well as his more than 30 years of business experience in finance, sales, marketing, human resources, executive compensation, investor relations, and internal operations.

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Christian Stahl

Director

Mr. Stahl has been a director since 2009. Mr. Stahl joined Apax Partners in 1999. He is an equity partner and a member of the executive committee of Apax Partners. Prior to joining Apax Partners, Mr. Stahl worked at Bain & Company. He holds an M.B.A. with distinction from INSEAD Business School. Mr. Stahl also currently serves as a director of Cengage Learning (formerly known as Thomson Learning) and a director and member of the nominating committee of Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation. Mr. Stahl served as a director of Central European Media Enterprises Ltd. from 2006 to 2009. Mr. Stahl's qualifications to serve on our board of directors include his financial and business expertise across a broad set of industries, his experience as partner of a leading private equity investment group, and his service on several other public and private company boards of directors.

James Tieng

Director

Mr. Tieng joined Apax Partners in September 2010. He is a senior associate and member of the Financial & Business Services team. Prior to joining Apax Partners, Mr. Tieng worked as an investment professional at Irving Place Capital, a private equity firm focused on middle-market companies, from July 2006 to June 2008. From August 2004 to June 2006, he was a consultant for McKinsey & Company as a member of the Corporate Finance & Strategy Practice. He holds an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School, which he attended from September 2008 through June 2010, and an A.B. in Economics from Princeton University. Mr. Tieng's qualifications to serve on our board of directors include his business and investment expertise across a broad set of industries, including online media, and his experience with various leading financial services firms.

Mitch Truwit

Director

Mr. Truwit has been a director since 2009. Mr. Truwit joined Apax Partners in 2006 as a partner in the New York office. Prior to joining Apax Partners in 2006, Mr. Truwit was President and Chief Executive Officer at Orbitz Worldwide in Chicago. Prior to joining Orbitz Worldwide, Mr. Truwit was the Chief Operating Officer at Priceline.com, Inc. Mr. Truwit's qualifications to serve on our board of directors include his extensive experience with several online businesses, his deep knowledge of the online industry, and his financial and investment experience as a partner of a leading private equity investment group.

There are no family relationships between any of the executive officers or directors of Bankrate.

Committees of our Board of Directors

Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Pinola is an independent director under the applicable stock exchange rules.

Pursuant to the phase-in provisions of the applicable stock exchange rules and Rule 10A-3 promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act, our Audit Committee is composed of three directors, of which one director is independent. By September 14, 2011 (the date that is within 90 days following the effectiveness of the registration statement filed in connection with the Initial Public Offering), we intend to cause a majority of the Audit Committee to be independent. By June 16, 2012 (the date that is within one year following the effectiveness of such registration statement), we intend to cause our Audit Committee to have at least three members, all of whom will be independent.

The members of the Audit Committee are Mr. Pinola, Mr. Stahl and Mr. Truwit. Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Pinola is an audit committee financial expert as defined by the SEC and also meets the additional criteria for independence of audit committee members set forth in Rule of 10A-3(b)(1) under the

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Exchange Act. The Audit Committee's primary function is to assist the board of directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by us to governmental bodies or the public; our systems of internal controls regarding finance, accounting, legal compliance and ethics established by management and the board of directors; and our accounting and financial reporting process. The Audit Committee encourages continuous improvement of, and fosters adherence to, our policies, procedures and practices at all levels.

Because Ben Holding S.à r.l. will hold a majority of the Company's common stock following the Initial Public Offering, we will be a controlled company for purposes of the applicable stock exchange rules. Accordingly, we do not currently intend to establish a separate compensation or nominating and corporate governance committee, and compensation, nomination, and corporate governance functions will be managed by the full board of directors until the rules change, we cease to be a controlled company or we otherwise determine to do so.

Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Persons

The Audit Committee of the board of directors, pursuant to its written charter, is charged with the responsibility of reviewing and approving any related person transactions, including those required to be disclosed as a related person transaction under applicable federal securities laws. On an annual basis, each director and executive officer is required to complete a questionnaire that requires disclosure of any transactions the director or executive officer, or their immediate family members or associates, may have with us in which the director or executive officer, or their immediate family members or associates, has a direct or indirect material interest. The Audit Committee considers the responses in the questionnaires and other information regarding potential relationships between us and the directors and executive officers. No transaction requiring disclosure under applicable federal securities laws occurred during fiscal year 2010 that was submitted to the Audit Committee for approval as a related person transaction.

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COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Executive Compensation

The following Compensation Discussion and Analysis provides information regarding the objectives and elements of our compensation philosophy, policies and practices with respect to the compensation of our executive officers who appear in the Summary Compensation Table below (referred to collectively throughout this section as our named executive officers). Our named executive officers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 were:

Thomas R. Evans, our President and Chief Executive Officer;

Edward J. DiMaria, Senior Vice President and our Chief Financial Officer;

Donaldson M. Ross, Senior Vice President and our Chief Revenue Officer;

Michael J. Ricciardelli, Senior Vice President, Business Development & Consumer Marketing; and

Daniel P. Hoogterp, Senior Vice President and our Chief Technology Officer.

Overview and Objectives of Our Executive Compensation Program

The primary objective of our compensation program is the same objective that we have for our overall operations: to create long-term value for our stockholders. Management and the board of directors work together to establish, review and evaluate our compensation plans, policies and programs. The board of directors approves the total compensation package awarded to each of our named executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer. The board of directors works directly with the Chief Executive Officer to ensure the compensation objectives are aligned with our mission and overall objectives and to provide a decision-making framework for use in formulating recommendations for each named executive officer's compensation.

Our overall objective is to establish a compensation policy that will:

align the interests of executive officers with those of our long-term stockholders;

attract, retain and provide incentives to highly-qualified executive officers who drive our performance and help us achieve our business objectives; and

motivate our executive officers to consistently deliver outstanding performance.

In addition, our compensation program is intended to reward individual performance in a way that emphasizes strategic thinking necessary to create long-term value while balancing rewards for short-term increases in operating results.

We compensate named executive officers with a combination of salary and incentives designed to focus their efforts on maximizing both our near-term and long-term financial performance. Compensation levels are determined based on a variety of factors. Typically the most heavily weighted factor centers on our performance, as the board of directors believes that placing primary emphasis on performance most closely aligns the interests of management and stockholders. Our executive compensation packages are comprised primarily of base salary, incentive cash bonus program, and long-term incentive awards that were granted following the Bankrate Acquisition.

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The board of directors believes that each element of the total compensation program serves an important function in achieving the overall objectives of our compensation program. The board of directors strives to pay a base salary that is competitive within our industry to attract and retain top-level talent in a highly competitive market. The board of directors considers historical compensation information and the experiences that certain members of the board of directors have in the industry in determining what constitutes competitive compensation. The year-end cash incentive bonuses that are paid in connection with our management incentive

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program are designed to provide named executive officers with a strong incentive to achieve individual and Bankrate, Inc. financial and operational goals, all of which are intended to drive year over year growth in a key performance metric. Finally, the long-term incentive awards granted to named executive officers following the Bankrate Acquisition are designed to closely align the named executive officers' interests with those of our stockholders.

Setting Executive Compensation

Our current compensation program for named executive officers is largely based on individual employment arrangements that were entered into prior to the Bankrate Acquisition, with certain modifications in connection with that transaction. Mr. Ricciardelli is the only named executive officer who entered into an employment agreement following the Bankrate Acquisition, but his employment agreement is substantially similar to the employment agreements with our other named executive officers. We intend to revisit the structure of our programs as we progress with the Initial Public Offering to ensure that we develop a compensation framework that is appropriate and competitive for a publicly held company.

Role of the Board of Directors

The board of directors is responsible for setting compensation for our named executive officers. While some of the parameters of each named executive officer's compensation are set forth in the applicable employment agreement, the board of directors sets performance goals for incentive compensation and reviews all other compensation and benefits for the named executive officers on an annual basis.

Role of Compensation Consultant

We did not engage a compensation consultant in 2010. However, we may revisit the use of a compensation consultant.

Benchmarking

The board of directors does not currently use benchmarking or peer group analysis in making compensation decisions. However, we may revisit the use of benchmarking and peer group analysis.

Risk Management

Consistent with SEC disclosure requirements, our management and the board of directors have assessed our compensation programs and have concluded that our compensation policies and practices do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on us. Our management assessed our executive and broad-based compensation and benefits programs to determine if the programs' provisions and operations create undesired or unintentional risk of a material nature and presented its finding to the board of directors. This risk assessment process included a review of programs, policies and practices and focused on the balance of potential risk to potential reward, risk control, and the support of the programs and their risks to company strategy.

Named Executive Officer Compensation

Compensation Mix

The compensation package for our named executive officers aims to provide a strong link between the compensation of our executives and the success of Bankrate and our stockholders. Base salary and annual incentive cash bonuses collectively represent what we believe is appropriate pay for performance during the year. The long-term incentive compensation component, which is not granted annually, is designed to encourage high long-term performance by closely aligning an executive's pay with the interests of our stockholders. It is intended that our named executive officers earn a significant portion of their cash and equity compensation from

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sources that are at risk based on the results of the operations, the overall performance of Bankrate or the return on investment to our stockholders. Base salary, which generally represents less than 50% of annual cash compensation paid to our named executive officers, is the only portion of the compensation for our named executive officers that is not at risk. The annual bonus, which generally represents more than 50% of annual cash compensation, as well as the long-term incentive awards, are at risk and determined based on the performance of Bankrate.

Principal Components of Compensation of Our Named Executive Officers

The compensation package offered to our executive officers, including our named executive officers, consists of:

Base Salary. Base salary levels for each of our named executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer, are generally set within a range of base salaries that the board of directors believes are competitive based on the board of directors' experience in the industry and appropriate given our overall financial, operational, and strategic objectives and the qualifications and experience of the individual required for the job. In addition, the board of directors will generally review our past financial performance and future expectations, as well as the performance of the named executive officers and changes in the named executive officers' responsibilities. The annual base salary we have agreed to pay each named executive officer is specified in his employment agreement, subject to adjustment by the board of directors. Base salary is reviewed on an annual basis and decisions regarding base salary increases take into account the named executive officer's current base salary, the competitive marketplace, retention and other factors as described above. Our Chief Executive Officer is responsible for assessing the contributions and performance of each named executive officer and reviewing his assessment with the board of directors. The board of directors reviews and assesses the performance of our Chief Executive Officer and also considers the recommendations that the Chief Executive Officer provides regarding other named executive officers.

Incentive Cash Bonuses. Our named executive officers are hired to lead and grow our organization and as such we believe that a significant portion of our named executive officer's compensation should be tied to our overall performance. We maintain an incentive cash bonus program, the management incentive program, which emphasizes pay-for-performance by providing our named executive officers with the opportunity to earn bonuses only if we achieve or exceed certain targets relating to our EBITDA.

The EBITDA goal is established at the beginning of each fiscal year by the Chief Executive Officer in consultation with each named executive officer and approved by the board of directors. Based on this performance objective and the business plan and budget approved by the board of directors, the board of directors establishes threshold minimum, target, and maximum financial performance goals, for the purposes of paying incentive bonuses. For awards to be payable under the program, the minimum EBITDA performance threshold, which is based on year-over-year EBITDA growth, must be achieved, higher amounts are payable if we meet or exceed the established target, with a maximum payout of 200% of target bonus opportunity for 2010 (there is no maximum payout cap for 2011). The board of directors determines the incentive bonus financial performance goal taking into account various factors, including management's assessment of the probability of achieving higher levels of financial performance within the fiscal year. For 2010, the minimum EBITDA threshold for payment of bonuses was \$68.5 million, and the target level was \$77.1 million. Once these targets are set by the board of directors, the board of directors retains the discretion to adjust the targets to account for extraordinary corporate events such as an acquisition. Actual 2010 EBITDA for the purposes of the management incentive program, which does not include synergies, was \$89.5 million, resulting in bonuses that in general were meaningfully above target but that fell short of the maximum payout.

Target bonus opportunities are established for our named executive officers in their respective employment agreements, subject to adjustment by the board of directors. The target bonus opportunities established for our named executive officers in 2011 range from \$175,000 to \$300,000. The target bonus opportunities are individually communicated to the named executive officers and there is currently no formal document for the

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management incentive program. Our EBITDA target level for the 2011 management incentive program has also been determined, with the minimum EBITDA threshold for payment of bonuses set at \$105.08 million, and the target level set at \$118.4 million. In certain limited circumstances, the board of directors may also pay a discretionary bonus to a named executive officer for extraordinary individual achievement, service or dedication to us. Discretionary bonuses, if any, are evaluated and awarded by the board of directors on a case by case basis and are heavily influenced by the circumstances giving rise to the award.

New Annual Bonus Plan. In connection with the Initial Public Offering, we adopted, prior to the completion of the Initial Public Offering, a written annual bonus plan, the material terms of which are more fully described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Compensation Program Following the Offering .

Long-Term Incentive Compensation***Class B Purchase Agreements***

Holdings entered into Class B Common Share Purchase Agreements, each dated as of April 30, 2010 or October 30, 2010 (the Class B Purchase Agreements), with certain individuals, including each of the named executive officers. The Class B Purchase Agreements provided for the sale of Class B Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of Holdings (the Class B Common Stock) in exchange for a cash payment or the issuance of a recourse promissory note to Holdings by the investing executives. In exchange for the shares of Class B Common Stock, the named executive officers each executed a secured recourse promissory note in favor of Holdings.

The shares of Class B Common Stock issued under the Class B Purchase Agreements were unvested at the time of issuance and were to fully vest if and when the target Apax IRR was achieved, regardless of whether the shares of Class B Common Stock had contingently vested in connection with the achievement of annual EBITDA targets (as described below). The Apax IRR was defined as the internal rate of return of Ben Holding S.à r.l., the Apax VII Funds, and their affiliates and permitted transferees based on the aggregate value of their investments in Holdings and its subsidiaries. The target Apax IRR was 8% and was measured at the time of each distribution made by Holdings (other than a subdivision or combination of any outstanding restricted shares of capital stock) to holders of capital stock. The target Apax IRR was achieved in connection with the Initial Public Offering. No shares of Class B Common Stock remain outstanding.

The Class B Purchase Agreement also provided that 25% of an investing executive s shares of Class B Common Stock would contingently vest on the last day of the 2010 fiscal year and the last day of each fiscal year thereafter through 2012, provided that certain EBITDA targets of Holdings and its subsidiaries were met (subject to catch-up based on cumulative EBITDA in subsequent years if the EBITDA target was not initially met) and the investing executive remained continuously employed by Holdings or its subsidiaries through the last day of the applicable fiscal year.

No more than 75% of an investing executive s shares of Class B Common Stock could contingently vest as a result of annual EBITDA achievement. The EBITDA targets set forth in the Class B Common Stock purchase agreements were:

Vesting Dates	Target EBITDA	Cumulative EBITDA
Last day of fiscal year 2010	\$ 93,600,000	N/A
Last day of fiscal year 2011	\$ 115,500,000	\$ 209,100,000
Last day of fiscal year 2012	\$ 133,500,000	\$ 249,000,000
Last day of fiscal year 2013	\$ 151,600,000	\$ 285,100,000

For fiscal 2010, the board of directors determined that the EBITDA targets had been achieved and thus 25% of the outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock contingently vested. The shares of Class B Common Stock

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that were contingently vested generally provided holders with the opportunity to receive a higher repurchase price from Holdings upon a termination of the holder's employment for any reason other than termination by the company for cause, a resignation by the employee for good reason or a resignation by the holder for any reason following the third anniversary of the issuance of such shares of Class B Common Stock than was available for shares that are entirely unvested. In those circumstances, the contingently vested shares of Class B Common Stock could have been repurchased at the fair market at that time, whereas unvested shares of Class B Common Stock could have been repurchased at the lesser of the unreturned capital amount of such shares and fair market value. Shares that are contingently vested were not, however, treated as favorably as fully vested shares for purposes of repurchase in connection with an Exit Event pursuant to which the Apax VII Funds do not achieve the target Apax IRR discussed below.

Upon the termination of an investing executive's employment with Holdings or upon an Exit Event (as defined below), if the Apax VII Funds had not achieved the target Apax IRR, Holdings would have had the right, but not the obligation, to repurchase the shares at a specified purchase price that varied based on the circumstances of the investing executive's termination of employment, the employee's length of service from the grant date, and whether the shares had vested, either contingently or otherwise. An Exit Event was defined as (i) the consummation by Holdings or any of its subsidiaries of an initial public offering or (ii) a transaction whereby the Apax VII Funds no longer owns, directly or indirectly, 50% of the shares of Holdings or the Company. As noted above, the target Apax IRR was achieved in connection with the Initial Public Offering and no shares of Class B Common Stock remain outstanding.

The Class B Purchase Agreement also contained customary confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation provisions, as well as provisions for the assignment of intellectual property rights to Holdings by the investing executives.

Exit Event Incentive Bonus Plan

We adopted the amended and restated Exit Event Incentive Bonus Plan, or the Exit Incentive Plan, effective as of October 31, 2010. The Exit Incentive Plan provides for the payment of incentive bonuses to eligible key employees, including all of the named executive officers, upon the occurrence of an Exit Event (as defined above). No Exit Incentive Plan bonus will be paid unless the Apax VII Funds first achieved the target Apax IRR of 8% at the time of such Exit Event. The aggregate incentive bonus payable under the Exit Incentive Plan is equal to the excess of the aggregate management entitlement over the aggregate payments for shares of Class B Common Stock. The aggregate management entitlement varies based upon the Apax VII Funds' return on investment and is calculated as follows:

Return on Total Investment	Aggregate Management Entitlement*
1.0x	\$ 0
1.5x	23,370,000
2.0x	46,740,000
2.5x	70,110,000
3.0x	93,480,000
3.5x	116,850,000
4.0x	140,220,000

* In the event the Return on Total Investment (as defined in the Exit Incentive Plan) is between two of the figures above or is in excess of 4.0x, the Aggregate Management Entitlement will be linearly interpolated based on the values set forth above.

The aggregate payment for shares of Class B Common Stock is deemed to be equal to the sum of the fair market value of the shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding immediately after the Exit Event and all

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amounts paid to current or former holders of shares of Class B Common Stock (excluding the return of any capital paid for the shares of Class B Common Stock).

Upon an Exit Event, the incentive bonus payable to each named executive officer who is employed by the Company immediately prior to an Exit Event is determined based on the aggregate amount payable under the Exit Incentive Plan multiplied by the percentage of the total shares of Class B Common Stock issued or reserved for issuance held by such named executive officer. This percentage is determined by dividing the number of shares of Class B Common Stock held by the named executive officer by the aggregate number of shares of Class B Common Stock issued or reserved for issuance under our Certificate of Incorporation. In the event that the aggregate incentive bonus payable exceeds the aggregate amount payable to all participants based on the calculation set forth in the preceding sentence, the excess amount will be allocated among participants at the time of the Exit Event at the discretion of the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

Any incentive bonus must be paid upon an Exit Event, either in cash or certain securities, which includes the Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of Holdings, publicly traded stock of an affiliate of Holdings or other securities received by holders of Class A Common Stock in connection with an Exit Event.

New Equity Compensation Plan. In connection with the Initial Public Offering, we adopted, prior to the completion of the offering, an omnibus equity compensation plan, the material terms of which are more fully described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Compensation Program Following the Offering .

Limited Perquisites and Other Benefits. We maintain certain broad-based benefit plans in which our employees, including our named executive officers, are entitled to participate. These plans include health and life insurance and a qualified 401(k) savings plan. We make a matching contribution equal to 3% for the qualified 401(k) savings plan (up to a maximum of \$7,350), subject to Internal Revenue Code limitations. Our named executive officers also participate in an executive medical benefit program.

2010 Named Executive Officer Compensation

The specific decisions made for each of our named executive officers in 2010 reflect our overall compensation objective described above, as well as our 2010 performance.

Base Salary. The board of directors conducted its annual review and evaluation of the compensation levels of our senior executive team and determined the following base salaries for 2010: Mr. Evans \$450,000; Mr. DiMaria \$375,000; Mr. Ross \$350,000; Mr. Ricciardelli \$300,000; and Mr. Hoogterp \$275,000.

Incentive Cash Bonus. As described above, employment agreements with our named executive officers provide for the named executive officers to participate in our annual bonus program. The target bonus opportunities in 2010 for each of Messrs. Evans, DiMaria, Ross, Ricciardelli and Hoogterp were \$250,000, \$200,000, \$200,000, \$150,000 and \$150,000, respectively. Our EBITDA for 2010 exceeded the target level and based on such performance, it was determined by the board of directors that the performance objective was achieved at 196% for 2010. Therefore, the named executive officers received the following incentive cash bonus payment for 2010: Mr. Evans \$491,250; Mr. DiMaria \$393,000; Mr. Ross \$393,000; Mr. Ricciardelli \$294,750; and Mr. Hoogterp \$294,750.

Discretionary Cash Bonus. In addition to the annual incentive cash bonus under the management incentive program described above, Mr. Ricciardelli was paid a one-time \$25,000 discretionary cash bonus in 2010 for exceptional performance in completing a special project in connection with an acquisition. No other named executive officer received a discretionary cash bonus in 2010 and the Company does not generally pay discretionary bonuses to named executive officers.

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Long-Term Incentive-Based Compensation. As described above, on April 30, 2010, Holdings entered into Class B Purchase Agreements with each of the named executive officers and we adopted the Exit Incentive Plan, which was later amended effective October 31, 2010. All of the named executive officers became eligible to participate in the Exit Incentive Plan in 2010.

Each of our named executive officers acquired shares of Class B Common Stock in the amounts set forth below (with the aggregate purchase price in parentheses):

Mr. Evans: 35,000 shares of Class B Common Stock (\$66,500)

Mr. DiMaria: 14,000 shares of Class B Common Stock (\$26,600)

Mr. Ross: 14,000 shares of Class B Common Stock (\$26,600)

Mr. Ricciardelli: 7,000 shares of Class B Common Stock (\$13,300)

Mr. Hoogterp: 7,000 shares of Class B Common Stock (\$13,300)

The aggregate purchase price for the named executive officers' shares of Class B Common Stock was satisfied by each named executive officer executing a recourse, secured promissory note in favor of Holdings.

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Exit Incentive Plan and based on the number of shares of Class B Common Stock acquired on April 30, 2010, the named executive officers are entitled to no less than the following percentages of the aggregate incentive bonus payment under the Exit Incentive Plan upon an Exit Event and the achievement of the target Apax IRR:

Mr. Evans: 32.95%

Mr. DiMaria: 13.18%

Mr. Ross: 13.18%

Mr. Ricciardelli: 6.59%

Mr. Hoogterp: 6.59%

The amount of each named executive officer's percentage of the aggregate incentive bonus payment may increase if the aggregate incentive bonus payment exceeds the aggregate amount initially allocated to participants in the Exit Incentive Plan, which is determined by dividing the number of shares of Class B Common Stock held by each participant in the Exit Incentive Plan by the aggregate number of shares of Class B Common Stock issued or reserved for issuance under our Certificate of Incorporation. In the event of any such excess, our Chief Executive Officer will have the authority to allocate among participants.

The board of directors determined that the EBITDA targets had been achieved for fiscal 2010 and thus 25% of the outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock have vested to date. As of December 31, 2010, there had been no payouts under the Exit Incentive Plan. It is anticipated that the consummation of the offering will qualify as an Exit Event with respect to both the shares of Class B Common Stock and the Exit Incentive

Plan.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our named executive officers in order to secure their continued service and dedication. These agreements generally establish minimum salary commitments and target bonus opportunities. The agreements also restrict the executive officer's ability to engage in or perform any activities that are competitive with our business or to solicit our employees away from our service while we employ the executive and for a period of one year thereafter. Our termination payments are generally structured such that the executive is entitled to one year of base salary at the time of termination if the executive is terminated by us without cause or if the executive terminates the agreement with cause. The termination benefits that each executive officer is entitled to receive are more fully described in Payments upon Termination or Change of Control below.

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Equity Ownership Requirements

In connection with the Bankrate Acquisition, each of the named executive officers agreed to make investments in Holdings. Accordingly, each of Messrs. Evans, DiMaria, Ross, Ricciardelli and Hoogterp acquired Class A Common Stock of Holdings. Because the Class A Common Stock of Holdings was not publicly traded and is subject to certain transfer limitations pursuant to a stockholders agreement, the named executive officers are limited in their ability to divest themselves of the equity and, as a result, were essentially subject to equity ownership requirements.

Section 162(m)

From and after the time that our compensation programs become subject to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, we intend to consider the structure of base salary and bonus compensation in order to maintain the deductibility of compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the board of directors will take into consideration other factors, together with Section 162(m) considerations, in making executive compensation decisions and could, in certain circumstances, approve and authorize compensation that is not fully tax deductible. Transition provisions under Section 162(m) may apply for a period of approximately three years following the consummation of the Initial Public Offering to certain compensation arrangements that were entered into by a corporation before it was publicly held.

Compensation Program Following the Exchange Offer and Initial Public Offering

The design of our compensation program following this exchange offer and the Initial Public Offering is an ongoing process. We believe that, following the Initial Public Offering, we have more flexibility in designing compensation programs to attract, motivate and retain our executives, including permitting us to regularly compensate executives with non-cash compensation reflective of our stock performance in relation to a comparative group in the form of publicly traded equity. Accordingly, as described above, we have adopted an omnibus equity compensation plan and a bonus plan more suitable for a public company, and the annual bonus plan in connection with the Initial Public Offering.

Grant of Equity Awards

Prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, the Company granted to its employees under the Equity Plan (as defined below) shares of restricted stock which will vest on the first anniversary of the date of grant and options, with an exercise price equal to the initial public offering price, 25% of which vest on the first anniversary of the date of grant and the remaining 75% of which vest in 36 equal monthly installments beginning on the date that is one month after the first anniversary of the date of grant and ending on the fourth anniversary of the date of grant (in each case subject to continued employment through the applicable vesting date). We granted approximately 120,135 shares of restricted stock and options exercisable for approximately 5,000,000 shares, of which Messrs. DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross received awards of 2,756 shares of restricted stock each, and Messrs. Pinola, Evans, DiMaria, Hoogterp, Ricciardelli and Ross received options exercisable for 10,000, 995,000, 550,000, 300,000, 300,000 and 400,000 shares, respectively.

The following is a summary of the plans that were adopted in connection with the Initial Public Offering.

Bankrate, Inc. 2011 Equity Plan

The purpose of the Bankrate, Inc. 2011 Equity Plan (the Equity Plan) is to advance our interests by providing eligible participants in the Equity Plan with the opportunity to receive equity-based or cash incentive awards, thereby aligning their economic interests with those of our shareholders. The Equity Plan became effective on June 16, 2011 and will expire on the tenth anniversary of the effective date.

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Eligibility

Participation in the Equity Plan is limited to those key employees and directors of, and consultants and advisors to, us or our affiliates who, in the opinion of the Administrator, are in a position to make a significant contribution to our success and that of our affiliates and who are selected by the Administrator to receive an award.

Administration

The Equity Plan is administered by the board of directors or any delegate thereof, including the compensation committee of the board of directors. The term Administrator is used in this offering document to refer to the person (the board of directors or its delegates) charged with administering the Equity Plan. The Administrator has the authority to interpret the Equity Plan; determine eligibility for and grant awards; determine, modify or waive the terms and conditions of any award; prescribe forms, rules and procedures; and otherwise do all things necessary to carry out the purposes of the Equity Plan.

Award Types

Awards may be in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights, which we refer to as SARs, restricted or unrestricted stock, restricted or unrestricted stock units, performance awards, any other awards that are convertible into or otherwise based on our common stock, or cash awards. The Administrator may provide for the payment of amounts in lieu of cash dividends or other cash distributions with respect to shares of common stock subject to an award. The Administrator may also provide that any dividends or amounts relating to dividends will be held subject to the vesting of the underlying award and will be distributed at the same time as the payment or settlement of the underlying award.

Limits on Shares Deliverable Under the Equity Plan

The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued in satisfaction of awards made under the Equity Plan is 12,120,000. From and after such time as the Equity Plan is subject to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the maximum number of shares of common stock for which stock options or SARs may be granted to any person in any calendar year will be 2,500,000, the maximum number of shares of common stock subject to other awards granted to any person in any calendar year that are intended to qualify as qualified performance-based awards will be 2,500,000 and the maximum amount payable to any person in any year pursuant to cash awards that are intended to qualify as qualified performance-based awards will be \$10,000,000. The number of shares of common stock delivered in satisfaction of awards is determined net of (i) shares of common stock we withhold in payment of the exercise price of the award, (ii) shares we withhold in satisfaction of tax withholding requirements with respect to the award, and (iii) shares of common stock that are forfeited without consideration. The limits on awards under the Equity Plan are subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, and certain transactions affecting our capital stock. In such event, the Administrator will make such adjustments as it deems appropriate to the number and kind of shares of stock subject to awards, and to exercise prices of awards affected by the change.

Description of Types of Awards Under the Equity Plan

Stock Options

Stock options give the holder the right to purchase shares of our common stock within a specified period of time at a specified price, which, under the Equity Plan, cannot be less than the fair market value of the common stock at the time of grant. Stock options granted under the Equity Plan may not be repriced other than in accordance with the applicable shareholder approval requirements of the applicable stock exchange's listing requirements.

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Stock Appreciation Rights (SARs)

The Administrator may grant SARs under the Equity Plan. A SAR entitles the holder upon exercise to receive cash or shares of common stock equal in value to the excess of the fair market value of the shares of common stock subject to the right over the fair market value of such shares on the date of grant. SARs granted under the Equity Plan may not be repriced other than in accordance with the applicable shareholder approval requirements of the listing standards of the applicable stock exchange.

Stock Awards; Stock Units

The Equity Plan provides for awards of nontransferable shares of restricted common stock, as well as unrestricted shares of common stock. Generally, awards of restricted stock are subject to the requirement that the shares be forfeited unless specific conditions are met. The recipient of an award of restricted stock will generally have all the rights as a shareholder, including the right to vote the shares and to receive dividends, subject to restrictions. Other awards under the Equity Plan may also be settled with restricted stock. The Equity Plan also provides for stock units, including restricted stock units, entitling the recipient to receive shares of common stock (or cash measured by the value of the common stock) in the future on such conditions as the Administrator may specify.

Performance Awards

The Equity Plan provides for performance awards entitling the recipient to receive cash or common stock following the attainment of performance goals determined by the Administrator. Performance conditions may also be attached to other awards under the Equity Plan. In the case of any performance award intended to qualify for the performance-based remuneration exception described in Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Administrator will use one or more objectively determinable measures of performance relating to any or any combination of the following (measured either absolutely or by reference to an index or indices and determined either on a consolidated basis or, as the context permits, on a divisional, subsidiary, line of business, project or geographical basis or in combinations thereof): sales; revenues; assets; expenses; earnings before or after deduction for all or any portion of interest, taxes, depreciation, or amortization, whether or not on a continuing operations or an aggregate or per share basis (basic or fully diluted); return on equity, investment, capital or assets; one or more operating ratios such as earnings before interest, taxes and/or depreciation and amortization; borrowing levels, leverage ratios or credit rating; market share; capital expenditures; free cash flow, cash flow, return on investment (discounted or otherwise), net cash provided by operations, or cash flow in excess of cost of capital; stock price; earnings per share; shareholder return; sales of particular products or services; customer acquisition or retention; acquisitions and divestitures (in whole or in part); economic value added; strategic business criteria, consisting of one or more objectives based on meeting specific market penetration, geographic business expansion goals, facility construction or completion goals, geographic facility relocation or completion goals, cost targets, customer satisfaction, supervision of litigation or information technology; joint ventures and strategic alliances; spin-offs, split-ups and the like; reorganizations; or recapitalizations, restructurings, financings (issuance of debt or equity) or refinancings each of the above referred to as a Performance Criterion. A Performance Criterion and any targets with respect thereto determined by the Administrator need not be based upon an increase, a positive or improved result or avoidance of loss. To the extent consistent with the requirements for satisfying the performance-based compensation exception under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Administrator may provide in the case of any award intended to qualify for such exception that one or more of the Performance Criteria applicable to such award will be adjusted in an objectively determinable manner to reflect events (for example, but without limitation, acquisitions or dispositions) occurring during the performance period that affect the applicable Performance Criterion or Criteria.

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Termination of Awards

Unless the Administrator provides otherwise, upon cessation of employment, all awards will cease to be exercisable and will terminate except:

Any stock options and SARs that were exercisable prior to cessation of service will remain exercisable for the lesser of (i) the three month period following cessation of service or (ii) the period ending on the latest date the stock options or SARs would have been otherwise exercisable;

Stock options and SARs that were exercisable prior to death or termination from service by reason of disability will remain exercisable for the lesser of (i) the one-year period following death or termination from service by reason of disability or (ii) the period ending on the latest date on which the stock options or SARs would have been otherwise exercisable; and

Stock options and SARs will be terminated upon cessation of service if the Administrator in its sole discretion determines that such cessation of service resulted from conduct constituting a termination for cause .

Mergers and Similar Transactions

In the case of certain mergers, consolidations or similar transactions, including a sale of substantially all of our assets, or our dissolution or liquidation, which we refer to as a Covered Transaction, after the effective date of the Plan, if determined by the Administrator in the applicable award agreement or otherwise determined by the Administrator in its discretion, (i) any outstanding equity awards then held by participants which are unexercisable or otherwise unvested or subject to lapse restrictions will automatically be deemed exercisable or otherwise vested or no longer subject to lapse restrictions, as the case may be, as of immediately prior to a Covered Transaction or upon a qualifying termination of service following a transaction, and (ii) the Administrator may, but will not be obligated to, (A) cancel such awards for fair value (as determined in the sole discretion of the Administrator) which, in the case of stock options and SARs, may equal the excess, if any, of the value of the consideration to be paid in the Covered Transaction to holders of the same number of shares of common stock subject to such stock options or SARs (or, if no consideration is paid in any such transaction, the fair market value of the shares of common stock subject to such stock options or SARs) over the aggregate exercise price of such stock options or SARs, (B) provide for the issuance of substitute Awards that will substantially preserve the otherwise applicable terms of any affected awards previously granted hereunder as determined by the Administrator in its sole discretion or (C) with respect to stock options or SARs, provide that for a period of at least 15 days prior to the Covered Transaction, such stock options and SARs will be exercisable as to all shares of common stock subject thereto and that upon the occurrence of the Covered Transaction, such stock options and SARs will terminate and be of no further force and effect.

Amendment and Termination

The Equity Plan is effective as of June 16, 2011, and the Equity Plan will terminate on the tenth anniversary of the effective date, unless sooner terminated by the Administrator.

The Administrator may at any time or times amend the Equity Plan or any outstanding award for any purpose which may at the time be permitted by law, and may at any time terminate the Equity Plan as to any future grants of awards. The Administrator may not, however, alter the terms of an award so as to affect materially and adversely a participant's rights under an award without the participant's consent, unless the terms of the Equity Plan expressly so provide or require or the Administrator expressly reserved the right to do so at the time of the award.

Equity Plan Benefits

Because awards under the Equity Plan will be within the discretion of the Administrator, it is not possible to predict to whom future awards will be granted under the Equity Plan or the number of shares underlying any award, other than the grant of restricted shares and stock options described above.

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Federal Income Tax Consequences Relating to Stock Options under the Equity Plan

The following discussion summarizes certain federal income tax consequences of the issuance, receipt and exercise of stock options under the Equity Plan. The summary does not purport to cover federal employment tax or other federal tax consequences that may be associated with the Equity Plan, nor does it cover state, local or non-U.S. taxes.

In general, an optionee has no taxable income at the time of grant but realizes income in connection with exercise of the stock option in an amount equal to the excess (at the time of exercise) of the fair market value of the shares acquired upon exercise over the exercise price. A corresponding deduction is available to us. Any gain or loss recognized upon a subsequent sale or exchange of the shares, appreciation or depreciation after the date of exercise is treated as capital gain or loss for which we are not entitled to a deduction.

Under the so-called "golden parachute" provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the vesting or accelerated exercisability of awards such as stock options in connection with a change of control may be required to be valued and taken into account in determining whether participants have received compensatory payments, contingent on the change of control, in excess of certain limits. If these limits are exceeded, a substantial portion of amounts payable to the participant, including income recognized by reason of the grant, vesting or exercise of awards under the Equity Plan, may be subject to an additional 20% federal tax and may not be deductible to us.

Awards of stock options under the Equity Plan are intended either to be exempt from the rules of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code or to satisfy those rules and will be construed accordingly. However, we will not be liable to any participant or other holder of an award with respect to any award-related adverse tax consequences arising under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

Bankrate, Inc. Senior Executive Annual Bonus Plan

The Bankrate, Inc. Senior Executive Annual Bonus Plan, or the Senior Executive Bonus Plan, is intended to provide an incentive for superior work and to motivate covered key executives toward even greater achievement and business results, to tie their goals and interests to those of ours and our stockholders and to enable us to attract and retain highly qualified executives.

The Senior Executive Bonus Plan is a performance-based bonus plan under which our designated key executives, including our executive officers, will be eligible to receive bonus payments with respect to a specified period (for example, our fiscal year). Bonuses generally will be payable under the Senior Executive Bonus Plan upon the attainment of pre-established performance goals. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may pay bonuses (including, without limitation, discretionary bonuses) to participants under the Senior Executive Bonus Plan based upon such other terms and conditions as the board of directors or a committee of the Company's board of directors, which we refer to as the Administrator, may in its discretion determine.

Performance goals under the Senior Executive Bonus Plan may relate to one or more corporate business criteria with respect to us or any of our subsidiaries, including but not limited to: sales; revenues; assets; expenses; earnings before or after deduction for all or any portion of interest, taxes, depreciation, or amortization, whether or not on a continuing operations or an aggregate or per share basis (basic or fully diluted); return on equity, investment, capital or assets; one or more operating ratios such as earnings before interest, taxes and/or depreciation and amortization; borrowing levels, leverage ratios or credit rating; market share; capital expenditures; free cash flow, cash flow, return on investment (discounted or otherwise), net cash provided by operations, or cash flow in excess of cost of capital; stock price; earnings per share; shareholder return; sales of particular products or services; customer acquisition or retention; acquisitions and divestitures (in whole or in part); economic value added; strategic business criteria, consisting of one or more objectives based on meeting specific market penetration, geographic business expansion goals, facility construction or completion goals, geographic facility relocation or completion goals, cost targets, customer satisfaction, supervision of litigation or information technology; joint ventures and strategic alliances; spin-offs, split-ups and the like; reorganizations;

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or recapitalizations, restructurings, financings (issuance of debt or equity) or refinancings, any of which may be measured either in absolute terms or as compared to any incremental increase or decrease, or as compared to results of a peer group.

The payment of a bonus to a participant pursuant to the Senior Executive Bonus Plan is generally conditioned on continued employment of such participant through the last day of the performance period; *provided, however*, that the Administrator may make exceptions to this requirement in its sole discretion, including, without limitation, in the case of a participant's termination of employment, retirement, death or disability, or as may be required by an individual employment or similar agreement.

The Senior Executive Bonus Plan is administered by the Administrator. The Administrator will select the participants in the Senior Executive Bonus Plan and the performance goals to be utilized with respect to the participants, establish the bonus formulas for each participant's annual bonus, and certify whether any applicable performance goals have been met with respect to a given performance period. We may amend or terminate the Senior Executive Bonus Plan at any time in our sole discretion. Any amendments to the Senior Executive Bonus Plan will require stockholder approval only to the extent required by applicable law, rule or regulation.

Employment Agreements following the Offering

We anticipate that our named executive officers will continue to be subject to employment agreements that are substantially similar to their existing employment agreements which are described herein. It is also anticipated that our current named executive officers will hold substantially similar positions following the offering.

While we are still in the process of determining specific details of the compensation program that will take effect following the offering, it is anticipated that our compensation program following the offering will be based on the same principles and designed to achieve the same objectives as our current compensation program.

Table of Contents**Summary Compensation Table for the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2009, and 2010**

The following summary compensation table and related footnotes present the compensation during fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010 provided to the executive officers named therein:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus(1)	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation(4)	Change in Pension Value And Nonqualified Deferred Compensation(3)	All Other Compensation(5)	Total
Thomas R. Evans, President and Chief Executive Officer	2010	\$ 450,000	\$	\$	(2)	\$ 491,250	\$ 92,733	\$	\$ 1,033,983
	2009	450,000		948,107(3)				170,639(6)	1,568,746
	2008	450,000	218,000					16,587	684,587
Edward J. DiMaria, SVP and Chief Financial Officer	2010	375,000			(2)	393,000		47,045	815,045
	2009	356,250		1,456,875(3)				47,378	1,860,503
	2008	350,000	125,000					23,952	498,952
Donaldson M. Ross, SVP and Chief Revenue Officer	2010	350,000			(2)	393,000		41,188	784,188
	2009	312,500		818,175(3)				33,567	1,164,242
	2008	300,000	137,000					20,354	457,354
Michael J. Ricciardelli, SVP, Business Development & Consumer Marketing(7)	2010	300,000	25,000		(2)	294,750		33,614	653,364
Daniel P. Hoogterp, SVP and Chief Technology Officer	2010	275,000			(2)	294,750		40,313	610,063
	2009	256,250		55,500(3)				31,649	343,399
	2008	230,000	110,000					22,726	362,726

- (1) The amounts in the Bonus column for 2008 represent the dollar amounts of discretionary bonuses approved by the Compensation Committee in lieu of payments under the incentive plan. The amounts in the Bonus column for 2010 represents a special bonus payable based on exceptional performance by Mr. Ricciardelli in completing a special project in connection with an acquisition.
- (2) The named executive officers purchased shares of Class B Common Stock of Holdings for the fair market value of \$1.90 per share on April 30, 2010. No value is recorded in the Stock Awards column because the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB Accounting Standard Codification Topic 718 associated with the acquisition of the shares of Class B Common Stock was \$0.
- (3) This amount reflects the grant date fair value of the restricted stock awards. As required by FASB Accounting Standard Codification Topic 718, the grant date fair value was determined based on the closing price of shares of Bankrate common stock on the date of grant.
- (4) The amounts in the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column represent payments under the management incentive program.
- (5) All other compensation in 2010 for the named executive officers includes the below amounts.

	Mr. Evans	Mr. DiMaria	Mr. Ross	Mr. Ricciardelli	Mr. Hoogterp
401(k) Match	\$ 7,350	\$ 7,350	\$ 7,350	\$ 7,350	\$ 7,350
Management Fees	\$ 58,136	\$ 6,464	\$ 3,971	\$ 1,390	\$ 4,964
Executive Health Insurance	\$ 26,020	\$ 28,059	\$ 28,755	\$ 23,819	\$ 27,010
Transportation Expense	\$ 0	\$ 4,032	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Life & Disability Insurance	\$ 1,227	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,055	\$ 989

- (6) This amount includes \$138,588 in management fees.

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(7) Mr. Ricciardelli was not a named executive officer in 2008 and 2009.

Employment Agreements

On June 21, 2004, we entered into an employment agreement with Thomas R. Evans, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and we amended his employment agreement on September 25, 2009 in connection with the Bankrate Acquisition. Under the terms of the amended employment agreement, Mr. Evans is entitled to receive an annual base salary as stipulated in the employment agreement and an annual bonus contingent on achieving certain performance criteria. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Evans agrees to assign to us all of his copyrights, trade secrets, patent rights, inventions,

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materials and other works of authorship that relate to our business and he agrees not to disclose any of our confidential information during the term of his employment and for a period of three years thereafter and not to disclose any of our trade secrets for so long as they remain trade secrets. Additionally, during the term of his employment and for a period of one year thereafter, Mr. Evans agrees not to compete with us and not to recruit any of our employees. Upon Mr. Evans' termination of employment for certain reasons (*i.e.*, without cause or resignation for good reason (as amended to provide that any changes to Mr. Evans' duties and responsibilities as a direct consequence of Bankrate no longer being a public company do not constitute good reason), we have agreed to pay a separation payment equal to Mr. Evans' accrued bonus through the termination date, payable within 15 days after the termination date, and one year's base salary at the then-current rate payable in three equal installments; one-third payable 15 days after the termination date; one-third payable six months after the termination date; and one-third payable 12 months from the termination date.

On April 3, 2006, we entered into an employment agreement with Edward J. DiMaria, our Senior Vice President – Chief Financial Officer. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. DiMaria is entitled to receive an annual base salary as stipulated in the employment agreement and an annual bonus contingent on achieving certain performance criteria. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. DiMaria agrees to assign to us all of his copyrights, trade secrets, patent rights, inventions, materials and other works of authorship that relate to our business and he agrees not to disclose any of our confidential information during the term of his employment and for a period of three years thereafter and not to disclose any of our trade secrets for so long as they remain trade secrets. Additionally, during the term of his employment and for a period of twelve months thereafter, Mr. DiMaria agrees not to compete with us and not to recruit any of our employees. Upon Mr. DiMaria's termination of employment without cause, we have agreed to pay a separation payment equal to Mr. DiMaria's accrued bonus through the termination date, payable within 15 days after the termination date, and one year's base salary at the then-current rate payable in three equal installments; one-third payable 15 days after the termination date; one-third payable six months after the termination date; and one-third payable 12 months from the termination date.

On September 11, 2006, we entered into an employment agreement with Donaldson M. Ross, our Senior Vice President – Chief Revenue Officer and we amended his employment agreement on September 25, 2009 in connection with the Bankrate Acquisition. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Ross is entitled to receive an annual base salary as stipulated in the employment agreement (and increased by the amendment) and an annual bonus contingent on achieving certain performance criteria. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Ross agrees to assign to us all of his copyrights, trade secrets, patent rights, inventions, materials and other works of authorship that relate to our business and he agrees not to disclose any of our confidential information during the term of his employment and for a period of three years thereafter and not to disclose any of our trade secrets for so long as they remain trade secrets. Additionally, during the term of his employment and for a period of twelve months thereafter, Mr. Ross agrees not to compete with us and not to recruit any of our employees. Upon Mr. Ross' termination of employment without cause or if he terminates his employment due to specific breaches of the employment agreement by us (excluding any breaches relating to changes to Mr. Ross' duties and responsibilities as a direct consequence of Bankrate no longer being a public company), we agree to pay a separation payment equal to Mr. Ross' accrued bonus through the termination date, payable within 15 days after the termination date, and one year's base salary at the then-current rate payable in three equal installments; one-third payable 15 days after the termination date; one-third payable six months after the termination date; and one-third payable twelve months from the termination date.

On July 22, 2010, we entered into an employment agreement with Michael J. Ricciardelli, our Senior Vice President – Business Development & Consumer Marketing. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Ricciardelli is entitled to receive an annual base salary as stipulated in the employment agreement and an annual bonus contingent on achieving certain performance criteria. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Ricciardelli agrees to assign to us all of his copyrights, trade secrets, patent rights, inventions, materials and other works of authorship that relate to our business and he agrees not to disclose any of our confidential information during the term of his employment and in perpetuity thereafter and not to disclose any

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of our trade secrets for so long as they remain trade secrets. Additionally, during the term of his employment and for a period of twelve months thereafter, Mr. Ricciardelli agrees not to compete with us and not to recruit any of our employees. Upon Mr. Ricciardelli's termination of employment without cause or if he terminates his employment due to specific breaches of the employment agreement by us, we agree to pay a separation payment equal to Mr. Ricciardelli's accrued bonus through the termination date, payable within 15 days after the termination date, and one year's base salary at the then-current rate payable in three equal installments; one-third payable 15 days after the termination date; one-third payable six months after the termination date; and one-third payable twelve months from the termination date.

On May 31, 2005, we entered into an employment agreement with Daniel P. Hoogterp, our Senior Vice President - Chief Technology Officer and we amended his employment agreement on September 25, 2009 in connection with the Bankrate Acquisition. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Hoogterp is entitled to receive an annual base salary as stipulated in the employment agreement (and increased by the amendment) and an annual bonus contingent on achieving certain performance criteria. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Hoogterp agrees to assign to us all of his copyrights, trade secrets, patent rights, inventions, materials and other works of authorship that relate to our business and he agrees not to disclose any of our confidential information during the term of his employment and for a period of three years thereafter and not to disclose any of our trade secrets for so long as they remain trade secrets. Additionally, during the term of his employment and for a period of twelve months thereafter, Mr. Hoogterp agrees not to compete with us and not to recruit any of our employees. Upon Mr. Hoogterp's termination of employment without cause, we have agreed to pay a separation payment equal to Mr. Hoogterp's accrued bonus through the termination date, payable within 15 days after the termination date, and one year's base salary at the then-current rate payable in three equal installments; one-third payable 15 days after the termination date; one-third payable six months after the termination date; and one-third payable 12 months from the termination date.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards in 2010

The table below provides information regarding equity and non-equity awards granted to the Company's named executives in 2010.

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stocks or Units (2)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Option Awards	Exercise/Price of Option Award	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (3)
		Threshold	Target	Maximum				
Thomas R. Evans	02/15/10 04/30/10	\$ 125,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 500,000	35,000		\$ 0	
Edward J. DiMaria	02/15/10 04/30/10	100,000	200,000	400,000	14,000		0	
Donaldson M. Ross	02/15/10 04/30/10	100,000	200,000	400,000	14,000		0	
Michael J. Ricciardelli	02/15/10 04/30/10	75,000	150,000	300,000	7,000		0	
Daniel P. Hoogterp	02/15/10 04/30/10	75,000	150,000	300,000	7,000		0	

- (1) Amounts shown under Estimated Possible Payouts under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards represent the minimum payment level under the management incentive program, the target payment level under the management incentive program and the maximum payment level under the management incentive program.

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If the threshold level is not attained, no bonus is paid under the management incentive program. Actual amounts earned and paid are set forth above. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis 2010 Named Executive Officer Compensation Incentive Cash Bonus.

- (2) The awards in this column represent shares of Class B Common Stock of Holdings acquired by the named executive officers for fair market value on April 30, 2010.
- (3) The award associated with the purchase of shares of Class B Common Stock of Holdings described in footnote 2 above had no grant date fair value because the purchase price was equivalent to the value of the purchased shares.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The table below provides information regarding various equity awards held by Bankrate's named executive officers as of December 31, 2010.

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value Of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Vested
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Not Exercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (1)(2)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (3)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Rights That Have Vested	
Thomas R. Evans				\$		26,250	\$ 0		\$
Edward J. DiMaria						10,500	0		
Donaldson M. Ross						10,500	0		
Michael J. Ricciardelli						5,250	0		
Daniel P. Hoogterp						5,250	0		

- (1) The awards in this column represent shares of Class B Common Stock of Holdings acquired by the named executive officers for fair market value on April 30, 2010.
- (2) 25% of the shares of Class B Common Stock of Holdings acquired by the named executive officers could have contingently vested (depending on achievement of performance goals) on each of December 31, 2010, December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2012 (no more than 75% of shares of Class B Common Stock could have contingently vested). 25% of such shares vested in connection with achievement of the 2010 performance goals. The unvested shares of Class B Common Stock of Holdings otherwise fully vest upon the achievement of an Apax IRR of 8% in connection with an Exit Event. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis 2010 Named Executive Officer Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation for a fuller discussion of the terms of the Class B Common Stock.
- (3) As of December 31, 2010, the shares of Class B Common Stock had no value because the fair market value did not exceed the purchase price of the purchased shares.

Stock Awards Vested in 2010

Name	Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting	Value Realized on Vesting
Thomas R. Evans	8,750	\$ 0
Edward J. DiMaria	3,500	\$ 0
Donaldson M. Ross	3,500	\$ 0

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Michael J. Ricciardelli	1,750	\$	0
Daniel P. Hoogterp	1,750	\$	0

Pension Benefits

None of our named executive officers participate in defined benefit pension plans.

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Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

None of our named executive officers participate in nonqualified deferred compensation plans.

Payments upon Termination and Change of Control

Payments upon Termination without Cause or Resignation for Good Reason

Pursuant to our employment agreements with Messrs. Evans, DiMaria, Ross, Ricciardelli and Hoogterp, in the event that we terminate the employment of any of these executive officers without cause, or, in the case of Messrs. Evans, Ross and Ricciardelli, if they resign for good reason, in the case of Mr. Evans, or constructive termination in the case of Messrs. Ross and Ricciardelli, the applicable executive officer would be entitled to an accrued bonus through the effective date of the termination of employment (the Company does not pay an accrued bonus unless the bonus has been approved and declared payable by the board of directors, which occurs after the end of the applicable fiscal year once final annual results are determined and approved by the auditors, therefore an accrued bonus would only be paid if the bonus has been declared and not paid at the time of termination of employment), payable within fifteen (15) days of the effective termination date, and a separation payment equal to one year's base salary, at the then-current base salary rate, payable in three equal installments: one-third payable 15 days after the termination date; one-third payable six months after the termination date; and one-third payable 12 months after the termination date. For these purposes, the term cause generally means the executive officers (i) material breach of his or her employment agreement; (ii) dishonesty or fraud; (iii) willful or negligent insubordination; (iv) conviction of, or guilty plea to, a felony or crime involving moral turpitude; or (v) resignation. Termination without cause generally means any termination other than for cause and other than in the event of death or a mental or physical disability, which prevents the executive from performing his or her duties for an extended period of time. For the purposes of Mr. Evans's employment agreement, the term good reason generally means a reduction in his title, duties or responsibilities; his relocation; the failure of any successor to assume his employment agreement; our breach of the agreement; and our failure to allow him to participate in employee benefit plans generally available to executive officers. For purposes of Messrs. Ross and Ricciardelli's employment agreements, they can terminate their employment and receive severance as described above if the Company does not maintain the executive's position and duties, or provide base salary, bonus opportunity, executive benefits or expense reimbursement in a manner consistent with the terms of their respective employment agreements.

In addition, if the employment of Messrs. Evans, DiMaria, Ross, Ricciardelli and Hoogterp had been terminated without cause or for good reason effective December 31, 2010, Holdings would have had the right, but not the obligation, to repurchase all or any portion of the vested shares of Class B Common Stock at fair market value and any unvested shares at the lesser of cost of fair market value.

Payments upon Termination for Cause, Resignation, Death or Disability

Pursuant to employment agreements entered into with Messrs. Evans, DiMaria, Ross, Ricciardelli and Hoogterp, in the event of a termination with cause or resignation, death or disability, each named executive officer would be entitled to any accrued bonus through the effective date of the termination (the Company does not pay an accrued bonus unless the bonus has been approved and declared payable by the board of directors, which occurs after the end of the applicable fiscal year once final annual results are determined and approved by the auditors, therefore an accrued bonus would only be paid if the bonus has been declared and not paid at the time of termination of employment), payable within fifteen (15) days of the effective termination date.

In addition, if the employment of Messrs. Evans, DiMaria, Ross, Ricciardelli and Hoogterp had been terminated with cause or by the executive without good reason effective December 31, 2010, Holdings has the right, but not the obligation, to repurchase all or any portion of the shares of Class B Common Stock for the lesser of (i) the initial cost of the Class B Common Stock (less any distributions with respect to such shares) and (ii) fair market value.

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Payments upon a Change of Control

Upon an Exit Event, which is defined as (i) the consummation by Holdings or any of its subsidiaries of an initial public offering or (ii) a transaction whereby Apax VII Funds no longer owns, directly or indirectly, 50% of the shares of Holdings or the Company, and the target Apax IRR is achieved, each of the named executive officers would have been entitled to an incentive bonus payable in cash or securities that is equal to a portion of the aggregate amount payable under the Exit Incentive Plan. The individual bonus payable to the named executive officer was determined based on the aggregate amount payable under the Exit Incentive Plan multiplied by the percentage of the total shares of Class B Common Stock issued or reserved for issuance held by such named executive officer. This percentage is determined by dividing the number of shares of Class B Common Stock held by the named executive officer by the aggregate number of shares of Class B Common Stock issued or reserved for issuance under our Certificate of Incorporation. The individual percentages for the named executive officers were: 32.95% for Mr. Evans, 13.18% for Mr. DiMaria, 13.18% for Mr. Ross, 6.59% for Mr. Ricciardelli and 6.59% for Mr. Hoogterp.

In addition, if target Apax IRR is not achieved in connection with an Exit Event, Holdings will have had the right, but not the obligation, to acquire all or any portion of each named executive officer's vested shares of Class B Common Stock. Holdings will generally have the right to acquire such vested shares of Class B Common Stock at fair market value.

Termination Following a Change of Control

None of our executive officers has a change of control agreement with us. However, pursuant to Mr. Evans's employment agreement, in the event that a successor to all or substantially all of our business and/or assets that fails to assume his employment agreement, Mr. Evans would be permitted to resign for good reason. Upon a termination of employment without cause following a change of control, our named executive officers will be entitled to the same severance benefits under their respective employment agreements as if the termination of employment had occurred independent of a change of control (see *Payments upon Termination without Cause or Resignation for Good Reason*).

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The following table reflects estimated payments to our named executive officers that may be made upon termination of employment or a termination of employment in connection with a change of control. The estimated payments in the table are calculated based on the assumption that the hypothetical termination of employment and the hypothetical change of control each occurred on December 31, 2010.

Name	Scenario	Cash Severance (\$)(1)	Class B Common Stock (\$)(2)	Exit Event Payment (\$)(3)	Total (\$)
Thomas R. Evans	Resignation	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination not for Cause	450,000	0	0	450,000
	Involuntary Termination for Cause	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination Following Change of Control	450,000	0	3,526,595	3,976,595
	Change of Control (No Termination of Employment)	0	0	3,526,595	3,526,595
Edward J. DiMaria	Resignation	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination not for Cause	375,000	0	0	375,000
	Involuntary Termination for Cause	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination Following Change of Control	375,000	0	1,410,638	1,785,638
	Change of Control (No Termination of Employment)	0	0	1,410,638	1,410,638
Donaldson M. Ross	Resignation	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination not for Cause	350,000	0	0	350,000
	Involuntary Termination for Cause	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination Following Change of Control	350,000	0	1,410,638	1,760,638
	Change of Control (No Termination of Employment)	0	0	1,410,638	1,410,638
Michael J. Ricciardelli	Resignation	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination not for Cause	300,000	0	0	300,000
	Involuntary Termination for Cause	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination Following Change of Control	300,000	0	705,319	1,005,319
	Change of Control (No Termination of Employment)	0	0	705,319	705,319
Daniel P. Hoogterp	Resignation	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination not for Cause	275,000	0	0	275,000
	Involuntary Termination for Cause	0	0	0	0
	Involuntary Termination Following Change of Control	275,000	0	705,319	980,319
	Change of Control (No Termination of Employment)	0	0	705,319	705,319

(1) Cash severance amounts are based on base pay using current base salary.

(2) For the purposes of determining payments relating to the Class B Common Stock, the calculation is based on the December 31, 2010 stock price valuation of \$0 per share of Class B Common Stock.

(3) For the purposes of determining the payments relating to the Exit Incentive Plan, the calculation assumes a December 31, 2010 valuation based on comparables, taking into account a liquidity discount.

Table of Contents*Restrictive Covenants*

Pursuant to the employment agreements with Messrs. Evans, DiMaria, Ross, Ricciardelli and Hoogterp, each executive officer has agreed not to compete with us and not to recruit any of our employees during the term of his employment and for a period of one year thereafter. In addition, each executive officer has also agreed not to disclose any of our confidential information during the term of his employment and for a period of three years thereafter (except Mr. Ricciardelli, who has a perpetual confidentiality covenant) and not to disclose any of our trade secrets for so long as they remain trade secrets. In order to receive the benefits described above in *Payments upon Termination without Cause or Resignation for Good Reason*, the executive officers must comply with each of these restrictive covenants and must enter into a separation and release agreement with us releasing us from any and all liability and settling all claims of any kind.

Director Compensation

The following table sets forth, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, certain information regarding the compensation each person who was a non-employee director of the Company (the Non-Employee Directors) in 2010. Mr. Evans, who is an employee of the Company, does not receive additional direct compensation for his services as a director. In addition, Messrs. Brody, Stahl and Truwit, members of our board of directors designated by Apax Partners, do not receive compensation for their services as directors. Mr. Morse also does not receive fees for his service as a director. We provided Mr. Jeffery H. Boyd, who served as an independent director, with a monthly retainer of \$4,166 a month for board service.

Upon request, we reimburse directors for travel and lodging expenses that they incur in connection with their attendance at directors' meetings.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
Jeffery H. Boyd	\$ 56,522(1)			\$ 971(2)	\$ 57,493
Seth Brody					
Thomas R. Evans					
Peter C. Morse				1,634,451(3)	1,634,451
Christian Stahl					
Mitch Truwit					

- (1) Director fees paid to Mr. Boyd for service on the board of directors. This amount includes director fees earned in October, November and December of 2009 and paid in February 2010.
- (2) The amounts in this column reflect an equity fee paid to Mr. Boyd pursuant to the Company's issuance of additional preferred stock for cash. Mr. Boyd is paid an equity fee equal to 3% of any new equity raised or issued multiplied by his proportionate investment share, which is 0.02%.
- (3) Includes certain advisory fees unrelated to Mr. Morse's service as a director.

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The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of June 27, 2011, subject to certain assumptions set forth in the footnotes and as adjusted to reflect the sale of the shares of our common stock offered in the Initial Public Offering under this prospectus for:

each stockholder, or group of affiliated stockholders, who we know beneficially owns more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock;

each of our current directors;

each of our named executive officers; and

all of our current directors and current executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with rules of the SEC and generally includes any shares over which a person exercises sole or shared voting and/or investment power. Shares of common stock subject to options and warrants currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of the person holding the options but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Except as otherwise indicated, we believe the beneficial owners of the common stock listed below, based on information furnished by them, have sole voting and investment power with respect to the number of shares listed opposite their names.

The number of shares and percentages of beneficial ownership set forth below are based on shares of common stock outstanding as of June 27, 2011.

Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each of the individuals and entities named in the table below under Directors and Named Executive Officers is c/o Bankrate, Inc., 11760 U.S. Highway One, Suite 200, North Palm Beach, Florida 33408.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned as of June 27, 2011(1)	
	Number	Percentage
5% Stockholders:		
Ben Holding S.à r.l.(2)	69,100,331	69.1%
Peter C. Morse	4,702,512	4.7%
Directors and Named Executive Officers:		
Peter C. Morse	4,702,512	4.7%
Thomas R. Evans	1,669,706	1.7%
Edward J. DiMaria	443,917	*
Daniel P. Hoogterp	213,402	*
Michael J. Ricciardelli	201,810	*
Donaldson M. Ross	404,729	*
Seth Brody		
Richard J. Pinola		
Christian Stahl		
James Tieng		
Mitch Truwit		
All Directors and Executive Officers as a group (12 persons)	7,636,076	7.6%

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- * Amount represents less than 1% of outstanding common stock.
- (1) Assumes closing of the underwriters' exercise of the option as to half of the shares subject thereto and no exercise of the underwriters' further option to purchase another 1,500,000 shares of our common stock.
- (2) Ben Holding S.à r.l. is beneficially owned by the Apax VII Funds. Apax Partners, L.P. is an advisor to Apax US VII Fund under an investment advisory agreement with Apax US VII Fund. Apax Partners LLP is an

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advisor to Apax Partners Europe Managers Limited, the discretionary investment manager to the Apax Europe VII Funds, under separate investment advisory contracts, and does not have the power to direct investments of any of the Apax VII Funds. Apax US VII GP, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership, Apax Europe VII GP L.P. Inc., a Guernsey incorporated limited partnership, Apax US VII GP, Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted limited company, Apax Europe VII GP Co. Limited, a Guernsey incorporated company, and Apax Partners Europe Managers Limited, a company constituted under English company law, are general partners and/or controlling entities of the Apax VII Funds.

Apax Europe VII GP L.P. Inc., a Guernsey limited partnership, is the general partner of each of the Apax Europe VII Funds. Apax Europe VII GP Co. Limited, a Guernsey company, is the general partner of Apax Europe VII GP L.P. Inc. Apax Partners Europe Managers Ltd, an English company, has been appointed by Apax Europe VII GP L.P. Inc. as discretionary investment manager of the investments of the Apax Europe VII Funds. Apax Europe VII GP Co. Limited and Apax Partners Europe Managers Ltd are responsible for the investments and general administration of the Apax Europe Funds. The directors of Apax Europe VII GP Co. Limited are Messrs. Andrew Guille, Jeremy Arnold, David Staples and Stephen Hare and Ms. Denise Fallaize. The directors of Apax Partners Europe Managers Limited are Ian Jones and Martin Halusa.

Apax US VII GP, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership, is the general partner of the Apax US Fund. Apax US VII GP, Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted limited company, is the general partner of Apax US VII GP, L.P. John F. Megrue, a citizen of the United States, owns 100% of the equity interests of Apax US VII GP, Ltd.

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DESCRIPTION OF OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

On June 10, 2011, we entered into the Credit Agreement, pursuant to which Revolving Credit Facilities will be made available to the Company, as borrower, from time to time upon its request and satisfaction of certain conditions. We summarize below the principal terms of the Credit Agreement.

The Company, as borrower, has entered into the Credit Agreement with Goldman Sachs Bank USA ("GS Bank"), as administrative agent, and GS Bank and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated as joint lead arrangers, joint book runners and joint syndication agents. The Tranche A Revolving Credit Facility matures on July 15, 2015 and the Tranche B Revolving Credit Facility matures on April 15, 2015.

At the Company's election, the interest rate per annum applicable to the loans under the Revolving Credit Facilities is based on a fluctuating rate of interest determined by reference to either (i) a base rate determined by reference to the higher of (a) the prime rate quoted in the print edition of *The Wall Street Journal*, Money Rates Section as the prime rate and (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.50%, plus an applicable margin currently expected to be 2.00%, or (ii) a Eurodollar rate determined by reference to LIBOR, adjusted for statutory reserve requirements, plus an applicable margin currently expected to be 3.00%; provided, however, that at any time less than \$20,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of loans are drawn under the Tranche A Revolving Credit Facility, the applicable margin with respect to loans under the Tranche B Revolving Credit Facility at the base rate will be 2.25% and the applicable margin with respect to loans under the Tranche B Revolving Credit Facility at the Eurodollar rate will be 3.25%.

The obligations of the Company under the Revolving Credit Facilities are guaranteed by each direct and indirect, existing and future, domestic restricted subsidiary that guarantees the Company's obligations under the Senior Secured Notes. The Revolving Credit Facilities are secured on an equal and ratable basis by a perfected security interest on substantially all of the Company's and each guarantor's tangible and intangible assets (subject to certain exceptions) in which a security interest has been granted to secure the Company's and each Guarantor's obligations under the Indenture and the Senior Secured Notes (it being understood that upon any enforcement of remedies resulting in the realization of proceeds from such collateral, the outstanding loans under the Tranche A Revolving Credit Facility would be paid in full first before applying any such amount to pay the Senior Secured Notes and the outstanding loans under the Tranche B Revolving Credit Facility on a pari passu basis).

The Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, that among other things, limit or restrict the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness (including guarantee obligations), incur liens, make investments, engage in mergers, consolidations, liquidations and dissolutions (other than pursuant to the Merger), make dividends and distributions on account of their equity interests and enter into transactions with affiliates, in each case, subject to certain exceptions. In addition, the Credit Agreement prohibits the consolidated leverage ratio of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries on a pro forma basis from exceeding, (i) with respect to any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters of the Company for which financial statement have been or are required to be delivered under the Credit Agreement (each such period, a "Test Period") ending on or prior to December 31, 2011, 4.50 to 1.00, and (ii) with respect to any Test Period ending thereafter, 4.25 to 1.00; provided, that from and after the termination of the Tranche B Revolving Credit Facility the Company shall not permit the consolidated leverage ratio on a pro forma basis to exceed 4.50 to 1.00. The consolidated leverage ratio of the Company will be tested for the first time commencing with the Test Period ending September 30, 2011.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Recapitalization and Merger

Prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, each holder of shares of Class A Common Stock, Class B Common Stock, and preferred stock of Holdings exchanged such shares for a number of newly issued shares of common stock of Holdings based on the value of the Company implied by the initial public offering price. Each Holdings Preferred Share was valued at its liquidation preference of \$1000 per share, plus a yield of 15% from the date of such share's issuance through the date of the Recapitalization, plus an early distribution premium equal to the present value of \$1,070 plus the yield that would have accrued on such Holdings Preferred Share through August 25, 2011, discounted at an applicable treasury rate plus 50 basis points, less \$1,000. Depending on the date of issuance, each Holdings Preferred Share was exchanged for between 80.1 and 83.6 new shares of Company common stock. Each share of Class A Common Stock was valued at its initial purchase price, plus a yield of 15.10% from the date of such share's issuance through the date of the Recapitalization, plus a proportionate share of the residual implied value of the Company. Depending on the date of issuance, each share of Class A Common Stock was exchanged for between 157.6 and 171.0 new shares of Company common stock. Each share of Class B Common Stock was valued at its initial purchase price, plus a proportionate share of fees, yields, and early distribution premiums realized by holders of Holdings Preferred Shares and shares of Class A Common Stock, plus a proportionate share of the residual implied value of the Company. Depending on the number of shares sold, each share of Class B Common Stock was exchanged for between 31.9 and 32.1 new shares of Company common stock.

In addition, following the Recapitalization and prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, Holdings merged with and into the Company, with the Company surviving. In the Merger, each share of common stock of Holdings outstanding immediately prior to the Merger was converted into 200 shares of common stock of the Company. Each share of common or preferred stock of the Company outstanding immediately prior to the Merger was cancelled without consideration. The consummation of the Initial Public Offering was premised on the prior consummation of the Recapitalization and the Merger.

Stockholders Agreement

In connection with the Merger, the Company entered into a Fourth Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement (the "Stockholders Agreement") with Ben Holding S.à r.l., Mr. Peter Morse, those Bankrate directors and executives who hold Company common stock and certain other holders of Company common stock (the "Stockholders"). The Stockholders Agreement provides that Ben Holding S.à r.l. or any of its direct or subsequent transferees (other than pursuant to a widely distributed public sale or open market purchase) (the "Apax Holders") is entitled to designate nominees for election to our board of directors as follows: (i) a majority of the total number of directors comprising our board of directors for so long as the Apax Holders, directly or indirectly, collectively beneficially own 50% or more of the outstanding voting power of all shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of our directors; (ii) 30% of the total number of directors comprising our board of directors for so long as the Apax Holders, directly or indirectly, collectively beneficially own 30% or more of the outstanding voting power of all shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of our directors; and (iii) 15% of the total number of directors comprising our board of directors for so long as the Apax Holders, directly or indirectly, collectively beneficially own 5% or more of the outstanding voting power of all shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of our directors. Thereafter the Apax Holders will no longer be entitled to designate any nominees for election to the board of directors except pursuant to our general director nomination process generally applicable to all stockholders, which is described below. For purposes of calculating the number of directors that the Apax Holders are entitled to designate pursuant to the formulas described above, any fractional amounts will be rounded up to the nearest whole number and the calculation will be made taking into account the increase in the size of our board of directors (e.g., one and one quarter (1 1/4) directors will equate to two (2) directors). All parties to the Stockholders Agreement are obligated to vote in favor of the Apax Holders nominees. In addition, the Apax

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Holders have the right to remove and replace any or all of its director-nominees at any time and for any reason and to designate any individual(s) to fill any such vacancies.

In addition, (i) for so long as the Apax Holders, directly or indirectly, beneficially own a majority of the outstanding voting power of all shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of our directors, at the Apax Holders' option, a majority of the members of each committee of our board of directors will be directors nominated by the Apax Holders, and (ii) for so long as the Apax Holders, directly or indirectly, beneficially own 5% or more of the outstanding voting power of all shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of our directors, at the Apax Holders' option, at least one member of each committee of our board of directors will be a director nominated by the Apax Holders, in each case to the extent permitted by law and applicable stock exchange rules. At the option of the Apax Holders, the Company will cause the board of directors of any of its subsidiaries (and any committees of such board) to have the same proportionate representation as our board of directors and of each committee of our board of directors.

The Stockholders Agreement also provides that the following actions by us or any of our subsidiaries require the approval of the Apax Holders for so long as the Apax Holders beneficially own, directly or indirectly, at least 35% or more of the outstanding voting power of all shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of our directors:

the hiring and removal of our Chief Executive Officer;

any change of control as defined in the Stockholders Agreement or initiating any liquidation, dissolution or winding up or other bankruptcy proceeding;

entering into any agreement providing for the acquisition or divestiture of assets for aggregate consideration in excess of \$100 million;

any issuance of equity securities for an aggregate consideration in excess of \$100 million; and

declaring any extraordinary dividends or making any pro rata share repurchases.

The Stockholders Agreement also includes registration rights providing that the Apax Holders and Mr. Peter Morse may require registration under the Securities Act of all or any portion of the common stock or certain stock equivalents of the Company held by such persons. The Company is obligated to effectuate a maximum of four registrations at the request of the Apax Holders on Form S-1 and an unlimited number of registrations on Form S-3, as well as a maximum of two registrations at the request of Mr. Morse on Form S-3. If a registration is demanded, the Company must provide written notice to other holders of registrable securities who may then elect to include their registrable securities in such a registration. The Stockholders Agreement also includes piggyback registration rights providing that whenever the Company proposes to register shares of common stock of the Company for its own account or for the account of any holder of registrable securities (other than a registration the primary purpose of which is to register debt securities or in connection with a business acquisition or combination or an employee benefit plan) any holder of registrable securities party to the Stockholders Agreement, including certain of the current directors and all of the executive officers of the Company, is entitled to include their shares in the registration, subject to customary cutback provisions. The Company will be responsible for all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the filing of a registration statement required under the Stockholders Agreement. The Company must also indemnify all holders of registrable securities for any losses incurred or arising out of any untrue or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in any registration statement or related document or any violation of any applicable law or regulation applicable to registrable securities in connection with a registration, other than arising out of statements provided by selling stockholders for inclusion in the registration statement or arising primarily out of actions of the selling stockholders.

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Class B Common Share Purchase Agreements

Prior to the Initial Public Offering, Holdings was party to certain Class B Common Share Purchase Agreements, each dated as of either April 30, 2010 or October 31, 2010, with Jeffery H. Boyd, a former director of the Company; each of the following executive officers of the Company: Thomas R. Evans, Edward J. DiMaria, Donaldson M. Ross, Daniel P. Hoogterp, and Michael J. Ricciardelli; and certain non-executive officer employees of the Company. In the aggregate, under the Class B Purchase Agreements, Holdings sold a total of 102,451.43 Class B Common Stock of Holdings to the Class B Purchasing Executives in exchange for a cash payment or the issuance of recourse promissory notes to Holdings by the Class B Purchasing Executives in the aggregate amount of approximately \$195,000. None of the individual transactions involved an amount exceeding \$120,000. See the section entitled "Description of Indebtedness - Recourse Secured Promissory Notes of Executive Officers."

The Class B Common Stock issued under the Class B Purchase Agreements was invested at time of issuance and are subject to a number of vesting conditions and repurchase rights by Holdings. As a result of the Transactions, all of the Class B Common Stock was converted into shares of common stock of the Company. The Class B Purchase Agreements also included certain confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation provisions, and provisions for the assignment of intellectual property rights to Holdings by the Class B Purchasing Executives.

Indemnification Agreement

Prior to the Initial Public Offering, Holdings had entered into an Indemnification Agreement, with certain purchasers of Class B Common Stock whereby such purchasers agreed to indemnify Holdings for certain federal, state and local taxes and related attorneys' fees, costs and expenses incurred by Holdings as a result of an executive's acquisition, holding, restoring or disposition of the acquired shares or election under Section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Under the agreement, the executives agreed to promptly pay the amount of any tax incurred by Holdings that is covered by the terms of the agreement. Moreover, the executives agreed to take commercially reasonable actions to execute, deliver and file the documents necessary to claim, obtain, secure and substantiate an exemption from tax withholding in connection with the Section 83(b) election.

Exit Event Incentive Bonus Plan

Following the Bankrate Acquisition, the Company adopted the amended and restated Exit Event Incentive Bonus Plan, effective as of October 31, 2010, that provided for the payment of incentive bonuses to eligible employees and directors upon the occurrence of certain "Exit Events." The Initial Public Offering was an "Exit Event" under such plan, but no amounts will be payable under such plan. The Exit Event Incentive Bonus Plan was terminated in connection with the Initial Public Offering.

Material Event Investment Advisory Agreement

Prior to the Initial Public Offering, the Company was party to a Material Event Investment Advisory Agreement with Apax Partners L.P. dated September 25, 2009 (the "Apax Advisory Agreement") pursuant to which the Company retained Apax Partners L.P. to provide advisory services to the Company relating to refinancing, recapitalization, public offerings and other exit events, advice relating to acquisitions and divestitures and certain other services. In addition, certain other stockholders of Holdings received similar amounts proportionate to their equity ownership. The Apax Advisory Agreement specifically provided that Apax Partners L.P. would only serve as an advisor and not be involved in the management or operations of the Company. The Apax Advisory Agreement remained in effect until the completion of the Initial Public Offering and has now been terminated. Under the Apax Advisory Agreement and related arrangements, the following persons have received payments from the Company in approximately the following amounts: to Apax Partners, L.P., \$34,700,220; to Peter C. Morse, \$2,361,468; to Jeffery H. Boyd, \$6,531; to Thomas R. Evans, \$300,979; to

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Edward J. DiMaria, \$11,079; to Donaldson M. Ross, \$6,688; to Daniel P. Hoogterp, \$8,361; and to Michael J. Ricciardelli, \$2,341. The Company also agreed to indemnify Apax Partners L.P. and its partners, shareholders, members, directors and other agents for certain losses arising under the Apax Advisory Agreement, losses relating to the Company's merger agreement with respect to the Bankrate Acquisition and losses arising from advice or services provided by Apax Partners L.P. to the Company. The Apax Advisory Agreement will be terminated as of immediately prior to the Initial Public Offering and no further payments will be made thereunder except as described above provided that certain indemnification provisions in favor of Apax Partners L.P. shall survive as specified in the agreement.

Grant of Equity Awards

Prior to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, the Company granted to its employees under the Equity Plan shares of restricted stock which will vest over a one-year period and stock options vesting over a four-year period (in each case subject to continued employment through the applicable vesting date). We granted approximately 120,135 shares of restricted stock, of which the named executive officers of the Company received the following grants of shares of restricted stock: to Edward J. DiMaria, Donaldson M. Ross, Daniel P. Hoogterp, and Michael J. Ricciardelli, 2,756 shares each, and options exercisable for approximately 5,000,000 shares of our common stock, of which the named executive officers of the Company will receive options exercisable for the following amounts of shares: to Richard J. Pinola, 10,000; to Thomas R. Evans, 995,000; to Edward J. DiMaria, 550,000; to Donaldson M. Ross, 400,000; to Daniel P. Hoogterp, 300,000; and to Michael J. Ricciardelli, 300,000 shares.

VCOC Investors' Rights Agreement

The Company is a party to an amended and restated VCOC Investors' Rights Agreement (the "VCOC Investors' Rights Agreement") with Apax US VII Fund, Apax Europe VII-A, L.P. (together with Apax US VII Fund, the "Apax VCOC Partnerships"), Apax Europe VII-B, L.P., Apax Europe VII-1, L.P., Apax WW Nominees Ltd., and Ben Holding S.à r.l.

Pursuant to the VCOC Investors' Rights Agreement, so long as an Apax VCOC Partnership directly or indirectly owns stock of Ben Holding S.à r.l., such Apax VCOC Partnerships are entitled to appoint one manager of Ben Holding S.à r.l. (the "Nominated VCOC Director"). So long as the Apax Holders collectively have the right to designate one or more nominees for election to our board of directors, the Apax VCOC Partnerships are entitled to designate certain of such Apax Holders nominees (each a "Company VCOC Director"). To the extent permitted by applicable law and securities exchange listing requirements and consistent with the committee representation provisions of the Stockholders Agreement, each Nominated VCOC Director and Company VCOC Director will be entitled to serve on all the committees and subcommittees of the board of directors of Ben Holding S.à r.l. and the Company, respectively. Each Apax VCOC Partnership also is entitled to appoint an observer to attend the board meetings of Ben Holding S.à r.l. Moreover, each Apax VCOC Partnership is entitled to receive annual and quarterly consolidated financials statements of Ben Holding S.à r.l., the Company, and their respective subsidiaries, and has the right to examine and inspect the properties, books and records, and meet with management of, Ben Holding S.à r.l., the Company and their respective subsidiaries.

Director Indemnification Agreement

The Company entered into Director Indemnification Agreements with certain of our directors whereby we agreed to fully indemnify and hold harmless each such director if such director was or is a party to, among other things, any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, arbitration, investigation or inquiry, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of such director's status as a director, officer, manager, employee, agent or fiduciary of the Company. A director will not be indemnified against any claim for which payment has actually been made under any insurance policy or other indemnity provision, for an accounting of

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profits made from the purchase and sale of securities of Bankrate, in connection with any proceeding initiated by the director or if it is adjudicated that the director failed to act in good faith and in a manner such director reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of Bankrate. The agreement will last for so long as such director is a director, officer, employee or agent of Bankrate and for so long as such person is subject to any proceeding by reason of such status.

The Bankrate Acquisition

On August 25, 2009, Holdings acquired the Company by way of a merger of Ben Merger Sub, Inc., with and into the Company, with the Company surviving. Ben Holding S.à r.l. and certain of our directors and executive officers at the time invested funds into Holdings in exchange for shares of common stock and notes (the Stockholder Notes). In total, Holdings issued approximately \$222.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the Stockholder Notes to the equity owners of Ben Holding S.à r.l., and the other stockholders of Holdings, including Mr. Peter Morse and certain members of our management. The Stockholder Notes accrued interest (1) at a rate of 11.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in cash, and (2) at a rate of 2.25% per annum, payable semi-annually in cash or by increasing the principal amount of the Stockholder Notes, at the election of Holdings. The Stockholder Notes were to mature on August 24, 2014. Holdings had redemption rights requiring a payment equal to: (1) before August 25, 2011, 107% of the principal amount redeemed plus the yield that would have accrued on such principal amount from the redemption date to August 25, 2011 had such principal amounts remained outstanding, in each case discounted from August 25, 2011 to the repayment date at an applicable treasury rate plus 50 basis points; (2) on or after August 25, 2011 and before August 25, 2012, 107% of the principal amount redeemed; (3) on or after August 25, 2012 and before August 25, 2013, 103.5% of the principal amount redeemed; and (4) on or after August 25, 2013, 100% of the principal amount redeemed. Holdings also had certain redemption obligations in the event of a change of control. Holdings used the proceeds from the Stockholder Notes to purchase approximately \$222.0 million in aggregate principal amount of a note issued by the Company (the Intercompany Note), which contained terms similar to those of the Stockholder Notes.

The following table sets forth the names of significant security holders, directors and officers who purchased shares of common stock of Holdings and Stockholder Notes in connection with the Bankrate Acquisition and the respective number of shares issued to, principal amount of Stockholder Notes issued to, and total amount invested by, each such holder.

Name of holder	Number of shares of Holdings common stock issued to holder	Principal amount of Stockholder Notes issued to holder	Total amount invested by holder
Ben Holding S.à r.l.	305,215	\$ 203,476,762*	\$ 508,691,906**
Peter C. Morse	22,800	\$ 15,200,008	\$ 38,000,019
Robert P. O Block	1,920	\$ 1,280,000	\$ 3,200,000
Thomas R. Evans	2,700	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 4,500,000
Edward J. DiMaria	75	\$ 50,000	\$ 125,000
Daniel P. Hoogterp	75	\$ 50,000	\$ 125,000
Michael J. Ricciardelli	21	\$ 14,000	\$ 35,000
Donaldson M. Ross	60	\$ 40,000	\$ 100,000

* Issued to Apax US VII, L.P. (7%) and Apax WW Nominees Ltd. for the benefit of the Apax Europe VII Funds (93%).

** Amounts equal to the principal amount of Stockholder Notes contributed by Apax US VII, L.P. and Apax WW Nominees Ltd. for the benefit of the Apax Europe VII Funds.

Table of Contents**The 2010 Recapitalization**

In connection with the 2010 Acquisitions and the issuance of the Senior Secured Notes, on July 12, 2010, the parties converted the Stockholder Note and the Intercompany Note into preferred shares of Holdings and the Company respectively, by the following steps (the 2010 Recapitalization): (i) the Company made a payment to Holdings of unpaid accrued interest on the Intercompany Note of approximately \$20.9 million, (ii) Holdings paid \$20.6 million of such amount to the holders of the Stockholder Notes in partial satisfaction of all unpaid accrued interest on the Stockholder Notes (the note holder interest), (iii) the equity owners of Ben Holding S.à r.l. contributed their Stockholder Notes plus the note holder interest they received from Holdings to Ben Holding S.à r.l. in exchange for additional equity in Ben Holding S.à r.l., (iv) Ben Holding S.à r.l., together with the

members of Holdings management that held Stockholder Notes, contributed all of the Stockholder Notes plus all (or 30% in the case of Holdings management) of the note holder interest to Holdings in exchange for a principal amount of approximately \$244.3 million of newly-issued non-voting preferred shares of Holdings with a yield of 15% *per annum* (the Preferred Shares), and (v) Holdings contributed the Intercompany Note, together with the cash received in respect of note holder interest by Holdings in step (iv) and the excess cash interest received in step (i), to the Company in exchange for approximately \$244.7 million of newly-issued non-voting preferred stock of the Company with a yield of 15.15% *per annum* (the Company Preferred Shares).

The Preferred Shares and the Company Preferred Shares had no fixed maturity date, were non-voting, and had a cumulative dividend yield of approximately 15% *per annum*, compounded semi-annually. The Preferred Shares and the Company Preferred Shares could only be transferred in connection with a proportionate transfer of common stock of Holdings or common stock of the Company, respectively. The Preferred Shares and the Company Preferred Shares included an increased preference in the event of a repayment of the principal amount thereof at the same premiums and on the same schedule as optional redemptions under the Stockholder Notes.

The following table sets forth the names of significant security holders, directors and officers who participated in the 2010 Recapitalization and the respective principal amount of Stockholder Notes held at the time of the 2010 Recapitalization by, the interest accrued on the Stockholder Notes held by, the total amount contributed to Holdings in the 2010 Recapitalization by, and the number of Preferred Shares issued in the 2010 Recapitalization to, each such holder.

Name of holder	Principal amount of Stockholder Notes held by holder	Note holder interest accrued on Stockholder Notes held by holder	Total amount contributed to Holdings in 2010 Recapitalization	Amount of Holdings Preferred Shares issued to holder in 2010 Recapitalization
Ben Holding S.à r.l.	\$ 203,476,762*	\$ 18,973,201*	\$ 298,063,682*	298,063.7
Peter C. Morse	\$ 14,120,008	\$ 1,256,135	\$ 19,722,990	19,723.0
Robert P. O Block	\$ 1,280,000	\$ 112,169	\$ 1,786,818	1,786.8
Thomas R. Evans	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 157,737	\$ 2,512,713	2,512.7
Edward J. DiMaria	\$ 50,000	\$ 4,382	\$ 69,798	69.8
Daniel P. Hoogterp	\$ 50,000	\$ 4,382	\$ 69,798	69.8
Michael J. Ricciardelli	\$ 14,000	\$ 1,227	\$ 19,543	19.5
Donaldson M. Ross	\$ 40,000	\$ 3,505	\$ 55,838	55.8
Jeffery H. Boyd	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,998	\$ 55,145	55.1

* Held or contributed by Apax US VII, L.P. (7%) and Apax WW Nominees Ltd. for the benefit of the Apax Europe VII Funds (93%). In connection with the issuance of the Senior Secured Notes, the stockholders of Holdings contributed \$79.7 million to the capital of Holdings in exchange for additional Holdings Preferred Shares with the terms described above, and Holdings in turn contributed such amount to the capital of the Company in exchange for Company common stock.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTERED NOTES

The outstanding notes have been, and the registered notes will be, issued pursuant to the Indenture. The Indenture incorporates the provisions of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the Trust Indenture Act or TIA). The terms of the notes include those stated in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act.

The following summary of provisions of the Indenture and the notes does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the Indenture, including definitions therein of certain terms. The Original Indenture is filed as Exhibit 4.1, the Supplemental Indenture as Exhibit 4.5 and the Second Supplemental Indenture as Exhibit 4.6 of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. This summary may not contain all information that you may find useful. You should read the Indenture and the notes, copies of which are available from us upon request because they, not this description, define your rights as holders of the notes. Capitalized terms used and not defined in this Description of the Registered Notes section have the meanings specified in the Indenture.

General

Capitalized terms used in this Description of the Registered Notes section have the meanings set forth in the section Certain Definitions and, if not defined therein, the meaning set forth elsewhere in this prospectus. As used in this Description of the Registered Notes section, (1) the terms we, our, and us each refer to the Issuer and its consolidated Subsidiaries, and (2) the term notes refers to the registered notes.

Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement we are obligated for the benefit of the holders of the outstanding notes, at our cost, to effect an exchange offer pursuant to which we will offer to the holders of the outstanding notes the opportunity to exchange the outstanding notes for the registered notes offered hereby, which will have terms identical in all material respects to the outstanding notes (except that the registered notes will not contain terms with respect to transfer restrictions or interest rate increase in circumstances relating to the timing of the exchange offer) and in certain circumstances to register the notes for resale under the Securities Act through a shelf registration statement.

Brief Description of the Notes

The Notes

The registered notes will be:

general senior secured obligations of the Issuer;

pari passu in right of payment with any existing and future senior Indebtedness of the Issuer;

secured on a first priority Lien basis by the Collateral (as defined below in the section entitled Collateral and Security Documents) subject to Permitted Liens under the Indenture;

effectively senior to any existing or future unsecured Indebtedness of the Issuer to the extent of the value of the Collateral securing the obligations under the notes (after giving effect to Liens securing any Permitted Lien);

effectively subordinated to the Issuer's Priority Payment Lien Obligations (as defined below under Collateral and Security Documents) to the extent of the value of the Collateral securing such Obligations;

senior in right of payment to any existing or future Subordinated Indebtedness of the Issuer;

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structurally subordinated to all liabilities and preferred stock of Subsidiaries of the Issuer that are not Guarantors; and

guaranteed on a senior secured basis by each Domestic Subsidiary (the Guarantors).

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The Guarantees

The registered notes will be fully and unconditionally, jointly and severally, guaranteed by all of the Guarantors. See the section entitled Guarantees.

Each Guarantee will be:

a general senior secured obligation of the Guarantor;

pari passu in right of payment with any existing and future senior Indebtedness of the Guarantor;

secured on a first-priority Lien basis by the Collateral owned by the Guarantor, subject to Permitted Liens under the Indenture;

effectively senior to any existing or future Indebtedness of the Guarantor to the extent of the value of the Collateral securing the Guarantor's obligations under its Guarantee (after giving effect to Liens securing any Permitted Lien);

effectively subordinated to the Guarantor's Priority Payment Lien Obligations to the extent of the value of the Collateral securing such obligations;

senior in right of payment to any existing or future Subordinated Indebtedness of the Guarantor; and

structurally subordinated to all liabilities and preferred stock of any Subsidiaries of such Guarantor that are not Guarantors.

As of the date hereof, all of the Issuer's Subsidiaries will be Restricted Subsidiaries. However, none of the Issuer's Foreign Subsidiaries will guarantee the notes. In addition, under the circumstances described in the section entitled Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments, the Issuer will be permitted to designate certain of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. The Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to many of the restrictive covenants in the Indenture. The Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not guarantee the notes.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

The notes are unlimited in aggregate principal amount, of which \$195.0 million in aggregate principal amount are outstanding. The notes mature on July 15, 2015. The Issuer may issue additional notes from time to time under the Indenture (Additional Notes). Any offering of Additional Notes is subject to the covenants described below in the section entitled Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock and Certain Covenants Liens. The notes and any Additional Notes subsequently issued under the Indenture will be substantially identical other than the issuance dates and the dates from which interest will accrue and will be treated as a single class for all purposes under the Indenture and the Security Documents. Any notes that remain outstanding after the completion of the exchange offer contemplated under the Registration Rights Agreement, together with the registered notes issued in connection with such exchange offer, will be treated as a single class of securities under the Indenture. Any Additional Notes issued after the offering of the notes will be secured, equally and ratably with the notes. As a result, the issuance of Additional Notes will have the effect of diluting the security interest of the Collateral for the then outstanding notes. Because, however, any Additional Notes may not be fungible with the notes for federal income tax purposes, they may have a different CUSIP number or numbers, be represented by a different global note or notes and otherwise be treated as a separate class or classes of notes for other purposes.

Interest on the registered notes will accrue at the rate of 11 ³/₄% per annum and will be payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on July 15 and January 15, commencing on July 15, to holders of record of notes on the immediately preceding July 1 and January 1. Interest on the notes will accrue from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or, if no interest has been paid, from the Issue Date. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

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Unless the context requires otherwise, references to notes for all purposes of the Indenture and this Description of the Registered Notes include any Additional Notes that are actually issued. The notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and any integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

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Payments

Principal of, and premium, if any, interest and Additional Interest, if any, on the notes will be payable at the office or agency of the Issuer maintained for such purpose or, at the option of the paying agent, payment of interest and Additional Interest, if any, may be made by check mailed to the holders of the notes at their respective addresses set forth in the register of holders; provided that all payments of principal, premium, if any, interest and Additional Interest, if any, with respect to notes represented by one or more global notes registered in the name of or held by DTC or its nominee will be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the accounts specified by the holder or holders thereof. Until otherwise designated by the Issuer, the Issuer's office or agency will be the office of the Trustee maintained for such purpose.

Ranking

The notes will be secured obligations of the Issuer that rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness of the Issuer. The notes will rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future senior indebtedness of the Issuer. The notes will be effectively senior to all of the Issuer's existing and future unsecured Indebtedness to the extent of the value of the Collateral securing the obligations under the notes on a first-priority basis (in each case, after giving effect to Priority Payment Lien Obligations and other Permitted Liens). The notes will be structurally subordinated to obligations of subsidiaries of the Issuer that are not Guarantors, including Indebtedness and preferred stock of Foreign Subsidiaries.

With respect to the Collateral, the Indebtedness and obligations under the notes and certain future Indebtedness and obligations permitted under the Indenture will have first-priority liens. Under the terms of the Security Documents, however, the proceeds of any collection, sale, disposition or other realization of Collateral received in connection with the exercise of remedies (including distributions of cash, securities or other property on account of the value of the Collateral in a bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar proceedings) will be applied first to repay our Priority Payment Lien Obligations before any holder receives any proceeds. We advise you that there may not be sufficient proceeds remaining to pay amounts due on any or all of the notes and the Guarantees then outstanding.

Guarantees

The obligations of the Issuer under the notes, the Indenture and the Security Documents will be, jointly and severally, fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior secured basis (the Guarantees) by each Guarantor. Not all of our Subsidiaries will guarantee the notes. Unrestricted Subsidiaries, Foreign Subsidiaries and immaterial Restricted Subsidiaries will not be Guarantors. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of these non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, these non-Guarantor Subsidiaries will pay the holders of their debts and their trade creditors before they will be able to distribute any of their assets to us.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, our non-Guarantor Subsidiaries generated approximately \$1.3 million in net loss and had EBITDA loss of approximately \$(352,000). In addition, as of December 31, 2010, our non-Guarantor Subsidiaries had approximately \$1.6 million of total assets and \$2.1 million of total liabilities.

As of the date of the Indenture, all of our Subsidiaries will be Restricted Subsidiaries. However, under the circumstances described below in the section entitled Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments, the Issuer will be permitted to designate some of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. The effect of designating a Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be:

an Unrestricted Subsidiary will not be subject to the restrictive covenants in the Indenture;

a Subsidiary that has previously been a Guarantor and that is designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be released from its Guarantee; and

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the assets, income, cash flow and other financial results of an Unrestricted Subsidiary will not be consolidated with those of the Issuer for purposes of calculating compliance with the restrictive covenants contained in the Indenture except to the extent expressly permitted therein.

The obligations of each Guarantor under its Guarantee will be limited to the maximum amount that will result in the obligations of such Guarantor under its Guarantee not constituting a fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer under federal or state law. Each Guarantor that makes a payment for distribution under its Guarantee will be entitled to a contribution from each other Guarantor in a pro rata amount based on adjusted net assets of each Guarantor.

Collateral and Security Documents

Pursuant to the Security Documents, the Issuer and each Guarantor granted to Wilmington Trust FSB, or any nationally recognized trust company or any successor that is acting as collateral agent (the Collateral Agent) first priority liens and security interests, subject to Permitted Liens, in the Collateral to secure the payment and performance when due of all of the Obligations of the Issuer and such Guarantor under the notes, the Indenture, the Guarantees and the Security Documents for the benefit of the Trustee and the holders of the notes. The Collateral also secures on a first-priority basis, subject to liens permitted under the applicable security documents, certain future Indebtedness and other obligations permitted under the Indenture. However, under the terms of the Security Documents, the proceeds of any collection, sale, disposition or other realization of Collateral received in connection with the exercise of remedies (including distributions of cash, securities or other property on account of the value of the Collateral in a bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar proceedings) will be applied first to repay the Priority Payment Lien Obligations before any holder receives any proceeds.

The registered notes and Guarantees will be secured by all of the Issuer's and each Guarantor's right, title and interest in the following (the Collateral), subject to certain exceptions in addition to those specified below and to the grant of further Permitted Liens:

all accounts;

all chattel paper;

all deposit accounts;

all documents;

all equipment;

all fixtures;

all general intangibles;

all intellectual property and intellectual property licenses (including without limitation patents, trademarks and copyrights and domain names);

all instruments;

all inventory;

all investment property;

all letter of credit rights;

all commercial tort claims;

all Equity Interests of the Issuer and each Subsidiary owned directly by the Issuer or any Guarantor (which, in the case of the voting Capital Stock of each foreign subsidiary will be limited to 65% of the issued and outstanding voting Capital Stock of such foreign subsidiary at any time);

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all other property not otherwise described above (except for any property specifically excluded);

all books and records related to the foregoing; and

to the extent not otherwise included, all proceeds, supporting obligations and products of any and all of the foregoing and all collateral security and guarantees given by the Issuer or the Guarantors with respect to the foregoing.

The Collateral excludes certain property (Excluded Asset), including:

- (i) any property to the extent that a grant of a security interest in such property pursuant to the Security Documents is prohibited by any requirement of law of a governmental authority, requires a consent not obtained of any governmental authority pursuant to such requirement of law or is prohibited by, or constitutes a breach or default under or results in the termination of or requires any consent not obtained under, any contract, license, agreement, instrument or other document evidencing or giving rise to such property or, in the case of any investment property, pledged stock or pledged note (other than any of the foregoing issued by the Issuer or any Subsidiary thereof), any applicable shareholder, joint venture or similar agreement, except, in each case, to the extent that such requirement of law or the term in such contract, license, agreement, instrument or other document or shareholder or similar agreement providing for such prohibition, breach, default or termination or requiring such consent is ineffective under applicable law (including but not limited to the Uniform Commercial Code or Title 11 of the United States Code, as amended (the Bankruptcy Code)),
- (ii) any intellectual property to the extent that the grant of a security interest therein would result in the invalidity, unenforceability, voiding or cancellation thereof (including, without limitation, any trademark application filed on an intent to use basis),
- (iii) leasehold interests in real property with respect to which the Issuer or any Guarantor is a tenant or subtenant,
- (iv) any voting Capital Stock of any foreign subsidiary owned by the Issuer or any Guarantor in excess of 65% of the voting Capital Stock of such foreign subsidiary,
- (v) any aircraft or any trucks, trailers, tractors, service vehicles, automobiles, rolling stock or other registered mobile equipment of the Issuer or equipment of the Issuer or any Guarantor covered by certificates of title or ownership to the extent that a lien thereon may not be perfected by filing a financing statement,
- (vi) property and assets owned by the Issuer or any Guarantor that are the subject of Permitted Liens described in clause (6) of the definition thereof for so long as such Permitted Liens are in effect and the Indebtedness secured thereby otherwise prohibits any other Liens thereon,
- (vii) (i) deposit and securities accounts the balance of which consists exclusively of (a) withheld income Taxes and federal, state or local employment taxes in such amounts as are required to be paid to the Internal Revenue Service or state or local government agencies within the following two months with respect to employees of the Issuer or any of the Guarantors, and (b) amounts required to be paid over to an employee benefit plan pursuant to DOL Reg. Sec. 2510.3-102 on behalf of or for the benefit of employees of the Issuer or any Guarantor, and (ii) all segregated deposit accounts constituting (and the balance of which consists solely of funds set aside in connection with) tax accounts and trust accounts, and
- (viii)

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any Capital Stock or other securities of the Issuer's Subsidiaries to the extent that the pledge of such securities results in the Issuer being required to file separate financial statements of such Subsidiary with the SEC, but only to the extent necessary for the Issuer not to be subject to such requirement and only for so long as such requirement is in existence; provided that neither the Issuer nor any of its Subsidiaries shall take any action in the form of a reorganization, merger or other restructuring a principal purpose of which is to provide for the release of the Lien on any securities pursuant to this clause;

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provided, that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, no asset described in clause (i) through (vii) above shall constitute an Excluded Asset if such asset secures any Priority Payment Lien Obligations, Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations or Junior Lien Indebtedness.

We may not have granted or taken the actions required to perfect the security interests in assets of the type constituting the Collateral owned or used by the Issuer and each Guarantor on the Issue Date by the Issue Date. In such event, we will be required to grant or perfect such security interests in the manner and to the extent required in the Indenture and in the Security Documents within 90 days of the Issue Date (other than with respect to the filing of Uniform Commercial Code financing statements, which shall be filed no later than the Issue Date). The Company and the Guarantor will not be required to obtain control agreements with respect to deposit accounts and securities accounts (i) that have an average five business day closing balance not exceeding \$5.0 million in the aggregate or (ii) constituting Excluded Assets described in clause (vii) of the definition thereof.

Use and Release of Collateral

So long as no Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing, and subject to certain terms and conditions, the Issuer and the Guarantors will be entitled to exercise any voting and other consensual rights pertaining to all Capital Stock pledged pursuant to the Security Documents and to remain in possession and retain exclusive control over the Collateral (other than as set forth in the Security Documents), to operate the Collateral, to alter or repair the Collateral and to collect, invest and dispose of any income thereon.

Priority

The relative priority among (a) the obligees with respect to certain cash management obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors, (b) any other Priority Payment Lien Obligations, (c) the Trustee and the holders of notes under the Indenture and (d) Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations with respect to the security interest in the Collateral that is created by the Security Documents will be established by the terms of the Security Documents, which will provide that all obligations under the notes, certain cash management obligations and certain future Indebtedness are secured equally and ratably by a first-priority interest in the Collateral, subject to Permitted Liens, but upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, any Priority Payment Lien Obligations including certain cash management obligations will be repaid prior to the repayment of the notes and Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations with proceeds of the Collateral, and the notes and any such other Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations shall rank pari passu in right of payment with respect to each other as to the proceeds of the Collateral.

Administration of Security

The Security Documents and the Collateral are administered by the Collateral Agent for the benefit of the Trustee and all holders of the notes, Priority Payment Lien Obligations and Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations. The ability of holders of the notes to realize upon the Collateral will be subject to various bankruptcy law limitations in the event of the Issuer's bankruptcy. See the section entitled Risk Factors Federal and state fraudulent transfer laws may permit a court to void the notes, the note guarantees and/or the grant of collateral and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the notes.

The Trustee has, and by accepting a note, each holder of notes thereof will be deemed to have:

irrevocably appointed the Collateral Agent to act as its agent under the Security Documents; and

irrevocably authorized the Collateral Agent to (i) perform the duties and exercise the rights, powers and discretions that are specifically given to it under the Security Documents or other documents to which it is a party, together with any other incidental rights, power and discretions; and (ii) execute each document expressed to be executed by the Collateral Agent on its behalf.

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Enforcement of Security

The Security Documents contain procedures with respect to the coordination of instructions from the Applicable Authorized Representative (as defined below in the section entitled "Additional Secured Obligation Arrangements - Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations") for the notes and other Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations and the representative of holders of Priority Payment Lien Obligations with respect to the security interests in the Collateral. The Collateral Agent shall act in relation to the Collateral in accordance with the instructions of (i) if any Priority Payment Lien Obligations are outstanding, the Applicable Priority Lien Representative (as defined below in the section entitled "Additional Secured Obligation Arrangements-Priority Payment Lien Obligations") and the Applicable Authorized Representative and (ii) if no Priority Payment Lien Obligations are outstanding, the Applicable Authorized Representative.

The Collateral Agent shall follow the instructions of the Applicable Priority Lien Representative, and the Applicable Authorized Representative, for itself and on behalf of the holders of the notes and holders of Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations, agrees that, whether or not any insolvency or liquidation proceeding has been commenced, the holders of the notes and holders of Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations, except for Permitted Noteholder Actions, will not and will not direct the Collateral Agent to, so long as the Priority Payment Lien Obligations are outstanding,

- (A) enforce or exercise, or seek to enforce or exercise, any rights or remedies (including any right of setoff) with respect to any Collateral (including the enforcement of any right under any account control agreement, landlord waiver or bailee's letter or any similar agreement or arrangement to which the Applicable Authorized Representative or any other Authorized Representative is a party) or

- (B) commence or join with any Person (other than the Applicable Priority Lien Representative) in commencing, or petition for or vote in favor of any resolution for, any action or proceeding with respect to such rights or remedies (including any foreclosure action); *provided, however*, that the Applicable Authorized Representative may or may direct the Collateral Agent to enforce or exercise any or all such rights and remedies, or commence, join with any Person in commencing, or petition for or vote in favor of any resolution for, any such action or proceeding, after a period of 120 days has elapsed (which period shall be tolled during any period in which the Applicable Priority Lien Representative shall not be entitled to enforce or exercise any rights or remedies with respect to any Collateral as a result of (x) any injunction issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or (y) the automatic stay or any other stay in any insolvency or liquidation proceeding) since the date on which the Applicable Authorized Representative has delivered to the Applicable Priority Lien Representative and the Collateral Agent written notice of the acceleration of the Indebtedness then outstanding under the notes (the "Standstill Period"); *provided further, however*, that (1) notwithstanding the expiration of the Standstill Period or anything herein to the contrary, in no event shall the Applicable Authorized Representative or any holder of the notes direct the Collateral Agent to enforce or exercise any rights or remedies with respect to any Collateral, or commence, join with any Person at any time in commencing, or petition for or vote in favor of any resolution for, any such action or proceeding, if the Applicable Priority Lien Representative or any other holder of Priority Payment Lien Obligations shall have commenced, and shall have directed the Collateral Agent to diligently pursue (or shall have sought or requested relief from or modification of the automatic stay or any other stay in any Insolvency or Liquidation Proceeding to enable the commencement and pursuit thereof), the enforcement or exercise of any rights or remedies with respect to any Collateral or any such action or proceeding (prompt written notice thereof to be given to the Applicable Authorized Representative by the Applicable Priority Lien Representative) and (2) after the expiration of the Standstill Period, so long as neither the Applicable Priority Lien Representative nor the holders of the Priority Payment Lien Obligations have commenced any action to enforce their Lien on any material portion of the Collateral, in the event that and for so long as the holders of the notes and holders of the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations (or the Applicable Authorized Representative on their behalf) have commenced any actions to enforce their Lien with respect to any Collateral to the extent permitted hereunder and are diligently

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pursuing such actions, neither the holders of Priority Payment Lien Obligations nor the Applicable Priority Lien Representative shall take any action of a similar nature with respect to such Collateral; *provided* that all other provisions of this Agreement are complied with.

Any Person entitled to instruct the Collateral Agent to exercise any right or remedy with respect to the Collateral may give or refrain from giving instructions to the Collateral Agent to exercise or refrain from exercising the Collateral as it sees fit in accordance with the other provisions of the Security Documents.

The Indenture and the Security Documents contain waterfall provisions which will provide that the net proceeds from any sale, disposition or other realization of the Collateral upon the enforcement of the security for the secured Obligations (including for these purposes distributions of cash, securities or other property on account of the value of the Collateral in a bankruptcy case of the Issuer or any of the Guarantors) shall be applied to the Priority Payment Lien Obligations prior to any application of such net proceeds to the obligations under the notes.

Additional Secured Obligation Arrangements

Priority Payment Lien Obligations

If the Issuer or any Guarantor incurs any Priority Payment Lien Obligations, the representative of the holders of such Priority Payment Lien Obligations shall enter into a joinder to the Security Documents, in substantially the form provided therein.

Under the Security Documents, the holders of the Priority Payment Lien Obligations will be represented by their designated agent (a *Priority Lien Representative*). Except as otherwise provided above, the Security Documents will provide that, whenever any Priority Payment Lien Obligations are outstanding, only the *Applicable Priority Lien Representative* has the right to direct foreclosures and take other actions with respect to the Collateral, and the Priority Lien Representatives of other Priority Payment Lien Obligations have no right to take actions with respect to the Collateral. The Priority Lien Representative for the Priority Payment Lien Obligations that constitute the largest principal amount outstanding of any then-outstanding Priority Payment Lien Obligations (the *Largest Priority Lien Holder*) shall be the Applicable Priority Lien Representative. The Applicable Priority Lien Representative will remain as such until the earlier of (1) the date upon which another holder of Priority Payment Lien Obligations becomes the Largest Priority Lien Holder, and (2) the Non-Controlling Priority Lien Representative Enforcement Date (as defined below) (such earlier date, the *Applicable Priority Lien Date*). After the Applicable Priority Lien Date, the Applicable Priority Lien Representative will be (1) if such Applicable Priority Lien Date occurred because another holder of Priority Payment Lien Obligations became the Largest Priority Lien Holder, such new Largest Priority Lien Holder, and (2) if such Applicable Priority Lien Date occurred because of the Non-Controlling Priority Lien Representative Enforcement Date, the Priority Lien Representative of the Priority Payment Lien Obligations that constitute the second largest outstanding principal amount of any then outstanding Priority Payment Lien Obligations (the *Major Non-Controlling Priority Lien Representative*).

The *Non-Controlling Priority Lien Representative Enforcement Date* is the date that is 75 days (throughout which 75-day period the Major Non-Controlling Priority Lien Representative was not the Applicable Priority Lien Representative) after the occurrence of both (a) an event of default under the terms of the relevant Indebtedness, and (b) the Collateral Agent's and each other Priority Lien Representative's receipt of written notice from that Major Non-Controlling Priority Lien Representative certifying that (i) such Priority Lien Representative is the Major Non-Controlling Priority Lien Representative and that an event of default, with respect to such Indebtedness, has occurred and is continuing and (ii) that such Indebtedness is currently due and payable in full (whether as a result of acceleration thereof or otherwise) in accordance with the terms of that Indebtedness; provided that the Non-Controlling Priority Lien Representative Enforcement Date shall be stayed and shall not occur and shall be deemed not to have occurred with respect to any Collateral (1) at any time the

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Applicable Priority Lien Representative has commenced and is pursuing any enforcement action with respect to such Collateral with reasonable diligence in light of the then existing circumstances or (2) at any time the Issuer or the Guarantor that has granted a security interest in such Collateral is then a debtor under or with respect to (or otherwise subject to) any insolvency or liquidation proceeding.

Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations

If the Issuer or any Guarantor incurs any Indebtedness which is permitted to be secured by the Collateral on a Pari Passu Payment Lien Priority with the notes, the representative of the holders of such Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations shall enter into a joinder to the Security Documents (the Joinder Agreement), in substantially the form provided therein, and thereafter the relationship between holders of the notes and the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations will be governed by the Security Documents as described below.

Under the Security Documents, the holders of the notes will be represented by the Trustee and the holders of the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations will be represented by their designated agent (each, an Authorized Representative). The Security Documents will provide for the priorities and other relative rights among the holders of the notes and the holders of the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations, including, among other things, that, subject to the discussion set forth in the section Enforcement of Security above:

- (1) notwithstanding the date, time, method, manner or order of grant, attachment or perfection of any Liens on the Collateral securing the notes and the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations, the Liens securing all such Indebtedness shall be of equal priority; and
- (2) the obligations in respect of the notes and the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations may be increased, extended, renewed, replaced, restated, supplemented, restructured, refunded, refinanced or otherwise amended from time to time, in each case, to the extent permitted by the Indenture and the documentation governing the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations.

Subject to the discussion set forth in the section Enforcement of Security above, the Security Documents will also, as between the holders of the notes and the holders of Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations, provide that only the Applicable Authorized Representative has the right to direct the Collateral Agent in conducting foreclosures and in taking other actions with respect to the Collateral, and the Authorized Representatives of other Indebtedness have no right to take actions with respect to the Collateral. The Trustee will be the Applicable Authorized Representative unless the notes do not represent the largest principal amount outstanding of any then outstanding Indebtedness secured on a Pari Passu Payment Lien Priority by the Collateral, at which point the Authorized Representative for the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations representing the largest principal amount outstanding of any then outstanding Indebtedness secured on a Pari Passu Payment Lien Priority by the Collateral shall become the Applicable Authorized Representative (a Larger Holder Event), as certified by the Issuer to the Collateral Agent in an Officers Certificate. Following a Larger Holder Event, the Authorized Representative for the Indebtedness that constitutes the largest principal amount of any then outstanding Indebtedness secured on a pari passu basis by the Collateral will become the Applicable Authorized Representative. The Applicable Authorized Representative will remain as such until the earlier of (1) the occurrence of a subsequent Larger Holder Event, and (2) the Non-Controlling Authorized Representative Enforcement Date (as defined below) (such earlier date, the Applicable Authorized Agent Date). After the Applicable Authorized Agent Date, the Applicable Authorized Representative will be (1) if such Applicable Authorized Agent Date occurred because of a Larger Holder Event, as determined above, and (2) if such Applicable Authorized Agent Date occurred because of the Non-Controlling Authorized Representative Enforcement Date, the Authorized Representative of the Indebtedness that constitutes the second largest outstanding principal amount of any then outstanding Indebtedness secured on a pari passu basis by the Collateral (the Major Non-Controlling Authorized Representative).

The Non-Controlling Authorized Representative Enforcement Date is the date, if no Priority Payment Lien Obligations are outstanding, that is 90 days (throughout which 90-day period the Major Non-Controlling Authorized Representative was not the Applicable Authorized Representative) after the occurrence of both (a) an

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event of default under the terms of the relevant Indebtedness, and (b) the Collateral Agent s and each other Authorized Representative s receipt of written notice from that Major Non-Controlling Authorized Representative certifying that (i) such Authorized Representative is the Major Non-Controlling Authorized Representative and that an event of default, with respect to such Indebtedness, has occurred and is continuing and (ii) that such Indebtedness is currently due and payable in full (whether as a result of acceleration thereof or otherwise) in accordance with the terms of that Indebtedness; provided that the Non-Controlling Authorized Representative Enforcement Date shall be stayed and shall not occur and shall be deemed not to have occurred with respect to any Collateral (1) at any time the Applicable Authorized Representative has commenced and is pursuing any enforcement action with respect to such Collateral with reasonable diligence in light of the then existing circumstances or (2) at any time the Issuer or the Guarantor that has granted a security interest in such Collateral is then a debtor under or with respect to (or otherwise subject to) any insolvency or liquidation proceeding.

Subject to the discussion set forth in the section entitled Enforcement of Security above, the Applicable Authorized Representative will have the sole right to instruct the Collateral Agent to act or refrain from acting with respect to the Collateral, and the Collateral Agent shall not follow any instructions with respect to such Collateral from any other Person. No Authorized Representative of any Indebtedness (other than the Applicable Authorized Representative) will instruct the Collateral Agent to commence any judicial or non-judicial foreclosure proceedings with respect to, seek to have a trustee, receiver, liquidator or similar official appointed for or over, attempt any action to take possession of, exercise any right, remedy or power with respect to, or otherwise take any action to enforce its interests in or realize upon, or take any other action available to it in respect of, the Collateral.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) in any insolvency or liquidation proceeding involving the Issuer or any Guarantor, the Trustee may file a proof of claim or statement of interest with respect to the obligations relating to the Indenture and the notes; (ii) the Trustee may take any action to preserve or protect the validity and enforceability of the Liens securing the notes, provided that no such action is, or could reasonably be expected to be, (A) adverse to the holders of the Priority Payment Lien Obligations or the rights of the Priority Lien Representatives to exercise remedies in respect thereof or (B) otherwise inconsistent with the terms of the Security Documents; (iii) the Trustee may file any responsive or defensive pleadings in opposition to any motion, claim, adversary proceeding or other pleading made by any person objecting to or otherwise seeking the disallowance of the claims of the holders of the notes, including any claims secured by the Collateral or otherwise make any agreements or file any motions pertaining to the obligations relating to the Indenture and the notes, in each case, to the extent not inconsistent with the terms of the Security Documents; and (iv) the Trustee and the holder of the notes may exercise rights and remedies as unsecured creditors (all of the foregoing clauses (i) through (v), the Permitted Noteholder Actions).

Notwithstanding the equal priority of the Liens, the Collateral Agent, acting on the instructions of the Applicable Authorized Representative, may deal with the Collateral as if such Collateral Agent had a senior Lien on such Collateral. No Authorized Representative of any Indebtedness (other than the Applicable Authorized Representative) may contest, protest or object to any foreclosure proceeding or action brought by the Collateral Agent (acting on the instructions of the Applicable Authorized Representative) or Applicable Authorized Representative. The Trustee and each other Authorized Representative will agree that it will not accept any Lien on any Collateral for the benefit of the holders of the notes (other than funds deposited for the redemption, discharge or defeasance of the notes) other than pursuant to the Security Documents. Each holder of such Indebtedness, including the holders by acceptance thereof, will be deemed to have agreed that it will not contest or support any other person in contesting, in any proceeding (including any insolvency or liquidation proceeding), the perfection, priority, validity or enforceability of a Lien held by or on behalf of any other holder of such Indebtedness in all or any part of the Collateral, or any of the provisions of the Joinder Agreement or the Security Agreement.

Subject to the discussion set forth in the section entitled Enforcement of Security above, if an event of default has occurred and is continuing under any such Indebtedness, and the Collateral Agent is taking action to

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enforce rights in respect of any Collateral, or any distribution is made with respect to any Collateral in any bankruptcy case of the Issuer or any Guarantor, the proceeds of any sale, collection or other liquidation of any such Collateral by the Collateral Agent or any other holder of such Indebtedness, as applicable, will, subject to the payment of Priority Payment Lien Obligations, be applied among the Indebtedness covered by the Security Documents to the payment in full of such Indebtedness on a ratable basis, after payment of all amounts owing to the Collateral Agent and the other Authorized Representatives, in their capacity as such.

None of the holders of such Indebtedness may institute any suit or assert in any suit, bankruptcy, insolvency or other proceeding any claim against the Collateral Agent or any other holder of such Indebtedness seeking damages from or other relief by way of specific performance, instructions or otherwise with respect to any Collateral. In addition, none of the holders of such Indebtedness may seek to have any Collateral or any part thereof marshaled upon any foreclosure or other disposition of such Collateral. If any holder of such Indebtedness obtains possession of any Collateral or realizes any proceeds or payment in respect thereof, in each case, as a result of the enforcement of remedies, at any time prior to the discharge of each of such Indebtedness covered by the Joinder Agreement, then it must hold such Collateral, proceeds or payment in trust for the other holders of such Indebtedness and promptly transfer such Collateral, proceeds or payment to the Collateral Agent to be distributed in accordance with the Security Documents.

Purchase Option. Upon and during the occurrence of a Triggering Event, the holder of the notes may, at their sole expense and effort, upon notice from the Trustee to the Issuer and the Priority Lien Representatives, require the holders of the Priority Payment Lien Obligations to transfer and assign to the holder of the notes, without warranty or representation or recourse (other than the representation or warranty that such Priority Payment Lien Obligations are being transferred without any lien created by the holders of the Priority Payment Lien Obligations), all (but not less than all) of the Priority Payment Lien Obligations and security documents related thereto; provided that (x) such assignment shall not conflict with any law, rule or regulation or order of any court or other governmental authority having jurisdiction, and (y) the holders of the notes shall have paid to the respective Priority Lien Representatives, for the account of the holders of the Priority Payment Lien Obligations, in immediately available funds, an amount equal to 100% of the amount of Priority Payment Lien Obligations then outstanding (which shall include, with respect to the aggregate face amount of any letters of credit outstanding under the documentation governing the Indebtedness included as Priority Payment Lien Obligations, an amount in cash equal to 100% thereof, but shall not include any other fees that become due as a result of the prepayment of the Indebtedness under, or early termination of, such documentation).

Junior Lien Intercreditor Agreement. If the Issuer or any Guarantor incurs any Indebtedness which is permitted to be secured by the Collateral on a junior basis to the security interest in favor of the notes (the Junior Lien Indebtedness), the representative of the holders of the Junior Lien Indebtedness shall enter into a junior lien intercreditor agreement (the Junior Lien Intercreditor Agreement), in substantially the form attached as an exhibit to the Indenture.

The Junior Lien Intercreditor Agreement will provide, among other things, that (1) the Liens on the Collateral securing the Junior Lien Indebtedness will be junior to the Liens in favor of the Collateral Agent securing the Priority Payment Lien Obligations, the obligations under the notes and the Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations, and, consequently, the holders will be entitled to receive the proceeds from the disposition of any Collateral prior to the holders of any Junior Lien Indebtedness, (2) during any insolvency proceedings, the Collateral Agent and the agents for any Junior Lien Indebtedness will coordinate their efforts to give effect to the relative priority of their security interests in the Collateral and (3) certain procedures for enforcing the Liens of the Collateral shall be followed.

Pursuant to the terms of the Junior Lien Intercreditor Agreement, prior to the discharge of the Liens pursuant to the Security Documents, the Collateral Agent will determine the time and method by which the security interest in the Collateral will be enforced.

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The agents for any Junior Lien Indebtedness will not be permitted to enforce the security interest and certain other rights related to the Junior Lien Indebtedness on the Collateral even if an event of default under such Junior Lien Indebtedness has occurred or such Junior Lien Indebtedness has been accelerated, except in any insolvency or liquidation proceeding as necessary to file a claim or statement of interest with respect to the such Junior Lien Indebtedness holders will be deemed to have agreed and accepted the terms of the Joinder Agreement and the Junior Lien Intercreditor Agreement by their acceptance of the notes.

Release of Collateral

The Indenture provides that the Liens on the Collateral securing the notes issued thereunder will automatically and without the need for any further action by any Person be released:

- (1) in whole or in part, as applicable, as to all or any portion of property subject to such Liens which has been taken by eminent domain, condemnation or other similar circumstances;
- (2) in whole upon:
 - (a) satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as set forth below in the section entitled Satisfaction and Discharge; or
 - (b) a legal defeasance or covenant defeasance of the Indenture as described below in the section entitled Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance;
- (3) in part, as to any property that (a) is sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by the Issuer or any Guarantor (other than to the Issuer or a Guarantor) in a transaction not prohibited by the Indenture at the time of such sale, transfer or disposition or (b) that is cash or Net Proceeds of any Asset Sale for any one or more purposes permitted by the covenant described in the section entitled Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales;
- (4) in part, as to any property that is owned or at any time acquired by a Guarantor that has been released from its Guarantee in accordance with the Indenture, concurrently with the release of such Guarantee;
- (5) in part, as to any Collateral of a Guarantor that is designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in a transaction or other circumstance that complies with the provisions of the Indenture and other relevant provisions of any other Security Documents, at the time such Guarantor is designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (6) in part, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Security Documents or with the consent of holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount the outstanding notes (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a tender offer or exchange offer for, or purchase of, notes); and
- (7) in whole or substantially whole, as applicable, with the consent of holders of 75% in aggregate principal amount the then outstanding notes (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a tender offer or exchange offer for, or purchase of, notes).

Upon compliance by the Issuer or the Guarantors, as the case may be, with the conditions precedent set forth above, the Trustee or the Collateral Agent, at the Issuer's direction and expense, shall promptly release and reconvey to the Issuer, or the Guarantors, as the case may be, the released Collateral.

Certain Limitations on the Collateral

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The right of the Collateral Agent to take possession and dispose of the Collateral following an Event of Default is likely to be significantly impaired by applicable bankruptcy law if a bankruptcy proceeding were to be commenced by or against the Issuer or the Guarantors prior to the Collateral Agent having taken possession and disposed of the Collateral. Under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, a secured creditor is prohibited from taking its security from a debtor in a bankruptcy case, or from disposing of security taken from such debtor, without

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bankruptcy court approval. Moreover, the U.S. Bankruptcy Code permits the debtor in certain circumstances to continue to retain and to use collateral owned as of the date of the bankruptcy filing (and the proceeds, products, offspring, rents or profits of such Collateral) even though the debtor is in default under the applicable debt instruments provided that the secured creditor is given adequate protection. The meaning of the term adequate protection may vary according to circumstances. In view of the lack of a precise definition of the term adequate protection and the broad discretionary powers of a bankruptcy court, it is impossible to predict how long payments under the notes could be delayed following commencement of a bankruptcy case, whether or when the Collateral Agent could repossess or dispose of the Collateral, or whether or to what extent holders would be compensated for any delay in payment or loss of value of the Collateral through the requirement of adequate protection.

Furthermore, in the event a U.S. bankruptcy court determines the value of the Collateral (after giving effect to any Priority Payment Lien Obligations) is not sufficient to repay all amounts due on the notes and any Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations, the holders of the notes and such Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations would hold secured claims to the extent of the value of the Collateral and would hold unsecured claims with respect to any shortfall. Applicable U.S. bankruptcy laws permit the payment and/or accrual of post-petition interest, costs and attorneys' fees during a debtor's bankruptcy case only to the extent the claims are oversecured or the debtor is solvent at the time of reorganization. In addition, if the Issuer or the Guarantors were to become the subject of a bankruptcy case, a bankruptcy court, among other things, may avoid certain prepetition transfers made by the entity that is the subject of the bankruptcy filing, including, without limitation, transfers held to be preferences or fraudulent conveyances.

Sufficiency of Collateral

No appraisal of the value of the Collateral has been made in connection with the offering of notes and the value of the Collateral in the event of liquidation may be materially different from book value. The fair market value of the Collateral is subject to fluctuations based on factors that include, among others, the condition of our industry, the ability to sell the Collateral in an orderly sale, general economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. The amount to be received upon a sale of the Collateral would also be dependent on numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the actual fair market value of the Collateral at such time and the timing and the manner of the sale. By its nature, portions of the Collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Collateral can be sold in a short period of time or in an orderly manner. In addition, in the event of a bankruptcy, the ability of the holders to realize upon any of the Collateral may be subject to certain bankruptcy law limitations as described above.

Certain Covenants with Respect to the Collateral

The Collateral is pledged pursuant to the Security Documents, which contain provisions relating to identification of the Collateral and the maintenance of perfected Liens therein. The following is a summary of some of the covenants and provisions set forth in the Security Documents and the Indenture as they relate to the Collateral.

After-Acquired Property. Promptly following the acquisition by the Issuer or any Guarantor of any After-Acquired Property, to the extent such After-Acquired Property is of the type which would constitute Collateral under the Security Documents, the Issuer or such Guarantor shall execute and deliver such security instruments, financing statements and certificates and opinions of counsel as shall be reasonably necessary to cause such After-Acquired Property to be made subject to the Lien under the Security Documents in the manner and to the extent required by the Indenture or any of the Security Documents and shall take all necessary action so that such Lien is perfected to the extent required by the Security Documents to vest in the Collateral Agent a perfected security interest in such After-Acquired Property and to have such After-Acquired Property added to the Collateral, and thereupon all provisions of the Indenture relating to the Collateral, shall be deemed to relate to such After-Acquired Property to the same extent and with the same force and effect.

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Further Assurances. To the extent required under the Indenture or any of the Security Documents, the Issuer and the Guarantors shall execute any and all further documents, financing statements, agreements and instruments, and take all further action that may be required under applicable law, or that the Collateral Agent may reasonably request, in order to grant, preserve, protect and perfect the validity and priority of the security interests and Liens created or intended to be created by the Security Documents in the Collateral. In addition, to the extent required under the Indenture or any of the Security Documents, from time to time, the Issuer will reasonably promptly secure the obligations under the Indenture and Security Documents by pledging or creating, or causing to be pledged or created, perfected security interests and Liens with respect to the Collateral perfected to the extent required by the Security Documents. Such security interests and Liens will be created under the Security Documents and other security agreements and other instruments and documents.

The Indenture provides that the Issuer will comply with the applicable provisions of the Trust Indenture Act as they relate to the Collateral.

Foreclosure

Upon the occurrence and during the continuance of an Event of Default, the Security Documents provide for (among other available remedies) the foreclosure upon and sale of the applicable Collateral by the Collateral Agent and the distribution of the net proceeds of any such sale to the holders and the holders of Pari Passu Payment Lien Obligations on a pro rata basis, subject to the payment of any Priority Payment Lien Obligations and the terms and provisions of the Security Documents. In the event of foreclosure on the Collateral, the proceeds from the sale of the Collateral may not be sufficient to satisfy in full the Issuer's obligations under the notes.

Information Regarding Collateral

The Issuer will furnish to the Collateral Agent, with respect to the Issuer or any Guarantor, promptly (and in any event within 30 days of such change) written notice of any change in such Person's (i) legal name, (ii) jurisdiction of organization or formation, (iii) identity or corporate structure or (iv) Organizational Identification Number. The Issuer and the Guarantors will agree not to effect or permit any change referred to in the preceding sentence unless all filings have been made under the Uniform Commercial Code or otherwise that are required in the Security Documents in order for the Collateral to be made subject to the Lien of the Collateral Agent under the Security Documents in the manner and to the extent required by the Indenture or any of the Security Documents and shall take all necessary action so that such Lien is perfected with the same priority as immediately prior to such change to the extent required by the Security Documents. The Issuer also agrees promptly to notify the Collateral Agent in writing if any material portion of the Collateral is damaged, destroyed or condemned.

Each year, within 120 days after the end of the preceding fiscal year, the Issuer shall deliver to the Trustee a certificate of a financial officer setting forth the information required pursuant to the schedules required by the Security Documents or confirming that there has been no change in such information since the date of the prior annual financial statements.

Refinancings of the Notes

The obligations under any outstanding Priority Payment Lien Obligations, the Indenture and the notes may be refinanced or replaced, in whole or in part, in each case, without notice to, or the consent (except to the extent a consent is otherwise required to permit the refinancing transaction under the Indenture and the Security Documents) of the Priority Lien Representative or the Trustee, all without affecting the Lien priorities provided for in the Security Documents; provided, however, that the lenders providing or the holders of any such refinancing or replacement Indebtedness (or an authorized agent or trustee on their behalf) bind themselves in writing to the terms of the Security Documents pursuant to such documents or agreements (including amendments or supplements to the Security Documents).

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In connection with any refinancing or replacement contemplated by the foregoing paragraph, the Security Documents may be amended at the request and sole expense of the Issuer, and without the consent of the Trustee or the holder of any notes, (a) to add parties (or any authorized agent or trustee therefor) providing any such refinancing or replacement Indebtedness in compliance with the Indenture, and (b) to establish that Liens on any Collateral securing such refinancing or replacement Indebtedness shall have the same priority as the Liens on any Collateral securing the Indebtedness being refinanced or replaced, all on the terms provided for immediately prior to such refinancing or replacement.

Compliance with the Trust Indenture Act

The Indenture provides that the Issuer will be required to comply with the provisions of the TIA, including TIA § 314(b). To the extent applicable, the Issuer will cause TIA § 313(b), relating to reports to be complied with.

The Issuer must deliver an Officers Certificate to the Collateral Agent annually, to the effect that any releases and withdrawals during the preceding year in the ordinary course of the Issuer's or the Guarantors' business were not prohibited by the Indenture.

Mandatory Redemption

Except as to the extent that the Issuer may be required to offer to purchase the notes as set forth below under Repurchase at the Option of Holders, the Issuer is not required to make mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the notes.

Optional Redemption

At any time prior to July 15, 2013 the Issuer may redeem all or a part of the notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice to the registered address of each holder of notes or otherwise in accordance with the procedures of DTC, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of notes redeemed plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption (the Redemption Date), subject to the rights of holders of the notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date.

On and after July 15, 2013 the Issuer may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice by first class mail, postage prepaid, with a copy to the Trustee, to each holder of notes to the address of such holder appearing in the security register at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount of the notes to be redeemed) set forth in the table below, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon and Additional Interest, if any, to but excluding the applicable Redemption Date, subject to the right of holders of record of the notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on July 15 of each of the years indicated in the table below:

Period	Percentage
2013	105.875%
2014 and thereafter	100.000%

In addition, prior to July 15, 2013 the Issuer may, at its option, on one or more occasions, redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of notes issued under the Indenture at a redemption price equal to 111.750% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, thereon, if any, to but excluding the applicable Redemption Date, subject to the right of holders of record of the notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings of the Issuer or any direct or indirect parent of the Issuer to the extent such net cash proceeds are received by or contributed to the Issuer; provided that at least 60% of the original

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