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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For The Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2007

or

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

Commission File Number: 001-32407

AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-1700361

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

**1981 N. Broadway, Suite 385,
Walnut Creek, California 94596
(925) 949-5100**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of
Registrant's principal executive offices)

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

As of August 7, 2007, there were 45,554,057 shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding.

AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY
Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2007
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)**

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,642	\$ 16,426
Restricted cash	8,491	8,697
Accounts receivable, net	85,277	102,491
Inventories, net	7,899	10,354
Deferred income taxes	10,963	10,967
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,796	9,946
Total current assets	131,068	158,881
Property and equipment, net	60,138	75,704
Goodwill	291,290	351,848
Other intangible assets, net	50,971	73,663
Deferred financing costs, net	895	1,108
Deferred income taxes	11,245	6,748
Other assets	1,974	2,100
Total assets	<u>\$ 547,581</u>	<u>\$ 670,052</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 33,447	\$ 33,814
Accrued payroll and payroll-related expenses	15,666	19,471
Accrued expenses	25,810	25,789
Accrued litigation charge	13,947	14,154
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	21,048	40,332
Total current liabilities	109,918	133,560
Long-term debt and capital leases	252,097	308,798
Other long-term liabilities	1,322	2,477
Total liabilities	<u>363,337</u>	<u>444,835</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized; zero and zero shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized; 45,346,099 and 45,554,032 shares issued and outstanding	45	45
Additional paid-in capital	75,465	79,381
Deferred stock-based compensation	(1,224)	(905)
Retained earnings	109,955	146,412
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3	284
Total stockholders' equity	<u>184,244</u>	<u>225,217</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 547,581</u>	<u>\$ 670,052</u>

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

AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Reprographics services	\$ 114,658	\$ 133,257	\$ 219,475	\$ 253,035
Facilities management	24,691	28,984	47,623	55,340
Equipment and supplies sales	12,178	15,542	25,231	29,621
Total net sales	151,527	177,783	292,329	337,996
Cost of sales	85,713	102,967	166,156	195,401
Gross profit	65,814	74,816	126,173	142,595
Selling, general and administrative expenses	33,112	34,499	64,598	68,733
Litigation Reserve	11,262	0	11,262	0
Amortization of intangible assets	867	2,451	1,652	4,196
Income from operations	20,573	37,866	48,661	69,666
Other income (expense), net	472	0	801	0
Interest expense, net	(7,001)	(6,642)	(11,460)	(11,802)
Income before income tax provision	14,044	31,224	38,002	57,864
Income tax provision	5,617	11,612	15,200	21,407
Net income	<u>\$ 8,427</u>	<u>\$ 19,612</u>	<u>\$ 22,802</u>	<u>\$ 36,457</u>
Earnings per share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 0.43</u>	<u>\$ 0.51</u>	<u>\$ 0.80</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.18</u>	<u>\$ 0.43</u>	<u>\$ 0.50</u>	<u>\$ 0.80</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	44,932,873	45,455,828	44,779,662	45,400,380
Diluted	45,510,158	45,880,187	45,312,592	45,832,024

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

AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Dollars in thousands, except per share)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deferred Compensation	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Par Value					
Balance at December 31, 2006	45,346,099	\$ 45	\$ 75,465	\$ (1,224)	\$ 109,955	\$ 3	\$ 184,244
Stock-based compensation	40,838	—	1,250	319	—	—	1,569
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	1,784	—	52	—	—	—	52
Stock options exercised	165,311	—	1,080	—	—	—	1,080
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	—	1,534	—	—	—	1,534
Comprehensive Income:							
Net income	—	—	—	—	36,457	—	36,457
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	215	215
Fair value adjustment of derivatives, net of tax effects	—	—	—	—	—	66	66
Comprehensive income							36,738
Balance at June 30, 2007	45,554,032	\$ 45	\$ 79,381	\$ (905)	\$ 146,412	\$ 284	\$ 225,217

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

AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 22,802	\$ 36,457
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	10,354	14,191
Amortization of intangible assets	1,652	4,196
Amortization of deferred financing costs	151	215
Stock-based compensation	1,025	1,569
Excess tax benefit related to stock options exercised	(3,353)	(1,534)
Deferred income taxes	(3,315)	1,840
Write-off of deferred financing costs	57	—
Litigation Charge	13,539	407
Other non-cash items, net	663	146
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of business acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(12,675)	(9,775)
Inventory	(25)	(362)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	570	(2,583)
Income Taxes Payable	3,756	(5,464)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,199	6,062
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>42,400</u>	<u>45,365</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(3,808)	(5,232)
Payments for businesses acquired, net of cash acquired and including other cash payments associated with the acquisitions	(16,106)	(86,546)
Other	(202)	283
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(20,116)</u>	<u>(91,495)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from stock option exercises	1,665	1,080
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	238	52
Excess tax benefit related to stock options exercised	3,353	1,534
Proceeds from borrowings under debt agreements	5,000	70,000
Payments on debt agreements and capital leases	(31,943)	(21,323)
Payment of loan fees	(141)	(429)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(21,828)</u>	<u>50,914</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	456	4,784
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	22,643	11,642
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 23,099</u>	<u>\$ 16,426</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Noncash investing and financing activities		
Noncash transactions include the following:		
Capital lease obligations incurred	\$ 12,222	\$ 19,589
Issuance of subordinated notes in connection with the acquisition of businesses	\$ 8,815	\$ 4,550
Change in fair value of derivatives	\$ 281	\$ 66

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

AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

American Reprographics Company (ARC or the Company) is the leading reprographics company in the United States providing business-to-business document management services to the architectural, engineering and construction industry, or AEC industry. ARC also provides these services to companies in non-AEC industries, such as technology, financial services, retail, entertainment, and food and hospitality that require sophisticated document management services. The Company conducts its operations through its wholly-owned operating subsidiary, American Reprographics Company, L.L.C., a California limited liability company (Opco), and its subsidiaries.

Reorganization and Initial Public Offering

Prior to the consummation of the Company's initial public offering on February 9, 2005, the Company was reorganized (the Reorganization) from a California limited liability company (American Reprographics Holdings, L.L.C. or Holdings) to a Delaware corporation (American Reprographics Company). In connection with the Reorganization, the members of Holdings exchanged their common member units for common stock of ARC. Each option issued to purchase Holdings' common member units under Holdings' equity option plan was exchanged for an option exercisable for shares of ARC's common stock with the same exercise prices and vesting terms as the original grants. In addition, all outstanding warrants to purchase common units of Holdings were exchanged for shares of ARC's common stock.

On February 9, 2005, the Company closed an initial public offering (IPO) of its common stock at \$13.00 per share, consisting of 7,666,667 newly issued shares sold by the company and 5,683,333 outstanding shares sold by the selling stockholders.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information and in conformity with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission. As permitted under those rules, certain footnotes or other financial information required by GAAP for complete financial statements have been condensed or omitted. In management's opinion, the interim consolidated financial statements presented herein reflect all adjustments of a normal and recurring nature that are necessary to fairly present the interim consolidated financial statements. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2007.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis and rely on historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances to determine such estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences may be material to the consolidated financial statements.

These interim consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The accounting policies used in preparing these interim consolidated financial statements are the same as those described in our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K, except for the adoption of FIN 48, which is further described in footnote 7.

Reclassifications

The Company reclassified certain amounts in our 2006 financial statements to conform to the current presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the Consolidated Statements of Income as previously reported.

2. Stock-Based Compensation

The American Reprographics 2005 Stock Plan (the "Stock Plan") provides for the grant of incentive and non-statutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock purchase awards, restricted stock awards, and restricted stock units to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. The Stock Plan authorizes the Company to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of common stock. The maximum amount of authorized shares under the Stock Plan will automatically increase annually on the first day of the Company's fiscal year, from 2006 through and including 2010, by the lesser of (i) 1.0% of the Company's outstanding shares on the date of the increase; (ii) 300,000 shares; or (iii) such smaller number of shares determined by the Company's board of directors. At June 30, 2007, 2,610,630 shares remain available for grant under the Stock Plan.

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In March, the Company made its regular annual stock option grants which consisted of 600,500 stock options to key employees with an exercise price equal to the fair market value. In the second quarter of 2007 the Company issued 7,500 stock options to additional key employees with an exercise price equal to the fair market value. The stock options vest ratably over a period of three or five years and expire 10 years after the date of grant. Additionally, the Company issued shares of restricted common stock at the prevailing market price in the amount of \$500,004, or 15,504 shares, to each of the Company's CEO and President/COO, and \$60,000, or 1,966 shares, to each of the five non-management board members. The shares of restricted stock issued to the Company's CEO and President/COO will vest on the fifth anniversary of the grant date; the shares of restricted stock granted to the non-management board members will vest 1/12th per month over twelve months.

The impact of the stock based compensation to the Consolidated Statement of Income for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, before income taxes were \$0.6 million and \$1 million, respectively.

The impact of the stock based compensation to the Consolidated Statement of Income for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, before income taxes were \$1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2007, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested shares-based payments totaled \$14.5 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted period of 4.0 years.

3. Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company adopted the American Reprographics Company 2005 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the ESPP) in connection with the consummation of its IPO in February 2005. Under the ESPP, as amended, purchase rights may be granted to eligible employees subject to a calendar year maximum per eligible employee of the lesser of (i) 400 shares of common stock, or (ii) a number of shares of common stock having an aggregate fair market value of \$25,000 as determined on the date of purchase.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company amended its ESPP such that common stock purchases by employees in fiscal 2006 will not give rise to recognizable compensation cost. The purchase price of common stock offered under the amended ESPP is equal to 95% of the fair market value of such shares of common stock on the purchase date. Accordingly, during the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company issued 1,784 shares of its common stock to employees in accordance with the ESPP at a weighted average price of \$29.25 per share, resulting in \$52 thousand of cash proceeds to the Company.

4. Acquisitions

During 2007, the company acquired the assets and liabilities of 6 U.S. reprographics companies. The aggregate purchase price of such acquisitions, including related acquisition costs, amounted to approximately \$85.5 million, excluding cash acquired for which the company paid \$80.9 million in cash and issued \$4.6 million of notes payable to the former owners of the acquired companies. Such acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, and, accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the acquired entities have been recorded at their estimated fair values at the dates of acquisition. The excess purchase price over the fair value of net tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets acquired has been allocated to goodwill.

Set forth below is summary consolidated pro forma information for the Company, giving effect to the 2007 acquisitions as though they had been completed on the first day of each period presented. The summary consolidated pro forma information below is based on the preliminary purchase price allocation.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Net sales	\$ 170,037	\$ 182,927	\$ 329,536	\$ 359,980
Net income	9,385	19,864	25,542	38,023
Earnings per share — basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.84
Earnings per share — diluted	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.83

The table below summarizes the preliminary purchase price allocation for 2007 acquisitions.

	(In thousands)
Tangible assets, exclusive of cash	\$ 15,791
Intangible assets	26,235
Goodwill	51,009
Liabilities assumed	(4,845)
Debt and capital leases assumed	(2,702)
Cost of acquisition, net of cash acquired	\$ 85,488

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In conjunction with the acquisition of Imaging Technologies Services in April of 2007, the Company acquired the rights to be an Autodesk Value Added Reseller. The Autodesk agreement enables the Company to market and sell certain Autodesk software products and maintenance service programs. In accordance with SAB 104 and EITF 99-19 “Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent” revenue from sales of the third party maintenance service program is recognized at the time of sale on a net basis as the Company is not the primary obligor. Product sales are recorded at the time of sale on a gross basis when the SAB 104 revenue recognition criteria is met, as in this transaction the Company acts as a principal in the transaction and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership. The net sales of these third party software products and maintenance programs were recorded under reprographics revenue and represented less than 0.5% of total revenue for the three-months ended June 30, 2007.

5. Goodwill and Other Intangibles Resulting from Business Acquisitions

In connection with its acquisitions, the Company has applied the provisions of SFAS No. 141 “Business Combinations”, using the purchase method of accounting. The assets and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values. The excess purchase price over the fair value of net tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets acquired was recorded as goodwill.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill from December 31, 2006 through June 30, 2007, are summarized as follows:

	Goodwill (Dollars in thousands)
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 291,290
Additions	\$ 60,558
Balance at June 30, 2007	<u>\$ 351,848</u>

The additions to goodwill include the excess purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired, purchase price adjustments, and certain earnout payments totaling \$5.9 million.

Other intangible assets that have finite lives are amortized over their useful lives. Intangible assets with finite useful lives consist primarily of not-to-compete covenants, certain trade names, and customer relationships and are amortized over the expected period of benefit which ranges from two to twenty years using the straight-line and accelerated methods. Customer relationships are amortized under an accelerated method which reflects the related customer attrition rates, and trade names and not-to-compete covenants are amortized using the straight-line method. An impaired asset is written down to fair value.

In connection with the Company’s acquisition of Imaging Technologies Services non-amortizable intangibles of \$6.4 million were identified, consisting of trade names, as they do not have a finite life.

The following table sets forth the Company’s other intangible assets resulting from business acquisitions at December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, which continue to be amortized:

	December 31, 2006			June 30, 2007		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)			(Dollars in thousands)		
Amortizable other intangible assets:						
Customer relationships	\$ 55,685	\$ 10,799	\$ 44,886	\$ 74,824	\$ 14,559	\$ 60,265
Trade names and trademarks	\$ 5,886	\$ 566	\$ 5,320	\$ 6,686	\$ 759	\$ 5,927
Non-Compete Agreements	\$ 1,025	\$ 260	\$ 765	\$ 1,574	\$ 503	\$ 1,071
	<u>\$ 62,596</u>	<u>\$ 11,625</u>	<u>\$ 50,971</u>	<u>\$ 83,084</u>	<u>\$ 15,821</u>	<u>\$ 67,263</u>

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Based on current information, estimated future amortization expense of amortizable intangible assets for the remainder of this fiscal year, and each of the next four fiscal years are as follows:

2007	\$ 4,527
2008	8,436
2009	7,567
2010	6,615
2011	5,906
Thereafter	34,212
	<u>\$ 67,263</u>

6. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2006</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2007</u> <u>(Unaudited)</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Borrowings from senior secured First Priority — Revolving Credit Facility; variable interest payable monthly (7.9% weighted average interest rate at June 30, 2007); any unpaid principal and interest due December 18, 2008	\$ —	\$ 13,000
Borrowings from senior secured First Priority — Term Loan Credit Facility; variable interest payable quarterly (weighted average 7.1% interest rate at December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007); principal payable in varying quarterly installments; any unpaid principal and interest due June 18, 2009	215,651	264,449
Various subordinated notes payable; interest ranging from 5% to 7.1%; principal and interest payable monthly through June 2012	20,103	22,113
Various capital leases; interest rates ranging to 24.5%; principal and interest payable monthly through June 2013	<u>37,391</u>	<u>49,568</u>
	273,145	349,130
Less current portion	<u>(21,048)</u>	<u>(40,332)</u>
	<u>\$ 252,097</u>	<u>\$ 308,798</u>

In December 2005, the Company entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement). The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provided the Company a \$310.6 million Senior Secured Credit Facility, comprised of a \$280.6 million term loan facility and a \$30 million revolving credit facility.

In July 2006, to finance an acquisition, the Company borrowed \$30 million of the then available \$50 million in its term loan facility. Subsequent to the borrowing, the Company entered into a First Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the First Amendment) in order to facilitate the consummation of certain proposed acquisitions. The First Amendment provided the Company with a \$30 million increase to its Term Loan Facility, thus restoring availability of the term loan facility to \$50 million.

On April 27, 2007 the Company entered into a Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the Second Amendment) in order to facilitate the consummation of certain proposed acquisitions. In conjunction with the Second Amendment the Company borrowed \$50 million from its Term Loan Facility in addition to amending certain other terms including the following:

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- Eliminating the aggregate purchase price limitation for business acquisitions in favor of permitting the Company to incur New Term Loan Commitments at any time, subject to the achievement of a Leverage Ratio on a pro forma basis after giving effect to such New Term Loan Commitments of less than 3.00:1.00 (together with certain existing conditions);
- An increase in the threshold for capital lease obligations;
- An increase in the threshold for subordinated notes payable;
- An increase in the threshold for investments; and
- Elimination of capital lease obligations from the definition of Consolidated Capital Expenditures in conjunction with a reduction of the threshold for Consolidated Capital Expenditures.

Except as described above, all other material terms and conditions, including the maturity dates of the Company's existing senior secured credit facilities, remained similar to those as described in Note 5-"Long Term Debt" to our consolidated financial statements included in our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company made no payments, exclusive of contractually scheduled payments, on its senior secured credit facility.

7. Income Taxes

On a quarterly basis, the Company estimates what its effective tax rate will be for the full fiscal year and records a quarterly income tax provision based on the anticipated rate in conjunction with the recognition of any discrete items within the quarter.

The Company's effective income tax rate decreased from 40.0% in the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 to 37.2% and 37.0% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. The decrease is primarily due to a Domestic Production Activities Deduction ("DPAD") to be taken in the Company's consolidated federal income tax return and certain state income tax returns for the 2006 and 2007 tax years. A discrete item of \$.2 million and \$.7 million related to the 2006 DPAD is reflected in the effective income tax rate in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively, due to the Company's ability to now claim the deduction for 2006 activities based upon a change in a tax accounting method in 2007 that is applied retroactive to 2006.

The Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ("FIN 48") an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 ("SFAS 109") on January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. At the adoption date on January 1, 2007, the Company had \$0.9 million of unrecognized tax benefits, all of which would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. At June 30, 2007, the Company has \$0.9 million of unrecognized tax benefits, all of which would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense.

The Company, or one of its subsidiaries, files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by income tax authorities for tax years before 2003.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases. We have entered into various non-cancelable operating leases primarily related to facilities, equipment and vehicles used in the ordinary course of our business.

Contingent Transaction Consideration. The Company entered into earnout agreements in connection with prior acquisitions. If the acquired businesses generate operating profits in excess of predetermined targets, the Company is obligated to make additional cash payments in accordance with the terms of such earnout agreements. As of June 30, 2007, the Company has potential future earnout obligations aggregating to approximately \$8.8 million through 2010 if the operating profits exceed the predetermined targets. Earnout payments are recorded as additional purchase price (as goodwill) when the contingent payments are earned and become payable.

Autodesk Agreement. The agreement has annual minimum purchase requirements that as of June 30, 2007 the Company believes will be met.

Louis Frey Case. On August 16, 2006 a judgment was entered against the Company in the previously disclosed Louis Frey Company bankruptcy litigation in the United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York. The judgment awarded damages to the plaintiff in the principal amount of \$11.1 million, interest, and \$.2 million in preference claims. The Company continues to believe its position is meritorious, and commenced an appeal from the judgment in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. On April 26, 2007 that court affirmed the judgment, and the Company filed an appeal from the judgment in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the Company accounted for the judgment by recording a one-time, non-recurring litigation charge of \$14 million in 2006 that included a \$11.3 million litigation reserve (\$11.1 million in awarded damages and \$.2 million in preference claims), and interest expense of \$2.7 million. These charges were offset by a corresponding tax benefit of \$5.6 million, resulting in an impact of \$8.4 million to net income in 2006. The Company has paid the \$.2 million preference claim and has accrued an additional \$.4 million for interest during the six months ended June 30, 2007. In order to stay the execution of the Louis Frey judgment pending appeal, the Company posted a bond in the United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York, collateralized by \$7.5 million in cash, which is included in the restricted cash balance as of June 30, 2007.

Other Litigation. As a result of a mediation conducted in June 2007, the Company settled lawsuits for reimbursement of incurred legal expenses and claims asserted by the Company alleging unfair competition, trade secret misappropriation, and breach of contract in consideration for a cash payment to the Company in the sum of \$3.3 million. The Company accounted for the settlement payment by recording the benefit of \$3.3 million as an offset to selling, general, and administrative expense during the second quarter of 2007. The Company received this sum on August 7, 2007.

FIN 48 Liability. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48 we have a \$.9 million contingent liability for uncertain tax positions. We are not updating the disclosures in our long-term contractual obligations table presented in our 2006 Form 10-K because of the difficulty in making reasonably reliable estimates of the timing of cash settlements with the respective taxing authorities (see Note 7 to the Financial Statements for additional discussion).

The Company may be involved in litigation and other legal matters from time to time in the normal course of business. Management does not believe that the outcome of any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

9. Comprehensive Income

The Company's comprehensive income includes foreign currency translation adjustments, and changes in the fair value of certain financial derivative instruments, net of taxes, which qualify for hedge accounting. The differences between net income and comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	(Unaudited)			
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net income	\$ 8,427	\$ 19,612	\$ 22,802	\$ 36,457
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(31)	344	(31)	215
Increase in fair value of financial derivative instruments, net of tax effects	181	107	281	66
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 8,577</u>	<u>\$ 20,063</u>	<u>\$ 23,052</u>	<u>\$ 36,738</u>

Asset and liability accounts of international operations are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the weighted-average currency rate for the fiscal year.

10. Earnings Per Share

The Company accounts for earnings per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share." Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed similar to basic earnings per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. Common stock equivalents are excluded from the computation if their effect is anti-dilutive. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, there were no stock options excluded in the calculation of diluted net income per common share. Stock options totaling 1.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per common share because they were anti-dilutive.

Basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated using the following common shares for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	(Unaudited)			
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the period — basic	44,932,873	45,455,828	44,779,662	45,400,380
Effect of dilutive stock options	<u>577,285</u>	<u>424,359</u>	<u>532,930</u>	<u>431,644</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the period — diluted	<u>45,510,158</u>	<u>45,880,187</u>	<u>45,312,592</u>	<u>45,832,024</u>

11. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2006, the consensus of Emerging Issue Task Force (“EITF”) Issue No. 06-3, “How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation),” was published. The scope of this Issue includes any tax assessed by a government authority that is both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer, and may include, but is not limited to, sales, use, value-added, and some excise taxes. The scope of this Issue excludes tax schemes that are based on gross receipts and taxes that are imposed during the inventory procurement process. The Task Force reached a consensus that the presentation of such taxes on either a gross basis (included in revenues and costs), or net basis (excluded from revenues) is an accounting policy decision that should be disclosed. An entity is not required to reevaluate its existing policies related to taxes assessed by a governmental authority as a result of this consensus. In addition, for any such taxes that are reported on a gross basis, an entity should disclose the amounts of those taxes in interim and annual financial statements for each period for which an income statement is presented if those amounts are significant. The consensus of this Issue should be applied for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this Issue has not had a significant impact on the Company’s results of operations and financial position, as the Company generally does not recognize taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities in the Company’s results of operations.

On July 13, 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation 48 (FIN 48) “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes: an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109.” This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity’s financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes.” FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement principles for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. The Company adopted the provision of this interpretation effective January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position and results of operations. See Note 7, Income Taxes, for further discussion.

On September 15, 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, or fiscal year 2008 for the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any; the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on the Company’s consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, which is the year beginning January 1, 2008 for the Company. The Company is evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this report as well as Management’s Discussion and Analysis included in our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K, our final prospectus for our recent secondary offering, dated March 8, 2007, and our 2007 first quarter report on Form 10-Q dated May 10, 2007.

In addition to historical information, this report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements relate to future events or future financial performance, and include statements regarding the Company’s business strategy, timing of, and plans for, the introduction of new products and enhancements, future sales, market growth and direction, competition, market share, revenue growth, operating margins and profitability. All forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements, expressed or implied, by these forward looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and are based upon information available to the Company as of the date of this report. We undertake no on-going obligation, other than that imposed by law, to update these forward-looking statements.

Actual results could differ materially from our current expectations. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations, include among others, the following: (i) general economic conditions, such as changes in construction spending, GDP growth, interest rates, employment rates, office vacancy rates, and government expenditures; (ii) a downturn in the architectural, engineering and construction industry; (iii) competition in our industry and innovation by our competitors; (iv) our failure to anticipate and adapt to future changes in our industry; (v) failure to continue to develop and introduce new products and services successfully; (vi) our inability to charge for value-added services we provide our customers to offset potential declines in print volume; (vii) adverse developments affecting the State of California, including general and local economic conditions, macroeconomic trends, and natural disasters; (viii) our inability to successfully identify and manage our acquisitions or open new branches; (ix) our inability to successfully monitor and manage the business operations of our subsidiaries and uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of financial and management policies and procedures we established to improve accounting controls; (x) adverse developments concerning our relationships with certain key vendors; and (xi) the loss of key personnel and qualified technical staff.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described in the “Risk Factors” section of our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K. You are urged to carefully consider these factors. All forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing cautionary statements.

Executive Summary

American Reprographics Company is the leading reprographics company in the United States. We provide business-to-business document management services to the architectural, engineering and construction industry, or AEC industry, through a nationwide network of independently-branded service centers. The majority of our customers know us as a local reprographics provider, usually with a local brand and a long history in the community. We also serve a variety of clients and businesses outside the AEC industry in need of sophisticated document management services.

Our services apply to time-sensitive and graphic-intensive documents, and fall into four primary categories:

- Document management;
- Document distribution & logistics;
- Print-on-demand; and
- On-site services, frequently referred to as facilities management, or FMs, (any combination of the above services supplied at a customer's location).

We deliver these services through our specialized technology, more than 700 sales and customer service employees interacting with our customers every day, and more than 3,900 on-site services facilities at our customers' locations. All of our local service centers are connected by a digital infrastructure, allowing us to deliver services, products, and value to approximately 107,000 companies throughout the country.

Our divisions operate under local brand names. Each brand name typically represents a business or group of businesses that has been acquired since the formation of the Company. We coordinate these operating divisions and consolidate their service offerings for large regional or national customers through a corporate-controlled "Premier Accounts" division.

A significant component of our growth has been from acquisitions. In the first six months of 2007, we paid \$86.5 million for six new acquisitions and other cash payments associated with prior year acquisitions. In 2006, we acquired 16 businesses for \$87.7 million. Each acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method, and as such, our consolidated income statements reflect sales and expenses of acquired businesses only for post-acquisition periods. All acquisition amounts include acquisition-related costs.

As part of our growth strategy, we sometimes open or acquire branch or satellite service centers in contiguous markets, which we view as a low cost, rapid form of market expansion. Our branch openings require modest capital expenditures and are expected to generate operating profit within 12 months from opening.

In the following pages, we offer descriptions of how we manage and measure financial performance throughout the company. Our comments in this report represent our best estimates of current business trends and future trends that we think may affect our business. Actual results, however, may differ from what is presented here.

Evaluating our Performance. We evaluate our success in delivering value to our shareholders by striving for the following:

- Creating consistent, profitable revenue growth;
- Maintaining our industry leadership as measured by our geographical footprint, market share and revenue generation;
- Continuing to develop and invest in our products, services, and technology to meet the changing needs of our customers;
- Maintaining the lowest cost structure in the industry; and
- Maintaining a flexible capital structure that provides for both responsible debt service and the pursuit of acquisitions and other high-return investments.

Primary Financial Measures We use net sales, costs and expenses, and operating cash flow to operate and assess the performance of our business.

The Company identifies operating segments based on the various business activities that earn revenue and incur expense, whose operating results are reviewed by management. Based on the fact that operating segments have similar products and services, class of customers, production process and performance objectives, the Company is deemed to operate as a single reportable business segment. Please refer to our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information regarding our primary financial measures.

Other Common Financial Measures We also use a variety of other common financial measures as indicators of our performance, including:

- Net income and earnings per share;
- EBIT;
- EBITDA;
- Material costs as a percentage of net sales; and
- Days Sales Outstanding/Days Sales Inventory/Days Accounts Payable.

In addition to using these financial measures at the corporate level, we monitor some of them daily and location-by-location through use of our proprietary company intranet and reporting tools. Our corporate operations staff also conducts a monthly variance analysis on the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flows of each operating division.

We believe our current customer segment mix has approximately 80% of our revenues generating from the AEC market, while 20% is generated from non-AEC sources. We believe this mix is optimal because it offers us the advantages of diversification without diminishing our focus on our core competencies.

Not all of these financial measurements are represented directly on the Company's consolidated financial statements, but meaningful discussions of each are part of our quarterly disclosures and presentations to the investment community.

Acquisitions Our disciplined approach to complementary acquisitions has led us to acquire reprographics businesses that fit our profile for performance potential and meet strategic criteria for gaining market share. In most cases, performance of newly acquired businesses improves almost immediately due to the application of financial best practices, significantly greater purchasing power, and productivity-enhancing technology.

According to the International Reprographics Association (IRgA), the reprographics industry is highly-fragmented and comprised primarily of small businesses with an average of \$1.5 million in annual sales. Our own experience in acquiring reprographics businesses over the past eleven years supports this estimate.

When we acquire businesses, our management typically uses the previous year's sales figures as an informal basis for estimating future revenues for the Company. We do not use this approach for formal accounting or reporting purposes but as an internal benchmark with which to measure the future effect of operating synergies, best practices and sound financial management on the acquired entity.

We also use previous year's sales figures to assist us in determining how the acquired company will be integrated into the overall management structure of the Company. We categorize newly acquired businesses in one of two ways:

1. *Standalone Acquisitions*. Post-acquisition, these businesses maintain their existing local brand and act as strategic platforms for the Company to acquire market share in and around the specific geographical location.
2. *Branch/Fold-in Acquisitions*. These are equivalent to our opening a new or "greenfield" branch. They support an outlying portion of a larger market and rely on a larger centralized production facility nearby for strategic management, load balancing, for providing specialized services, and for administrative and other "back office" support. We maintain the staff and equipment of these businesses to a minimum to serve a small market or a single large customer, or we may physically integrate (fold-in) staff and equipment into a larger nearby production facility.

Economic Factors Affecting Financial Performance. As previously noted, we estimate that sales to the AEC market accounted for 80% of our net sales for the year ended December 31, 2006, with the remaining 20% consisting of sales to non-AEC markets (based on our annual review of the top 30% of our customers, and designating customers as either AEC or non-AEC based on their primary use of our services). As a result, our operating results and financial condition can be significantly affected by economic factors that influence the AEC industry, such as construction spending, GDP growth, interest rates, employment rates, office vacancy rates, and government expenditures. Similar to the AEC industry, the reprographics industry typically lags trends in the general economy.

Non-GAAP Measures

EBIT and EBITDA and related ratios presented in this report are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by or presented in accordance with GAAP. These measures are not measurements of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income, income from operations, or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP or as an alternative to cash flow from operating, investing or financing activities as a measure of our liquidity.

EBIT represents net income before interest and taxes. EBITDA represents net income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBIT margin is a non-GAAP measure calculated by subtracting depreciation and amortization from EBITDA and dividing the result by net sales. EBITDA margin is a non-GAAP measure calculated by dividing EBITDA by net sales.

We present EBIT and EBITDA and related ratios because we consider them important supplemental measures of our performance and liquidity. We believe investors may also find these measures meaningful, given how our management makes use of them. The following is a discussion of our use of these measures.

We use EBIT to measure and compare the performance of our operating segments. Our operating segments' financial performance includes all of the operating activities except for debt and taxation which are managed at the corporate level. As a result, EBIT is the best measure of divisional profitability and the most useful metric by which to measure and compare the performance of our operating segments. We also use EBIT to measure performance for determining operating division-level compensation and use EBITDA to measure performance for determining consolidated-level compensation. We also use EBITDA as a metric to manage cash flow from our operating segments to the corporate level and to determine the financial health of each operating segment. As noted above, since debt and taxation are managed at the corporate level, the cash flow from each operating segment should be equal to the corresponding EBITDA of each operating segment, assuming no other changes to an operating segment's balance sheet. As a result, we reconcile EBITDA to cash flow monthly as one of our key internal controls. We also use EBIT and EBITDA to evaluate potential acquisitions and to evaluate whether to incur capital expenditures.

EBIT, EBITDA and related ratios have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are as follows:

- They do not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures and contractual commitments;
- They do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- They do not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary, to service interest or principal payments on our debt;
- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements; and
- Other companies, including companies in our industry, may calculate these measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

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Because of these limitations, EBIT, EBITDA, and related ratios should not be considered as measures of discretionary cash available to us to invest in business growth or to reduce our indebtedness. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using EBIT and EBITDA only as supplements. For more information, see our consolidated financial statements and related notes elsewhere in this report. Additionally, please refer to our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following is a reconciliation of cash flows provided by operating activities to EBIT, EBITDA, and net income:

	<u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 27,222	\$ 33,959	\$ 42,400	\$ 45,365
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(15,430)	(2,711)	1,175	12,121
Non-cash (expenses) income, including depreciation and amortization	(3,365)	(11,636)	(20,773)	(21,029)
Income tax provision	5,617	11,612	15,200	21,407
Interest expense	7,001	6,642	11,460	11,802
EBIT	21,045	37,866	49,462	69,666
Depreciation and amortization	6,371	10,029	12,006	18,387
EBITDA	27,416	47,895	61,468	88,053
Interest expense	(7,001)	(6,642)	(11,460)	(11,802)
Income tax provision	(5,617)	(11,612)	(15,200)	(21,407)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,371)	(10,029)	(12,006)	(18,387)
Net income	\$ 8,427	\$ 19,612	\$ 22,802	\$ 36,457

The following is a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA:

	<u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net income	\$ 8,427	\$ 19,612	\$ 22,802	\$ 36,457
Interest expense, net	7,001	6,642	11,460	11,802
Income tax provision	5,617	11,612	15,200	21,407
EBIT	\$ 21,045	\$ 37,866	49,462	69,666
Depreciation and amortization	6,371	10,029	12,006	18,387
EBITDA	\$ 27,416	\$ 47,895	\$ 61,468	\$ 88,053

The following is a reconciliation of our net income margin to EBIT margin and EBITDA margin:

	<u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Net income margin	5.6%	11.0%	7.8%	10.8%
Interest expense, net	4.6%	3.7%	3.9%	3.5%
Income tax provision	3.7%	6.5%	5.2%	6.3%
EBIT margin	13.9%	21.3%	16.9%	20.6%
Depreciation and amortization	4.2%	5.6%	4.1%	5.5%
EBITDA margin	18.1%	26.9%	21.0%	26.1%

Results of Operations for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

The following table provides information on the percentages of certain items of selected financial data compared to net sales for the periods indicated:

	As Percentage of Net Sales			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	<u>56.6</u>	<u>57.9</u>	<u>56.8</u>	<u>57.8</u>
Gross profit	43.4	42.1	43.2	42.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21.8	19.4	22.1	20.3
Litigation Reserve	7.4	—	3.9	—
Amortization of intangibles	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Income from operations	13.6	21.3	16.6	20.6
Other income	0.3	—	0.3	—
Interest expense, net	<u>(4.6)</u>	<u>(3.7)</u>	<u>(3.9)</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>
Income before income tax provision (benefit)	9.3	17.6	13.0	17.1
Income tax provision (benefit)	<u>3.7</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Net income	<u>5.6%</u>	<u>11.0%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>10.8%</u>

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 Compared to Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2006

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	June 30,		Increase (decrease)		June 30,		Increase (decrease)	
	2006	2007	(In dollars)	(Percent)	2006	2007	(In dollars)	(Percent)
	(In millions)				(In millions)			
Reprographics services	\$ 114.6	\$ 133.3	\$ 18.7	16.3%	\$ 219.5	\$ 253.0	\$ 33.5	15.3%
Facilities management	24.7	29.0	4.3	17.4%	47.6	55.3	7.7	16.2%
Equipment and supplies sales	<u>12.2</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>3.3</u>	27.0%	<u>25.2</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	17.5%
Total net sales	151.5	177.8	26.3	17.3%	292.3	338.0	45.7	15.6%
Gross profit	65.8	74.8	9.0	13.7%	126.2	142.6	16.4	13.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	33.1	34.5	1.4	4.2%	64.6	68.7	4.1	6.3%
Litigation Reserve	11.3	—	(11.3)	-100.0%	11.3	—	(11.3)	-100.0%
Amortization of intangibles	0.9	2.5	1.6	177.7%	1.7	4.2	2.5	147.1%
Interest expense, net	7.0	6.6	(0.4)	-5.7%	11.4	11.8	0.4	3.5%
Income taxes	5.6	11.6	6.0	107.1%	15.2	21.4	6.2	40.8%
Net Income	8.4	19.6	11.2	133.3%	22.8	36.5	13.7	60.0%
EBITDA	27.4	47.9	20.5	74.8%	61.5	88.1	26.6	43.3%

Net Sales.

Net sales increased by 17.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006. Net sales increased by 15.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006.

In the three months ended June 30, 2007, approximately 13.0% of the 17.3% net sales increase was related to our standalone acquisitions since June 30, 2006. (See page 17 of this report for an explanation of acquisition type.)

In the six months ended June 30, 2007, 11.2% of the 15.6% net sales increase was related to our standalone acquisitions since June 30, 2006.

Below is geographical revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
(Dollars in Thousands)				
Northern California Divisions	25,080	27,229	47,980	52,955
Pacific Northwest Divisions	8,869	10,576	15,957	19,679
Southern Divisions	31,001	43,666	56,835	78,018
Midwest Divisions	20,594	20,338	40,905	39,949
Northeast Divisions	21,120	27,495	41,735	51,329
Southern California Divisions	44,863	48,479	88,917	96,067
Total Revenue	151,527	177,783	292,329	337,996

Reprographics services. Net sales during the three months ended June 30, 2007, increased compared to the same period in 2006 by \$18.7 million due to increased non-residential construction spending throughout the U.S., and the expansion of our market share through branch openings and acquisitions. We acquired five businesses during the three month period ended June 30, 2007, that had a primary focus on reprographics services. The Southern region and the Pacific Northwest reported strong sales increases due primarily to market strength. The Company's Northeastern region also reported healthy sales gains assisted by the acquisition of MBC in the Baltimore-Washington D.C. area.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, we acquired a total of six businesses, each with its primary focus on reprographics services. In addition to significant sales increases in the Southern, Pacific Northwest, and Northeastern region, Northern California also showed solid sales growth during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Company-wide pricing remained at similar levels to the same period in 2006, indicating that revenue increases were due primarily to volume.

Facilities management. On-site or facilities management services continued to post solid dollar volume and period-over-period percentage gains in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007. Specifically, sales for the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared to the same period in 2006 increased by \$4.3 million or 17.4%. Sales for the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006 increased \$7.7 million or 16.2%. This revenue is derived from a single cost per square foot of printed material, similar to our "Reprographics Services" revenue. As convenience and speed continue to characterize our customers' needs, and as printing equipment continues to become smaller and more affordable, the trend of placing equipment (and sometimes staff) in an architectural studio or construction company office remains strong as evidenced by an increase of approximately 590 facilities management contracts in the second quarter of 2007, bringing our total FM contracts to approximately 3,920. By placing such equipment on-site and billing on a per use and per project basis, the invoice continues to be issued by us, just as if the work were produced in one of our centralized production facilities. The resulting benefit is the convenience of on-site production with a pass-through or reimbursable cost of business that many customers continue to find attractive.

Equipment and supplies sales. During the three month period ended June 30, 2007, our equipment and supplies sales increased by 27.0% as compared to the same period in 2006.

In the six month period ending June 30, 2007, equipment and supply sales increased by 17.5%.

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In the early years of our facilities management sales programs, the service line made steady progress against the outright sale of equipment and supplies by converting such sales contracts to on-site service agreements. Acquisition activity in the past three years reversed this trend, as several of these new businesses possess a strong equipment and supplies business unit and more focus has been brought to bear on the evolving needs of our customers. Trends in smaller, less expensive and more convenient printing equipment are gaining popularity with customers who want the convenience of in-house production, but have no compelling reimbursable invoice volume to offset the cost of placing the equipment.

Gross Profit.

Our gross profit and gross profit margin was \$74.8 million and 42.1% during the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared to \$65.8 million and 43.4% during the same period in 2006, on sales growth of \$26.3 million.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2006, gross profit margin increased to \$142.6 million and 42.2% compared to \$126.2 million and 43.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2006, on sales growth of \$45.7 million.

Increases in revenues coupled with the fixed cost nature of some of our cost of goods sold expenses, such as machine cost, facility rent, and some elements of labor contributed to dollar volume increases in gross profit during the three and six months ended June 30, 2007. The slight drop in gross margins was primarily due to the fact that a significant portion of our sales increases during the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 were driven by acquisitions. Specifically, 2007 stand alone acquisitions negatively impacted the gross profit percentage for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 by 80 and 50 basis points, respectively. Such acquisitions typically carry a lower gross profit margin than our existing operating divisions, and they therefore temporarily depress gross margins. Lower gross margins of new branch openings and fold in acquisitions also tend to depress gross margins temporarily.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$1.4 million or 4.2% during the second quarter of 2007 over the same period in 2006.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$4.1 million or 6.3% during the six months ended June 30, 2007 over the same period in 2006.

Increases during the three and six month period ended June 30, 2007, are primarily attributable to the increase in our sales volume during the same period. Specifically, expenses rose primarily due to increases in administrative and sales salaries and commissions of \$2.4 million and \$4.4 million that accompany the sales growth and an increase in stock based compensation expense of \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. Additionally, in March 2007, the Company incurred expenses of approximately \$0.5 million in connection with a secondary stock offering, primarily to facilitate the sale of shares owned by its former financial sponsors, Code Hennessy & Simmons LLC. Partially offsetting the increase in selling, general and administrative expense was a \$3.3 million favorable settlement of two related lawsuits. Excluding costs related to that litigation, which included legal fees and accrued compensation payments related to the settlement, the settlement returned a \$2.2 and \$1.7 million benefit to the company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. For more information on the details of these lawsuits and settlement, please refer to footnote 8 "Commitments and Contingencies."

Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of net sales decreased from 21.8% in the second quarter of 2006 to 19.4% in the second quarter of 2007 and from 22.1% in the six months ended June 30, 2006 to 20.3% in the same period in 2007 due to increases in sales, the fixed cost nature of some of these expenses in our existing operating divisions, and the financial benefit of the law suit settlement described above.

Litigation Reserve.

On July 28, 2006, a decision was rendered against us in the previously disclosed Louis Frey bankruptcy litigation in the United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York. The judge determined that damages should be awarded to the plaintiff in the amount of \$11.06 million, interest expense of \$2.28 million through June 30, 2006, and \$0.20 million in preference claims. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), we accounted for the judgment by recording a one-time, non-recurring litigation charge of \$13.54 million that includes a \$11.26 million litigation reserve (\$11.06 million in awarded damages and \$0.20 million in preference claims), and interest expense of \$2.28 million. These charges were offset by a corresponding tax benefit of \$5.42 million, resulting in a net impact of \$8.12 million to the net income during the three and six months ended June 30, 2006. This one-time, non-recurring litigation reserve of \$11.26 million represents 7.4% and 3.9% of net sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006. For more information on the Louis Frey litigation, please refer to page 12 under "Commitments and Contingencies."

Amortization of Intangibles.

Amortization of intangibles increased \$1.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared to the same period in 2006 primarily due to an increase in identified amortizable intangible assets such as customer relationships associated with acquired businesses since June 30, 2006. The three primary acquisitions causing the increase were the acquisition of Reliable Graphics in July of 2006, the acquisition of MBC Precision Imaging in March of 2007, and the acquisition of Imaging Technologies Services in April of 2007.

Amortization of intangibles increased \$2.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2006 for the same reasons discussed above.

Interest Expense, Net.

Net interest expense decreased to \$6.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared to \$7.0 million during the same period in 2006 primarily due to the \$2.3 million interest charge in 2006 related to the Louis Frey litigation reserve. Excluding the interest related to the Louis Frey litigation reserve, interest increased by \$1.5 million. The increase of \$1.5 million is primarily due to additional borrowings to finance acquisitions. Specifically, to finance acquisitions we borrowed \$30 million from our term loan facility in July of 2006 and \$50 million in April of 2007. Interest expense in the three months ended June 30, 2007, included \$.2 million of interest expense related to the Louis Frey litigation reserve which continues to accrue interest as we pursue our appeal.

Net interest expense increased to \$11.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2007, compared to \$11.4 million during the same period in 2006. Excluding the interest related to the Louis Frey litigation reserve, interest increased by \$2.3 million primarily due to borrowings to finance acquisitions.

Income Taxes.

Our effective income tax rate decreased from 40.0% in the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 to 37.2% and 37.0% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. The decrease is primarily due to the Domestic Production Activities Deduction (DPAD) to be taken by us as allowed by Internal Revenue Code section 199 as enacted by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. A discrete item of \$.7 million or 1.2% of pre-tax income, related to our 2006 DPAD is reflected in our effective income tax rate in the six months ended June 30, 2007. See note 7, Income Taxes, for further discussion.

Net Income.

Net income increased to \$19.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared to \$8.4 million in the same period in 2006, primarily due to the 2006 Louis Frey litigation charge and increase in sales. During the six months ended June 30, 2007, net income increased to \$36.5 million compared to \$22.8 million in the same period in 2006, primarily due to the Louis Frey litigation charge and increase in sales.

EBITDA.

EBITDA margin increased to 26.9% during the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared to 18.1% during the same period in 2006 primarily due to the increase in sales, lower SG&A costs as a percent of sales for the quarter, and the Louis Frey Litigation charge in 2006. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income, please see “Non-GAAP Measures” above.

Impact of Inflation

Inflation has not had a significant effect on our operations. Price increases for raw materials such as paper typically have been, and we expect will continue to be, passed on to customers in the ordinary course of business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of cash have been operations and borrowings under our bank credit facilities or debt agreements. Our historical uses of cash have been for acquisitions of reprographics businesses, payment of principal and interest on outstanding debt obligations, and capital expenditures. Supplemental information pertaining to our historical sources and uses of cash is presented as follows and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated statements of cash flows and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007
	(Unaudited)	
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 42,400	\$ 45,365
Net cash used in investing activities	(\$20,116)	(\$91,495)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(\$21,828)	\$ 50,914

Operating Activities

Net cash of \$45.4 million provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2007, represents a year-over-year increase primarily related to an increase in net income of \$6.4 million, excluding the Louis Frey charge and improved accounts receivable collections. This increase in operating cash flows was partially offset by 2006 income tax extension payments of \$6.5 million that were accrued as of December 31, 2006, but paid in 2007. The cash flows from operating activities remained strong as evidenced by the fact that operating cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2007 represent \$1 per diluted weighted average common shares outstanding or 13.4% of revenue. Net cash flows generated from operating activities in 2007 have and will be used to pay for acquisitions.

Investing Activities

Net cash of \$91.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, used in investing activities primarily relates to the acquisition of businesses, and capital expenditures at all our operating divisions. Payments for businesses acquired, net of cash acquired and including other cash payments and earnout payments associated with acquisitions, amounted to \$86.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2007. Cash payments for capital expenditures totaled \$5.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Cash used in investing activities will vary depending on the timing and the size of acquisitions completed, and funds required to finance acquisitions will come from operating cash flows and additional borrowings.

Financing Activities

Net cash of \$50.9 million provided by financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2007, primarily relate to a borrowing of \$18 million on our existing revolving credit facility and a \$50 million borrowing from our term loan facility in order to facilitate the consummation of certain acquisitions. The proceeds from our borrowings were offset by scheduled payments of \$14.3 million on our debt agreements and capital leases and a \$5 million net pay down on our revolving credit facility. Also included in financing activities is a \$1.5 million excess tax benefit related to stock options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Our cash position, working capital, and debt obligations as of June 30, 2007, are shown below and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated balance sheets and notes thereto contained elsewhere in this report.

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007 (Unaudited)
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,642	\$ 16,426
Working capital	21,150	25,321
Borrowings from senior secured credit facilities	215,651	277,449
Other debt obligations	57,494	71,681
Total debt obligations	<u>\$ 273,145</u>	<u>\$ 349,130</u>

The increase of \$4.2 million in working capital was primarily due to an increase in accounts receivable of \$9.8 million, excluding the initial impact of acquisitions, resulting from improved sales performance, a \$4.8 million increase in cash due to the timing of acquisitions and debt pay downs, a \$3.3 million increase in other current assets related to a favorable litigation settlement, offset by an increase in short-term debt of \$13 million related to the net borrowings under our existing revolving credit facility which was used to facilitate the consummation of an acquisition. To manage our working capital, we focus on our number of days outstanding to monitor accounts receivable, as receivables are our most significant element of working capital.

We believe that our cash flow provided by operations will be adequate to cover the next twelve months working capital needs, debt service requirements, and planned capital expenditures, to the extent such items are known or are reasonably determinable based on current business and market conditions. However, we may elect to finance certain of our capital expenditure requirements through borrowings under our credit facilities or the issuance of additional debt.

We continually evaluate potential acquisitions. Absent a compelling strategic reason, we target potential acquisitions that would be cash flow accretive within six months. Currently, we are not a party to any agreements, or engaged in any negotiations regarding a material acquisition. We expect to fund future acquisitions through cash flow provided by operations, additional borrowings, or the issuance of our equity. The extent to which we will be willing or able to use our equity or a mix of equity and cash payments to make acquisitions will depend on the market value of our shares from time to time, and the willingness of potential sellers to accept equity as full or partial payment.

Debt Obligations

Senior Secured Credit Facilities. In December 2005, the Company entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement). The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provided the Company a \$310.6 million Senior Secured Credit Facility, comprised of a \$280.6 million term loan facility and a \$30 million revolving credit facility.

In July 2006, to finance an acquisition, the Company borrowed \$30 million of the then available \$50 million in its term loan facility. Subsequent to the borrowing, the Company entered into a First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the First Amendment) in order to facilitate the consummation of certain proposed acquisitions. The First Amendment provided the Company with a \$30 million increase to its Term Loan Facility, thus restoring availability of the term loan facility to \$50 million.

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On April 27, 2007 the Company entered into a Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the Second Amendment) in order to facilitate the consummation of certain proposed acquisitions. In conjunction with the Second Amendment the Company borrowed \$50 million from its Term Loan Facility in addition to amending certain other terms including the following:

- Eliminating the aggregate purchase price limitation for business acquisitions in favor of permitting the Company to incur New Term Loan Commitments at any time, subject to the achievement of a Leverage Ratio on a pro forma basis after giving effect to such New Term Loan Commitments of less than 3.00:1.00 (together with certain existing conditions);
- An increase in the threshold for capital lease obligations;
- An increase in the threshold for subordinated notes payable;
- An increase in the threshold for investments; and
- Elimination of capital lease obligations from the definition of Consolidated Capital Expenditures in conjunction with a reduction of the threshold for Consolidated Capital Expenditures.

Except as described above, all other material terms and conditions, including the maturity dates of the Company's existing senior secured credit facilities, remained similar to those as described in Note 5-"Long Term Debt" to our consolidated financial statements included in our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company made no payments, exclusive of contractually scheduled payments, on its senior secured credit facility.

Seller Notes. As of June 30, 2007, we had \$22.1 million of seller notes outstanding, with interest rates ranging between 5% and 7.1% and maturities between 2009 and 2012. These notes were issued in connection with prior acquisitions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

Operating Leases. We have entered into various non-cancelable operating leases primarily related to facilities, equipment and vehicles used in the ordinary course of our business.

Contingent Transaction Consideration. We have entered into earnout agreements in connection with prior acquisitions. If the acquired businesses generate operating profits in excess of predetermined targets, we are obligated to make additional cash payments in accordance with the terms of such earnout agreements. As of June 30, 2007, we have potential future earnout obligations aggregating to approximately \$8.8 million through 2010 if the operating profits exceed the predetermined targets. Earnout payments are recorded as additional purchase price (as goodwill) when the contingent payments are earned and become payable.

Autodesk Agreement. The agreement has annual minimum purchase requirements that as of June 30, 2007 the Company believes will be met.

FIN 48 Liability. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48, we have a \$.9 million contingent liability for uncertain tax positions. We are not updating the disclosures in our long-term contractual obligations table presented in our 2006 Form 10-K because of the difficulty in making reasonably reliable estimates of the timing of cash settlements with the respective taxing authorities (see Note 7 to the Financial Statements for additional discussion).

Critical Accounting Policies

Our management prepares financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. When we prepare these financial statements, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments, including those related to accounts receivable, inventories, deferred tax assets, goodwill and intangible assets and long-lived assets. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for our judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

For further information regarding the accounting policies that we believe to be critical accounting policies and that affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements see our December 31, 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We do not believe that any of our acquisitions completed during 2007 or new accounting standards implemented during 2007 changed our critical accounting policies.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2006, the consensus of Emerging Issue Task Force (“EITF”) Issue No. 06-3, “How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation),” was published. The scope of this Issue includes any tax assessed by a government authority that is both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer, and may include, but is not limited to, sales, use, value-added, and some excise taxes. The scope of this Issue excludes tax schemes that are based on gross receipts and taxes that are imposed during the inventory procurement process. The Task Force reached a consensus that the presentation of such taxes on either a gross basis (included in revenues and costs), or net basis (excluded from revenues) is an accounting policy decision that should be disclosed. An entity is not required to reevaluate its existing policies related to taxes assessed by a governmental authority as a result of this consensus. In addition, for any such taxes that are reported on a gross basis, an entity should disclose the amounts of those taxes in interim and annual financial statements for each period for which an income statement is presented if those amounts are significant. The consensuses of this Issue should be applied for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this Issue has not had a significant impact on the Company’s results of operations and financial position, as the Company generally does not recognize taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities in the Company’s results of operations.

On July 13, 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48) “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes: an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109.” This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity’s financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes.” FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement principles for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. The Company adopted the provision of this interpretation effective January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position and results of operations. See Note 6, Income Taxes, for further discussion.

On September 15, 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, or fiscal year 2008 for the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on the Company’s consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, which is the year beginning January 1, 2008 for the Company. The Company is evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate risk associated with our debt instruments. We use both fixed and variable rate debt as sources of financing.

In March 2006, we entered into an interest rate collar agreement effective as of December 23, 2006, with a fixed notional amount of \$76.7 million until December 23, 2007, which then decreases to \$67.0 million until termination of the collar on December 23, 2008. The interest rate collar has a cap strike three month LIBOR rate of 5.50% and a floor strike three month LIBOR rate of 4.70%. At June 30, 2007, the interest rate collar agreement had a positive fair value of \$12,000.

As of June 30, 2007, we had \$349.1 million of total debt and capital lease obligations of which \$277.5 million was bearing interest at variable rates approximating 7.1% on a weighted average basis. A 1.0% change in interest rates on our variable rate debt would have resulted in interest expense fluctuating by approximately \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2007.

We have not, and do not plan to, enter into any derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. As of June 30, 2007, we had no other significant material exposure to market risk, including foreign exchange risk and commodity risks.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of June 30, 2007. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of June 30, 2007, these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

On April 27, 2007, the Company acquired Imaging Technologies Services (ITS). In accordance, with SEC guidance, management has elected to exclude ITS from its 2007 assessment of and report on internal control over financial reporting. Under the criteria used by the Company, this acquisition constitutes a change in internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2007. There were no other significant changes to internal controls over financial reporting during the second quarter ended June 30, 2007, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Louis Frey Case. On August 16, 2006 a judgment was entered against the Company in the previously disclosed Louis Frey Company bankruptcy litigation in the United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York. The judgment awarded damages to the plaintiff in the principal amount of \$11.1 million, interest, and \$.2 million in preference claims. The Company continues to believe its position is meritorious, and commenced an appeal from the judgment in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. On April 26, 2007 that court affirmed the judgment, and the Company filed an appeal from the judgment in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the Company accounted for the judgment by recording a one-time, non-recurring litigation charge of \$14 million in 2006 that included a \$11.3 million litigation reserve (\$11.1 million in awarded damages and \$.2 million in preference claims), and interest expense of \$2.7 million. These charges were offset by a corresponding tax benefit of \$5.6 million, resulting in a net impact of \$8.4 million to net income in 2006. The Company has paid the \$.2 million preference claim and has accrued an additional \$.4 million for interest during the six months ended June 30, 2007. In order to stay the execution of the Louis Frey judgment pending appeal, the Company posted a bond in the United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York, collateralized by \$7.5 million in cash which is recorded in restricted cash on the June 30, 2007 Balance Sheet.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Our senior secured credit facilities contain restrictive covenants which, among other things, provide limitations on capital expenditures, restrictions on indebtedness and dividend distributions to our stockholders. Additionally, we are required to meet debt covenants based on certain financial ratio thresholds, including minimum interest coverage, maximum leverage and minimum fixed charge coverage ratios. The credit facilities also limit our ability and the ability of our domestic subsidiaries to, among other things, incur liens, make certain investments, sell certain assets, engage in reorganizations or mergers, or change the character of our business. We are in compliance with all such covenants as of June 30, 2007.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

On May 22, 2007, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company was held in Glendale, California. There were 45,493,850 shares of common stock outstanding on the record date and entitled to vote at the annual meeting. At the annual meeting, the stockholders voted as indicated below on the following matters:

(a) Election of the following directors to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified (included as Proposal 1 in the proxy statement):

	<u>VOTE FOR</u>	<u>VOTE WITHHELD</u>
Sathiyamurthy Chandramohan	42,433,579	453,517
Kumarakulasingam Suriyakumar	42,616,229	270,867
Thomas J. Formolo	40,719,563	2,167,533
Dewitt Kerry McCluggage	42,631,737	255,359
Mark W. Mealy	42,025,424	861,672
Manuel Perez de la Mesa	42,704,223	182,873
Eriberto R. Scocimara	42,300,137	586,959

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There were no abstentions and no broker non-votes.

(b) Ratification of the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP as the Company's independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007 (included as Proposal 2 in the proxy statement):

For:	42,876,641
Against:	6,631
Abstain:	3,824

This proposal was approved by a majority of the shares represented and voting (including abstention) with respect to this proposal, which shares voting affirmatively also constituted a majority of the required quorum.

Item 5. Other Information:

As disclosed in our report on Form 8-K, dated April 27, 2007, Sathiyamurthy Chandramohan announced his resignation as the Company's Chief Executive Officer effective June 1, 2007. Pursuant to the succession plan approved by the Company's Board of Directors on November 22, 2006, the Company's President and Chief Operating Officer, Kumarakulasingham Suriyakumar, became Chief Executive Officer effective as of June 1, 2007. Mr. Chandramohan remains Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Item 6. Exhibits

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.63	Amendment No. 1 to American Reprographics Company 2005 Stock Plan dated May 22, 2007.*^
10.64	Third Amendment to Employment Agreement between American Reprographics Company and Mr. Kumarakulasingham Suriyakumar, dated July 27, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on August 1, 2007). ^
31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. *
31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. *
32.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. *

* Filed herewith

^ Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or agreement

SIGNATURE PAGE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on August 9, 2007.

AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY

By: /s/ Kumarakulasingam Suriyakumar
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Jonathan R. Mather
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

EXHIBIT INDEX

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31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.*
32.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
*	Filed herewith
^	Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or agreement

AMERICAN REPROGRAPHICS COMPANY
2005 STOCK PLAN

Amendment No. 1

Adopted: May 22, 2007

Effective May 22, 2007, the American Reprographics Company 2005 Stock Plan (the "Plan") is amended as follows:

1. Section 8 of the Plan, entitled "Non-Employee Directors' Nonstatutory Stock Option Program," is restated in its entirety to read as follows:

8. Non-Employee Directors' Restricted Stock Award Program.

Without any further action by the Board, automatic grants of Restricted Stock Awards will be made under the Plan in accordance with this Section 8 to Non-Employee Directors who meet the criteria specified in Section 8(a). All Restricted Stock Awards granted under this Section 8 will be in such form as may be approved by the Board, subject to the provisions of the Plan and Section 8.

(a) Non-Discretionary Grants. Without any further action of the Board, on the date of each Annual Meeting, commencing with the Annual Meeting in 2007, each person who is then a Non-Employee Director will be automatically granted a Restricted Stock Award for a number of shares of Common Stock having a then Fair Market Value equal to \$60,000, which award will vest at a rate of 1/12 per month after the date of the Annual Meeting following the Non-Employee Director's completion of Continuous Service.

(b) Restricted Stock Award Provisions. Each Restricted Stock Award granted under this Section 8 will include (through incorporation by reference in the Restricted Stock Award or otherwise) the substance of each of the provisions of Section 7(d).

2. Section 2(u) of the Plan is restated in its entirety to read as follows:

(u) "Fair Market Value" means, as of any date, the value of the Common Stock determined as follows:

(i) If the Common Stock is listed on any established stock exchange or traded on the New York Stock Exchange, the Fair Market Value of a share of Common Stock will be the closing sales price for such stock (or the closing bid, if no sales were reported) as quoted on such exchange (or the exchange or market with the greatest volume of trading in the Common Stock) on the day of determination, as reported in The Wall Street Journal or such other source as the Board deems reliable.

(ii) In the absence of such markets for the Common Stock, the Fair Market Value shall be determined by the Board in good faith.

CERTIFICATIONS
CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT

I, Kumarakulasingam Suriyakumar, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of American Reprographics Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: August 9, 2007

/s/ Kumarakulasingam Suriyakumar
President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATIONS
CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT**

I, Jonathan R. Mather, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of American Reprographics Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: August 9, 2007

/s/ Jonathan R. Mather
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of American Reprographics Company (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Kumarakulasingam Suriyakumar, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge, that (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 9, 2007

/s/ Kumarakulasingam Suriyakumar
President and Chief Executive Officer

In connection with the Quarterly Report of American Reprographics Company (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jonathan R. Mather, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge, that (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 9, 2007

/s/ Jonathan R. Mather
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary