

DAILY JOURNAL CORP  
Form 10-K  
December 28, 2006

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

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**FORM 10-K**

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(MARK ONE)

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

for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006

OR

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

Commission File No. 0-14665

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**DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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South Carolina  
(State or other jurisdiction of

95-4133299  
(IRS Employer

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incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

915 East First Street

Los Angeles, California  
(Address of principal executive offices)

90012  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (213) 229-5300

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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: The NASDAQ Stock Market.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer:

Large accelerated

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 123-2 of the Exchange Act): Yes  No

As of the last business day of Daily Journal Corporation's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of Daily Journal Corporation's voting stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$24,370,000.

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As of December 22, 2006 there were outstanding of 1,500,425 shares of Common Stock of Daily Journal Corporation.

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**Documents incorporated by reference:** Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of shareholders to be held during February 2007 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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**Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

This Form 10-K includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Certain statements contained in this document, including but not limited to those in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual future events or results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Words such as expects, intends, anticipates, should, believes, will, plans, estimates, may, variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. We disclaim any intention or obligation to revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future developments, or otherwise. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are disclosed in Section 1A Risk Factors, and elsewhere in this Form 10-K, including without limitation in conjunction with the forward-looking statements themselves. Additional information concerning factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements is contained from time to time in documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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**PART I**
**Item 1. Business**

The Company publishes newspapers and web sites covering California, Arizona and Nevada, as well as the California Lawyer and 8-K magazines, and produces several specialized information services. It also serves as a newspaper representative specializing in public notice advertising. SUSTAIN Technologies, Inc. ( Sustain ), now a 93% owned subsidiary as of September 30, 2006, has been consolidated since it was acquired in January 1999. Sustain supplies case management software systems and related products to courts and other justice agencies, including district attorney offices and administrative law organizations. These courts and agencies use the Sustain family of products to help manage cases and information electronically and to interface with other critical justice partners. Sustain's products are designed to help users manage electronic case files from inception to disposition, including all aspects of calendaring and accounting, report and notice generation, the implementation of standards and business rules and other corollary functions. Essentially all of the Company's operations are based in California, Arizona, Colorado and Nevada. The financial information of the Company and Sustain is set forth in Item 8 ( Financial Statements and Supplementary Data ).

**Products**

*Newspapers and related online publications.* The Company publishes 13 newspapers of general circulation. Each newspaper, in addition to news of interest to the general public, has a particular area of in-depth focus with regard to its news coverage, thereby attracting readers interested in obtaining information about that area through a newspaper format. The publications are based in the following cities:

<u>Newspaper publications</u>	<u>Base of publication</u>
Los Angeles Daily Journal	Los Angeles, California
Daily Commerce	Los Angeles, California
California Real Estate Journal	Los Angeles, California
San Francisco Daily Journal	San Francisco, California
The Daily Recorder	Sacramento, California
The Inter-City Express	Oakland, California
San Jose Post-Record	San Jose, California
Sonoma County Herald-Recorder	Santa Rosa, California
Orange County Reporter	Santa Ana, California
San Diego Commerce	San Diego, California
Business Journal	Riverside, California
The Record Reporter	Phoenix, Arizona
Nevada Journal	Las Vegas, Nevada

*The Daily Journals.* The Los Angeles Daily Journal and the San Francisco Daily Journal are each published every weekday except certain holidays and were established in 1888 and 1893, respectively. In addition to covering state and local news of general interest, these newspapers focus particular coverage on law and its impact on society. (The Los Angeles Daily Journal and the San Francisco Daily Journal are referred to collectively herein as "The Daily Journals".)

Generally The Daily Journals seek to be of special utility to lawyers and judges and to gain wide multiple readership of newspapers sent to law firm subscribers.

The Daily Journals contain much material and render many services in a common endeavor. The Los Angeles Daily Journal is the largest newspaper published by the Company, both in terms of revenues and circulation. At September 30, 2006, the Los Angeles Daily Journal had approximately 8,700 paid subscribers and the San Francisco Daily Journal had approximately 4,100 paid subscribers as compared with total paid subscriptions for both of The Daily Journals of 13,400 at September 30, 2005. The Daily Journals carry commercial advertising (display and classified) and public notice advertising required or permitted by law to be published in a newspaper of general circulation. The main source of commercial advertising revenue has been local advertisers, law firms and businesses in or wishing to reach the legal professional community. The gross revenues generated directly by The Daily Journals are attributable approximately 48% to subscriptions and 52% to the sale of advertising and other revenues. Revenues from The Daily Journals constituted approximately 44% of the Company's total revenues during fiscal 2006 and 43% during fiscal 2005 and 2004.

The Daily Journals contain the Daily Appellate Report which provides the full text and case summaries of all opinions certified for publication by the California Supreme Court, the California Courts of Appeal, the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the U.S. Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Ninth Circuit, the State Bar Court and selected opinions of the U.S. District Courts in California and the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The Daily Journals also include a monthly court directory in booklet form. This directory includes a comprehensive list of sitting judges in all California courts as well as courtroom assignments, phone numbers and courthouse addresses, plus Judicial Transitions which lists judicial appointments, elevations, confirmations, resignations, retirements and deaths.

It is the policy of The Daily Journals (1) to take no editorial position on the legal and political controversies of the day but instead to publish an op-ed page consisting of well-written editorial views of others on many sides of a controversy and (2) to try to report on factual events with technical competence and with objectivity and accuracy. It is believed that this policy suits a professional readership of exceptional intelligence and education, which is the target readership for the newspapers. Moreover, The Daily Journals believe that they bear a duty to their readership, particularly judges and justices, as a self-imposed public trust, regardless, within reason, of short-term income penalties. The Company believes that this policy of The Daily Journals is in the long-term interest of the Company's shareholders.

The Company publishes the California Directory of Attorneys (the Directory), which is updated and published semiannually, in January and July. The Directory includes in a single volume names, addresses, fax and telephone numbers of California lawyers and many informational sections including listings of corporate counsel, private judges, arbitrators and mediators, and federal and state courts and governmental offices. In addition, the Directory includes commercial advertising and specialty listings. The Directory is provided as part of normal newspaper service to subscribers of The Daily Journals. In addition, there are about 4,500 directories sold. The regular annual rate is \$47.

The Daily Journals are distributed by mail and hand delivery, with subscribers in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas usually receiving copies the same day. Certain subscribers in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alameda, Orange, Sacramento and San Diego counties

receive copies by hand delivery, and additional copies are distributed by microfilm subscriptions. The regular yearly subscription rate for each of The Daily Journals is \$653.

Much of the information contained in The Daily Journals is available to subscribers online at [www.dailyjournal.com](http://www.dailyjournal.com). There is an additional charge to use some parts of this online service.

*Daily Commerce.* Published since 1917, the Daily Commerce, in addition to covering news of general interest, devotes substantial coverage to items designed to serve real estate investors and brokers, particularly those interested in Southern California distressed properties. The nature of the news coverage enhances the effectiveness of public notice advertising in distributing information about foreclosures to potential buyers at foreclosure sales. The features of the paper include default listings, probate estate sales and real estate examination applicants. The Daily Commerce carries both public notice and commercial advertising and is published in the afternoon each business day. It had approximately 700 paid subscriptions at September 30, 2006. A subscription to the Daily Commerce is \$256 per year, and it is primarily distributed by mail.

*California Real Estate Journal.* The California Real Estate Journal (the Real Estate Journal ) is a weekly newspaper directed primarily to persons interested in the commercial real estate market, including real estate brokers, developers, bankers and real estate lawyers. The Real Estate Journal carries news and features such as the status of commercial projects, financial information and articles on brokers and transactions, including defaults and new financings. It carries display and classified advertising. At September 30, 2006, the Real Estate Journal had a circulation of approximately 1,400 paid subscribers at an annual subscription rate of \$113 and 700 requester and other subscribers. It is distributed by mail delivery. In addition, there is a digital version of the newspaper distributed to about 3,200 requester subscribers and an online news service.

*The Daily Recorder.* The Daily Recorder, based in Sacramento, began operations in 1911. It is published each business day. In addition to general news items, it focuses on the Sacramento legal and real estate communities and on California state government and activities ancillary to it. Among the regular features of The Daily Recorder are news about government leaders and lobbyists, as well as the Daily Appellate Report for those who request it. Advertising in The Daily Recorder consists of both commercial and public notice advertising. The Daily Recorder currently has approximately 800 paid subscribers, and is distributed by mail. The current subscription rate is \$278 per year.

*The Inter-City Express.* The Inter-City Express (the Express ) has been published since 1909. It covers general news of local interest and focuses its coverage on news about the real estate and legal communities in the Oakland/San Francisco area. The Express carries both commercial and public notice advertising. It is published two days a week and is mailed to its approximately 250 subscribers. The annual subscription rate is \$150.

*San Jose Post-Record.* The San Jose Post-Record (the Post-Record ) has been published since 1910. In addition to general news of local interest, the Post-Record, which is published three days a week, focuses on legal and real estate news and carries commercial and public notice advertising. A yearly subscription to the Post-Record is \$125. It has approximately 200 subscribers, all of whom receive it by mail.

*Sonoma County Herald-Recorder.* The Sonoma County Herald-Recorder (the Herald-Recorder ) has been in existence since 1899. The newspaper carries general news of local interest

and is designed to be of special interest to members of the legal and real estate professions. Advertising in the newspaper consists of both public notice and commercial advertising. Its approximately 150 subscribers receive the newspaper two days a week by mail, at a rate of \$197 annually.

*Orange County Reporter.* The Orange County Reporter ( Orange Reporter ) has been an adjudicated newspaper of general circulation since 1922. In addition to general news of local interest, the Orange Reporter reports local and state legal, business and real estate news, and carries primarily public notice advertising. The Orange Reporter is mailed three days a week to approximately 300 paid and requester subscribers. The annual subscription rate is \$91.

*San Diego Commerce.* The San Diego Commerce is a thrice-weekly newspaper which carries general news of local interest and public notice advertising and has been an adjudicated newspaper of general circulation since 1970. The San Diego Commerce also serves legal and real estate professionals in San Diego County. It has approximately 125 paid subscribers. The annual subscription rate is \$66, covering distribution by mail.

*Business Journal.* The Business Journal publishes news of general interest and provides coverage of the business and professional communities in Riverside County. It carries public notice advertising, and its approximately 70 paid subscribers receive it by mail twice weekly. The annual subscription rate is \$55.

*The Record Reporter (Arizona).* The Record Reporter was acquired in 1995. In addition to general news of local interest, The Record Reporter, which is published three days a week, focuses on real estate news and public record information and carries primarily public notice advertising. It is mailed to approximately 150 paid subscribers. The annual subscription rate is \$165 for most subscribers.

*Nevada Journal.* The Company acquired the Nevada Supreme Court Reporter in 1994, and the name was changed to the Nevada Journal. Besides stories of general interest and those concerning the courts and legal communities, the Nevada Journal features summaries and full-text opinions issued by the Nevada State and Federal Courts. Special features include verdicts and settlements and articles on federal opinions. The weekly Nevada Journal, as of September 30, 2006, had approximately 50 subscribers. The yearly subscription rate is \$152.

*Magazines.* Since 1988, the Company has published the California Lawyer, a legal affairs magazine formerly produced by the State Bar of California (the State Bar ). The magazine was published by the Company in cooperation with the State Bar until December 1993 when the agreement was terminated and the State Bar commenced publishing its own monthly newspaper. The magazine is mailed free to the active members of the State Bar of California and also has approximately 375 paid subscribers. An annual subscription to California Lawyer is \$86.

In 2005 the Company commenced publishing 8-K, a quarterly legal magazine for business executives. It is mailed free to about 15,000 corporate officers of major U.S. corporations and California corporate counsels.

*Information Services.* The specialized information services offered by the Company have grown out of its newspaper operations or have evolved in response to a desire for such services primarily from its newspaper subscribers.



The Company has several court rules services. One is Court Rules, a multi-volume, loose-leaf set which had approximately 3,100 subscribers at September 30, 2006 paying \$286 per year. Court Rules reproduces court rules for certain state and federal courts in California. The Court Rules appear in two versions, one of which covers Northern California courts (nine volumes) and one of which covers Southern California courts (eight volumes). The Company updates Court Rules on a monthly basis. In addition, the Company publishes a single volume of rules known as Local Rules for major counties of California. Six versions are published for Southern California, each a single bound volume for the rules of: (1) Los Angeles County; (2) Orange County; (3) San Diego County; (4) San Bernardino County; (5) Riverside County; and (6) Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. In addition, the Company publishes single-volume rules for the Federal District Court in the Central District of California and California Probate Rules. In Northern California, three versions of the Local Rules appear in loose-leaf books for Santa Clara/San Mateo, Alameda/Contra Costa and San Francisco counties. The regular subscription price for Local Rules volumes ranges from \$60 to \$90 per year and volumes are normally updated or replaced whenever there are substantial rule changes. At September 30, 2006, the Company had approximately 3,400 subscribers for its Local Rules publications.

The Judicial Profiles services contain biographical and professional information concerning nearly all judges in California, both active and retired, many of whom are available for private judging. Most of the profiles have previously appeared in The Daily Journals as part of a regular feature. The Judicial Profiles include biographical data and financial disclosure statements on judges and information supplied by each judge regarding the judge's policies and views on various trial and appellate procedures and the manner in which appearances are conducted in his or her courtroom. Subscribers may purchase either the eight-volume set for Southern California or the nine-volume set for Northern California. The approximately 800 subscribers to Judicial Profiles receive updates on a quarterly basis. A subscription is \$376 for each or \$515 for both per year.

The Company also provides computer online foreclosure information to about 550 customers. This service primarily provides distressed property information, some of which also appears in some of the Company's newspapers, as well as expanded features. Consolidation of both newspapers and online products more effectively utilizes the costs of gathering such information.

*Special Online Information Services Supplementing Traditional Services.* The Company, like most modern newspapers, supplements service to Daily Journal subscribers and advertisers with an increasing Internet-based online information service. Some of this online service comes as part of a newspaper subscription or advertising placement, with no additional charges, and some can be obtained only when customers pay additional charges. So far, in this activity, incremental costs have exceeded supplemental incremental revenues. The Company believes its online service must offer attractive content, partly to defend existing profits through continuous product improvement, and partly in the hope of eventually obtaining profits from services not traditionally rendered by newspapers.

*Advertising and Newspaper Representative.* The Company's publications carry commercial advertising, and most also contain public notice advertising. Commercial advertising consists of display and classified advertising. Public notice advertising consists of about 100 different types of legal notices required by law to be published in an adjudicated newspaper of general circulation, including notices of death, fictitious business names, trustee sale notices and notices of governmental hearings. The major types of public notice advertisers are real estate-related

businesses and trustees, governmental agencies, attorneys and businesses or individuals filing fictitious business name statements. Many government agencies use the Company's Internet-based advertising system to produce and send their notices to the Company. In addition, the fictitious business name Web site enables individuals to send their statements to the Company for filing and publication. California Newspaper Service Bureau ( CNSB ), a division of the Company, is a statewide newspaper representative (commission-earning selling agent) specializing since 1934 in public notice advertising. CNSB places notices and other forms of advertising with adjudicated newspapers of general circulation, many of which are not owned by the Company.

Public notice advertising revenues and related advertising and other service fees for the Company constituted about 28% of the Company's total revenues in fiscal 2006 and 27% in fiscal 2005 and 2004. Most of these revenues were generated by (i) notices published in the Company's newspapers, (ii) commissions and similar fees received from the publication in which the advertising is placed and (iii) filing service fees generated when filing notices with government agencies.

In many states, including California and Arizona, legislatures have considered various proposals, which would result in the elimination or reduction of the amount of public notice advertising required by statute. There is a risk that such laws could change in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact on the Company's public notice advertising revenues.

Other revenues are attributable to service fees from users of an online foreclosure/fictitious business name database, service fees for public record searches, fees from attorneys taking continuing legal education courses published in the Company's publications and other miscellaneous fees.

*Information Systems and Services.* In January 1999, the Company purchased 80% of the capital stock of Sustain from Sustain and certain of its shareholders. As of September 30, 2006, the Company owned 93% of Sustain. Sustain has installations in ten states and three countries, and many of its clients have more than a decade of experience with the Sustain product line. The Company's revenues derived from Sustain's operations constituted about 10% of the Company's total revenues in fiscal 2006, 13% in fiscal 2005 and 14% in fiscal 2004. In recent years, a substantial majority of Sustain's consulting revenues have come from projects for the California Administrative Office of the Courts. The level of services that Sustain is called upon to perform can fluctuate over time, and a reduction in the revenue generated by these types of projects could have a materially adverse impact on Sustain's business. As a technology based company, Sustain's success depends on the continued development and improvement of its products. The Company's expenditures in support of the Sustain software are highly significant and will continue to be necessary to maintain and increase Sustain's revenues. Sustain's internal development costs, which are primarily incremental costs, are being expensed as incurred and accordingly will materially impact earnings at least through fiscal 2007. If the Company is unable to fund all such development, or if the development programs are not successful, it will negatively affect the Company's ability to maximize its existing investment in the Sustain software and to compete for new opportunities in the case management software business.

*Printing.* The Company's main printing facilities are located in Los Angeles and currently are used primarily to print the Daily Journals and its supplements and some of the other publications. The Company installed computer-to-plate production equipment in Los Angeles in 2003 and digital copiers and other equipment for the printing of the Judicial Profiles, the Court Rules and

items such as legal advertising and office forms, promotional flyers and other material for its publications and for a few other customers in 2004. The California Lawyer and 8-K magazines, the Directory and some of the other publications are printed by outside contractors.

### **Materials**

After personnel and software development costs, postage and paper costs are typically the Company's next two largest expenses.

The Company is subject to periodic increases in postal rates. During the past several years, the Company has instituted changes in an attempt to mitigate higher postage costs. These changes have included contracting for hand delivery in selected sections of the San Francisco Bay area, San Diego, Orange County, Sacramento and Los Angeles, delivering pre-sorted newspapers to the post office on pallets, which facilitates delivery and improves service, and implementing a method of bundling newspapers which reduces the per piece charges. In addition, the Company has an ink jet labeler which eliminates paper labels and enables the Company to receive bar code discounts from the postal service on some of its newspapers.

An adequate supply of newsprint and other paper is important to the Company's operations. The Company currently does not have a contract with paper suppliers. The Company has always been able to obtain sufficient newsprint for its operations, although in the past, shortages of newsprint have sometimes resulted in higher prices. Since 2003, the price of paper has increased moderately. Paper prices may fluctuate substantially in the future, and this could significantly impact income from operations.

### **Marketing**

The Company actively promotes its individual newspapers and its multiple newspaper network as well as its other publications. The Company's staff includes a number of employees whose primary responsibilities include attracting new subscribers and advertisers. The specialization of each publication creates both target subscribers and target advertisers. Subscribers are likely to be attracted because of the nature of the information carried by the particular publication, and likely advertisers are those interested in reaching such consumer groups. In marketing products, the Company also focuses on its ancillary products which can be of service to subscribers, such as its specialized information services.

The Company receives, on a non-exclusive basis, public notice advertising from a number of agencies. Such agencies ordinarily receive a commission of 15% to 25% on their sales of advertising in Company publications. Commercial advertising agencies also place advertising in Company publications and receive commissions for advertising sales.

Sustain's staff includes several employees who provide marketing and consulting services which may also result in additional consulting projects and the licensing of Sustain products.

### **Competition**

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Competition for readers and advertisers is very intense, both by established publications and by new entries into the market. For example, shortly before the Company purchased the San Francisco Daily Journal, Associated Newspapers, the owner of a controlling interest in a number of American law-oriented publications including the American Lawyer, purchased a law-oriented

San Francisco newspaper and thereafter pursued subscribers and advertisers with more skill and determination than were employed by the former publisher. In 1989 Associated Newspapers sold a controlling interest to Time Warner Inc., which continued very aggressive competition, including amazingly low price-war type prices for multiple-copy subscriptions. In 1997 these publications were sold by Time Warner Inc. to a group headed by the investment firm of Wasserstein Perella, Inc., which subsequently also purchased National Law Publishing, publishers of the New York Law Journal, among others. All of the Company's real estate and business publications and products face strong competition from other publications and service companies.

Readers of specialized newspapers focus on the amount and quality of general and specialized news, amount and type of advertising, timely delivery and price. The Company designs its newspapers to fill niches in the news marketplace that are not covered as well by major metropolitan dailies. The in-depth news coverage which the Company's newspapers provide along with general news coverage attracts readers who, for personal or professional reasons, desire to keep abreast of topics to which a major newspaper cannot devote significant news space. Other newspapers do provide some of the same subject coverage as does the Company, but the Company believes its coverage, particularly that of The Daily Journals, is more complete and therefore attracts more readers. The Company believes that The Daily Journals are the most important newspapers serving California lawyers on a daily basis.

In attracting commercial advertisers, the Company competes with other newspapers and magazines, television, radio and other media, including electronic network systems for employment-related classified advertising. Factors which may affect competition for advertisers are the cost for such advertising compared with other media, and the size and characteristics of the readership of the Company's publications. The Company competes with anywhere from one serious competitor to many competing newspapers for public notice advertising revenue in all of its markets. Large metropolitan general interest newspapers normally do not carry a significant amount of legal advertising, although recently they too have solicited certain types of public notice advertising. The Company estimates its market share of public notice advertising revenues ranges up to about 75% in the various areas where its adjudicated newspapers are published. CNSB, a commission-earning selling agent and a division of the Company, faces competition from a number of companies based in California, some of which specialize in placing certain types of notices.

Commencing in 1994, the Company's California Lawyer magazine faced additional competition from a new State Bar of California publication that is discussed in the *Products-Magazines* section above.

The Company's court rules publications face competition in both the Southern California market as well as in Northern California from online court rules services and the Courts. Subscriptions to the multi-volume Court Rules and Local Rules volumes have declined during fiscal 2006. The Company's Judicial Profile services have direct competition and also indirect competition, since some of the same information is available through other sources.

The pricing of the Company's products is reviewed every year. Subscription price increases have in recent years exceeded inflation, as have advertising rate increases.

There is significant competition among a limited number of companies to provide services and software to the courts, and some of these companies are much larger and have greater access to capital and other resources than Sustain. Others provide services for a limited number of courts. Normally, the vendor is selected through a bidding process, and often the courts will express a preference for, or even require, larger vendors. Many courts now desire Internet-based solutions to centralize operations, facilitate electronic filing and other interfaces with justice partners and the public, and publish certain information from case management systems. The Sustain product line provides a version of these services, but there are many uncertainties in the process of courts migrating to newer electronic based systems, including whether Sustain's version of case management systems will find general acceptance and whether the development and modification of such systems can be done in a cost effective manner. The Company is in the process of developing new Internet-based software, but an inability to fully fund and develop a marketable product could impact the Company's ability to compete in the case management software business. Most of Sustain's consulting revenues presently come from the installation projects for the California Administrative Office of the Courts. As a California state government agency that relies on the state legislature for its appropriations, the AOC may be subject to budget constraints. If those constraints result in a scaling back or delay of the installation projects or an inability of the AOC to pay for Sustain's services, Sustain's revenues would be materially affected. The installation projects for the AOC are billed primarily on a time-and-materials basis, and the AOC may terminate the agreement governing the project at its convenience upon 30 days notice.

### **Employees**

The Company employs approximately 260 full-time employees and about 15 part-time employees including about 20 employees at Sustain. Sustain also engages independent contractors for development and consulting projects. The Company is not a party to any collective bargaining agreements. Certain benefits, including medical insurance, are provided to all full-time employees. Management considers its employee relations to be good.

### **Working Capital**

Traditionally, the Company has generated sufficient cash flow from operations to cover all its needs without significant borrowing except for the two real estate loans. Each loan is secured by one of the Company's two buildings in Los Angeles and can be paid off without prepayment penalty. To a very considerable extent, the Company benefits in this regard from the fact that both subscriptions and Sustain software maintenance and license fees are generally paid a year in advance. If the Company's overall cash need exceeds cash flow from operations and its current working capital, the Company may attempt to secure additional financing which may or may not be available on acceptable terms.

### **Inflation**

The effects of inflation are not significantly any more or less adverse on the Company's businesses than they are on other publishing companies. The Company has experienced the effects of inflation primarily through increases in costs of personnel, newsprint, postage and services. These costs have generally been offset by periodic price increases for advertising and subscription rates, but with frequent exceptions during several years when the Company has experienced substantial increases in postage and newsprint expenses and additional costs related to acquisitions.

## **Item 1A. Risk Factors**

The foregoing business discussion and the other information included in this Form 10-K should be read in conjunction with the following risks, trends and uncertainties, any of which, either individually or in the aggregate, could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results or financial condition.

### **Advertising represents the largest portion of our revenues**

In an expanding economy, classified advertising and fictitious business name legal advertising normally increase while trustee sale legal notice advertising declines. The reverse is normally also true. Because the Company's business is concentrated in California, our advertising revenues are particularly susceptible to trends affecting California and the West.

Classified and display advertising constituted about 34% of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2006. Recently, Internet sites devoted to recruitment have become significant competitors of our newspapers and websites for classified advertising. In addition, there has been a steady consolidation of companies serving the legal market place, resulting in an ever-smaller group of companies placing display advertising. Consequently, retaining advertising revenues remains a challenge.

Public notice advertising revenues and related advertising and other service fees for the Company constituted about 28% of the Company's total revenues in fiscal 2006. In many states, including California and Arizona, legislatures have considered various proposals which would result in the elimination or reduction of the amount of public notice advertising required by statute. There is a risk that such laws could change in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact on the Company's public notice advertising revenues.

### **The decline in circulation that we have experienced in recent years is likely to continue and may impact our ability to attract and retain advertisers**

Competition for advertising is based largely on reader demographics, price, advertiser results, circulation and readership levels, while competition for circulation is based largely on the content of the newspaper, service and price. Circulation revenues constituted about 28% of the Company's total revenues in fiscal 2006. The steady decline in recent years in the number of subscriptions to The Daily Journals and the Company's court rule publications is likely to continue and will certainly impact the Company's future revenues. Our newspapers face competition from other publications and from other forms of media for news and information, and our court rules publications face competition from free online court services.

### **A substantial majority of Sustain's revenues come from one customer**

The Company's revenues derived from Sustain's operations constituted about 10% of the Company's total revenues in fiscal 2006. In recent years, a substantial majority of Sustain's consulting revenues has come from projects for the California Administrative Office of the Courts. The level of services that Sustain is called upon to perform can fluctuate over time. In addition, the Administrative Office of the Courts generally can terminate its professional services agreement with Sustain on 30 days' notice. A reduction in the revenue generated by projects for





the Administrative Office of the Courts could have a materially adverse impact on Sustain's business.

**Our expenditures in support of the Sustain software are highly significant**

As a technology based company, Sustain's success depends on the continued development and improvement of its products. The Company's expenditures in support of the Sustain software are highly significant and will continue to be necessary to maintain and grow Sustain's business, as customers demand additional functionality and Internet-based products. Sustain's internal development costs, which are primarily incremental costs, are being expensed as incurred and accordingly will materially impact earnings at least through fiscal 2007. If the Company is unable to fund all such development, or if the development programs are not successful, it will negatively affect the Company's ability to maximize its existing investment in the Sustain software and to compete for new opportunities in the case management software business.

**Paper and postage costs may be volatile and difficult to predict and control**

In fiscal 2006, paper and postage accounted for approximately 8% of our publishing segment's operating costs. An adequate supply of newsprint and other paper is important to the Company's operations. The Company currently does not have a contract with any paper supplier. The Company has always been able to obtain sufficient newsprint for its operations, although in the past, shortages of newsprint have sometimes resulted in higher prices. We use the U.S. Postal Service for distribution of a majority of our newspapers and all of our magazines. Postal rates are dependent on the operating efficiency of the U.S. Postal Service and on legislative mandates imposed upon the U.S. Postal Service.

Since 2003, the price of paper has increased moderately. Paper prices may fluctuate substantially in the future, and periodic postal rate increases could significantly impact income from operations. Further, we may not be able to pass on such increases to our customers.

**We have credit exposure if our advertising customers become unable to pay**

We extend unsecured credit to most of our advertising customers. We recognize that extending credit and setting appropriate reserves for receivables is largely a subjective decision based on knowledge of the customer and the industry. Credit exposure also includes the amount of estimated unbilled sales. Credit limits, setting and maintaining credit standards, and managing the overall quality of the credit portfolio is largely centralized. The level of credit is influenced by the customer's credit history with us.

We maintain a reserve account for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial conditions of our customers were to deteriorate or our judgments about their abilities to pay are incorrect, additional allowances might be required and our results of operations could be materially affected.

**We are sometimes subject to litigation, and we have never resolved certain disputes related to the work of a terminated outside service provider**

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From time to time, the Company is a party to litigation and regulatory, environmental and other proceedings with governmental authorities. Adverse outcomes in lawsuits or other

proceedings could result in significant monetary damages or injunctive relief that could adversely affect our operating results or financial condition as well as our ability to conduct our business as it is presently being conducted.

There has never been a resolution of the payment dispute between Sustain and a terminated outside service provider whose software development work was terminated by Sustain in April 2001 as a result of serious flaws and long delays. The terminated outside service provider filed for bankruptcy in December 2001 and stated in its filings with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court that it was considering bringing a collection action against Sustain. If it does, Sustain will assert counter-claims that completely offset the terminated outside provider's claims. Sustain will vigorously defend any litigation or action brought by the terminated outside service provider, although no assurances can be made as to the ultimate outcome of the dispute.

Sustain received a letter in April 2003 from counsel to the Ontario, Canada Ministry of the Solicitor General, Ministry of Public Safety and Security and Ministry of the Attorney General (collectively, the Ministries). The Ministries had entered into a contract with Sustain, dated as of April 22, 1999 (the Contract), pursuant to which the Ministries sought to license the software product that was to be developed by the outside service provider referred to above. The Contract was formally terminated in June 2002. The letter from counsel purported to invoke the dispute resolution process set forth in the Contract and claimed damages in the amount of \$20 million. Counsel for Sustain and counsel for the Ministries engaged in preliminary discussions with respect to this matter, and the dispute resolution process set forth in the Contract was not utilized. Counsel for Sustain last communicated with counsel for the Ministries by a letter sent in April 2003.

**We are regularly audited by federal and state taxing authorities, and our utilization of a research and development credit is currently under review by the IRS**

We are subject to both federal and state income taxes and are regularly audited by federal and state taxing authorities. Significant judgment is required in evaluating our tax positions and in establishing appropriate reserves. We analyze our tax positions on an ongoing basis and make adjustments when warranted based on changes in facts and circumstances.

Currently under review by the Internal Revenue Service is the status of a research and development credit of \$800,000 that was utilized by the Company in the prior two fiscal years. Any adjustment to the credit amount would result in an additional federal income tax assessment, although the amount of any possible adjustment is not known at this time.

While we believe our tax positions are reasonable, a successful challenge by taxing authorities could negatively impact our effective tax rate, net income and cash flows.

**We rely heavily on our president and chief executive officer, Gerald Salzman**

Gerald Salzman serves as the Company's president, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, assistant secretary and treasurer. He also serves as a director of the Company. If Mr. Salzman's services were no longer available to us, it is unlikely that the Company could find a single replacement to perform all of the duties now handled by him, and it could have a significant adverse effect on our business. We do not carry key-man life insurance, nor have we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Salzman.

**Changes in accounting standards could significantly impact reported earnings and operating results**

Generally accepted accounting principles and accompanying pronouncements for certain aspects of our business, including software development costs and the realization of subscription revenue, are complex and involve significant judgments. Changes in the rules or their interpretation could significantly change our reported earnings and operating results. For more information, see Section 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies.

**Item 2. Properties**

The Company owns office and printing facilities in Los Angeles and leases space for its other offices under operating leases which expire at various dates through 2010.

The main Los Angeles property is comprised of a two-story, 34,000 square foot building constructed in 1990, which is fully occupied by the Company. Approximately 75% of the building is devoted to office space and the remainder to printing and production equipment and facilities. In December 2003, the Company finished building an adjacent 37,000 square foot building and parking facilities on properties it acquired in 1996 and 1998. This building provides additional office, production and storage space, and thus the Company no longer leases certain adjacent space from a third party. The Company occupies a portion of the new building's first floor and will complete the build-out of the second floor as needed.

The Company leases in San Francisco approximately 10,500 square feet of office space (expiring in March 2009), and Sustain leases in Denver 6,200 square feet of office space (expiring in May 2007). In addition, the Company rents facilities in each of the remaining cities where its staff is located on a month-to-month basis or pursuant to leases generally of no longer than three years' duration.

See Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information concerning rents payable under leases.

**Item 3. Legal Proceedings**

The Company is not a party to any material legal proceedings. However, see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information concerning certain unresolved disputes involving Sustain.

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

Rule 14a-4(c)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission provides that if the proponent of a shareholder proposal fails to notify the company at least 45 days prior to the date of the mailing of the prior year's proxy statement, the proxies of the Company's management would be permitted to use their discretionary authority at the Company's next annual meeting of shareholders if the proposal were raised at the meeting without any discussion of the matter in the proxy statement.

No matters were submitted to a vote of shareholders during the last quarter of the Company's fiscal year ended September 30, 2006.

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**PART II**
**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The following table sets forth the sales prices of the Company's common stock for the periods indicated. Quotations are as reported by the NASDAQ Capital Market.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
<b>Fiscal 2006</b>		
Quarter ended December 31, 2005	\$ 48.00	\$ 39.56
Quarter ended March 31, 2006	43.97	39.80
Quarter ended June 30, 2006	42.73	36.51
Quarter ended September 30, 2006	38.75	36.60
<b>Fiscal 2005</b>		
Quarter ended December 31, 2004	\$ 38.93	\$ 34.00
Quarter ended March 31, 2005	45.00	35.75
Quarter ended June 30, 2005	43.81	35.50
Quarter ended September 30, 2005	43.98	36.50

As of December 22, 2006, there were approximately 1,200 holders of record of the Company's common stock, and the last trade was at \$42.98 per share.

The Company did not declare or pay any dividends during fiscal 2006 or 2005. A determination by the Company whether or not to pay dividends in the future will depend on numerous factors, including the Company's earnings, cash flow, financial condition, capital requirements, future prospects, acquisition opportunities, and other relevant factors. The Board of Directors does not expect that the Company will pay any dividends or other distributions to shareholders in the foreseeable future.

From time to time, the Company has purchased shares, including treasury shares, of its common stock and may continue to do so. See Note 3 to consolidated financial statements. The Company's common stock repurchase program was implemented in 1987 in combination with the Company's Deferred Management Incentive Plan. The Company's stock repurchase program remains in effect. During fiscal 2006, the Company purchased 113 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$36. The Company purchased 69 shares of its common stock in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

## ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs</u>
7/1/06 - 7/31/06	30	\$ 36.00	(a)	Not applicable
8/1/06 - 8/31/06			(a)	Not applicable
9/1/06 - 9/30/06	39	\$ 36.00	(a)	Not applicable
Total	69	\$ 36.00	(a)	Not applicable

- (a) The Company's common stock repurchase program was implemented in 1987 in combination with the Company's Deferred Management Incentive Plan, and therefore the Company's per share earnings have not been diluted by grants of units under the Deferred Management Incentive Plan. Each unit entitles the recipient to a designated share of the pre-tax earnings of the Company on a consolidated basis, or a designated share of the pre-tax earnings attributable to only Sustain or the Company's traditional business, depending on the recipient's responsibilities. All shares purchased were made in privately negotiated transactions. The Company's stock repurchase program remains in effect, and the Company plans to repurchase shares from time to time as it deems appropriate (including, if necessary, to prevent any additional dilution that may be caused by the Deferred Management Incentive Plan).

**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following sets forth selected financial data for the Company as of, and for each of the five years ended September 30, 2006. Such data should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the Company's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, each included herein.

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts)					
<b>Consolidated Statement of Income Data:</b>					
Revenues					
Advertising	\$ 17,103	\$ 16,475	\$ 16,049	\$ 15,988	\$ 16,488
Circulation	9,142	9,588	10,149	10,375	11,044
Information systems and services	3,128	4,233	4,662	3,979	2,491
Advertising service fees and other	2,996	2,976	3,002	2,906	3,137
Gain from sale of property, net					274
	<u>32,369</u>	<u>33,272</u>	<u>33,862</u>	<u>33,248</u>	<u>33,434</u>
Costs and expenses					
Salaries and employee benefits	16,481	17,078	16,488	16,535	17,275
Newsprint and printing expenses	2,253	2,250	2,477	2,413	2,702
Outside services	3,648	3,536	3,701	3,931	4,079
Postage and delivery costs	1,674	1,754	1,923	1,985	1,993
Depreciation and amortization	899	821	1,340	2,356	2,544
Other general and administrative expenses	3,429	3,317	3,976	3,575	3,701
	<u>28,384</u>	<u>28,756</u>	<u>29,905</u>	<u>30,795</u>	<u>32,294</u>
Income from operations	3,985	4,516	3,957	2,453	1,140
Other income and expenses					
Interest income	611	361	74	100	63
Interest expense	(358)	(380)	(190)	(150)	(157)
Income before taxes	4,238	4,497	3,841	2,403	1,046
(Provision for) benefits from income taxes	(1,800)	(210)	(110)		180
Income before minority interest in net loss of subsidiary	2,438	4,287	3,731	2,403	1,226
Minority interest in net loss of subsidiary (7%)					
Net income	<u>\$ 2,438</u>	<u>\$ 4,287</u>	<u>\$ 3,731</u>	<u>\$ 2,403</u>	<u>\$ 1,226</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding					
basic and diluted	<u>1,453,121</u>	<u>1,453,531</u>	<u>1,459,363</u>	<u>1,474,805</u>	<u>1,487,798</u>
Basic and diluted net income per share	<u>\$ 1.68</u>	<u>\$ 2.95</u>	<u>\$ 2.56</u>	<u>\$ 1.63</u>	<u>\$ 0.82</u>

September 30



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	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:</b>					
Working capital as conventionally reported	\$ 2,261	\$ 3,750	\$ 2,617	\$ (1,762)	\$ (2,962)
Working capital before deductions of specified items (1)	8,754	10,631	9,927	5,147	4,263
Total assets	35,703	33,836	30,599	25,429	22,686
Shareholders' equity	16,975	14,541	10,300	6,866	4,868

- (1) Before deducting for each of the five years the liability for deferred subscription revenue and other revenues which will be earned within one year.

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**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

**Results of Operations**

*2006 Compared to 2005*

Revenues were \$32,369,000 and \$33,272,000 for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. This decrease of \$903,000 (3%) was primarily attributable to a decline in Sustain's consulting revenues due to higher than average revenues in the 2005 period and temporary delays in several California court projects, and a decline in circulation revenues. This decrease was partially offset by the increased revenues from commercial and legal advertising.

Display advertising revenues increased by \$142,000, and classified advertising revenues increased by \$285,000. Public notice advertising revenues increased by \$201,000. The Company's smaller newspapers, those other than the Los Angeles and San Francisco Daily Journals (The Daily Journals), accounted for about 91% of the total public notice advertising revenues. Public notice advertising revenues and related advertising and other service fees constituted about 28% of the Company's total revenues. The Daily Journals accounted for about 76% of the Company's total circulation revenues. The court rule and judicial profile services generated about 16% of the total circulation revenues, with the other newspapers and services accounting for the balance. Total circulation revenues decreased by \$446,000 (5%), which is consistent with recent industry trends. Information system and service revenues decreased by \$1,105,000 primarily because of the decline in Sustain's consulting revenues discussed above. Consulting revenues are normally recognized upon acceptance by the customers. The Company's revenues derived from Sustain's operations constituted about 10% and 13% of the Company's total revenues for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Costs and expenses decreased by \$372,000 (1%) to \$28,384,000 from \$28,756,000. Total personnel costs decreased by \$597,000 to \$16,481,000. Outside services increased by \$112,000 primarily resulting from Sustain's software development program. Postage and delivery expenses decreased by \$80,000 (5%), primarily because of the decline in circulation. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased by \$78,000 mainly due to the amortization of the new editorial/advertising software installed this year. Other general and administrative expenses increased by \$112,000 primarily resulting from increased accounting fees and software maintenance costs.

The Company's expenditures for the development of new Sustain software products are highly significant and will materially impact overall results at least through fiscal 2007. These costs are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility of the product has been established, at which time such costs are capitalized, subject to expected recovery. Sustain's internal development costs, which are primarily incremental costs, aggregated \$1,567,000 and \$1,381,000 for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. If Sustain's internal development programs are not successful, they will significantly and adversely impact the Company's ability to maximize its existing investment in the Sustain software, to service its existing customers, and to compete for new opportunities in the case management software business.

The Company's traditional business segment pretax profit increased by \$1,096,000 (23%) to \$5,823,000 from \$4,727,000 primarily resulting from increased advertising revenues and

decreased expenses, partially offset by decreased circulation revenues. Sustain's business segment pretax loss increased \$1,355,000 from \$230,000 to \$1,585,000, primarily because of the decline in Sustain's consulting revenues due to the deferral of about \$1.5 million of contracted projects into fiscal 2007. Projected consulting revenues are subject to uncertainty because they depend on (i) the timing of the acceptance of the completed consulting tasks and (ii) the unpredictable needs of Sustain's existing customers and its ability to secure new customers.

Consolidated net income was \$2,438,000 and \$4,287,000 for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. On a pretax profit of \$4,238,000 for fiscal 2006, the Company recorded a tax provision of \$1,800,000, which includes an adjustment to the prior tax carry-forwards. Still under review by the Internal Revenue Service is the status of the Research and Development credit of \$800,000 that was utilized by the Company in the prior two fiscal years. Any adjustment to the credit amount would result in an additional federal income tax assessment, although the amount of any possible adjustment is not known at this time. The tax provision was only \$210,000 on a pretax profit of \$4,497,000 for fiscal 2005 because the Company was able to utilize the state tax benefit from Sustain-segment operating loss carry-forwards and federal research and development tax credits. Net income per share decreased to \$1.68 from \$2.95.

#### *2005 Compared to 2004*

Revenues were \$33,272,000 and \$33,862,000 for fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. This decrease of \$590,000 (2%) was primarily attributable to the declines in revenues from circulation and installation and licensing of Sustain software, partially offset by the increased revenues from display and classified advertising.

Display advertising, which includes net conference revenues, increased by \$381,000, and classified advertising revenues increased by \$44,000 primarily due to increased sales. Public notice advertising revenues remained about unchanged. The Company's smaller newspapers, those other than The Daily Journals, accounted for about 90% of the total public notice advertising revenues. Public notice advertising revenues and related advertising and other service fees constituted about 27% of the Company's total revenues. The Daily Journals accounted for about 74% of the Company's total circulation revenues, and their circulation levels decreased by about 6%. The court rule and judicial profile services generated about 16% of the total circulation revenues, with the other newspapers and services accounting for the balance. Total circulation revenues decreased by \$561,000. Information system and service revenues decreased by \$429,000 primarily because of reduced fees from the installation and licensing of Sustain software. The Company's revenues derived from Sustain's operations constituted about 13% and 14% of the Company's total revenues for fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Costs and expenses decreased by \$1,149,000 (4%) to \$28,756,000 from \$29,905,000. Total personnel costs were \$17,078,000, representing an increase of \$590,000 (4%) primarily from the accruals pursuant to the Deferred Management Incentive Plan. Newsprint and printing expenses decreased by \$227,000 (9%) primarily because the Company began printing the San Francisco Daily Journal and the court rules and judicial profiles services inhouse in Los Angeles. This decrease was partially offset by increased paper prices. There was a decline in the number of subscribers that was also reflected in the decrease of postage and delivery expenses of \$169,000 (9%). Depreciation and amortization expenses decreased by \$519,000 (39%) primarily due to more fully depreciated assets. Other general and administrative expenses decreased by \$659,000

(17%) including 2005's bad debt recoveries and 2004's additional expenses for repairs and maintenance of the Los Angeles facilities and for the relocation of the San Francisco office.

The Company's traditional business segment pretax profit increased by \$442,000 (10%) to \$4,727,000 from \$4,285,000 primarily resulting from increased revenues from display and classified advertising and decreased expenses, partially offset by decreased revenues from circulation. Sustain's business segment pretax loss decreased \$214,000 (48%) from a loss of \$444,000 to \$230,000, primarily resulting from reduced personnel costs because of the expiration of two employment agreements in fiscal 2004, which were not renewed. These savings were partially offset by the decreased revenues associated with the installation and licensing of Sustain software by the courts.

Consolidated net income was \$4,287,000 and \$3,731,000 for fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. On a pretax profit of \$4,497,000 for 2005, the Company recorded a tax provision of \$210,000 which was lower than the amount computed under statutory rates. During the fiscal year, the valuation allowance, recorded against the deferred tax assets in 2001 due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing of realizing in future tax returns the net operating loss carry-forwards resulting from the write-off and expense of Sustain capitalized software, was totally eliminated, primarily in the third quarter of 2005. This tax provision, for financial statement purposes, was partially reduced in the fourth quarter of 2005 by the recording of adjustments noted during an audit of prior tax filings, tax credits and tax reserves. As a result of these non-recurring tax related adjustments, the Company's effective tax rate for fiscal 2005 was 4.7% as compared to 2.9% in the prior year. The tax provision was only \$110,000 on a pretax profit of \$3,841,000 for fiscal 2004 because the Company was able to utilize in fiscal 2004 all of the remaining federal tax benefits, for financial statement purposes, from operating loss carry-forwards attributed to Sustain-segment losses in prior years. Net income per share increased to \$2.95 from \$2.56.

#### Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth certain contractual obligations as of September 30, 2006:

Contractual Obligations (000)	Less than			More than	Total
	1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5 years	
Notes payable	\$ 197	\$ 434	\$ 499	\$ 3,078	\$ 4,208
Operating leases	528	524	9		1,061
Long-term accrued liabilities		378	203	449	1,030
	\$ 725	\$ 1,336	\$ 711	\$ 3,527	\$ 6,299

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

During fiscal 2006, the Company's cash and cash equivalents and U.S. Treasury Note and Bill positions increased by \$1,770,000. Cash and cash equivalents were used for the purchase of capital assets of \$943,000, primarily for computer software and equipment. The cash provided by operating activities of \$2,751,000 included a net decrease in prepayments for subscriptions and other revenues of \$388,000. Proceeds from the sale of subscriptions from newspapers, court rule books and other publications and for software licenses and maintenance and other services are recorded as deferred revenue and are included in earned revenue only when the services are rendered. Cash flows from operating activities decreased by \$1,445,000 for fiscal year ended September 30, 2006 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the decreases in net income of



\$1,849,000 and income tax payable of \$1,162,000, partially offset by the increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,553,000. As of September 30, 2006, the Company had working capital of \$8,754,000 before deducting the liability for deferred subscription revenues and other revenues of \$6,493,000, which are scheduled to be earned within one year. In addition, the company had long-term U.S. Treasury Notes of about \$6,977,000 at September 30, 2006.

As of September 30, 2006, the Company had two real estate loans. One of \$1,505,000, which bears a fixed interest rate of 6.84%, is repayable in equal monthly installments of about \$18,000 through 2016. Another of \$2,703,000, which bears a fixed interest rate of 6.84%, is repayable in equal monthly installments of about \$22,000 through 2024. Each loan is secured by one of the Company's two buildings in Los Angeles and can be paid off without prepayment penalty.

If the Company requires additional funds, it may attempt to secure additional financing, which may or may not be available to the Company on acceptable terms.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

The Company's financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. Management believes that revenue recognition, accounting for capitalized software costs and income taxes are critical accounting policies.

The Company recognizes revenues from both the lease and sale of software products. Revenues from leases of software products are recognized over the life of the lease while revenues from software product sales are recognized normally upon delivery, installation or acceptance pursuant to a signed agreement. Revenues from annual maintenance contracts generally call for the Company to provide software updates and upgrades to customers and are recognized ratably over the maintenance period. Consulting and other services are recognized as performed or upon acceptance by the customers. Proceeds from the sale of subscriptions for newspapers, court rule books and other publications and other services are recorded as deferred revenue and are included in earned revenue only when the services are provided, generally over the subscription or lease term. Advertising revenues are recognized when advertisements are published and are net with commissions.

Pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed*, costs related to the research and development of a new software product are to be expensed as incurred until the technological feasibility of the product is established. Accordingly, costs related to the development of new Sustain software products are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility has been established, at which time such costs are capitalized, subject to expected recoverability. In general, technological feasibility is achieved when the developer has established the necessary skills, hardware and technology to produce a product and a detailed program design has been (a) completed, (b) traced to the product specifications and (c) reviewed for high-risk development issues.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effect of income taxes. The

objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and the deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns. Judgment is required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Fluctuations in the actual outcome of these future tax consequences could materially impact the Company's financial position or its results of operations.

FASB Interpretation No. 48 *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109). In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109) which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 with earlier adoption encouraged. This interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements by prescribing a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statements recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation is effective beginning on October 1, 2007, and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*. In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, codified as SAB Topic 1.N, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements When Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108). SAB 108 describes the approach that should be used to quantify the materiality of a misstatement and provides guidance for correcting prior year errors. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years ending on or before November 15, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The above discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in this report. (See Notes 4-6 for income taxes, debt and commitments and contingencies.)

#### **Item 7A. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments. The Company does maintain a portfolio of cash equivalents maturing in three months or less as of the date of purchase and of U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes maturing within three years. Given the nature of the investments and the fact that the Company had no outstanding borrowing except for the two real estate loans, which bear a fixed interest rate, the Company was not subject to significant interest rate risk.

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Daily Journal Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Daily Journal Corporation as of September 30, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Daily Journal Corporation at September 30, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP  
Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California  
December 20, 2006



**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data****DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30	
	2006	2005
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 617,000	\$ 471,000
U.S. Treasury Notes and Bills	8,953,000	11,308,000
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$200,000 and \$250,000 at September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively	4,490,000	4,364,000
Inventories	46,000	53,000
Prepaid expenses and other assets	132,000	162,000
Deferred income taxes	1,710,000	1,666,000
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>15,948,000</b>	<b>18,024,000</b>
Property, plant and equipment, at cost		
Land, buildings and improvements	12,922,000	12,876,000
Furniture, office equipment and computer software	3,868,000	3,102,000
Machinery and equipment	1,907,000	1,818,000
	18,697,000	17,796,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,780,000)	(5,923,000)
	11,917,000	11,873,000
U.S. Treasury Notes	6,977,000	2,998,000
Deferred income taxes	861,000	941,000
	<b>\$ 35,703,000</b>	<b>\$ 33,836,000</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,156,000	\$ 3,908,000
Accrued liabilities	2,459,000	2,529,000
Income taxes	382,000	772,000
Notes payable - current portion	197,000	184,000
Deferred subscription revenue and other revenues	6,493,000	6,881,000
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>13,687,000</b>	<b>14,274,000</b>
Long term liabilities		
Accrued liabilities	1,030,000	830,000
Notes payable - long term	4,011,000	4,191,000
<b>Total long term liabilities</b>	<b>5,041,000</b>	<b>5,021,000</b>

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Commitments and contingencies (Notes 5 and 6)

Shareholders' equity

Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized and no shares issued

Common stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; 1,500,485 shares and 1,500,598 shares outstanding, respectively

	15,000	15,000
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Additional paid-in capital	1,908,000	1,908,000
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Retained earnings	15,958,000	13,524,000
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Less 47,445 treasury shares, at September 30, 2006 and 2005, at cost	(906,000)	(906,000)
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Total shareholders' equity	<u>16,975,000</u>	<u>14,541,000</u>
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	<u>\$ 35,703,000</u>	<u>\$ 33,836,000</u>
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See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

**DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Year ended September 30		
	2006	2005	2004
<b>Revenues</b>			
Advertising	\$ 17,103,000	\$ 16,475,000	\$ 16,049,000
Circulation	9,142,000	9,588,000	10,149,000
Information systems and services	3,128,000	4,233,000	4,662,000
Advertising service fees and other	2,996,000	2,976,000	3,002,000
	<u>32,369,000</u>	<u>33,272,000</u>	<u>33,862,000</u>
<b>Costs and expenses</b>			
Salaries and employee benefits	16,481,000	17,078,000	16,488,000
Newsprint and printing expenses	2,253,000	2,250,000	2,477,000
Outside services	3,648,000	3,536,000	3,701,000
Postage and delivery expenses	1,674,000	1,754,000	1,923,000
Depreciation and amortization	899,000	821,000	1,340,000
Other general and administrative expenses	3,429,000	3,317,000	3,976,000
	<u>28,384,000</u>	<u>28,756,000</u>	<u>29,905,000</u>
Income from operations	3,985,000	4,516,000	3,957,000
Other income and expenses			
Interest income	611,000	361,000	74,000
Interest expense	(358,000)	(380,000)	(190,000)
Income before taxes	4,238,000	4,497,000	3,841,000
Provision for income taxes	(1,800,000)	(210,000)	(110,000)
Net income	<u>\$ 2,438,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,287,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,731,000</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic and diluted	<u>1,453,121</u>	<u>1,453,531</u>	<u>1,459,363</u>
Basic and diluted net income per share	<u>\$ 1.68</u>	<u>\$ 2.95</u>	<u>\$ 2.56</u>

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY**

Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders Equity
Share	Amount				

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Balance at September 30, 2003	1,509,503	\$ 15,000	\$ 1,919,000	\$ 5,802,000	\$ (870,000)	\$ 6,866,000
Net income				3,731,000		3,731,000
Purchase of common stock	(7,693)		(10,000)	(251,000)		(261,000)
Purchase of treasury stock					(36,000)	(36,000)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Balance at September 30, 2004	1,501,810	15,000	1,909,000	9,282,000	(906,000)	10,300,000
Net income				4,287,000		4,287,000
Purchase of common stock	(1,212)		(1,000)	(45,000)		(46,000)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Balance at September 30, 2005	1,500,598	15,000	1,908,000	13,524,000	(906,000)	14,541,000
Net income				2,438,000		2,438,000
Purchase of common stock	(113)			(4,000)		(4,000)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Balance at September 30, 2006	1,500,485	\$ 15,000	\$ 1,908,000	\$ 15,958,000	\$ (906,000)	\$ 16,975,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended September 30		
	2006	2005	2004
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income	\$ 2,438,000	\$ 4,287,000	\$ 3,731,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations			
Depreciation and amortization	899,000	821,000	1,340,000
Deferred income taxes	36,000	(12,000)	(232,000)
Discount earned on U.S. Treasury Bills	(133,000)	(185,000)	(38,000)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
(Increase) decrease in current assets			
Accounts receivable, net	(126,000)	(296,000)	2,137,000
Income tax receivable		416,000	(416,000)
Inventories	7,000	(15,000)	(16,000)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	30,000	12,000	40,000
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities			
Accounts payable	248,000	(300,000)	(1,697,000)
Accrued liabilities	130,000	(875,000)	373,000
Income tax payable	(390,000)	772,000	(80,000)
Deferred subscription and other revenues	(388,000)	(429,000)	401,000
<b>Cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>2,751,000</b>	<b>4,196,000</b>	<b>5,543,000</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Maturities and sales of U.S. Treasury Notes and Bills	11,891,000	20,400,000	11,964,000
Purchases of U.S. Treasury Notes and Bills	(13,382,000)	(23,555,000)	(17,300,000)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, net	(943,000)	(642,000)	(2,850,000)
<b>Cash used for investing activities</b>	<b>(2,434,000)</b>	<b>(3,797,000)</b>	<b>(8,186,000)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Loan proceeds			2,857,000
Payment of loan principal	(167,000)	(172,000)	(118,000)
Purchase of common and treasury stock	(4,000)	(46,000)	(297,000)
<b>Cash (used for) provided by financing activities</b>	<b>(171,000)</b>	<b>(218,000)</b>	<b>2,442,000</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>146,000</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>(201,000)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of year	471,000	290,000	491,000
End of year	\$ 617,000	\$ 471,000	\$ 290,000
Interest paid during year	\$ 315,000	\$ 380,000	\$ 190,000
Income taxes paid during year	\$ 969,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 657,000

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

**DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1. THE COMPANY AND OPERATIONS**

Daily Journal Corporation (the Company) publishes newspapers and web sites covering California, Arizona and Nevada, as well as the California Lawyer and 8-K magazines, and produces several specialized information services. Sustain Technologies, Inc. (Sustain), a 93% owned subsidiary as of September 30, 2006, has been consolidated since it was acquired in January 1999. Sustain supplies case management software systems and related products to courts and other justice agencies, including district attorney offices and administrative law organizations. These courts and agencies use the Sustain family of products to help manage cases and information electronically and to interface with other critical justice partners. Sustain's products are designed to help users manage electronic case files from inception to disposition, including all aspects of calendaring and accounting, report and notice generation, the implementation of standards and business rules and other corollary functions. Essentially all of the Company's operations are based in California, Arizona, Colorado and Nevada.

**2. ACQUISITIONS**

In 1999 the Company acquired an 80% equity interest in Sustain for cash of \$6.67 million. The Company periodically acquired additional equity interests in Sustain through October 2001 for cash of approximately \$7 million primarily paid to Sustain pursuant to rights offerings. Since October 2001 Sustain has been a 93% owned subsidiary of the Company. The results of operations for the additional ownership interests have been included in the financial statements from the dates of such acquisitions. The acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting; accordingly, the purchase price in excess of the net assets was allocated to goodwill and purchased software and then written off through fiscal 2001. Since fiscal 2001, the Company has not allocated losses to the minority interest of Sustain as there has been a deficit in the minority interest balance. The minority interest had accumulated deficit balances of \$744,000 and \$650,000 as of September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

*Basis of Presentation:* The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Daily Journal Corporation and its 93% owned subsidiary, Sustain. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

*Concentrations of Credit Risk:* We extend unsecured credit to most of our advertising customers. We recognize that extending credit and setting appropriate reserves for receivables is largely a subjective decision based on knowledge of the customer and the industry. Credit exposure also includes the amount of estimated unbilled sales. Credit limits, setting and maintaining credit standards, and managing the overall quality of the credit portfolio is largely centralized. The level of credit is influenced by the customer's credit history with us.

We maintain a reserve account for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial conditions of our customers were to





deteriorate or our judgments about their abilities to pay are incorrect, additional allowances might be required and our results of operations could be materially affected.

*Cash equivalents:* The Company considers all highly liquid investments, including U.S. Treasury Bills with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

*Fair Value of Financial Instruments:* The carrying amounts of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value because of their short maturities. In addition, the Company has investments in U.S. Treasury Notes, which are recorded at cost plus amortized premium or discount, and U.S. Treasury Bills, which are recorded at cost plus discount earned, that it currently intends to hold to maturity. At September 30, 2006, the Company had U.S. Treasury Notes and Bills at book value of \$8,953,000 maturing within one year and U.S. Treasury Notes at book value of \$6,977,000 maturing after one year but less than five years. These investments had about \$49,000 of unrecognized gains and about \$25,000 of unrecognized losses. At September 30, 2005, the Company had U.S. Treasury Notes and Bills at book value of \$11,308,000 maturing within one year and U.S. Treasury Notes at book value of \$2,998,000 maturing after one year but less than five years. At September 30, 2005, these investments had no unrecognized gains and about \$55,000 of unrecognized losses.

*Inventories:* Inventories, comprised of newsprint and paper, are stated at cost, on a first-in, first-out basis, which does not exceed current market value.

*Income taxes:* The Company accounts for income taxes using an asset and liability approach which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities.

*Property, plant and equipment:* Property, plant and equipment are carried on the basis of cost. Depreciation of assets is provided in amounts sufficient to depreciate the cost of related assets over their estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 39 years. At September 30, 2006, the estimated useful lives were (i) 5 to 39 years for building and improvements, (ii) 3 to 5 years for furniture, office equipment and software, and (iii) 3 to 10 years for machinery and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the related leases or the useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter. Assets have been depreciated using an accelerated method for both financial statement and tax purposes.

Significant expenditures which extend the useful lives of existing assets are capitalized. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Gains or losses on dispositions of assets are reflected in current earnings.

*Sustain Software:* The Company is continuing its internal Sustain software development efforts. Costs related to the research and development of new Sustain software products are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility of the product has been established, at which time such costs are capitalized, subject to expected recoverability. If these developments are not successful, there will be a significant and adverse impact on the Company's ability to maximize its existing investment in the Sustain software, to service its existing customers, and to compete for new opportunities in the case management software business. These Sustain software development costs (\$1,567,000 and \$1,381,000 during fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively), which are

primarily incremental costs, are being expensed as incurred and accordingly will materially impact earnings at least through fiscal 2007.

*Revenue Recognition:* Proceeds from the sale of subscriptions for newspapers, court rule books and other publications and other services are recorded as deferred revenue and are included in earned revenue only when the services are provided, generally over the subscription or lease term. Advertising revenues are recognized when advertisements are published and are net with commissions.

The Company recognizes revenues from both the lease and sale of software products. Revenues from leases of software products are recognized over the life of the lease while revenues from software product sales are recognized normally upon delivery, installation or acceptance pursuant to a signed agreement. Revenues from annual maintenance contracts generally call for the Company to provide software updates and upgrades to customers and are recognized ratably over the maintenance period. Consulting and other services are recognized as performed or upon acceptance by the customers.

*Deferred Management Incentive Plan:* In fiscal 1987 the Company implemented a Deferred Management Incentive Plan that entitles an employee to participate in pre-tax earnings of the Company. In 2003 the Company modified the Plan to provide employees with three different types of non-negotiable incentive certificates based on the nature of the particular participants' responsibilities. Each certificate entitles the participant to a specified share of the applicable pre-tax earnings in the year of grant and to receive the same percentage of pre-tax earnings in each of the next nine years provided they remain employed or are in retirement following employment to age 65. Participant interests entitled employees to receive 4.43% and 4.24% (amounting to \$327,200 and \$286,110, respectively) of Daily Journal non-consolidated income before taxes, workers' compensation and supplemental compensation expenses, 2.91% and 2.44% (amounting to \$0 for both years) for Sustain and 8.2% and 8.2% (amounting to \$452,880 and \$510,600, respectively) for Daily Journal consolidated in fiscal 2006 and 2005. One major participant in the Plan is over 65, but not retired. The Company has accrued \$1,030,000 for the Plan's future commitment, which includes an increase in fiscal 2006 of \$200,000.

*Treasury stock and net income per common share:* As of each of September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company owned 47,445 of the 599,409 units of a limited partnership that has no known liabilities and owns as its sole asset 599,409 shares of common stock of Daily Journal Corporation. This investment, at a total cost of \$906,000 at September 30, 2006, is considered treasury stock and is excluded from the calculation of weighted average shares. The net income per common share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each year. The shares used in the calculation were 1,453,121 for 2006, 1,453,531 for 2005 and 1,459,363 for 2004. The Company does not have any common stock equivalents, and therefore basic and diluted net income per share is the same.

*Use of Estimates:* The presentation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

*Reclassifications:* Certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform to the current year's presentation. Advertising revenues for the years ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were recorded net of commissions. This reclassification reduced advertising revenues by \$1,078,000 in 2005 and \$960,000 in 2004.

*Impairment of Long-Lived Assets:* The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, in which case a write-down is recorded to reduce the related asset to its estimated fair value.

#### 4. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes (benefits) consists of the following:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$ 1,517,000	\$ 211,000	\$ 225,000
State	246,000	11,000	117,000
	<u>1,763,000</u>	<u>222,000</u>	<u>342,000</u>