

INTERMOUNTAIN COMMUNITY BANCORP

Form 10-Q

August 15, 2005

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2005
OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO
Commission File Number 000-50667
INTERMOUNTAIN COMMUNITY BANCORP
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Idaho
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

82-0499463
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

231 N. Third Avenue, Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
(208) 263-0505

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date:

Class	Outstanding as of August 8, 2005
Common Stock (no par value)	5,813,287

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PART I Financial Information
Item 1 Financial Statements
Intermountain Community Bancorp
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(Dollars in thousands)	
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Interest bearing	\$ 365	\$ 104
Non-interest bearing and vault	16,547	14,098
Restricted	629	1,634
Federal funds sold		8,330
Interest bearing certificates of deposit	100	100
Available for sale securities, at fair value	104,912	102,758
Held to maturity securities, at amortized cost	7,294	5,409
Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle (FHLB) stock, at cost	1,774	1,210
Loans held for sale	6,378	5,686
Loans receivable, net	496,332	418,661
Accrued interest receivable	4,295	3,722
Office properties and equipment, net	15,182	12,941
Bank-owned life insurance	6,941	6,795
Goodwill	11,399	11,399
Other intangible assets	1,143	1,238
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	4,258	3,595
 Total assets	 \$677,549	 \$597,680
 LIABILITIES:		
Deposits	\$539,935	\$500,923
Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements	39,910	20,901
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle	15,000	5,000
Cashiers checks issued and payable	9,282	5,478
Accrued interest payable	1,197	753
Other borrowings	21,277	16,527
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,862	3,534
 Total liabilities	 629,463	 553,116
 Commitments and contingent liabilities		
 STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, no par value; 24,000,000 and 7,084,000 shares authorized; 5,819,486 and 3,784,180 shares issued; 5,798,366 and 3,784,180 shares outstanding	 31,379	 30,314
Unearned compensation restricted stock	(335)	

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(785)	(509)
Retained earnings	17,827	14,759
Total stockholders' equity	48,086	44,564
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$677,549	\$597,680

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

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Intermountain Community Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)			
Interest income:				
Loans	\$ 8,785	\$ 5,131	\$ 16,327	\$ 9,941
Investments	959	803	1,892	1,545
Total interest income	9,744	5,934	18,219	11,486
Interest expense:				
Deposits	1,959	1,063	3,572	2,055
Other borrowings	610	274	1,060	469
Total interest expense	2,569	1,337	4,632	2,524
Net interest income	7,175	4,597	13,587	8,962
Provision for losses on loans	(994)	(693)	(1,292)	(829)
Net interest income after provision for losses on loans	6,181	3,904	12,295	8,133
Other income:				
Fees and service charges	2,145	1,558	3,869	2,738
Bank owned life insurance	73	63	147	127
Gain (Loss) on sale of securities	(2)	8	(41)	(13)
Other	253	231	535	382
Total other income	2,469	1,860	4,510	3,234
Operating expenses	6,197	4,364	12,003	8,265
Income before income taxes	2,453	1,400	4,802	3,102
Income tax provision	(879)	(474)	(1,733)	(1,101)
Net income	\$ 1,574	\$ 926	\$ 3,069	\$ 2,001

Earnings per share basic	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.42
Earnings per share diluted	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.37
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	5,773,798	4,821,348	5,739,049	4,796,261
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted	6,236,688	5,377,937	6,226,981	5,359,011

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

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Intermountain Community Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 3,069	\$ 2,001
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	791	532
Stock issued as compensation	23	
Amortization of unearned compensation	3	
Net amortization of premiums on securities	152	266
Stock dividends on FHLB stock		(16)
Provisions for losses on loans	1,292	829
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	94	33
Loss on sale of securities	41	13
(Gain) Loss on sale of loans	26	(12)
Gain on sale of other real estate owned	(88)	
Net accretion of loan and deposit discounts and premiums	(75)	(122)
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(147)	(127)
Change in		
Loans held for sale	(692)	(206)
Accrued interest receivable	(573)	(266)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(920)	(88)
Accrued interest payable	444	209
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,268	(1,118)
 Net cash provided by operating activities	 6,708	 1,928
 Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(18,891)	(39,602)
Proceeds from calls or maturities of available-for-sale securities	9,303	18,475
Principal payments on mortgage-backed securities	6,807	7,814
Purchases of held-to-maturity securities	(1,929)	(161)
Proceeds from calls or maturities of held-to-maturity securities	25	199
Origination of loans, net of principal payments	(80,158)	(31,313)
Proceeds from sale of loans	1,278	1,543
Purchase of office properties and equipment	(3,031)	(964)
Net change in federal funds sold	8,330	(4,955)
Purchase of FHLB stock	(565)	(433)
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit		298
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	526	
Net (increase) decrease in restricted cash	1,005	(479)

Investment in affiliate		(248)
Net cash used in investing activities	(77,300)	(49,826)

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Intermountain Community Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in demand, money market and savings deposits	\$28,141	\$32,741
Net increase in certificates of deposit	10,834	15,737
Net change in repurchase agreements	19,009	(4,806)
Net change in federal funds purchased	4,750	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	570	328
Payments for fractional shares	(2)	
Repurchase of stock		(47)
Proceeds from debenture issuance		8,248
Repayments of FHLB borrowings	(7,000)	
Proceeds from FHLB borrowings	17,000	
Net cash provided by financing activities	73,302	52,201
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	2,710	4,303
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	14,202	10,240
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$16,912	\$14,543
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 4,151	\$ 2,315
Income taxes	1,998	1,431
Restricted shares issued	338	

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

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Intermountain Community Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net income	\$1,574	\$ 926	\$3,069	\$ 2,001
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments, net of reclassification adjustments	778	(2,406)	(454)	(2,005)
Less deferred income tax benefit (provision)	(306)	944	178	786
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	472	(1,462)	(276)	(1,219)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$2,046	\$ (536)	\$2,793	\$ 782

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

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Intermountain Community Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation:

The foregoing unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X as promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all of the disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements furnished herein include all adjustments, all of which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of Intermountain Community Bancorp's consolidated financial statements; accordingly, it is possible that the actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions, which could have a material effect on the reported amounts of Intermountain's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

2. Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle:

The Company had advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle totaling \$15.0 million at June 30, 2005. The first advance totals \$5.0 million, bears a fixed interest rate of 2.71% and matures on June 18, 2008. The second advance totals \$10.0 million, bears a fixed interest rate of 3.21% and matures on July 18, 2005.

3. Other Borrowings:

The components of other borrowings are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
Federal funds purchased(1)	\$ 4,750	\$
Term note payable(2)	8,279	8,279
Term note payable(3)	8,248	8,248
Total other borrowings	\$21,277	\$ 16,527

(1) Intermountain had federal funds purchased in the amount of \$4,750,000 outstanding at June 30, 2005. The borrowing matures on July 1, 2005 and bears an interest rate of 3.75%.

- (2) In January 2003, Intermountain issued \$8.0 million of debentures through its subsidiary Intermountain Statutory Trust I. The debt associated with these securities bear interest at 6.75%. Interest only payments are made quarterly starting in June 2004. The debt is callable by Intermountain in March 2008 and matures in March 2033.
- (3) In March 2004, Intermountain issued \$8.0 million of debentures through its subsidiary Intermountain Statutory Trust II. The debt associated with these securities bear interest based on the London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) with a beginning rate of 3.91%, adjusted and paid quarterly (the rate at June 30, 2005

was 5.94%).

The debt is

callable by

Intermountain in

March 2009 and

matures in

March 2034.

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Intermountain's obligations under the above debentures issued by its subsidiaries constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by Intermountain of the Statutory Trusts' obligations under the Trust Preferred Securities. In accordance with Financial Interpretation No. 46 (Revised), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN No. 46R), the trusts are not consolidated and the debentures and related amounts are treated as debt of Intermountain.

4. Earnings Per Share:

The following table presents the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

Three Months Ended June 30,						
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)						
	Net	2005	Per Share	Net	2004	Per Share
	Income	Weighted	Amount	Income	Weighted	Amount
		Avg.			Avg.	
		Shares(1)			Shares(1)	
Basic computations	\$1,574	5,773,798	\$ 0.27	\$ 926	4,821,348	\$ 0.19
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Common stock options and restricted shares		462,890	(0.02)		556,589	(0.02)
Diluted computations	\$1,574	6,236,688	\$ 0.25	\$ 926	5,377,937	\$ 0.17

Antidilutive options not included in diluted earnings per share

Six Months Ended June 30,						
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)						
	Net	2005	Per Share	Net	2004	Per Share
	Income	Weighted	Amount	Income	Weighted	Amount
		Avg.			Avg.	
		Shares(1)			Shares(1)	
Basic computations	\$3,069	5,739,049	\$ 0.53	\$2,001	4,796,261	\$ 0.42
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Common stock options and restricted shares		487,932	(0.04)		562,750	(0.05)

Diluted computations \$3,069 6,226,981

integrating acquired operations and products with our existing operations and products;

meeting operating expectations for the acquisition;

diverting management's attention from other business concerns;

adverse impact on earnings of amortization or write-offs of goodwill and other intangible assets relating to the acquisition;

retaining key personnel; and

establishing effective internal financial controls over the AEM business.

These difficulties could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, which could decrease our profitability and make it more difficult for us to grow our business. These difficulties could also result in a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Further, the potential risks associated with the AEM acquisition may necessitate additional financing which could result in increased debt or the issuance of additional equity securities, which may be dilutive to our existing stockholders and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our growth may be impaired and our current business may suffer if we do not successfully address risks associated with acquisitions.

Our future growth may depend, in part, upon our ability to successfully identify, acquire and operate other complementary businesses. Any acquisition contemplated or completed by us may result in adverse short term effects on our reported results of operation; divert management's attention; introduce risks associated with unanticipated problems or legal liabilities; cause the incurrence of additional debt; cause the issuance of additional equity; or introduce contingent liabilities and amortization expenses related to intangible assets, some or all of which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition

In addition, often an acquired company's performance is largely dependent on a few key people, particularly in smaller companies. If these key people leave the company, become less focused on the business or less motivated to

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make the business successful after the acquisition, the performance of the acquired company and our combined business may suffer.

We operate in a highly competitive industry and if we are unable to compete successfully our revenue and profitability will be adversely affected.

The energy efficiency solutions market is highly competitive, and we expect competition to increase and intensify as the energy efficiency solutions market continues to evolve. We face strong competition primarily from lighting and lighting fixture manufacturers including, Sylvania Lighting Systems and Orion Energy Systems, Inc., lighting fixture distributors, providers of energy efficiency lighting upgrades and maintenance, such as Amtek Inc., and small regional providers of energy efficiency solutions. As we continue to integrate the operations of AEM into our business, we expect that we will extend energy efficiency offerings that are currently available to AEM's public sector clients to our commercial and industrial clients, and we expect to face additional competition from providers of those services in the commercial and industrial market. We compete primarily on the basis of client service and support, quality and scope of services and products, cost of services and products, ability to service clients on a national level, name recognition and financial resources, our experience and performance track record for services provided.

Many of our competitors are better capitalized than we are, have longer operating histories and strong existing client relationships, greater name recognition and more extensive engineering and sales and marketing capabilities. Competitors could focus their substantial resources on developing a competing business model or energy efficiency solutions that may be potentially more attractive to clients than our products or services. In addition, we may face competition from other products or technologies that reduce demand for electricity. Our competitors may also offer energy efficiency solutions at reduced prices in order to improve their competitive positions. If our large energy service company clients internally develop sufficient energy implementation capabilities, they may no longer outsource work to us. Any of these competitive factors could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain clients, require us to lower our prices in order to remain competitive and reduce our revenue and profitability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be unable to obtain sufficient bonding capacity to support certain service offerings.

A significant number of AEM's contracts require performance and surety bonds. Bonding capacity for construction projects has become increasingly difficult to obtain, and bonding companies are denying or restricting coverage to an increasing number of contractors. Some sureties have required us to post collateral, guarantees, agreements of indemnity and letters of credit to secure the performance and surety bonds. We may not be able to maintain a sufficient level of bonding capacity, which could preclude AEM from being able to bid for a number of contracts and successfully contract with a number of customers. If we are unable to obtain surety bonds, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our success is largely dependent upon the skills, experience and efforts of our senior management and our ability to attract and retain highly qualified engineers and other skilled personnel, and the loss of their services or our inability to attract and retain such personnel could have a material adverse effect on our ability to expand our business or to maintain profitable operations.

Our continued success depends largely upon the continued availability, contributions, skills, experience and effort of our senior management, including David R. Asplund, our Chief Executive Officer, Daniel W. Parke, our President and Chief Operating Officer, Jeffrey R. Mistarz, our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and John E. O'Rourke, Chief Executive Officer and President of our AEM subsidiary. All of the current employment agreements with our senior management team may be terminated by the employee at any time and without notice. While all such agreements, with the exception of Daniel W. Parke, include noncompetition, non-solicitation and confidentiality

covenants, there can be no assurance that such provisions will be enforceable or adequately protect us. The loss of the services of any of these persons might impede our operations or the achievement of our strategic and financial objectives, and we may not be able to attract and retain individuals with the same or similar level of experience or expertise. Additionally, we do not maintain key person life insurance on any member of our senior management. The loss or interruption of the service of members of our senior

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management or our inability to attract or retain other qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our ability to expand our business, implement our strategy or maintain profitable operations.

In addition, to execute our growth strategy and maintain our margins, we must attract and retain highly qualified engineers, other skilled personnel and an effective sales force that can accurately price our clients' energy efficiency solution contracts. Competition for hiring these individuals is intense, especially with regard to engineers specializing in the energy efficiency solutions market. If we fail to attract and retain highly qualified engineers and other skilled personnel, our business and growth prospects could be materially adversely affected.

We depend upon a limited number of clients in any given period to generate a substantial portion of our revenue.

Historically, we did not have long-term contracts with our clients, and our dependence on individual key clients varied from period to period as a result of the significant size of some of our retrofit and multi-facility roll-out projects. In 2007, one client, Washington Mutual, Inc., accounted for approximately 10% of our consolidated revenue. With our acquisition of AEM in June 2008, we added large energy service companies and utilities to our client base that tend to be recurring clients. In 2007, approximately 60% of AEM's revenues were generated from Honeywell International Inc. and DMJM Harris, Inc., a subsidiary of AECOM Technology Corporation. Honeywell, DMJM Harris and Washington Mutual accounted for approximately 27%, 13% and 3.5% of our pro forma 2007 consolidated revenue, respectively. On a pro forma basis, our top 10 clients accounted for approximately 59.5% and 67.5%, respectively, of our total revenue in fiscal 2007 and 2006, and 53.1% and 46.7% respectively, of our pro forma total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2008. We expect large retrofit and roll-out projects to become a greater component of our total revenue in the near term. As a result, we may experience more client concentration in any given future period. The loss of, or substantial reduction in sales to, any of our significant clients could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition in any given future period.

Our public sector business depends on a limited number of large energy service companies under contract by government and other public end-users.

A significant portion of our public sector business revenue is generated through our relationship with a limited number of large energy service companies that provide energy efficiency services to government and other public end-users. If for any reason government spending on energy efficiency services is reduced or postponed or government and other public end-users shift contracts to large energy service companies with whom we do not have established relationships, this may have a significant negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Further, our public sector projects typically have long payment cycles that may limit our liquidity and which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in any given future period.

The failure to effectively maintain, upgrade and sell our proprietary technologies could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

A recent effort to upgrade the eMAC technology has taken significantly longer and cost more than initially anticipated. Total research and development costs incurred in connection with the eMAC upgrades were approximately \$700,000, \$300,000 and \$37,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively and \$850,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The delay has adversely affected eMAC sales, resulting in significant losses in our Energy Technology segment which contributed to the impairment of its goodwill. This situation has also diverted a significant amount of management's attention from the operation of our other businesses. We are currently evaluating several alternatives for this business, including restructuring it further in an attempt to bring it to profitability, selling it or shutting it down. If the steps we take to address the situation prove ineffective we may continue to experience losses and a drain on our management and cash resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. If we choose to keep the business,

maintenance of proprietary technology must be effectively addressed in the future or it could impact our sales and profitability.

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A decrease in electric retail rates could lessen demand for our energy efficiency solutions.

Our services and technologies have the greatest sales and profit potential in areas where commercial electric rates are relatively high. However, retail electric rates for commercial establishments in the United States may not remain at their current levels. If there is overbuilding of power generating stations in certain regions of the United States, wholesale power prices may decrease in the future. Because the price of commercial retail electric power is largely attributed to the wholesale cost of power, it is reasonable to expect that commercial retail rates may decrease as well. In addition, much of the wholesale cost of power is directly related to the price of certain fuels, such as natural gas, oil and coal. If the prices of those fuels decrease, the prices of the wholesale cost of power may also decrease. This could result in lower electric retail rates and reduced demand for our energy efficiency solutions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure of our subcontractors to properly and effectively perform their services in a timely manner could cause delays in the delivery of our energy efficiency solutions.

Our success depends on our ability to provide quality, reliable energy efficiency solutions in a timely manner, which in part requires the proper removal and installation of lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) and other products by our contractors and subcontractors upon which we depend. A significant portion of our energy efficiency solutions are installed by contractors or subcontractors. Any delays, malfunctions, inefficiencies or interruptions in our energy efficiency solutions caused by improper installation could cause us to have difficulty retaining current clients and attracting new clients. Such delays could also result in additional costs that could affect the profit margin of our projects. In addition, our brand, reputation and growth could be negatively impacted.

Any internal or external security breaches involving our eMAC technology could harm our reputation, and even the perception of security risks regarding internet data transmission, whether or not valid, could inhibit market acceptance of our energy efficiency solutions and cause us to lose clients.

We and our clients use our eMAC technology to monitor, compile and analyze information related to our clients energy use for HVAC and lighting applications. In addition, our technology allows us to remotely control HVAC and lighting equipment at commercial, institutional and industrial locations. Our eMAC technology relies on the secure transmission of data over the Internet for some of its functionality. Well-publicized compromises of Internet security could have the effect of substantially reducing confidence in the Internet as a medium of data transmission. The occurrence or perception of security breaches in eMAC technology or our clients' concerns about Internet security or the security of our energy efficiency solutions, whether or not they are warranted, could have a material adverse effect on our business, harm our reputation, inhibit market acceptance of the eMAC technology and cause us to lose clients, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

If our information technology systems fail, or if we experience operation interruptions, then our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

The efficient operation of our business is dependent on our information technology systems. We rely on those systems generally to manage the day-to-day operation of our business, manage relationships with our clients, monitor our clients' eMAC systems and maintain our financial and accounting records. The failure of our information technology systems, our inability to successfully maintain and enhance our information technology systems, or any compromise of the integrity or security of the data we generate from our information technology systems, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, disrupt our business and product development and make us unable, or severely limit our ability, to respond to client demands. In addition, our information technology systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from:

earthquake, fire, flood and other natural disasters;

employee or other theft;

attacks by computer viruses or hackers;

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power outages; and

computer systems, Internet, telecommunications or data network failure.

Any interruption of our information technology systems could result in decreased revenue, increased expenses, increased capital expenditures, client dissatisfaction and potential lawsuits, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Product liability and personal injury claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We face exposure to product liability claims in the event that our energy efficiency solutions products fail to perform as expected or cause bodily injury or property damage. Since the majority of our products use electricity, it is possible that our products could result in injury, whether by product malfunctions, defects, improper installation or other causes. Particularly because our products often incorporate new technologies or designs, we cannot predict whether or not product liability claims will be brought against us in the future or result in negative publicity about our business or materially adversely affect our client relations. Further, we face exposure to personal injury claims in the event that an individual is injured as a result of our negligence. Moreover, we may not have adequate resources in the event of a successful claim against us. A successful product liability or personal injury claim against us that is not covered by insurance or is in excess of our available insurance limits could require us to make significant payments of damages which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our retrofitting process frequently involves responsibility for the removal and disposal of components containing hazardous materials and at times requires that our contractors or subcontractors work in hazardous conditions, either of which could give rise to a claim against us.

When we retrofit a client's facility, we typically assume responsibility for removing and disposing of its existing lighting fixtures. Certain components of these fixtures typically contain trace amounts of mercury and other hazardous materials. Older components may also contain trace amounts of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). We currently rely on licensed contractors to remove the components containing such hazardous materials at the client job site. The contractors then arrange for the disposal of such components at a licensed disposal facility. Failure by such contractors to remove or dispose of the components containing these hazardous materials in a safe, effective and lawful manner could give rise to liability for us, or could expose our workers or other persons to these hazardous materials, which could result in claims against us. Further, our workers are sometimes required to work in hazardous environments that present a risk of serious personal injury which could result in claims against us. A successful personal injury claim against us that is not covered by insurance or is in excess of our available insurance limits could require us to make significant payments of damages and could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The success of our business depends on the market acceptance of our energy efficiency solutions.

Our future success depends on commercial acceptance of our energy efficiency solutions. If we are unable to convince current and potential clients of the advantages of our energy efficiency solutions, then our ability to sell our energy efficiency solutions will be limited. In addition, because the energy efficiency solutions market is rapidly evolving, we may not be able to accurately assess the size of the energy efficiency solutions market, and we may have limited insight into trends that may emerge and affect our business. If the market for our energy efficiency solutions does not continue to develop, or if the market does not accept our services and technologies, then our ability to grow our business could be limited and we may not be able to increase or maintain our revenue or profitability.

If we are unable to manage our anticipated revenue growth effectively, our operations and profitability could be adversely affected.

We intend to undertake a number of strategies in an effort to grow our revenue, including through acquisitions. If we are successful, our revenue growth may place significant strain on our limited resources. To properly manage

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any future revenue growth, we must continue to improve our management, operational, administrative, accounting and financial reporting systems and expand, train and manage our employee base, which may involve significant expenditures and increased operating costs. Due to our limited resources and experience, we may not be able to effectively manage the expansion of our operations or recruit and adequately train additional qualified personnel. If we are unable to manage our anticipated revenue growth effectively, the quality of our client care may suffer, we may experience client dissatisfaction, reduced future revenue or increased warranty claims, and our expenses could substantially and disproportionately increase. Any of these circumstances could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If our management fails to acquire companies in the future or to effectively negotiate the terms of future acquisitions, our growth may be impaired.

As part of our growth strategy, we intend to acquire companies with complementary technologies, products or services. Our management, including our board of directors, will have discretion in identifying and selecting companies to be acquired by us and in structuring and negotiating these acquisitions. Our common stockholders may not have the opportunity to approve these acquisitions. In addition, in making acquisition decisions, we will rely, in part, on financial projections developed by our management and the management of potential target companies. These projections will be based on assumptions and subjective judgments. The actual operating results of any acquired company or the combination with an acquired company may fall significantly short of projections.

We may be unable to acquire companies that we identify as targets for various reasons, including:

- our inability to interest such companies in a proposed transaction;
- our inability to agree on the terms of an acquisition;
- our inability to obtain adequate financing;
- incompatibility between our management and management of a target company; and
- our inability to obtain the approval of the holders of our common stock, if required.

If we cannot consummate acquisitions on a timely basis or agree on terms at all, or if we cannot acquire companies with complementary technologies, products or services on terms acceptable to us, our future growth may be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carry forwards may be subject to limitation, which could potentially result in increased future tax liability.

Generally, a change of more than 50% in the ownership of a company's stock, by value, over a three-year period constitutes an ownership change for U.S. federal income tax purposes. An ownership change may limit a company's ability to use its net operating loss carry forwards attributable to the period prior to such change. The number of shares of our common stock that we have sold in various transactions since our inception, together with any subsequent shares of stock we issue, or that our stockholders may sell, including those to be sold in the ADVB Acquisition, may be sufficient, taking into account prior or future shifts in our ownership over a three-year period, to cause us to undergo an ownership change. As a result, if we earn net taxable income, our ability to use our pre-change net operating loss carry forwards, which amounted to approximately \$75 million as of December 31, 2007, to offset U.S. federal taxable income may become subject to limitations, which could potentially result in increased future tax liability.

If we are not able to protect our intellectual property rights against infringement, or if others obtain intellectual property rights relating to energy efficiency solutions, we could lose our competitive advantage in the energy efficiency technology solutions market.

We regard our intellectual property rights, such as patents, licenses of patents, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets, as important to our success. The steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate. Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our intellectual property rights or we may not be able to detect unauthorized use and take appropriate steps to enforce our rights. Failure to take appropriate protective steps

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could materially adversely affect any competitive advantage we may have in the energy efficiency solutions market, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, patents held by third parties may limit our ability to sell or otherwise commercialize products and technologies and could result in the assertion of claims of patent infringement against us. Claims of patent infringement against us, regardless of merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. We could be forced to seek to enter into license agreements with third parties to resolve claims of infringement by our technologies of the intellectual property rights of third parties. Such licenses may not be available on acceptable terms or at all. The failure to obtain such licenses on acceptable terms could have a negative effect on our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to the ADVB Acquisition

Shares eligible for public sale after this offering could have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market following the Merger and the related exchange of ADVB common stock for Lime common stock, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. The shares of common stock that may be issued in connection with the Merger will be available for resale immediately and the shares of common stock that may be issued in connection with the Stock Purchase will be available for resale six months after they are issued. In addition, to the shares issued in the ADVB Acquisition, we are obligated to offer to each ADVB warrant holder and option holder the right to exchange such holder's derivative securities for new Lime warrants and options to purchase Lime common stock as such ADVB holder would have received had the ADVB holder exercised the ADVB warrant or option in full prior to the Merger. The outstanding ADVB options and warrants are exercisable for a total of 109,902,680 shares of ADVB common stock, and if all of the ADVB option and warrant holders accept the replacement offer, the replacement options and warrants will be exercisable for a total of 233,434 shares of our common stock, which represents approximately 1.8% of our common stock on a fully-diluted basis.

As a new investor, you will experience immediate and substantial dilution.

The price of our common stock being received by ADVB stockholders in the ADVB Acquisition is considerably more than the net tangible book value per share of our outstanding common stock. Accordingly, the price per share of our common stock substantially exceeds, on a per share basis, the value of our tangible assets after subtracting liabilities. ADVB stockholders receiving shares of our common stock will suffer additional dilution to the extent outstanding stock options and warrants are exercised and to the extent we issue any stock or options to our employees under our stock plan.

Our management will have broad discretion in allocating the cash assets of ADVB.

After the Merger, we expect to use the cash and cash equivalents held by ADVB for working capital and general corporate purposes, including possible use in funding potential future acquisitions. Consequently, our management will have broad discretion in allocating the net proceeds of this offering. You may not agree with such uses and our use of the proceeds from this offering may not yield a significant return or any return at all for our stockholders. The failure by our management to apply these funds effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation or financial condition.

Risks Related to Ownership of our Common Stock

The future trading market for our common stock may not be active on a consistent basis and the market price of our common stock could be subject to significant fluctuations after this offering.

Trading in our common stock has been limited and, at times, volatile since our shares were listed on The NASDAQ in February 2008. The trading volume of our common stock in the future depends in part on our ability to increase our revenue and reduce or eliminate our operating losses. If we are unable to achieve these goals, the trading market for our common stock may be negatively affected, which may make it difficult for you to sell your

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shares. An active trading market for our common stock may not develop or, if developed, be sustained, and the trading price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially.

The price of our common stock may also fluctuate as a result of:

variations in our operating results;

announcements by us, our competitors or others of significant business developments, changes in client relationships, acquisitions or expansion plans;

analysts' earnings estimates, ratings and research reports;

the depth and liquidity of the market for our common stock;

speculation in the press;

strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as sales promotions or acquisitions;

actions by institutional and other stockholders;

recruitment or departure of key personnel; or

domestic and international economic factors and trends, some of which may be unrelated to our performance.

The stock markets, in general, periodically experience volatility that is sometimes unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may cause the trading price of our common stock to decline, and in particular, you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the public offering price.

In the past, following a period of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company. Because of the potential volatility of our common stock price, we may become the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

Due to the concentration of holdings of our stock, a limited number of investors may be able to control matters requiring common stockholder approval or could cause our stock price to decline through future sales because they beneficially own a large percentage of our common stock.

There were 8,700,209 shares of our common stock outstanding as of September 30, 2008, of which a total of 13 investors beneficially own in the aggregate approximately 81%, which does not include Series A-1 preferred stock which is convertible into common stock. As a result of their significant ownership, these investors may have the ability to exercise a controlling influence over our business and corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, including the election of our directors, a sale of substantially all of our assets, a merger between us and another entity or an amendment to our certificate of incorporation, as amended (the "Certificate of Incorporation"). This concentration of ownership could delay, defer or prevent a change of control and could adversely affect the price investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. Also, in the event of a sale of our business, these investors could be able to seek to receive a control premium to the exclusion of other common stockholders.

A significant percentage of the outstanding shares of our common stock, including the shares beneficially owned by these holders, can be sold in the public market from time to time, subject to limitations imposed by federal securities

laws. The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of our presently outstanding shares of common stock by these investors or other stockholders in the public market or due to the perception that these sales could occur. This could also make it more difficult for us to raise funds through future offerings of our equity securities or for you to sell your shares if you choose to do so.

The large concentration of our shares held by this small group of stockholders could result in increased volatility in our stock price due to the limited number of shares available in the market.

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Raising additional capital or consummation of additional acquisitions through the issuance of equity or equity-linked securities could dilute your ownership interest.

We may find it necessary to raise capital again some time in the future or to consummate additional acquisitions through the issuance of equity or equity-linked securities. If we raise additional funds in the future through the issuance of equity securities or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders will likely experience dilution of their present equity ownership position and voting rights. The recent acquisition of AEM resulted in the dilution of our stockholders' equity ownership and will result in the additional dilution of their interest if certain earn-out stock payments in connection with the purchase of AEM are triggered before January 1, 2009. The recent conversion of our convertible note due to Mr. Kiphart into shares of Series A-1 preferred stock will result in additional dilution if the preferred stock is converted into shares of our common stock. Depending on the number of shares issued and the terms and conditions of the issuance, new equity securities could have rights, preferences, or privileges senior to those of our common stock. Depending on the terms, common stock holders may not have approval rights with respect to such issuances.

We expect our quarterly revenue and operating results to fluctuate. If we fail to meet the expectations of market analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock could decline substantially, and we could become subject to securities litigation.

Our business is seasonal and can be affected by cyclical factors outside of our control. In addition, we recognize revenue on many of our long-term contracts once the project is substantially complete, resulting in intermittent periods of fluctuating revenue. Our quarterly revenue and operating results have fluctuated in the past and may continue to vary from quarter to quarter in the future. You should not rely upon the results of one quarter as an indication of our future performance. Our revenue and operating results may fall below the expectations of market analysts or investors in some future quarter or quarters. Our failure to meet these expectations could have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock. In addition, these fluctuations may result in volatility in our results of operations and/or have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock. If the price of our common stock falls significantly we may be the target of securities litigation. If we become involved in this type of litigation, regardless of the outcome, we could incur substantial legal costs, management's attention could be diverted from the operation of our business, and our reputation could be damaged, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and/or financial condition.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade their evaluations of our stock, the price of our stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock depends in part on the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of the analysts covering us downgrade their estimates or evaluations of our stock, the price of our stock could decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of Lime, we could lose visibility in the market for our stock, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

Table of Contents**MARKET PRICES AND DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS****Stock Prices*****Lime***

Since February 25, 2008, our stock has traded on the NASDAQ under the trading symbol LIME. From December 12, 2000 to June 9, 2006, our common stock was listed on The American Stock Exchange under the trading symbol ELC. From June 12, 2006 through September 21, 2006, our common stock traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the trading symbol ELCY. From September 22, 2006 until January 28, 2008, our common stock was traded under the symbol LMEC on the OTC Bulletin Board, which reflects inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions. Following a 1-for-7 reverse stock split on January 28, 2008, our trading symbol on the OTC Bulletin Board was LMEG until February 25, 2008 when our stock began trading on the NASDAQ.

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low selling prices for our common stock as reported on The American Stock Exchange, OTC Bulletin Board and NASDAQ since January 1, 2006, adjusted for our 1-for-15 reverse stock split effected on January 25, 2007, and our 1-for-7 reverse stock split effected on January 28, 2008.

	Common Stock	
	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006:		
Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2006	\$ 117.600	\$ 58.80
Fiscal Quarter Ended June 30, 2006	\$ 71.400	\$ 4.90
Fiscal Quarter Ended September 30, 2006	\$ 9.800	\$ 5.25
Fiscal Quarter Ended December 31, 2006	\$ 9.030	\$ 5.32
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007:		
Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2007	\$ 7.700	\$ 6.30
Fiscal Quarter Ended June 30, 2007	\$ 15.050	\$ 5.81
Fiscal Quarter Ended September 30, 2007	\$ 14.210	\$ 9.45
Fiscal Quarter Ended December 31, 2007	\$ 15.750	\$ 5.60
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008		
Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2008	\$ 12.000	\$ 6.30
Fiscal Quarter Ended June 30, 2008	\$ 10.500	\$ 5.70
Fiscal Quarter Ended September 30, 2008	\$ 7.255	\$ 5.00
Fiscal Quarter Ended December 31, 2008	\$ 6.31	\$ 3.26
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009		
Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2009 (as of January 21, 2009)	\$ 5.000	\$ 4.05

On November 17, 2008, the last trading day before the public announcement of the signing of the Stock Purchase Agreement, the last sales price per share of our common stock was \$3.81 on the NASDAQ. On January 21, 2009, the latest practicable date before the date of this information statement/prospectus, the last sales price per share of our

common stock was \$4.29 on the NASDAQ.

ADVB

ADVB common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. under the symbol ADVB.

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The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low selling prices for ADVB common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board since January 1, 2006, and reflects inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

	Common Stock	
	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006:		
Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2006	\$ 0.1600	\$ 0.0625
Fiscal Quarter Ended June 30, 2006	\$ 0.0900	\$ 0.0250
Fiscal Quarter Ended September 30, 2006	\$ 0.0990	\$ 0.0180
Fiscal Quarter Ended December 31, 2006	\$ 0.1400	\$ 0.0350
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007:		
Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2007	\$ 0.0550	\$ 0.0250
Fiscal Quarter Ended June 30, 2007	\$ 0.0750	\$ 0.0150
Fiscal Quarter Ended September 30, 2007	\$ 0.0250	\$ 0.0135
Fiscal Quarter Ended December 31, 2007	\$ 0.0200	\$ 0.0050
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008		
Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2008	\$ 0.0150	\$ 0.0080
Fiscal Quarter Ended June 30, 2008	\$ 0.0130	\$ 0.0090
Fiscal Quarter Ended September 30, 2008	\$ 0.0200	\$ 0.0050
Fiscal Quarter Ended December 31, 2008	\$ 0.0100	\$ 0.0020
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009		
Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2009 (as of January 15, 2009)	\$ 0.009	\$ 0.005

On November 17, 2008, the last trading day before the public announcement of the signing of the Stock Purchase Agreement, the last reported bid price per share of ADVB common stock was \$0.006. On January 9, 2009, the latest practicable date before the date of this information statement/prospectus, the last reported bid price per share of ADVB common stock was \$0.005 on the OTC Bulletin Board.

Dividends and Other Distributions

Lime has never paid cash dividends on our common stock or preferred stock. We currently intend to retain earnings, if any, for use in our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

ADVB has never paid any dividends on its common stock.

Security Holders***Lime:***

On December 31, 2008, there were approximately 4,000 record holders of our common stock and one record holder of our Series A-1 preferred stock.

ADVB:

On December 31, 2008, there were approximately 3,500 record holders of ADVB common stock.

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THE ADVB ACQUISITION

The following is a discussion of the ADVB Acquisition. You are urged to read carefully the Stock Purchase Agreement in its entirety, a copy of which is attached as Appendix B to this information statement/prospectus.

Background of the ADVB Acquisition

In early 2008, our management recognized a need for additional capital in order to continue to take advantage of the business opportunities available to us. We began discussions with investment banks and placement agents to explore different capital-raising transactions and engaged William Blair & Company (Blair) to assist us in these efforts. Our chairman and largest stockholder, Richard Kiphart, is also a principal of Blair and is the head of its Corporate Finance department. We also pursued lending facilities with our existing lenders and other third party banks, but the tightening credit markets throughout 2008 meant we had difficulty banks willing to take on new loans.

During the course of our capital raising efforts with Blair, Mr. Kiphart agreed to loan us money to continue our expansion. Mr. Kiphart also presented to ADVB a proposal to participate in that loan facility, and the ADVB board approved the proposal. On March 12, 2008, we entered into a revolving credit facility with Mr. Kiphart and ADVB for up to \$3 million, representing a \$1.5 million commitment from each of them.

In May 2008 we decided to pursue the acquisition of Applied Energy Management, Inc. (AEM), an energy efficiency company. Successful completion of that transaction required additional cash payable to the sellers at closing, the assumption of AEM s debt, and additional capital investment in our new AEM subsidiary after the closing. Our ongoing capital raising efforts, however, would not result in proceeds within the timetable for these additional cash needs. Mr. Kiphart agreed to increase his commitment to us under the revolving credit facility, and on June 6, 2008, we amended the facility to provide for borrowings of up to \$9.5 million from Mr. Kiphart. ADVB s total commitment remained at \$1.5 million. We closed the acquisition of AEM on June 11, 2008 and continued to pursue capital raising efforts.

In August 2008 Blair advised us that market conditions made a public offering unviable. Accordingly, together with Blair, we began exploring several private placement structures. Meanwhile, we realized a need for more capital investment in AEM than we had previously anticipated, as well as funds for continued company-wide general operations. Mr. Kiphart again agreed to increase his commitment to us under the revolving credit facility, and on August 14, 2008 we further amended the facility to provide for borrowings of up to \$14.5 million from Mr. Kiphart. ADVB s total commitment remained at \$1.5 million. We also secured the facility with a pledge of all our assets, and added an option for Mr. Kiphart and ADVB to convert the debt into shares of our common stock if the debt was not repaid at maturity.

In early September 2008, as Blair continued to explore a possible private placement, we began discussions with Mr. Kiphart on the circumstances under which he would be willing to convert his portion of the Kiphart/ADVB loan into additional equity in Lime. Mr. Kiphart indicated he was willing to consider such a proposal, contingent on a private placement closing of sufficient size to resolve our other cash flow requirements.

Following the sharp downturns in the stock markets in September and October 2008, Blair advised us in mid-October 2008 that they could not undertake a private placement on our behalf. We elected to proceed immediately with a smaller direct private placement to accredited investors who had previously expressed an interest in Lime. Several of these investors emphasized to us the need to have a firm plan in place to handle the repayment of the Kiphart/ADVB loan, as it was clear the proceeds from the private placement would not be enough for that purpose. We continued

active negotiations with Mr. Kiphart about alternatives with respect to the Kiphart/ADVB loan, including the terms of a new class of convertible preferred stock, Lime Series A-1 preferred stock. In the meantime, our immediate cash flow and debt repayment needs required additional loans, and on October 31, 2008, we further amended the Kiphart/ADVB loan facility to provide for borrowings of up to \$4.5 million from ADVB. Mr. Kiphart's commitment remained at \$14.5 million.

Having received sufficient interest in a private placement of our common stock, and having reached agreement with Mr. Kiphart on the terms of the Series A-1 preferred stock, on November 13, 2008, we accepted subscriptions from fifteen investors to purchase common stock and warrants for a total of \$6,275,500. We closed \$3,000,500 of

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these subscriptions on November 13 and accepted the remainder (including subscriptions from Mr. Kiphart and other officers and directors of Lime) with closing subject to our stockholder approval as required by NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. On November 14, 2008, Mr. Kiphart converted the entire amount of the approximately \$14.7 million debt we owed him under the Kiphart loan into 358,710 shares of Series A-1 preferred stock.

Immediately after Mr. Kiphart's conversion of his debt, there remained \$1.5 million owed to ADVB, an amount that has increased to \$1.89 million as of January 13, 2009. On or about September 2008 our management began to explore the possibility of acquiring ADVB to access its cash and retire the \$1.5 million debt.

David Asplund, Lime's chief executive officer, submitted a proposal for the acquisition of ADVB stock to Mr. Kiphart on September 16, 2008. On September 30, 2008, Mr. Asplund and Mr. Kiphart agreed to engage their legal advisers to begin discussions on possible structures for such an acquisition. On October 3, 2008, ADVB and Lime executed a nondisclosure agreement regarding a possible transaction. After consulting with its legal and accounting advisers, Lime's management decided that the acquisition of ADVB through a short-form merger presented the most efficient alternative to accessing the assets of ADVB.

On October 7, 2008, Mr. Asplund, Daniel Parke (Lime's president) and Jeffrey Mistarz (Lime's chief financial officer) met with Mr. Kiphart and Christopher Capps (a stockholder and Director of ADVB beside serving as ADVB's president) to negotiate the terms of an acquisition of ADVB's stock. No agreement was reached at that time, and negotiations continued by phone through the end of October. On October 27, 2008, Lime retained Corporate Value Management, Inc. to establish an acceptable range of values for ADVB stock and ultimately to deliver a fairness opinion.

Beginning the week of November 3, 2008, Mr. Kiphart and Mr. Capps contacted by phone and email a total of eight additional ADVB stockholders about participating in Lime's proposed purchase of their shares, assuming a satisfactory exchange ratio could be reached. Each of these eight ADVB stockholders were personally known to Mr. Kiphart or Mr. Capps and of which four were family members of Mr. Kiphart and four were then Directors of ADVB. These eight ADVB stockholders beneficially owned 7.5% of ADVB shares, an amount that when added with Mr. Kiphart's and Mr. Capps' ownership, exceeded the 90% of ADVB shares necessary to consummate a short-form merger.

On November 14, 2008, Lime and Mr. Kiphart and Mr. Capps reached agreement as to the exchange ratio for their ADVB stock: 0.002124 of a share of Lime common stock per share of ADVB common stock, the same ratio as will be applied in the Merger. Over the ensuing weekend of November 15 and 16, Mr. Capps and Mr. Kiphart communicated this ratio to the same ADVB stockholders they had contacted previously. Each of the eight ADVB stockholders contacted agreed to participate. One of the eight ADVB stockholders reported beneficial ownership of shares held by his direct family members (a spouse and minor child), bringing the total number of ADVB stockholders selling (including Mr. Kiphart and Mr. Capps) to twelve (the Sellers).

On November 18, 2008, the Sellers signed a Stock Purchase Agreement with Lime whereby they agreed to sell Lime all of their shares of ADVB stock, in exchange for Lime common stock, with closing subject to approval by Lime stockholders.

On November 18, 2008, we publicly announced the ADVB Acquisition and related restructuring measures including the private placement and Mr. Kiphart's conversion of his debt.

Reasons for the ADVB Acquisition

We had significant need for operating capital in 2008. Given the state of the financial markets, our search for third-party lending sources was unsuccessful. Ultimately, we incurred over \$13.4 million of secured debt to finance

our operations in 2008, \$11.5 million of which was advanced by Mr. Kiphart directly and \$1.5 million of which was advanced by ADVB in addition to other smaller loans from other parties. All of this debt would have matured on March 31, 2009 and our board of directors determined that our timely repayment was unlikely without raising additional capital. Prior to execution of the Stock Purchase Agreement, Mr. Kiphart converted the debt owed to him under the Kiphart/ADVB loan into our Series A-1 preferred stock, eliminating the need for repayment of that debt. The debt owed to ADVB, however, remains outstanding and we are still in need of operating capital. In course of determining that the ADVB Acquisition is the best alternative to pay down our debt and access working capital, our

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board consulted with management as well as its financial and legal advisors and considered a number of factors in making its determination. In particular our board and management considered the following:

Eliminate the ADVB debt. By effecting the ADVB Acquisition, we will own 100% of ADVB, thereby eliminating the need to repay the \$1.89 million owed to ADVB.

Access Cash. The ADVB Acquisition ultimately will give us access to the approximately \$5.6 million in cash held by ADVB, which we will use for general operating and capital expenses.

ADVB's Lack of Operations. ADVB ceased to actively pursue its biotechnology business in 2006 and currently has no operations other than holding promissory notes from two companies including Lime. By acquiring ADVB we gain immediate access to its assets without taking on significant liabilities and expense of winding down its operations.

Timing and Expense of Acquisition. ADVB's concentrated ownership and Mr. Kiphart's overlapping majority ownership stake in ADVB and Lime allowed us to consummate the Merger quickly without the need to seek the approval of all of ADVB's more than 3,400 stockholders.

Current Financial Markets. Due to the current market conditions, we have been unsuccessful in our efforts to seek sufficient financing from banks and private lenders to meet our working capital needs. As detailed in the preceding section, we were also unsuccessful in our attempts raise capital through public offering due to the current market conditions.

Corporate Value Management's Fairness Opinion. We sought, received and have relied on a fairness opinion prepared by Corporate Value Management, Inc. (CVM) whereby CVM determined that the consideration paid to ADVB was fair from a financial point of view.

Fairness Opinion of Corporate Value Management, Inc.

Our board of directors engaged CVM to prepare a fairness opinion with respect to the consideration paid in the ADVB Acquisition. CVM presented an oral report to our board of directors and delivered its written opinion on November 18, 2008. CVM did not determine or recommend the amount of consideration, but reviewed only whether the proposed consideration was fair from a financial point of view. As noted in its opinion, CVM was not retained to advise us with respect to alternatives to the ADVB Acquisition or whether to proceed with the ADVB Acquisition. We did not impose any restrictions or limits on CVM with respect to its investigation or procedures.

The exchange ratio of 0.002124 of a share of our common stock for each share of ADVB common stock ultimately agreed to between us and the Sellers fell within the expected range as contemplated by CVM in its oral presentation to our board of directors and thus was consistent with CVM's analyses, conclusions and overall opinion as to the fairness of the exchange ratio from a financial point of view.

The full text of CVM's written fairness opinion, which sets forth the assumptions made, general procedures followed, matters considered, limits on the review undertaken and methods employed by CVM in arriving at its opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C. The summary of the CVM fairness opinion contained in this information statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion. You should read the CVM fairness opinion in its entirety.

CVM is a full-service financial consulting practice that is comprised of accredited experts in the fields of valuation, corporate finance, and corporate value enhancement strategy. CVM serves clients ranging in size from \$1 million

privately held entities to \$1 billion multi-national publicly traded corporations, as well as government agencies. Our board of directors retained CVM based on such qualifications. The fees paid to CVM in connection with ADVB fairness opinion are \$35,000. We have also paid CVM an additional \$79,745 with respect to other valuation and impairment testing engagements during the previous two years.

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Due Diligence Performed by CVM

As part of its due diligence, CVM performed the following reviews:

Reviewed our publicly available financial statements and other business and financial information and that of ADVB.

Reviewed our internal financial statements and other financial and operating data and that of ADVB which were prepared by the management of the respective companies.

Held discussions with our management and ADVB's management concerning the business, past and current operations, financial condition and future prospects of the respective companies.

Reviewed the financial terms and conditions set forth in the draft of the Stock Purchase Agreement.

Reviewed our stock price and trading history of the common stock and that of ADVB.

Compared our financial performance and that of ADVB and the prices and trading activity of the common stock of both companies with that of other publicly traded companies which we deemed to be comparable with ADVB and Lime, respectively.

Participated in discussions with our representatives and those of ADVB.

Made such other studies and inquiries, and took into account such other matters as we deemed relevant, including our assessment of general economic, market, and monetary conditions as of the date of CVM's opinion.

CVM's opinion was necessarily based upon market, economic and other conditions as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, the date of its opinion. CVM's opinion does not provide or imply any conclusion as to the likely trading range of any security issued by any party following the date of its opinion. These may vary depending upon, among other factors, changes in interest rates, market conditions, general economic conditions and other factors that generally influence the price of securities.

In rendering its opinion, CVM relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information that was available to it from public sources or that was provided to it on our behalf, by ADVB, or their respective representatives, or that was otherwise reviewed by CVM. With respect to budgetary information, CVM assumed that such information had been reasonably prepared in good faith reflecting our best currently available estimates and judgments and those of ADVB.

Analysis

In conducting its analysis, CVM analyzed the value of the assets being acquired, analyzed the value of the consideration paid, computed the premium being paid and compared the premium to both our most recent private placement transaction and private placement transactions observed in the marketplace. CVM concluded that the overall implied discount for the ADVB Acquisition was 19%, a number within the range of both our most recent private placement experience and the marketplace as a whole. The implied discount is computed as the difference between the monetary value of the assets paid less that monetary value of the assets received, divided by the monetary value of the assets paid.

The following is a summary of the material analyses CVM performed while preparing its fairness opinion.

Value of Assets Acquired

CVM equated the value of the assets acquired with a stockholders' equity value of ADVB equal to \$8.2 million.

Table of Contents**Analysis of Value of ADVB**

	Book Value Sep-30-2008	FMV Adjustments (All amounts in \$000)	FMV Sep-30-2008
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Equivalents	\$ 4,978.4	\$ 694.5(1)	\$ 5,672.9
Interest Receivable	84.6		84.6
Total Current Assets	5,062.9	694.5	5,757.4
Net Property, Plant & Equipment	11.5		11.5
Other Assets			
Equity Investment Organic Farm Marketing, LLC	50.0	(50.0)(2)	
Patents and Patents Pending (Net)		(3)	
Note Receivable Organic Farm Marketing, LLC	800.0	(800.0)(4)	
Restricted Cash (Wisc. Dept. of Agriculture CD)	1,000.0	(5)	1,000.0
Note Receivable Lime Energy Co.	1,500.0		1,500.0
Total Other Assets	3,350.0	(850.0)	2,500.0
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 8,424.4	\$ (155.5)	\$ 8,268.9
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$ 66.5	\$	\$ 66.5
Total Current Liabilities	66.5		66.5
Total Long-Term Liabilities			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	66.5		66.5
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 8,357.9	\$ (155.5)	\$ 8,202.4

(1) Assumes 99.21 million options exercised at \$0.0007 per share.

(2) Due to the speculative nature of the company, we have assumed no value for the debt and equity investments in Organic Farm Marketing, LLC (OFM)

(3) No value has been ascribed to the ADVB patents for this exercise.

(4)

As of October 6, 2008, this cash is no longer restricted as the letter of credit for OFM to the WDOA has been cancelled.

Value of Consideration Paid

CVM calculated the value of the consideration to be paid by Lime at between \$10.3 million and \$12.2 million. Using the closing price for our common stock as of November 17, 2008, the consideration value was \$10.3 million. Based on a weighted average calculation and using the 10-day volume weighted average, the consideration value was \$12.2 million.

	Price as of 11/17/08	Price as of 11/14/08 Used in Transaction	10 Day Volume Wtd Avg Price
Number of Lime Shares Required	2,691,238	2,691,238	2,691,238
Price Per Share	\$ 3.8100	\$ 4.0600	\$ 4.5485
Value of Consideration Granted	\$ 10,253,616	\$ 10,926,425	\$ 12,241,120

Table of Contents***Calculation of Premium Paid and Implied Discount***

The monetary value of the assets to be acquired from ADVB is 19% to 33% less than the monetary value of the stock we will give to the shareholders of ADVB. Given the fixed exchange ratio for the ADVB Acquisition, increases in the value of our common stock would have the effect of increasing the discount, and decreases in the value our common stock would have the effect of decreasing the discount. Taking into account various measures of the value of our stock and possible fluctuations in the value of one of ADVB's assets, CVM arrived at an implied discount of 19% based on the \$3.81 per share closing price for our common stock as of November 17, 2008

Implied Premium Paid Given Differing Assumptions as to the Value of the OFM Investment

		OFM Value = 50%	OFM Value = 100%
	No OFM Value	Book Value	Book Value
Value of ADVB Assets (\$000)	\$ 8,269	\$ 8,627	\$ 9,119
Shares of Lime (000)	2,691	2,691	2,691
Value Received Per Share of Lime	\$ 3.07	3.21	3.39
Lime 11/17/08 Close	\$ 3.810	\$ 3.810	\$ 3.810
Implied Acquisition Premium	24.0%	18.8%	12.4%
Equivalent PIPE Discount	19.4%	15.9%	11.1%
Lime last 10 day avg	\$ 4.549	\$ 4.549	\$ 4.549
Implied Acquisition Premium	48.0%	41.9%	34.2%
Equivalent PIPE Discount	32.5%	29.5%	25.5%
Lime 52 week high	\$ 14.001	\$ 14.001	\$ 14.001
Implied Acquisition Premium	355.7%	336.7%	313.2%
Equivalent PIPE Discount	78.1%	77.1%	75.8%
Acquisition Premium = (Value of Shares / Value Received Per Share) - 1			
Equivalent PIPE Discount = (Value of Shares / Value Received Per Share) / Value of Shares			

Calculation of Discount for Recent Lime Private Placement

CVM analyzed the \$6.3 million private placement we conducted on November 13, 2008 and determined that it was effected at a 23.8% discount to that day's closing price. This discount is slightly higher than the discount calculated on the ADVB Acquisition, even when ascribing no value to the OFM assets of ADVB.

Pricing of Lime Private Placement Transaction as of November 11, 2008

	Price 11/11/08	Price 10 Day Avg.
Value of shares sold in Private Placement	\$ 4.100	\$ 4.675

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Value of warrants granted (1 for every 4 shares)		0.509		0.509
Value of stock and warrants (value given up)	\$	4.609	\$	5.184
Private Placement Closing Price (value received)	\$	3.510	\$	3.510
Premium on Private Placement = (value given up/value received) - 1		31.3%		47.7%
Discount on Private Placement = (value given up - value received)/value given		23.8%		32.3%

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Calculation of Marketplace Comparables for Private Placement Discounts

CVM analyzed 328 private placement transactions and filtered them to arrive at 49 comparable transactions. Within this set, CVM determined that the 19% implied discount for the ADVB Acquisition fell within the top 1/3 of discounts applicable to such transactions.

Approximately 33% of the above PIPE transactions were completed at discounts equal to or greater than the implied discount of 19%. 18% of the deals were completed at discounts in excess of 35%.

It is important to note that the discounts reported in PlacementTracker exclude any value attributable to attached warrants. Any value attributable to these warrants would increase the discounts reported by PlacementTracker.

Following CVM's presentation of its analyses and conclusions, our board of directors reviewed and digested the analyses and conclusions in their totality in reaching the board's own conclusions with respect to the advisability of the ADVB Acquisition. Our board of directors did not make any specific observations or reach any specific conclusions with respect to any of the individual analyses presented by CVM.

General Matters Regarding CVM Fairness Opinion

The preparation of a fairness opinion is not susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. CVM believes that its analyses and the summary set forth above must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and the factors considered by it, without considering all analyses and factors, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying the analysis set forth in its opinion. CVM has not indicated that any of the analyses which it performed had a greater significance than any other.

In determining the appropriate analyses to conduct and when performing those analyses, CVM made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, financial, market and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond our control. The estimates contained in the analyses which CVM performed are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by the analyses. The analyses were prepared solely as part of CVM's analysis of the fairness from a financial point of view of the proposed consideration for ADVB common stock as of the date of the opinion. The analyses are not appraisals and do not reflect the prices at which any securities may trade at the present time or at any time in the future.

Material Interests of Certain Stockholders of Lime and ADVB in the ADVB Acquisition

Mr. Kiphart, one of the Sellers, is the beneficial owner of more than 80% of the shares of ADVB and serves as its Chairman. David Valentine, Mr. Kiphart's son-in-law, is also a stockholder of ADVB. Messrs. Kiphart and Valentine also hold options to purchase a total of 6,075,000 shares of ADVB common stock and will be offered the opportunity to replace those options with options to purchase a total of 12,093 shares of our common stock. Please see "The Stock Purchase Agreement - Replacement Offer for ADVB Options & Warrants" beginning on page 35.

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Mr. Kiphart is also a significant stockholder of Lime and serves as its Chairman. Mr. Valentine is also a stockholder and board member of Lime. The Stock Purchase Agreement specifies that Mr. Capps will be added to Lime's board of directors following the closing of the ADVB Acquisition.

Our board of directors and a majority of our stockholders approved the ADVB Acquisition, and were fully informed of the interests of Mr. Kiphart. Mr. Kiphart recused himself from approving the ADVB Acquisition in his capacity as a member of our board of directors, but has approved the transaction in his capacity as a Lime stockholder.

Material Interests of ADVB's Management in the ADVB Acquisition

When ADVB stockholders review the information regarding the ADVB Acquisition described herein, they should keep in mind that ADVB's officers and directors have interests in the ADVB Acquisition that are different from, or in addition to, theirs. The ADVB Acquisition provides that we will use our best efforts to cause Christopher W. Capps, ADVB's current President and Chief Executive Officer, to be appointed to our board of directors. The other members of our board of directors will remain the same. In addition, all of the directors and executive officers of ADVB own options and/or warrants issuable and exercisable for 53,506,667 shares of ADVB common stock in the aggregate.

Authorization By Our Board of Directors and the Majority Stockholders of Lime

Our common stock is traded on NASDAQ. Consequently, we are subject to the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. Although the ADVB Acquisition does not require stockholder approval under our Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws, the issuance of common stock pursuant to the ADVB Acquisition does require the approval of the stockholders holding at least a majority of our outstanding capital stock under Marketplace Rule 4350(i)(1)(D), all as more fully described below.

Marketplace Rule 4350(i)(1)(C) requires NASDAQ-listed issuers to obtain the approval of the stockholders holding at least a majority of the outstanding stock of a company prior to any issuance or potential issuance of securities in connection with the acquisition of stock of another company if any director, officer or substantial stockholder of the issuer has a 5% or greater interest, directly or indirectly, in the company to be acquired or in the consideration to be paid in the transaction and the present or potential issuance of common stock could result in an increase in outstanding common shares or voting power of 5% or more.

Marketplace Rule 4350(i)(1)(C) is applicable to the issuance of shares pursuant to the ADVB Acquisition because (i) Richard P. Kiphart, our chairman and largest stockholder, has 5% or greater interest in ADVB and (ii) the issuance of our common stock pursuant to the ADVB Acquisition would result in an increase in outstanding common shares or voting power of 5% or more of the shares of our common stock.

As more fully described in the sections of this information statement/prospectus entitled "Background of the ADVB Acquisition," and "Reasons for the ADVB Acquisition" beginning on pages 22 and 23, respectively, our board of directors determined that it was in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders for us to execute the ADVB Acquisition.

Accordingly, on November 18, 2008, the board of directors of Lime unanimously adopted resolutions approving the ADVB Acquisition and the related agreements to which we are a party and recommended that our stockholders approve the issuance of our common stock to the stockholders of ADVB pursuant to the ADVB Acquisition.

Pursuant to the recommendation of our board of directors, the following holders of a majority of our outstanding capital stock executed the consents on November 26, 2008 approving the issuance of our common stock to the ADVB stockholders pursuant to the ADVB Acquisition.

Name of Stockholder	Shares of Common Stock Held (On an as Converted Basis)	Percentage of Common Stock Held (On an as Converted Basis)
David R. Asplund	277,579	2.11%
Daniel R. Parke	3,012	0.02%
Richard P. Kiphart	5,733,823	43.63%
The Parke Family Trust	706,874	5.28%
TOTAL		

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On the record date for the consents, there were 9,555,053 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding with the holders thereof being entitled to cast one vote per share. On the record date, there were 358,710 shares of our Series A-1 preferred stock issued and outstanding with the holders thereof being entitled to cast 10 votes per share.

On the record date 6,571,077 shares of common stock, together with the Series A-1 preferred stock voting on an as-converted basis, were required to approve the ADVB Acquisition.

On the record date, our directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote 3,195,747 shares of our common stock, on an as-converted basis, or approximately 33.4% of the total voting power of the shares of our common stock and Series A-1 preferred stock outstanding on that date. These directors and officers consented to the ADVB Acquisition in the same manner as the public holders of the majority of the shares of our common stock.

Lime

Based on the actions taken by our board of directors and the foregoing consents, we have obtained all necessary corporate approvals in connection with the ADVB Acquisition. We are not seeking any proxies or additional written consents from any other stockholders, and our other stockholders will not be given an opportunity to vote with respect to the actions described in this information statement/prospectus. This information statement/prospectus is furnished to our stockholders solely for purposes of advising them of the action taken by the consents and to give such stockholders notice of such action taken as required by applicable law.

ADVB

No consents or approvals from the ADVB board of directors or stockholders are necessary in connection with the ADVB Acquisition. ADVB is not seeking any proxies or written consents from any of its stockholders, and its stockholders will not be given an opportunity to vote with respect to the actions described in this information statement/prospectus. This information statement/prospectus is furnished to ADVB's stockholders solely for purposes of providing them with information about the ADVB Acquisition and its impact.

Accounting Treatment

ADVB has no revenue generating operations and does not have employees capable of developing a product that will be considered a business. Therefore it is not considered a business as defined by Regulation S-X, Rule 11-01(d) or by generally accepted accounting principles. Consequently, the Merger will not be accounted for as a business combination under the guidance of Financial Accounting Standard No. 141R, *Business Combinations*. The substance of the ADVB Acquisition includes two distinct events. First, as a result of the transaction, we are settling approximately \$1.89 million of debt due to ADVB. In addition, we are receiving approximately \$5.6 million of cash in exchange for shares of our common stock issued in connection with the ADVB Acquisition. As a result of the Merger, we will eliminate the debt due to the ADVB, record the assets acquired (consisting primarily of cash and cash equivalents) at fair value and credit equity for the fair value of our common shares issued in connection with the ADVB Acquisition.

As noted at page 34, we will issue unregistered common shares with no registration rights to the to the ADVB stockholder who are parties to the Stock Purchase Agreement and registered shares to the remaining ADVB stockholders with a fair value of \$8.2 million for the assets of ADVB. The unregistered common shares were valued at approximately \$3 per share based on our recently completed private placement that represents a contemporaneous cash transaction with independent parties.

APPRAISAL RIGHTS

Lime and ADVB are both Delaware corporations. Under the DGCL, the holders of Lime common stock will not be entitled to exercise any appraisal rights in connection with the Merger but holders of shares of ADVB common stock will have a statutory right to dissent.

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In general, shares of ADVB common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger that are held by a holder who (i) has not accepted the offer by delivering a duly executed and properly completed Letter of Transmittal and related documentation, (ii) is entitled to, and who has, properly demanded and perfected dissenter's rights for such shares of ADVB common stock in accordance with Section 262 of the DGCL, and (iii) has not effectively withdrawn or forfeited such dissenter's rights prior to the effective time of the Merger, will not be converted into a right to receive shares of our common stock at the effective time. The statutory right of dissent is set forth in Section 262 of the DGCL and is complicated. A copy of Section 262 is attached hereto as Appendix A. Any failure to comply with its terms will result in an irrevocable loss of such right. ADVB stockholders seeking to exercise their statutory right of dissent are encouraged to seek advice from legal counsel. If, after the effective time of the Merger, such holder fails to perfect or withdraws, forfeits or otherwise loses such holder's dissenter's rights, then (A) such shares of ADVB common stock will be treated as if they had been converted as of the effective time of the Merger into a right to receive shares of our common stock and (B) such holder will receive shares of our common stock in accordance with the terms of the Merger Certificate.

TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ADVB ACQUISITION

The following is a summary of the material United States federal income tax consequences relevant to a United States Holder (as defined below) of ADVB shares of common stock. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), United States judicial decisions, administrative pronouncements, existing and proposed Treasury regulations, all as in effect as of the date hereof. All of the preceding authorities are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, so as to result in United States federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. No ruling has been obtained, and no ruling will be requested, from the Internal Revenue Service with respect to any of the United States federal income tax consequences described below, and as a result, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not disagree with or challenge any of the conclusions that are reached and describe herein.

The discussion does not cover all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to particular investors and does not address state, local, foreign, or other tax laws. In particular, this summary does not discuss all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to certain taxpayers subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws (such as financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, insurance companies, investors liable for the alternative minimum tax, individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred accounts, tax-exempt organizations, dealers or traders in securities or currencies, investors whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, persons holding the stock as part of a hedging, integrated or conversion transaction, constructive sale or straddle, persons who acquired their stock through the exercise or cancellation of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for their services, or investors other than United States Holders).

For purposes of this summary, the term "United States Holder" means a beneficial owner of ADVB common stock that, for United States federal income tax purposes, is

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof (or the District of Columbia);

an estate whose income is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, regardless of its source; or

a trust (x) if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the administration of the trust, and one or more United States persons (within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code) have the

authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or (y) that has an election in effect under applicable income tax regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership is a beneficial owner of the ADVB common stock, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership that holds the shares of ADVB, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the ADVB Acquisition.

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All beneficial owners of ADVB common stock should consult their tax adviser as to the particular tax consequences to them of the ADVB Acquisition, including the applicability and effect of state, local, foreign, and other tax laws and possible changes in tax law.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Tax

Under certain circumstances, the Internal Revenue Code imposes a backup withholding obligation on certain reportable payments. Proceeds from the exchange or disposition of ADVB common stock pursuant to the ADVB Acquisition that are paid in the United States or by a U.S.-related financial intermediary will be subject to U.S. information reporting rules, unless a United States Holder is a corporation or other exempt recipient. In addition, payments that are subject to information reporting may be subject to backup withholding (currently at the rate of 28%) if a United States Holder does not provide its taxpayer identification number and otherwise comply with the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are available to be credited against a United States Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may be refunded to the extent they exceed such liability, provided the required information is provided to the Internal Revenue Service. Stockholders should consult their tax advisors as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.

Tax Consequences to ADVB

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the ADVB Acquisition will be treated as a purchase of the assets of ADVB in exchange for Lime common stock followed by a liquidation of ADVB. Accordingly, ADVB will recognize taxable income or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the value of the Lime common stock issued in the ADVB Acquisition and any other consideration (including cash issued pursuant to a United States Holder's statutory appraisal rights) and ADVB's tax basis in its assets. We do not believe that ADVB will recognize a material amount of taxable gain. In addition, to the extent that taxable gain is recognized, we believe that such taxable gain will not result in regular income tax due to the existence of net operating loss carryforwards, though a small amount of alternative minimum tax could be owed. Due to limitations under the Internal Revenue Code, ADVB's net operating loss carryforwards will not be available either to Lime or to Merger Sub subsequent to the ADVB Acquisition.

Tax Consequences to ADVB Stockholders

The receipt of Lime common stock by a United States Holder pursuant to the ADVB Acquisition or cash pursuant to the United States Holder's statutory appraisal rights, will be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A United States Holder will generally recognize U.S. source capital gain or loss on the disposition of ADVB common stock equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the value of Lime common stock (or the amount of cash) the United States Holder receives and (ii) the United States Holder's adjusted tax basis in its ADVB common stock. A United States Holder's basis in its ADVB common stock will generally be the cost at which it was purchased. Capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the United States Holder held the ADVB common stock for more than one year at the time of disposition. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations under the Internal Revenue Code. A United States Holder's basis in any Lime common stock received in the ADVB Acquisition will generally be the value of such stock on the date it is acquired.

Tax Consequences to Lime and Lime Stockholders

The issuance of Lime shares to ADVB stockholders under the Stock Purchase Agreement and the Merger is not a taxable event to Lime or its stockholders and is not expected to have any resulting tax consequences.

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THE STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT

The following discussion summarizes material provisions of the Stock Purchase Agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix B to this information statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference herein. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the Stock Purchase Agreement and not by this summary.

The representations and warranties described below and included in the Stock Purchase Agreement were made by Lime and each of the parties to the agreement as of specific dates. The assertions embodied in those representations and warranties were made for purposes of the Stock Purchase Agreement and are subject to important qualifications and limitations agreed to by Lime and each of the parties to the Stock Purchase Agreement in connection with negotiating its terms. The Stock Purchase Agreement is described in this information statement/prospectus and included as Appendix B only to provide you with information regarding its terms and conditions, and not to provide any other factual information regarding Lime, ADVB or their respective businesses. Accordingly, the representations and warranties in the Stock Purchase Agreement should not be read alone, but instead should be read in conjunction with the information provided elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus.

The Stock Purchase

On November 18, 2008, we entered into the Stock Purchase Agreement pursuant to which we agreed to purchase 90.8% of the capital stock of ADVB from the Sellers in exchange for shares of our common stock. The ADVB stock was valued at \$0.008625 per share, based on the closing price of their common stock on November 14, 2008. The Sellers will receive 0.002124 of a share of our common stock in exchange for each share of ADVB common stock held by them, with any fractional shares rounded up to the next whole share. The Sellers held a total of 1,060,421,884 ADVB shares as of the signing of the Stock Purchase Agreement, resulting in a total of 2,252,341 shares of our common stock to be issued to the Sellers.

The Stock Purchase Agreement required us to prepare and file a registration statement on Form S-4 with respect to the shares of common stock to be offered to the ADVB shareholders as part of the Merger on or before December 31, 2008. Pursuant to an agreement dated December 31, 2008, between us and the Sellers' Representative, the Stock Purchase Agreement was first amended to extend this filing deadline to January 16, 2009 and then again amended on January 16, 2009 to further extend this filing deadline to January 23, 2009.

The Merger

The Stock Purchase Agreement requires us to effect the Merger between Merger Sub and ADVB within 45 days of the closing of the Stock Purchase, with the Merger Sub continuing as the surviving entity, as a means to acquire all of the other shares of ADVB common stock not owned directly or indirectly by the Sellers. Because the Merger Sub will own more than 90% of the ADVB voting stock, the Merger will not require the vote or approval of any other ADVB stockholders or the board of directors of ADVB and therefore ADVB will not be soliciting any votes from their stockholders to consummate the ADVB Acquisition.

In the Merger, subject to appraisal rights, the remaining ADVB stockholders will receive 0.002124 of a share of Lime common stock in exchange for each share of ADVB common stock held by them, with any fractional shares rounded up to the next whole share. Upon completion of the Merger, the Merger Sub will own 100% of the stock of ADVB and the ADVB stockholders will have no ongoing rights as stockholders of ADVB (other than appraisal rights under Delaware corporate law), and will instead be stockholders of Lime.

Based on 1,167,621,940 ADVB shares outstanding as of September 30, 2008, approximately 2,480,478 shares of Lime common stock will be issued to the ADVB stockholders in the ADVB Acquisition, resulting in approximately 20.6% of the outstanding shares of our common stock being held by the Sellers and the other former ADVB stockholders.

Replacement Offer for ADVB Options and Warrants

As required by the Stock Purchase Agreement, all ADVB option and warrant holders (including the Sellers) will have the opportunity to exchange their existing ADVB options and warrants for new, fully vested options and

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warrants to purchase shares of our common stock, with the same aggregate exercise price and the same expiration date. The number of shares of our common stock available for purchase under any such replacement option or warrant will be equal to the number of shares of ADVB common stock formerly available under the original option or warrant, multiplied by the exchange ratio of 0.002124 and the exercise price will increase by a factor equal to approximately 471.

The outstanding ADVB options and warrants are exercisable for a total of 109,902,680 shares of ADVB common stock, and if all of the ADVB option and warrant holders accept the replacement offer, the replacement options and warrants will be exercisable for a total of 233,434 shares of our common stock, which represents approximately 1.8% of our common stock on a fully-diluted basis.

This information statement/prospectus is not an offer of Lime securities to ADVB option and warrant holders. Any Lime securities to be offered to ADVB option and warrant holders will not be or have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements.

Payment of Richard P. Kiphart's Legal Expenses

The Stock Purchase Agreement requires us to pay Mr. Kiphart's legal expenses with respect to the Stock Purchase, estimated to be \$27,000. All other Sellers and other ADVB stockholders must bear their own costs and expenses in connection with the ADVB Acquisition.

Indemnification of the ADVB Directors, Sellers and Officers

The Stock Purchase Agreement requires us to continue to indemnify the ADVB officers and directors against third party claims under the same terms as provided by ADVB for six years following the closing of the Stock Purchase. The Stock Purchase Agreement further requires us to indemnify the Sellers against third party claims in connection with this information statement/prospectus.

Directors and Executive Management Following the Merger

The Stock Purchase Agreement requires us to use our best efforts to cause Christopher W. Capps, the current president of ADVB, to be appointed as a director of our board within 10 days of the effective date of the Stock Purchase and during each election so long as Richard P. Kiphart continues to be our stockholder. The other members of our board of directors will remain the same.

Representations and Warranties

The Stock Purchase Agreement contains a number of representations and warranties made by the Sellers to us. The representations and warranties are subject, in some cases, to specified exceptions and qualifications, including that each is to the best knowledge of the Sellers' Representative, Richard P. Kiphart. The representations and warranties relate to, among other things:

ADVB organization, capital structure and title to shares;

accuracy of ADVB's SEC reports;

absence of any material adverse effect or certain other changes or events to ADVB since December 31, 2007;

ADVB's legal proceedings; and

full disclosure by ADVB of material facts or information.

In addition to the foregoing, the Stock Purchase Agreement contains certain representations and warranties made by each of the Sellers to us that relate to, among other things:

authority, execution and delivery of the Stock Purchase Agreement;

consents and approvals of third parties, and permissions and authorizations of governmental entities, required in connection with the ADVB Acquisition;

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ownership of ADVB common stock shares; and

access to publicly available information about Lime.

In addition to the foregoing, the Stock Purchase Agreement contains certain representations and warranties we made to each Seller that relate to, among other things:

organization, capital structure, corporate power and authority, and execution and delivery of the Stock Purchase Agreement;

consents and approvals of third parties, and permissions and authorizations of governmental entities, required in connection with the ADVB Acquisition;

accuracy of our SEC reports;

absence of any material adverse effect or certain other changes or events since September 30, 2008;

legal proceedings; and

full disclosure of material facts or information.

Market Standoff

From November 18, 2008 until the closing of the Stock Purchase, each Seller cannot sell, offer to sell, contract to sell, grant any option to purchase, pledge or otherwise transfer or dispose of any shares of our common stock or ADVB's common stock beneficially owned by such Seller.

Lime's General Release of Claims Against ADVB and its Directors and Officers

Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, Lime entered into a Release Agreement with ADVB on November 18, 2008 (the Release Agreement) whereby Lime released ADVB, its directors, officers, agents, attorneys, investment bankers, affiliates, holders of record, advisors and representatives from all claims, demands, debts, damages, liabilities, actions, causes of actions, suits, sums of money, accounts, obligations, costs, expenses, covenants, agreements, contracts and promises relating to (i) the conduct and management of ADVB, (ii) the discharge of fiduciary duties with respect to ADVB and its stockholders and (iii) the negotiation, execution and performance of the Stock Purchase Agreement. The Release Agreement excludes any claim in connection with any breach of the Stock Purchase Agreement made prior to the closing of the Stock Purchase Agreement or at any time if the breach arose directly from actual fraud, intentional misconduct or a knowing material violation of law.

Indemnification

The Stock Purchase Agreement provides that until March 31, 2009, each Seller will defend, indemnify and hold us, our directors, officers, employees and agents against any losses sustained in connection with any breach of a representation, warranty or covenant made by such Seller in the Stock Purchase Agreement or any inaccuracy or incompleteness of any information provided to us in writing by such Seller and stated specifically to be used for inclusion in this information statement/prospectus.

Governing Law

Except to the extent that the corporate laws of the State of Delaware apply to a party, the Stock Purchase Agreement is governed by and will be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois.

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THE MERGER

The following summarizes material provisions of the Merger including the Merger Certificate. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the Merger Certificate and not by this summary.

The Merger

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Merger Certificate and in accordance with the DGCL, ADVB will merge with and into Merger Sub, the separate corporate existence of ADVB will terminate and Merger Sub will survive the Merger and continue to exist as a wholly owned subsidiary of Lime.

Ongoing Trading and Reporting

By virtue of the Merger, ADVB will be merged out of existence and consequently (i) that trading of ADVB shares in the OTC Bulletin Board will cease, and (ii) ADVB will terminate its reporting obligations to the SEC.

Consideration to be Received in the Merger

ADVB Common Stock

At the effective time of the Merger, each outstanding share of ADVB common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, will be converted into the right to receive 0.002124 of a share of Lime common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. Holders of ADVB will not receive any fractional shares of Lime common stock in the Merger. Instead, the total number of shares of Lime common stock that any holder of ADVB common stock may receive in the Merger will be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Adjustments to the Exchange Ratio

The exchange ratio will be appropriately adjusted to reflect the effect of any stock split, stock dividend, reorganization, recapitalization, reclassification or other like change with respect to Lime common stock or ADVB common stock prior to the effective time of the Merger.

Procedures for Exchange of Certificates

We will appoint an exchange agent for the purpose of exchanging certificates and uncertificated shares of ADVB common stock for the merger consideration. As soon as reasonably practicable after the effective time of the Merger, the exchange agent will mail transmittal materials to each holder of ADVB common stock, advising such holders of the procedure for surrendering their share certificates (or an appropriate affidavit) to the exchange agent in exchange for shares of our common stock.

Each holder of a share of ADVB common stock that has been converted into a right to receive shares of our common stock will receive such shares upon surrender to the exchange agent of the applicable ADVB common stock certificate (or an appropriate affidavit), together with an executed letter of transmittal covering such shares and such other documents as the exchange agent may reasonably require.

After the effective time and until surrendered, each certificate that previously represented shares of ADVB common stock will represent only the right to receive shares of our common stock as described above under Consideration to be Received in the Merger. In addition, ADVB will not register any transfers of shares of ADVB common stock after the effective time of the Merger.

Holders of ADVB common stock should not send in their ADVB stock certificates until they receive, complete and submit a signed letter of transmittal sent by the exchange agent with instructions for the surrender of ADVB stock certificates.

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Closing and Effective Time of the Merger

The Merger will become effective upon the filing of the Merger Certificate with the Secretary of State of Delaware or at such later time as may be agreed upon by Merger Sub and ADVB and as specified in the Merger Certificate. The filing of the Merger Certificate will occur as soon as legally permissible after the effectiveness of the Registration Statement.

Directors and Executive Management Following Merger

David R. Asplund will serve as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company and Jeffrey R. Mistarz will serve as its Secretary and Treasurer.

Governing Law

The Merger Certificate is governed by and will be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware.

Description of Merger Sub

Merger Sub is our wholly owned subsidiary, which will be organized as a Delaware corporation prior to the Merger, for the sole purpose of effecting the ADVB Acquisition. Upon completion of the Merger, ADVB will merge with and into Merger Sub, and Merger Sub will continue its existence as a wholly owned subsidiary of Lime.

The Merger Sub has not conducted any activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the Merger Certificate.

INFORMATION ABOUT LIME

Overview

We are a provider of energy efficiency solutions that enable our clients to reduce their energy-related expenditures and the impact of their energy use on the environment. Our clients include commercial and industrial businesses, property owners and managers and energy service companies serving government and educational institutions. Our core Energy Efficiency Services business provides energy engineering and consulting services as well as the development and implementation of energy efficiency lighting upgrade services, mechanical and electrical conservation services, water conservation services and renewable energy solutions. Through our Energy Technology business, we also offer a proprietary line of intelligent controllers that provide continuous management of HVAC and lighting equipment using wireless communication technology in order to reduce energy usage and improve system reliability.

Our business is organized into two principal segments: Energy Efficiency Services and Energy Technology.

Energy Efficiency Services. Our Energy Efficiency Services segment, which represented approximately 95% of our pro forma 2007 revenue, includes:

Engineering and consulting: We apply our engineering expertise to analyze each client's energy consumption and operational needs and develop customized energy efficiency solutions. Our energy engineering consulting services include project development services, energy management planning, energy bill analysis, building energy audits and e-commissioning. We also provide design review and analysis of new construction projects to maximize energy efficiency and sustainability, project management of energy-related construction, and processing and procurement of incentive and rebate application.

Implementation: We provide a range of energy efficiency and conservation services, including energy efficiency lighting upgrade services, mechanical and electrical conservation services, water conservation services and renewable energy solutions. Our objective is to improve the quality of our clients' physical space, maximize their operational savings, capitalize on rebates available to them and reduce their maintenance costs. We take into consideration factors such as infrastructure requirements, best available

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technologies, building environmental conditions, hours of operation, energy costs, available utility rebates and tax incentives, and installation, operation and maintenance costs of various efficiency alternatives. Our professionals' extensive knowledge in the area of energy efficiency solutions enables us to apply the most appropriate, effective and proven technologies available in the marketplace.

Energy Technology. Through our Energy Technology segment, which represented approximately 5% of our pro forma 2007 revenue, we offer our patented line of HVAC and lighting controllers under the eMAC and uMAC brand names. The eMAC technology provides remote monitoring, management and control of commercial rooftop HVAC units. This technology allows our clients to reduce energy consumption, thereby lowering operating expenses, and helps identify and prevent potential equipment failures, thereby reducing maintenance expenses and downtime. Our uMAC technology is a version of the eMAC that remotely controls the operation of a facility's lights via wireless communications.

Currently, we primarily serve the commercial and industrial and the public sector markets. Our commercial and industrial clients include many Fortune 500 companies for which we directly provide our energy efficiency solutions. We also serve the public sector, including government and educational institutions, through our relationships with large energy service companies (ESCOs). ESCOs are awarded project contracts with the public sector, and we serve as their energy efficiency service experts to develop and implement solutions outside of the scope of their offerings.

In 2007 our pro forma revenue increased by 63.7% to \$60.4 million as compared to \$36.9 million in 2006. We have invested significant amounts of capital and resources in building the infrastructure of our Energy Efficiency Services business and developing and enhancing the proprietary technology of our Energy Technology business. We believe these businesses form a strong platform for continued growth.

History

We have evolved considerably since we were formed in 1997 as an energy technology company to manufacture and sell the EnergySaver. The eMAC line of HVAC and lighting controllers has replaced the EnergySaver as our energy technology product, and energy technology is no longer our primary source of revenue. In June 2006 we launched our Energy Efficiency Services business through an acquisition. Our Energy Efficiency Services segment has grown rapidly through acquisitions and organic growth, and it represented 83% of our consolidated revenue and 95% of our pro forma revenue in 2007.

In 1997 we were formed as Electric City LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, for the purpose of marketing a line of lighting controllers, which we marketed under the EnergySaver name. In 1998 we changed from a limited liability company into a corporation by merging Electric City LLC into Electric City Corp., a Delaware corporation. In 1998 we established a public trading market for our common stock through a merger with an inactive, unaffiliated company. Trading in our common stock commenced on August 14, 1998 on the OTC Bulletin Board. In May 2005 we acquired Maximum Performance Group, Inc. (MPG) a technology-based provider of energy and asset management products and services. MPG manufactures and markets its eMAC line of controllers for HVAC and lighting applications.

In June 2006 we established our energy service business through the acquisition of Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation (Parke). Parke is an energy services provider specializing in the design, engineering and installation of energy efficient lighting upgrades for commercial and industrial users. We expanded this business through the acquisition of Kapadia Consulting, Inc. (Kapadia) in September 2006. Kapadia is an engineering firm that specializes in energy efficiency solutions consulting and energy efficient lighting upgrades for commercial and industrial users. During 2007 we added to this segment through two small acquisitions and the opening of two additional offices.

In June 2008 we acquired AEM. AEM provides energy engineering and consulting services and energy efficiency services similar to our existing energy efficiency lighting solutions, and it also provides mechanical and electrical conservation services, water conservation services and renewable energy solutions.

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Services and Products

Energy Efficiency Services Engineering and Consulting

Within our Energy Efficiency Services segment, we provide engineering and consulting services for clients seeking to improve their energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions and better manage their energy costs. Our engineering and consulting services include:

providing energy bill analysis to target the highest energy cost facilities within a client's portfolio of buildings;

conducting building energy audits to identify energy cost reduction opportunities within a client's facility;

providing energy management planning to assist in the development of energy master plans for both the supply side (energy procurement in deregulated markets) and the demand side (strategies to improve operating efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions), which includes utility rate structure analysis, energy impact of future load growth or equipment replacement, U.S. EPA EnergyStar analysis, benchmarking and energy inflation risk analysis;

undertaking engineering design review to optimize energy efficiency of new construction and major renovation projects in order to improve a building's energy efficiency and reduce long-term operating costs, which includes life-cycle cost analysis and comparison of different technologies and incremental costs versus savings analysis;

providing project management services for energy-related construction or upgrade projects, whether designed by us or others, ensuring that upgrade projects are installed and commissioned per the design specifications;

managing incentive and rebate application processing and procurement; and

providing e-commissioning, a methodical investigation and tune-up process for improving and optimizing an existing building's operation by focusing on energy-using equipment such as heating, cooling, lighting, and their related controls.

Energy Efficiency Services Implementation

We also provide implementation services to deploy our energy efficiency solutions to our clients. Historically, our engineering consulting service work often results in repeat revenue in the form implementation of lighting upgrades or HVAC controls, additional engineering work or expansion of the work to additional client facilities. With the acquisition of AEM in June 2008, we expanded our suite of energy efficiency services to include mechanical and electrical conservation services, water conservation services, and renewable energy project development and implementation services. Our comprehensive suite of energy efficiency implementation services includes:

Lighting Upgrade Services. As part of our services, we seek to determine the best lighting for our client or, in the case where our client is an energy service company, for their client to achieve targeted financial metrics and technical specifications. These lighting solutions take into consideration factors such as light and heat level requirements, building environmental conditions, hours of operation, energy costs, available utility and tax incentives, as well as installation, operating and maintenance costs of various lighting. We then upgrade the existing system with a new system that we custom configure with components from third-party manufacturers. Our designs often incorporate occupancy sensors, light harvesting, time clock controllers and IP addressable systems that facilitate control of individual fixtures for maximum energy savings.

Mechanical and Electrical Conservation Services. Our mechanical and electrical conservation services include the development, design, analysis, implementation and commissioning of mechanical and electrical efficiency projects at our client's facilities. Mechanical projects utilize technology to increase the efficiency of HVAC systems. Heating technologies decrease energy consumption through steel and sectional boilers, more efficient burners with dual fuel technologies to take advantage of fuel switching opportunities and

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economizers to reduce exhaust gas temperatures. Cooling technologies consist of more efficient water or air cooled chillers, air handling equipment, roof top units, split systems and packaged equipment. Other mechanical projects consist of heat recovery, air compressor staging and upgrades along with other applications based on our clients' facilities. Electrical projects consist of motor replacements, variable frequency drives, automated control systems and power factor correction. Unlike our lighting and water services, these services require regional installation and technical support. Our regional based mechanical, electrical and plumbing contracting offices provide local technical, estimation and construction support for opportunities that exist in their geographic region. Other benefits of our regional based offices include local vendor and manufacturing support for the materials and products that support the energy conservation projects. In most cases, mechanical and electrical conservation services development is performed in partnership with the ESCOs to establish an energy efficiency project which meets the owner's objectives while meeting acceptable profitability and risk minimization thresholds.

Water Conservation Services. Our water conservation services include the development, analysis, specification and installation of water reduction technologies into a client's facility. Technologies include dual flush toilets, waterless urinals, low flow aerators for sinks and shower heads and water reclamation for reintroduction. Water conservation is a demonstrated energy efficiency measure that provides significant energy and environmental cost savings. In addition to the savings associated with the cost of water, other related opportunities include reductions in sewer costs, domestic hot water expenses and carbon emissions from reduced fossil fuel fired to heat water. Additionally, reduced contribution to a city's sewer system means that less waste has to be filtered at a treatment facility reducing sewer costs and environmental impact. We use our own crews to perform the installation of water projects throughout the country.

Renewable Project Development and Implementation. Our renewable project development projects include a biomass gasification plant which incorporates a wood chip storage bunker and auger wood chip feed system for boiler fuel supply; a solar domestic hot water and photovoltaic system consisting of parabolic solar dishes, heat exchangers and computerized solar dish tracking system; and a closed loop water/glycol geothermal heat pump system for a public housing development. We have developed and implemented these projects over the last three years. In each case we have worked closely with ESCOs to review the proposed technologies, analyze proposed system performance, design custom solutions and build to budget.

Energy Technology

Our eMAC technology provides remote monitoring, management and control of commercial rooftop HVAC units enabling our clients to significantly reduce energy consumption and identify and prevent potential equipment failures, thereby reducing operating expense, maintenance expense and downtime. Our eMAC technology provides the following benefits:

Remote wireless management of HVAC equipment. Our eMAC technology is comprised of an HVAC controller with wireless communication capabilities and a central, server-based, Internet-accessible software system that monitors and controls the operation of the connected HVAC units. Clients are able to centrally and remotely control the timing and temperature parameters of the HVAC systems in all branch offices to prevent changes to the local HVAC settings.

Remote wireless monitoring of HVAC equipment. The wireless communication capabilities of the eMAC technology allow us to monitor up to 140 points and remotely manage the operation of a client's HVAC equipment to preempt and prevent possible failures, and to alert our clients of any potential equipment failures. This often permits us to react to a potential equipment problem before the occupants of the space are aware of any equipment malfunction. We charge our clients a monthly fee for this ability, though we often include an

initial monitoring period with the purchase of an eMAC technology so that our clients can become familiar with the benefits of this service.

Improvement of HVAC operating efficiency. HVAC systems are designed to handle the hottest and coldest days of the year. Our eMAC technology, through its patented Pentech Energy Recovery Controller (PERC) manages this substantial excess system capacity by dynamically matching the HVAC output

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to any given load condition. PERC achieves this by periodically turning off the air conditioner's compressor and condenser fan while continuing to run the evaporator fan, thereby continuing to deliver cooling to the conditioned space utilizing the energy stored in the cooling coils, heat exchanger and air ducts. In heating applications, PERC periodically closes the gas valve while continuing to operate the indoor air fan, delivering heated air into the space utilizing the heat stored in the heat exchanger and air ducts. At the same time, PERC is monitoring the rate of temperature change in the conditioned space in order to avoid overshooting the desired temperature setting.

Our uMAC technology is a version of the eMAC which has been simplified to remotely control the operation of a facility's lights via wireless communications. Using the uMAC, a client can remotely, via the Internet, turn lights on and off and change the daily schedule for the operation of a facility's lighting.

Sales and Marketing

Commercial and Industrial

We expect to continue to have significant new business opportunities with our existing clients. Additionally, we expect our sales force will continue to generate business from new clients through a combination of cold calls, referrals and trade shows. We employ a sophisticated proposal system combining proposal-generation software and a proprietary database based on over 20 years of experience designing and installing energy efficiency upgrades.

We employ a well-trained sales force comprised of over 29 sales personnel operating out of 7 offices across the country. Our sales force is organized into teams and is compensated based on the revenues generated by each team in addition to a base salary. We actively pursue new talent and have strived to hire sales personnel with highly-relevant industry expertise as well as training sales personnel who are new to the industry. Our sales force has experienced very low turn-over and we believe is positioned to handle our expected growth.

The extensive training and education of our sales force is a key to our business. Our sales force attends national and regional meetings each year where they review our sales model and are introduced to the latest technologies available in energy efficiency solutions market. These meetings are also used to exchange ideas and to provide feedback to our management regarding what the sales force is experiencing in the field. In addition, our newly hired sales and marketing personnel go through a comprehensive new hire orientation which covers our sales methods, including how to identify good prospects, how to gather data necessary to prepare a detailed sales proposal and how to close a sale. Trainees also learn how to create our standard client proposal and go on sales calls to see firsthand how a proposal is presented to a client by an experienced member of our sales team. They learn how to forecast their sales and how to use our client relationship management software to track their sales activities. In addition, they are taught about the types of services and technologies we sell and are given an overview of the available rebate incentive programs.

We have an established a five-step sales approach designed to shorten sales cycles, increase closing rates and help forecast future sales. It targets key decision makers, including senior executives and building owners and managers, and frames our services and technologies in the context of the value proposition they represent in terms of the return of investment, paybacks and rebates. We have also offered certain clients extended payment plans that enable them to pay for our energy efficiency solutions over time. Because the implementation of our energy efficiency solutions typically results in a reduction of our clients' monthly energy costs, our clients can enjoy immediate positive net cash flow upon installation of our systems when they pay for our systems over time.

In addition to our sales group, we employ four full-time and two part-time marketing personnel. Our marketing department focuses on vertical market segments directly targeting our potential clients' industries rather than introducing our energy efficiency solutions through general lighting industry trade shows. It also promotes our

solutions through direct client education, including a tri-annual newsletter developed to highlight our services and technology. In addition, upon the fifth anniversary of receiving our services, each client receives a letter from our marketing department describing technology updates that are available to further increase the energy efficiency of their facilities.

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Public Sector

With the addition of AEM, we are now completing public sector energy efficiency projects through our ESCO relationships. ESCOs assist public sector entities in reaching their energy efficiency goals by identifying opportunities to save energy, arranging third party financing, coordinating the engineering, design and implementation of the project, guaranteeing the savings over the life of the project, and operating and maintaining the project post-implementation. These contracts between the ESCO and public sector entity can last up to 25 years and are often awarded based on a company's track record and financing capability. The ESCOs then in turn hire energy efficiency implementers, such as AEM, to help them design and implement portions of the project.

Our sales and development efforts to the public sector are focused on supporting and building relationships with the ESCOs. Over the years, AEM has positioned itself in the supply chain of many of the major ESCOs participating in public sector energy efficiency programs offering a comprehensive set of products and services to these companies. The combination of energy engineering expertise and regional implementation capabilities has spurred AEM's recent growth in this sector. With the depth of energy efficiency solutions that we can provide, we believe that there are few competitors that can provide these set of services over the range of geographies required for public sector facilities.

Clients

During 2007, on a pro forma basis, we provided energy efficiency solutions to over 200 clients. Our client base includes a diverse cross-section of commercial and industrial businesses, property owners and managers and energy service companies serving government and educational institutions. Below is a list of our top ten clients in 2007, on a pro forma basis:

Client	Industry
Honeywell International Inc.	ESCO
DMJM Harris, Inc.	ESCO
Washington Mutual, Inc.	Banking
Johnson Controls, Inc.	ESCO
Sempra Energy	Utility
Frito-Lay North America	Food
Turner Construction Company	Construction
Lockheed Martin Corporation	Defense/Aerospace
Jones Lang Lasalle Inc.	Property Manager
Suntrust BKS Inc	Banking

In 2007 Washington Mutual, Inc. accounted for approximately 10% of our consolidated revenue or 3% on a pro forma basis. On a pro forma basis, Honeywell and DMJM Harris accounted for approximately 27% and 13% of our 2007 pro forma consolidated revenue, respectively.

Suppliers and Manufacturing

During 2007 approximately 12% of our consolidated materials and subcontracted labor came from two suppliers. Purchases from any one supplier will vary year-to-year depending on sales and inventory levels. None of our largest suppliers sell us proprietary products that we could not purchase from other vendors.

All of the products we implement in our solutions are purchased from third party suppliers and manufacturers. These products are generally widely available and are selected based on a combination of price, performance, features and availability.

The eMAC is manufactured for us by a contract manufacturer. We believe that this contract manufacturer has sufficient capacity to handle our anticipated growth in eMAC sales for the foreseeable future. In addition, we believe that many contract manufacturers across the country could manufacture the eMAC for us if our current contract manufacturer could not meet our needs. Most components used in the manufacturing of the eMAC are

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sourced from multiple suppliers, though some components are proprietary to a single manufacturer. We periodically engage in discussions with additional parts suppliers to ensure lowest cost pricing and reliability of supply.

Competition

Commercial and Industrial

The market for energy efficiency solutions is highly fragmented. We are not aware of any other company that offers the full range of energy efficiency services and technologies we offer on a national scale. Our Energy Efficiency Services segment faces competition primarily from lighting and lighting fixture manufacturers including, Sylvania Lighting Services and Orion Energy Systems, Inc., lighting fixture distributors, providers of energy efficiency lighting upgrades and maintenance, such as Amtek Inc. (which was recently acquired by Sylvania Lighting Services), and small regional providers of energy efficiency solutions. As we continue to integrate the operations of AEM into our business, we expect that we will extend energy efficiency offerings that are currently available to AEM's public sector clients to our commercial and industrial clients, and we expect to face additional competition from providers of those services in the commercial and industrial market.

Our Energy Technology segment faces competition primarily from thermostat and HVAC unitary control manufacturers including TCS Basys Controls, Site Controls and Field Diagnostics. However, we are not aware of any competitor's product which integrates all of the features of our eMAC technology. We differentiate ourselves through the value proposition our services and technologies represent by providing a comprehensive and integrated combination of operating efficiency, remote wireless management and remote wireless monitoring of HVAC and lighting equipment on a multi-site, national level.

Public Sector

The public sector marketplace is predominately served by ESCOs, who enter into energy efficiency service contracts with public sector entities. Once the ESCOs have secured contracts, they hire energy efficiency providers to help them design and implement portions of projects. We compete with other energy efficiency service providers to be the chosen partner for these ESCOs projects. The competing energy efficiency partners are primarily small, private players which we believe lack our reputation and capabilities. Through the acquisition of AEM, we have increased our size and position in the market, and we believe we can leverage this to gain a greater share of projects contracted by ESCOs. This acquisition has also allowed us to expand our national footprint to help us attain our goal of being the only provider of comprehensive energy efficiency solutions on a national level.

We believe the following are the principal factors by which providers of energy efficiency solutions compete for business in both the commercial and industrial and the public sector market:

client service and support;

quality and scope of services and products;

cost of services;

ability to service clients at a national level;

financial resources; and

experience and proven track record for services provided on transactions executed.

Compliance with Environmental Laws

Neither the production, nor the sale of our products in any material way generates activities or materials that require compliance with federal, state or local environmental laws. Our Energy Efficiency Services businesses use licensed disposal firms to dispose of old lamps, lighting ballasts or other products that may contain heavy metals or other potential environmental hazards.

Table of Contents**Intellectual Property**

We have six issued patents and two patents pending before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, as well as foreign patent offices on various aspects of the eMAC technologies. In addition, we have registered one copyright and two trademarks and have two additional trademark registrations pending.

Employees

As of November 30, 2008, we have 338 full time employees and 40 part time employees, of which 57 were management and corporate staff, 35 were engineers, 35 were engaged in sales and marketing, 16 to support new ESCO project development and 256 were engaged in project management, product installation, client support and field service.

Facilities

Our headquarters are located at 1280 Landmeier Road in Elk Grove Village, Illinois. This facility is approximately 13,000 square feet and houses the corporate headquarters and a warehouse. We acquired this facility in August 1998. There is a mortgage on the building that matures in February 2010.

Other properties that are used for sales and administration include:

Location:	Business Segment	Square Feet	Lease Expiration
Austin, TX	Energy Efficiency Services	4,000	June 2011
Bronx, NY	Energy Efficiency Services	2,500	Month-to-month
Glendora, CA	Energy Efficiency Services	9,350	December 2009
Greensboro, NC	Energy Efficiency Services	3,000	March 2011
Huntersville, NC	Energy Efficiency Services	6,560	March 2013
Lee, MA	Energy Efficiency Services	7,600	April 2010
Locust, NC	Energy Efficiency Services	4,000	March 2011
New York, NY	Energy Technology	2,800	September 2010
N. Miami Beach, FL	Energy Efficiency Services	5,510	May 2010
Riverton, UT	Energy Efficiency Services	600	December 2009
San Diego, CA	Energy Technology	8,200	September 2012
Saddle Brook, NJ	Energy Efficiency Services	2,288	January 2010
South Plainfield, NJ	Energy Efficiency Services	2,093	November 2009
Redmond, WA	Energy Efficiency Services	1,877	December 2009
Ventura, CA	Energy Efficiency Services	1,776	November 2010

We believe that the space and location of our current facilities in combination with the current and planned outsourcing of our manufacturing will be sufficient to reach a level of sales and production projected for the current year.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we have been a party to pending or threatened legal proceedings and arbitrations that are routine and incidental to our business. Based upon information presently available, and in light of legal and other defenses available to us, management does not consider the liability from any threatened or pending litigation to be material to

us.

Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

There have been no changes in or disagreements with Lime s independent accountants or any reportable event that requires disclosure under Item 304 of Regulation S-K during the fiscal years ending December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007, or any subsequent interim period.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes and schedules thereto and other information, including Risk Factors, appearing elsewhere in this information statement/prospectus and other reports and filings made with the SEC.

Overview

We are a provider of energy efficiency solutions that enable our clients to reduce their energy-related expenditures and the impact of their energy use on the environment. Our clients include commercial and industrial businesses, property owners and managers and energy service companies serving government and educational institutions.

We operate under three reporting segments: Energy Efficiency Services, Energy Technology and Financial Services.

Energy Efficiency Services. Our Energy Efficiency Services segment represented approximately 93% of our revenue during the first nine months of 2008 and 94% of our pro forma 2007 revenue (adjusted to include AEM). Our Energy Efficiency Services segment includes:

Engineering and consulting: Our energy engineering and consulting services include project development services, energy management planning, energy bill analysis, building energy audits and e-commissioning. We also provide design review and analysis of new construction projects to maximize energy efficiency and sustainability, project management of energy-related construction, and processing and procurement of incentive and rebate applications.

Implementation: We provide a range of energy efficiency and conservation services, including energy efficient lighting upgrade services, mechanical and electrical conservation services, water conservation services and renewable energy solutions.

Energy Technology. Our Energy Technology segment, which represented approximately 7% of our revenue for the first nine months of 2008 and 6% of our pro forma 2007 revenue (adjusted to include AEM), offers our patented line of heating, ventilation and air conditioning, HVAC and lighting controllers under the eMAC and uMAC brand names. The eMAC technology provides remote monitoring, management and control of commercial rooftop HVAC units. Our uMAC technology is a version of the eMAC that remotely controls the operation of a facility's lights via wireless communications.

Financial Services. Our Financial Services segment began operations in late 2007 to enable our commercial and industrial clients to pay for our energy efficiency solutions over time. We record the extended payment receivables from our clients as long-term receivables and consolidate them within a subsidiary for purposes of optimal receivables management and in anticipation of potentially financing them in order to reduce our cost of capital. Since its inception through September 30, 2008, we have provided extended payment terms on approximately \$2.3 million of our sales, and we had approximately \$2.0 million of receivables in this portfolio as of September 30, 2008.

General Business Trends and Recent Developments

The trends, events, and uncertainties set out in this section have been identified as those we believe are reasonably likely to materially affect the comparison of historical operating results reported in this prospectus to either other past period results or to future operating results. These trends, events and uncertainties include:

Recent Establishment and Expansion of Energy Efficiency Services Business

In 2006 we established our Energy Efficiency Services business through the acquisitions of Parke and Kapadia. Our acquisition of AEM in June 2008 as well as additional acquisitions and the opening of new offices have significantly added to this segment. Our Energy Efficiency Services business represented approximately 83% of our consolidated revenue in 2007, and 95% of our 2007 consolidated revenue on a pro forma basis. Certain

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characteristics of this new business, such as seasonality, margins and working capital requirements, are fundamentally different than those of our previous business; therefore, we believe our historical results will not be indicative of our future performance. As an example, in 2007 the Energy Efficiency Services business was somewhat seasonal with a disproportionate amount of revenue recognized in the second half of the year. This seasonality is likely to result in greater fluctuations in our revenue, earnings and working capital requirements throughout the year than we had experienced prior to the establishment of our Energy Efficiency Services business. Because certain of our expenses are relatively fixed, as described below, fluctuations in the revenues of our Energy Efficiency Services business are also likely to cause fluctuations in our earnings.

Uncertainty Regarding our Energy Technology Segment

In May 2005 we added the eMAC and uMAC line of HVAC and lighting controllers through the acquisition of MPG. To date, this product line has failed to reach the level of sales necessary to achieve profitability.

In late 2006 we commissioned an independent review of the market for the eMAC which concluded that there appears to be an attractive market for the product. We therefore began an engineering project to replace certain components of the eMAC and to add cellular communications capabilities. Total research and development costs incurred in connection with the eMAC upgrades were approximately \$700,000, \$350,000 and \$37,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and approximately \$850,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The project has experienced delays and cost overruns and, due to the limited availability of certain discontinued components for the existing version of the eMAC line, resulted in lower than expected sales of the eMAC during 2007. The Energy Technology segment incurred a significant loss during 2007, in part because the sales and administrative overhead of this segment was positioned to support a higher level of eMAC sales than was actually achieved during the year. These events contributed to the determination that MPG's goodwill was impaired, resulting in the \$4.2 million impairment charge at the end of 2007.

Historically, we have upgraded our eMAC technology through the combined efforts of our in-house technicians and outside consultants. Beginning early in 2008 we completely outsourced these efforts and retained an engineering consulting firm to assume responsibility for completing the eMAC upgrades with the objective of finalizing an upgraded version of the product in the last quarter of 2008. We have reduced the overhead of this segment in an attempt to reduce its 2008 loss. While we continue to believe there is an attractive market for the eMAC product line, we have not determined whether we can achieve the scale necessary for it to become a profitable business. If we fail to complete the engineering upgrade within the targeted timeframe or fail to generate sufficient sales, we will explore alternatives for reducing the losses generated by this segment, including possibly selling or discontinuing the business.

AEM Transaction

On June 11, 2008, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of AEM for \$3.5 million in cash and 882,725 shares of our unregistered common stock, plus the assumption of \$5.9 million of outstanding debt. In addition, the sellers of AEM can receive up to an additional \$1.0 million in cash and 126,103 shares of common stock if AEM achieves certain revenue and adjusted EBITDA targets during the period from the acquisition through the end of 2008. Immediately following the acquisition, we infused \$2.0 million of equity into AEM to provide for its working capital needs. We financed the acquisition and the equity infusion by drawing on an \$11.0 million line of credit from our chairman and largest individual stockholder, Richard P. Kiphart, and ADVB a company controlled by Mr. Kiphart.

AEM provides energy engineering and consulting services and energy efficiency services similar to our existing energy efficiency lighting solutions. In addition, it provides mechanical and electrical conservation services, water conservation services and renewable energy solutions primarily for government and municipal facilities. The majority of AEM's clients are ESCOs and it operates primarily on the East Coast.

Impact of AEM Transaction

As outlined above, on June 11, 2008 we acquired all of the capital stock of AEM, which now operates as our wholly-owned subsidiary. Because of the significance of this acquisition, our historical operating results are not

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expected to be indicative of our future operating results. In particular, we expect our revenue and expenses to increase substantially as a result of this acquisition. The following table reflects our historical operating results for selected income statement line items for the year ended December 31, 2007, and the same line items on a pro forma basis assuming the AEM acquisition and the related financing transactions occurred effective January 1, 2007.

	Year Ended December 31, 2007	
	Actual	Pro Forma (Unaudited)
<i>Revenue</i>	\$ 19,481,130	\$ 60,380,996
Cost of sales	15,082,400	47,163,002
Gross profit	4,398,730	13,217,994
Selling, general and administrative expense	13,072,381	22,412,291
Amortization of intangibles	2,011,878	3,769,243
<i>Impairment loss</i>	4,181,969	4,181,969
<i>Operating loss</i>	(14,867,498)	(17,145,509)
Interest expense, net	(685,230)	(2,156,970)
<i>Net loss</i>	\$ (15,552,728)	\$ (19,302,479)

As a result of our acquisition of AEM, our pro forma revenue and gross profit were significantly higher than our actual revenue and gross profit. Also as a result of our acquisition of AEM, our pro forma SG&A expense and amortization of intangibles were significantly higher than our actual SG&A expense and amortization of intangibles. The higher pro forma SG&A expense and amortization of intangibles more than offset the higher gross profit, resulting in a pro forma operating loss that was greater than our actual operating loss. Due to the interest expense that we incurred in connection with our acquisition of AEM, our pro forma net interest expense was higher than our actual net interest expense. As a result of our pro forma operating loss being greater than our actual operating loss and our pro forma net interest expense being higher than our actual net interest expense, our pro forma net loss was greater than our actual net loss.

The acquisition of AEM may reduce the seasonality of our consolidated revenue because AEM derives the majority of its revenue from long-term government contracts that are generally not seasonal in nature. However, because a few large projects are often responsible for a significant portion of AEM's annual revenue, the level of activity, initial project delays or gaps between projects can have a significant impact on the revenue and earnings of a particular period.

As explained above, we borrowed \$5.5 million on our line of credit to fund the cash portion of the AEM acquisition price and a \$2.0 million equity infusion we made into AEM immediately following the acquisition for working capital requirements. The annual interest expense of \$953,000 associated with this use of our line of credit has been included in our pro forma results for 2007. It is our intent to use a portion of the proceeds from this offering to repay this debt, thereby eliminating the associated interest expense.

Private Placement

On November 13, 2008, we entered into Subscription Agreements with 15 investors to sell 1,787,893 units, each comprised of one share of our common stock and a warrant to purchase an additional quarter share of our common stock. The sale price was \$3.51 per unit, which is equal to 75% of the volume-weighted average price of our common stock for the ten days prior to the closing. The warrants allow holders to purchase a share of our common stock for \$4.10 per share, which was the closing price of our common stock on the day prior to the closing, and the warrants are exercisable any time after May 13, 2009 and before November 13, 2011. The total gross proceeds raised in the private placement will be \$6,275,500. The private placement will close in two tranches: tranche A, which is comprised of unaffiliated investors; and tranche B which is comprised of affiliated investors. We raised \$3,000,500 in tranche A, which closed on November 13, 2008. We anticipate closing on the remaining \$3,275,000 in tranche B during the first quarter of 2009. Proceeds from the private placement will be used for working capital purposes.

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Recapitalization

On November 14, 2008, we entered into a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with Richard P. Kiphart, under which we sold Mr. Kiphart 358,710 shares of our newly created Series A-1 preferred stock in exchange for his agreement to cancel a promissory note we issued in the then outstanding amount of \$14,707,104 (the "Recapitalization"). The note bore interest at 17% per annum and would have matured on March 31, 2009. Each outstanding share of Series A-1 preferred stock is entitled to cumulative quarterly dividends at a rate of (i) 15% per annum of its stated value, which is \$41.00 per share, on or prior to March 31, 2009 (9% payable in cash and 6% payable in additional shares of Series A-1 preferred stock); and (ii) 17% per annum of its stated value at any time on or after April 1, 2009 (9% payable in cash and 8% payable in additional shares of Series A-1 preferred stock). The Series A-1 preferred stock is convertible into shares of common stock on a 10-for-1 basis anytime after December 31, 2009, subject to adjustment. Each share of Series A-1 preferred stock is currently entitled to 10 votes and the Series A-1 preferred stock votes along with the common stock. In connection with this Recapitalization, we expect to remove \$14.7 million in liabilities from our balance sheet and treat the Series A-1 preferred stock as equity.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

On November 18, 2008, our Board approved the Lime Energy Co. 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), subject to stockholder approval. The holders of a majority of the total number of shares of our outstanding Common Stock approved the ESPP pursuant to a consent dated November 13, 2008. Implementation will occur during the first quarter of 2009. All of our employees and employees of our affiliates who have been employed for at least six months and whose customary employment is at least 20 hours per week and at least five months per calendar year are eligible to participate in the ESPP, except for persons who are deemed under Section 423(b)(3) of the Code, to own 5% or more of our voting stock. The ESPP provides, for a series of six-month offering periods commencing on January 1 and July 1 of each year, with the first offering per period commencing on January 1, 2009. During each offering period, employees who enroll in the ESPP for the offering period are granted an option to purchase shares through the accumulation of payroll deductions of not more than 15% of each participant's compensation (up to a maximum of \$25,000 per calendar year, based on the fair market value of the shares determined as of the date the option to purchase such shares is granted). The number of shares to be purchased will be determined by dividing the participant's balance in the ESPP account on the last day of the offering period by the purchase price per share. The purchase price per share will be the lesser of 85% of the fair market value of our common stock on the last day of the offering period or 85% of the fair market value on the first day of the offering period. Unless a participant withdraws from the ESPP, such participant's option will be exercised automatically on the last day of the offering period.

Option Exchange Offer

On November 26, 2008, our Board approved an exchange offer pursuant to the recommendation of our Compensation Committee. Holders of a majority of the total number of shares of our outstanding capital stock executed a consent to the exchange offer on November 26, 2008 in accordance with NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. Under the proposed exchange offer, certain underwater stock options we issued to employees and directors may be exchanged for a lesser number of new stock options with exercise price equal to the closing price of the our common stock on the day the Exchange Offer. The proposed exchange ratios are intended to make the exchange offer value-neutral to our stockholders (and not significantly increase the cost of our awards) and decrease dilution. Under Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS No. 123R"), to the extent the fair value of each replacement stock option granted to employees or directors exceeds the fair value of the stock option surrendered, such excess is considered additional compensation. This excess, if any, in addition to any remaining unrecognized expense for the stock options surrendered in exchange for the new stock options, we will recognize as an expense for compensation. The incremental expense will be recognized ratably over the vesting period of the replacement options in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 123R. In the

event that any of the replacement options are forfeited prior to their settlement due to termination of employment, the incremental expense for the forfeited stock options will be

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reversed and will not be recognized. The total expense will vary according to the number of options tendered for exchange and the fair market value of our stock on the grant date of the replacement awards.

We have not commenced the employee exchange offer yet. Upon the commencement of the stock option exchange offer, we will file with the SEC a completed Schedule TO and related exhibits and documents, including the offer to exchange, when available because these materials will contain important information about the stock option exchange offer. The Schedule TO and related exhibits and documents will be available free of charge (i) at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, (ii) by directing a written request to: Lime Energy Co., Attn: Jeff Mistarz, 1280 Landmeier Road, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-2410; (iii) by directing an email request to [Jeff Mistarz at otender@lime-energy.com](mailto:otender@lime-energy.com); or (iv) by contacting Jeff Mistarz at (847) 437-1666.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Critical accounting policies are defined as those that involve significant judgments and uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We believe that our most critical accounting policies are limited to those described below. For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 3 in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related contingent liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenues, bad debts, warranty accrual, income taxes and contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Revenue and Profit Recognition

We recognize our revenue when all four of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence has been received that an arrangement exists; (ii) delivery of the products and/or services has occurred; (iii) the selling price is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured. In addition, we follow the provisions of the SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition*, which sets forth guidelines in the timing of revenue recognition based upon factors such as passage of title, installation, payments and client acceptance. Any amounts received prior to satisfying our revenue recognition criteria are recorded as deferred revenue.

Historically, we have recognized revenue primarily on a completed contract basis. Under the completed contract method, revenue is recognized once the project is substantially complete, resulting in some variability in revenue. This method works well with projects that are smaller and shorter in duration. AEM, however, recognizes, and will continue to recognize, all of its revenue on a percentage of completion basis. AEM's projects generally are larger in terms of revenue and longer in duration; therefore, AEM recognizes revenue throughout the term of the project on a completion method based on the percentage of costs incurred. Because AEM represents 68% of our 2007 revenue on a pro forma basis, we expect at least for the near future that the majority of our revenue will be recognized on a percentage of completion basis. Under both methods of revenue recognition, any anticipated losses on contracts are

charged to operations as soon as they are determinable.

In our Energy Technology segment, we often bundle contracts to provide monitoring services and web access with the sale of our eMAC hardware. As a result, these sales are considered to be contracts with multiple deliverables which, at the time the hardware is delivered and installed, includes undelivered services essential to the functionality of the product. Accordingly, we defer the revenue for the product and services and the cost of the

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equipment and installation and recognize them over the term of the monitoring contract. Our monitoring contracts typically vary in length from one month to five years, with the majority of the contracts having one-year terms.

Revenue from our new Financial Services segment represents small administrative fees on the creation of extended payment arrangements between our wholly owned financing subsidiary and commercial and industrial clients that participate in our extended payment program. When an extended payment agreement is recorded, we are required to discount the receivable using a market rate of interest that would generally be available to our customer, and amortize the discount over the term of the receivable as interest income. As a result, a significant majority of the earnings of the Financial Services segment are recognized as interest income.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our clients to make required payments. The allowance is largely based upon specific knowledge of clients from whom collection is determined to be doubtful and our historical collection experience with such clients. If the financial condition of our clients or the economic environment in which they operate were to deteriorate, resulting in an inability to make payments, or if our estimates of certain clients' ability to pay are incorrect, additional allowances may be required. During 2007 we increased our allowance by \$126,000 and wrote off receivables of \$341,000, all of which related to the EnergySaver business that we no longer market. As of September 30, 2008, our allowance for doubtful accounts was approximately \$132,000, or 0.6% of our outstanding accounts receivable.

Amortization of Intangibles

We account for acquisitions of companies in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141). We allocate the purchase price to tangible assets and intangible assets based on their fair values, with the excess of purchase price amount being allocated to goodwill. The determination of the fair values of these intangible assets is based on a number of significant assumptions as determined by us, including evaluations of the future income producing capabilities of these assets and related future expected cash flows or replacement cost of the asset. We also make estimates about the useful lives of the acquired intangible assets. Should different conditions result in the determination that the value of the acquired intangible assets has been impaired, we could incur write-downs of intangible assets, or changes in the estimation of useful lives of those intangible assets. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142), goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to annual impairment testing which is discussed in greater detail under the heading *Goodwill* below.

Intangible assets included acquired technology, customer and contractual relationships, client backlog, non-competition agreements and trade names. Acquired technology was initially recorded at fair value based on the estimated after tax cost to replace the asset and is amortized over its estimated useful life on a straight-line basis. Customer and contractual relationships represent contractual and separable relationships that we have with certain customers and partners. These contractual relationships were initially recorded at their fair value based on the present value of expected future cash flows and are amortized over their estimated useful life. Non-competition agreements were initially recorded based on the present value of potential profits that could be lost, should the individual initiate a competing enterprise, and are amortized over the minimum term of the non-competition agreements. Trade name intangible assets are initially recorded at fair value based on the present value of the royalty payments that would need to be paid for the development and use of a comparable trade name should the name be unavailable to us. Trade name intangible assets are deemed to have an indeterminate life and are not amortized.

Impairment Loss

We evaluate all of our long-lived assets, including intangible assets other than goodwill and fixed assets, periodically for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS No. 144). We record impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations when events and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those items. Our cash flow estimates are based on historical results adjusted to reflect our best estimate of future market and operating conditions. The net carrying value of

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assets not recoverable is reduced to fair value. Our estimates of fair value represent our best estimate based on industry trends and reference to market rates and transactions.

During 2006 we determined that our EnergySaver based Virtual Negawatt Power Plan (VNPP) asset was completely impaired and recorded an impairment charge of \$1.2 million to reduce the carrying value of the asset to zero.

Goodwill

We have made acquisitions in the past that included a significant amount of goodwill and other intangible assets. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill is subject to an annual (or under certain circumstances more frequent) impairment test based on its estimated fair value. Estimated fair value is less than value based on undiscounted operating earnings because fair value estimates include a discount factor in valuing future cash flows. Many assumptions and estimates underlie the determination of an impairment loss, including economic and competitive conditions, operating costs and efficiencies. Another estimate using different, but still reasonable, assumptions could produce a significantly different result. In February 2006 we signed a non-binding letter of intent to sell our Great Lakes Controlled Energy subsidiary. To determine if our goodwill would be impaired as a result of the expected sale, we compared the carrying value of the related reporting unit to the expected sale price of the business and determined that the goodwill was impaired. As a result, we recorded an impairment loss of \$243,000 as of December 31, 2005.

During the fourth quarter of 2007 we updated our projections for portions of the Energy Efficiency Services and Energy Technology businesses and estimated the fair value based on the discounted current value of the estimated future cash flows. We then compared the calculated fair values of the reporting units to their carrying values. The analysis did not identify any impairment for the Energy Efficiency Services business, but did indicate that the value of the Energy Technology's goodwill was impaired. The decline in the fair value of the Energy Technology segment was primarily the result of lower than expected sales of the eMAC line of HVAC controllers, in large part due to delays in a project to replace certain obsolete eMAC components. As a result of the decline in the fair value, we recorded an impairment loss of \$4.2 million during the fourth quarter of 2007.

It is possible that upon completion of future impairment tests, as the result of changes in facts or circumstances, we may have to take additional charges in future periods to recognize a further write-down of the value of the goodwill attributed to our acquisitions to their estimated fair values.

The acquisition of AEM resulted in the creation of approximately \$5.3 million of amortizable intangible assets and \$10.9 million of goodwill. The intangible assets, which include AEM's customer lists, customer contracts, technology and sales pipeline, will be amortized over periods ranging from one to 15 years. We will evaluate AEM's goodwill annually for indications of impairment beginning in 2009.

Stock-Based Compensation

We have a stock incentive plan that provides for stock-based employee compensation, including the granting of stock options and shares of restricted stock, to certain key employees. The plan is more fully described in Note 25 to our consolidated financial statements. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), which requires that we record stock compensation expense for equity-based awards granted, including stock options and restricted stock unit grants, over the service period of the equity-based award based on the fair value of the award at the date of grant. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), we accounted for stock compensation using the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. Under that method, compensation expense was recorded only if the current market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant exceeded the option exercise price. Since stock options are granted at exercise prices that are greater than or

equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant under our stock incentive plan, no compensation expense related to stock options was recorded in our consolidated statements of operations prior to January 1, 2006. We recognized \$3.7 million and \$4.8 million of stock compensation expense during 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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Results of Operations

Revenue

We generate the majority of our revenue from the sale of our services as well as the sale of our proprietary products and the products that we purchase and resell to our clients. All of our revenue is earned in the United States.

Energy Efficiency Services Segment

Revenue from our Energy Efficiency Services business includes charges for our engineering, installation and/or project management services and the materials we purchase and resell to our customers. The substantial majority of our Energy Efficiency Services revenue is derived from fixed-price contracts, although we occasionally bill on a time-and-materials basis. Under fixed-price contracts, we bill our clients for each project once the project is completed or throughout the project as specified in the contract. Under time-and-materials arrangements, we bill our clients on an hourly basis with material costs and other reimbursable expenses passed through and recognized as revenue. Historically, our projects have typically been completed within one to three weeks, with the exception of a few multi-month projects. With the addition of AEM, the number of multi-month projects will increase, as historically, AEM's projects have typically taken four to eight months to complete.

Energy Technology Segment

Revenue from our Energy Technology business includes charges for the sale of our eMAC/uMAC line of controllers, installation of the product and for ongoing monitoring services associated with the product. In our Energy Technology segment, we often bundle contracts to provide monitoring services and web access with the sale of our eMAC hardware. As a result, these sales are considered to be contracts with multiple deliverables which, at the time the hardware is delivered and installed, includes undelivered services essential to the functionality of the product. Accordingly, we defer the revenue for the product and services and the cost of the equipment and installation and recognize them over the term of the monitoring contract. Our monitoring contracts typically vary in length from one month to five years, with the majority of the contracts having one year terms.

Financial Services Segment

Revenue from our new Financial Services segment represents small administrative fees on the creation of extended payment arrangements between our wholly owned financing subsidiary and commercial and industrial clients that participate in our extended payment program. When an extended payment agreement is recorded, we discount the receivable using a market rate of interest that would generally be available to our customer, and amortize the discount over the term of the receivable as interest income. As a result, a majority of the earnings of the Financial Services segment are recognized as interest income.

Gross Profit

Gross profit equals our revenue less costs of sales. The cost of sales for our Energy Efficiency Services business consists primarily of materials, our internal labor and the cost of subcontracted labor. The costs of sales for our Energy Technology business include charges from the contract manufacturer that manufactures the eMAC line of controllers, the costs of our internal labor and outside contractors used to install our product in our customers' facilities, depreciation and charges for potential future warranty claims.

Gross profit is a key metric that we use to examine our performance. Gross profit depends in part on the volume and mix of products and services that we sell during any given period. A portion of our expenses, such as the cost of

certain salaried project management and engineering personnel, are relatively fixed. Accordingly, an increase in the volume of sales will generally result in an increase to our margins since these fixed expenses are not expected to increase proportionately with sales. Our business is also seasonal, as such, our margins will vary with seasonal changes in our revenue due to the fixed nature of some of our costs.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) include the following components:

direct labor and commission costs related to our employee sales force;

costs of our non-production management, supervisory and staff salaries and employee benefits, including the costs of stock-based compensation;

costs related to insurance, travel and entertainment, office supplies and utilities;

costs related to marketing and advertising our products;

legal and accounting expenses;

research and development expenses; and

costs related to administrative functions that serve to support our existing businesses, as well as to provide the infrastructure for future growth.

Amortization of Intangibles

We incur expenses related to the amortization of identifiable assets that we have capitalized in connection with our acquisitions. In connection with our acquisition of AEM on June 11, 2008, we recorded identifiable amortizable intangible assets of \$5.3 million and goodwill of \$10.9 million which is not amortizable.

Other Expense

Other expense consists of interest expense, net of interest earned on our investments. Interest expense represents the interest costs and fees associated with our subordinated convertible term notes (including amortization of the related debt discount and issuance costs), our lines of credit, the mortgage on our headquarters building, notes payable and various vehicle loans. Interest income includes earnings on our invested cash balances and amortization of the discount on our long term receivables.

Results of Operations

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2007

Revenue

Revenue for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 was \$28,173,327, an increase of \$16,080,997 or 133%, from the \$12,092,330 for the same period in 2007. Our Energy Efficiency Services segment and Energy Technology segment represented 93% and 7% of our revenue during the first nine months of 2008, respectively, compared with 81% and 19%, respectively, during the nine-month period ended September 2007.

Revenue from our Energy Efficiency Services segment increased \$16,322,518 or 166%, to \$26,155,895 during the first nine months of 2008 from \$9,833,377 during the first nine months of 2007. The acquisition of AEM in June 2008 was responsible for \$13.7 million of the increase while our existing businesses were responsible for \$2.6 million of the increase. The revenue increase from our business excluding AEM was due to acquisitions we made in June and

August 2007 and increased productivity of our sales staff.

The revenue from our Energy Technology segment declined \$571,298, or 22%, to \$1,977,193 during the first nine months of 2008 from \$2,548,491 during the same period in 2007. This segment continues to experience lower sales due to a lack of available product as the result of delays in completing the upgrade of the eMAC line of HVAC controllers. We are currently conducting field tests of the new version of the eMAC and expect to begin shipping product by the end of 2008.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2007, we recorded intercompany sales of \$289,538 that represented sales from our Energy Technology segment to the Energy Efficiency Services segment, which resold the product to its customers.

Table of Contents*Gross Profit*

Our gross profit for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 was \$5,586,835, an increase of \$2,622,364 or 88%, from the \$2,964,471 earned in the first nine months of 2007. Our gross profit margin was 19.8% for the first nine months of 2008 compared to 24.5% for the same period in 2007. The acquisition of AEM in June 2008 contributed approximately \$2.8 million toward our gross profit for the nine-month period ended September 2008. The hiring of additional personnel and purchases of new equipment earlier this year in the Energy Efficiency Services segment to support the higher revenue we are experiencing in the second half of 2008, resulted in a decline of approximately \$200,000 in the gross profit of our existing businesses during the nine-month period. We expect our gross profit for 2008, before contributions from AEM, to exceed the amount earned during 2007 due to expected higher levels of revenue.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

SG&A expense for the first nine months of 2008 increased \$5,442,002, or 61%, to \$14,311,751 from \$8,869,749 during the first nine months of 2007. The acquisition of AEM in June 2008 and the inclusion of its SG&A expense was responsible for \$3.3 million of the increase. Also contributing to the increase was a \$650,000 increase in share based compensation expense, a \$354,000 increase in research and development expense, and the inclusion of a full nine months of expense for the companies acquired in 2007. SG&A expense as a percentage of revenue was 50.8% for the first nine months of 2008 as compared to 73.4% for the same period in 2007.

Amortization of Intangibles

Amortization expense declined \$275,694, or 17%, to \$1,377,016 for the first nine months of 2008 from \$1,652,710 for the first nine months of 2007. The decline is the result of certain intangible assets associated with the acquisition of Texas Energy Products, Kapadia Energy Services and Parke Industries becoming fully amortized, partially offset by additional amortization associated with the AEM acquisition in June 2008. Amortization expense for the Energy Services segment was \$984,025 and \$1,258,403 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, while amortization expense for the Energy Technology segment was \$392,991 and \$394,307 for the same periods.

Other Expense

Our net interest expense increased \$1,438,805 to \$1,800,733 during the first nine months of 2008 from \$361,928 during the first nine months of 2007. Interest expense increased \$1,313,406 to \$1,871,001 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, from \$557,595 for the same period in 2007. The components of interest expense for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2008	2007
Lines of credit	657,399	
Convertible subordinated notes	374,311	167,657
Notes payable	48,259	12,594
Mortgage	21,474	33,818
Vehicle loans	9,036	3,385
Capital Leases	8,981	28

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Total contractual interest	\$ 1,119,460	\$ 217,482
Amortization of deferred issuance costs and debt discount	751,541	340,113
Total Interest Expense	\$ 1,871,001	\$ 557,595

Contractual interest expense (the interest on outstanding loan balances) increased \$901,978 to \$1,119,460 during the first nine months of 2008 from \$217,482 during the same period in 2007. The convertible subordinated notes were issued in late May 2007, and as a result, interest expense for the first nine months of 2007 only included

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four months of interest on these notes, whereas 2008 includes nine months of interest. Also contributing to the increase in our interest expense during the first nine months of 2008 was the use of our line of credit during 2008 and interest on the debt we assumed as part of the acquisition of AEM.

Our interest income for the first nine months of 2008 declined \$125,399 to \$70,268 from \$195,667 for the first nine months of 2007. The decline was the result of lower interest rates and lower average invested balances. Included in interest income for the first nine months of 2008 is \$24,357 of amortization of the discount on our long term receivables.

Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to the Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 2006***Revenue***

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2007
	Actual	Actual	Pro Forma
			(Unaudited)
Energy Efficiency Services	\$ 3,302,014	\$ 16,182,172	\$ 57,082,038
Energy Technology	4,841,610	3,609,816	3,609,816
Financial Services		8,292	8,292
Intercompany Sales		(319,150)	(319,150)
Total Revenue	\$ 8,143,624	\$ 19,481,130	\$ 60,380,996

Our revenue increased \$11.3 million, or 139%, to \$19.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Of our 2007 revenue, without adjusting for intercompany sales, 83.1% was derived from our Energy Efficiency Services business and 18.5% was derived from our Energy Technology business. During 2006 Energy Efficiency Services and Energy Technology generated 40.5% and 59.5% of our total revenue, respectively.

Revenue for our Energy Efficiency Services segment was \$16.2 million during 2007, an increase of \$12.9 million, or 390%, over the \$3.3 million recognized in 2006. Contributing to the increase in revenue for the Energy Efficiency Services segment was inclusion of Parke and Kapadia for a full year in 2007 (both were acquired during 2006), and the acquisitions of Texas Energy and Preferred Lighting during 2007. Revenue also benefited from an increase in the number of salespeople working in the segment and increased experience of our salespeople.

Revenue for the Energy Technology segment was \$3.6 million in 2007, a decline of \$1.2 million, or 25.4%, from the \$4.8 million recorded in 2006. The decline in revenue was the result of our decision in December 2006 to discontinue the active marketing of the EnergySaver. Our eMAC-related revenue was approximately flat in 2007 when compared to 2006. While the segment benefited from utility energy rebates for certain eMAC projects, eMAC sales declined approximately 25% due to delays in the development of a new version of the eMAC. We anticipate that the new version of the eMAC will be ready for distribution in the fourth quarter of 2008. In the meantime, availability of the product will continue to be limited. As a result, we expect the 2008 revenue for the Energy Technology segment to be lower than the level achieved in 2007.

During 2007 we recorded intercompany sales of \$319,000 which represented sales from our Energy Technology segment to the Energy Efficiency Services segment, which resold the product to its customers. Our revenue during 2007 was somewhat seasonal, with approximately 66% of the total revenue earned in the second half of the year.

The addition of AEM to the pro forma 2007 results increases the revenue by \$40.9 million to \$60.4 million. The inclusion of AEM would also increase the percentage of our 2007 revenue derived from this segment, prior to the elimination of intercompany sales, to 94.5% of our total revenue, while reducing the portion derived from the Energy Technology segment to 6.0%.

Table of Contents*Gross Profit*

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2007
	Actual	Actual	Pro Forma
			(Unaudited)
Energy Efficiency Services	\$ 708,322	\$ 3,669,127	\$ 12,488,392
Energy Technology	504,008	721,310	721,310
Financial Services		8,292	8,292
Total Gross Profit	\$ 1,212,330	\$ 4,398,729	\$ 13,217,994

Our gross profit for 2007 was \$4.4 million, an increase of \$3.2 million, or 262.8%, from the gross profit of \$1.2 million earned in 2006. Our gross profit margin was 22.6% in 2007, compared to 14.9% in 2006. The improvement in our gross profit was the result of increased revenue in our Energy Efficiency Services segment. We expect that certain fixed costs contained in our cost of sales will cause fluctuations in our margins on a quarterly basis due to the seasonality of our sales.

On a pro forma basis our gross profit was \$13.2 and our gross margin was 21.9%.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2007
	Actual	Actual	Pro Forma
			(Unaudited)
Selling, general and administrative expense (excluding stock-based compensation)	\$ 7,646,014	\$ 9,490,315	\$ 18,724,711
Stock-based compensation	4,519,686	3,582,066	3,582,066
Total selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 12,165,700	\$ 13,072,381	\$ 22,306,777
As % of revenue	149.4%	67.1%	36.9%

Our selling, general and administrative expense increased \$907,000, or 7.5%, to \$13.1 million in 2007 compared to \$12.2 million in 2006. All of this increase was attributable to the inclusion of a full year of expenses for Parke and Kapadia (both of which were acquired during 2006) and the additions of Texas Energy and Preferred Lighting during 2007. These increases were partially offset by a \$938,000 decline in stock-based compensation expense. Our SG&A expense did not grow as fast as our revenue during 2007, and as a result, SG&A expense as a percentage of our total revenue declined to 67.4% from 149.4% in 2006.

On a pro forma basis, our SG&A expense was \$22.3 million in 2007, or 36.9% of our revenue.

Amortization of Intangibles

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2007
	Actual	Actual	Pro Forma
			(Unaudited)
Amortization expense	\$ 1,210,006	\$ 2,011,878	\$ 3,769,243

Expense associated with the amortization of intangible assets increased \$802,000, or 66.3%, to \$2.0 million in 2007, from \$1.2 million in 2006. This increase was primarily due to the increase in intangible assets added with the acquisitions of Texas Energy and Preferred Lighting during 2007.

If we had acquired AEM at the beginning of 2007, our amortization expense would have been \$3.8 million, \$1.8 million higher than the \$2.0 million reported for the year.

Table of Contents*Impairment Loss*

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we completed an impairment analysis of MPG and determined that its carrying value exceeded its fair value to the degree that the goodwill associated with this business was completely impaired. As a result we recorded an impairment charge of \$4.2 million to reduce the carrying value of the asset to zero. The decline in the fair value at Maximum Performance Group was largely due to delays in an engineering project to upgrade the eMAC. Sales for this segment in 2007 have been negatively impacted by delays in completing an upgrade to the eMAC line of controllers and delayed our marketing plans for the product.

Interest Expense, Net

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2007
	Actual	Actual	Pro Forma
			(Unaudited)
Interest income	\$ 194,182	\$ 266,863	\$ 266,863
Interest expense	(3,273,370)	(952,093)	(2,410,342)
Total interest expense, net	\$ (3,079,188)	\$ (685,230)	\$ (2,143,479)

Net interest expense declined \$2.4 million during 2007 to \$685,000, compared to \$3.1 million for 2006. Interest expense declined \$2.3 million to \$1.0 million in 2007 from \$3.3 million in 2006. The components of interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2007
	Actual	Actual	Pro Forma
			(Unaudited)
Line of credit	\$ 50,344	\$	\$
Note payable	16,563	16,547	16,547
Mortgage	46,495	43,931	43,931
Subordinated convertible notes		293,683	293,683
Convertible term loans	249,065		
Other interest expense	1,772	5,476	1,463,725
Total contractual interest	364,239	359,637	1,817,886
Amortization of deferred issuance costs and debt discount	1,175,970	592,456	592,456
Prepayment penalty	516,071		
Value of adjustment in conversion Price	950,865		
Termination of post re-payment interest obligation	266,225		
Total Interest Expense	\$ 3,273,370	\$ 952,093	\$ 2,410,342

Total contractual interest expense (the interest on outstanding loan balances) declined \$4,000 in 2007 to \$360,000, as compared to \$364,000 in 2006. In June 2006 we repaid two convertible terms loans and our convertible revolving note was converted to common stock. The reduction in interest expense associated with the retirement of these notes was largely offset by new \$5.0 million subordinated convertible term notes which we issued in June 2007.

Upon the repayment of the convertible term loans in June 2006, we were required to pay a prepayment penalty of \$516,000 and to recognize as interest expense the remaining unamortized balance of the capitalized issuance costs and the debt discount totaling \$979,000. During June 2006 we also incurred a charge of \$266,000 related to the termination of our obligation to pay the term loan lender a portion of certain cash flows for a five-year period. In June 2006 the holder of a convertible revolving note elected to convert the outstanding balance on the note, which triggered certain anti-dilution provisions in the note automatically adjusting the conversion price of the note. As a result, the lender received 126,222 additional shares which were recorded as interest expense in the amount of approximately \$1.0 million.

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On a pro forma basis, our net interest expense in 2007 was \$1.6 million higher as a result of the inclusion of \$1.0 million of pro forma interest related to the borrowings we made under our line of credit to fund the acquisition of AEM and to fund our \$2.0 million equity infusion into AEM for working capital requirements and to ensure AEM met its financial covenants under its line of credit. Also contributing to the increase was \$506,000 of interest expense on AEM's line of credit, term note, subordinated notes and various vehicle loans and capitalized leases.

Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to the Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 2005***Revenue***

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Energy Efficiency Services	\$	\$ 3,302,014
Energy Technology	3,693,429	4,841,610
Total Revenue	\$ 3,693,429	\$ 8,143,624

Our revenue increased \$4.5 million, or 120%, to \$8.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Revenue generated by our Energy Efficiency Services segment was responsible for \$3.3 million or 74% of the increase in our revenue for 2006. The Energy Efficiency Services segment was created in 2006 through the acquisitions of Parke and Kapadia. During 2006, 59% of our revenue was generated by our Energy Technology segment and 41% was generated by our Energy Efficiency Services segment, while in 2005 100% of our revenue came from our Energy Technology segment.

The balance of the increase in revenue was generated by our Energy Technology segment due to increased eMAC sales, which was partially offset by lower EnergySaver sales. The increase in the eMAC revenue was due to the inclusion of a full year of results for MPG, which we acquired in May 2005, and higher unit sales.

Gross Profit

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Energy Efficiency Services	\$	\$ 708,322
Energy Technology	1,575	504,008
Total Gross Profit	\$ 1,575	\$ 1,212,330

Our gross profit increased from \$1,575 to \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Our gross profit margin increased to 14.9% in 2006 as compared to 0.04% in 2005. Included in the 2006 cost of sales was a \$569,000 one-time charge to write off most of our EnergySaver inventory due to our decision to terminate the active marketing of this product. Adjusting for this charge, our gross profit in 2006 was \$1.8 million, or 21.9% of sales. The increase in gross

profit in 2006 was primarily attributable to increased sales of the eMAC and the acquisition of Parke on June 29, 2006. The 2006 cost of goods sold includes \$297,000 of share-based compensation expense resulting from our adoption of SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006. No share-based compensation was included in the 2005 cost of goods sold.

Table of Contents*Selling, General and Administrative Expense*

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Selling, general and administrative expense (excluding stock-based compensation)	\$ 5,363,503	\$ 7,646,014
Stock-based compensation		4,519,686
Total Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 5,363,503	\$ 12,165,700
As a percentage of revenue	145.2%	149.4%

Our SG&A expense increased \$6.8 million, or 127%, to \$12.2 million for 2006, as compared to \$5.4 million for 2005. Approximately 67%, or \$4.5 million, of the increase was related to our adoption of SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006. We did not record stock compensation expense in 2005. Other significant items contributing to the increase in SG&A expense were approximately \$680,000 from the inclusion of MPG for the full year, approximately \$660,000 of SG&A expense resulting from the inclusion of Parke and Kapadia for portions of 2006 and \$531,000 in contractual penalties.

Amortization of Intangibles

Intangible amortization expense increased \$738,000 to \$1.2 million in 2006 from \$472,000 in 2005. The increase in amortization expense was due to the acquisitions of Parke and Kapadia in 2006.

Impairment Loss

During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, we completed a preliminary impairment analysis and determined that the carrying value of our VNPP asset exceeded its fair value by \$760,000. In order to reduce the carrying value to the fair value, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$760,000 in September 2006. During the fourth quarter of 2006 we updated our analysis based on new information and revised assumptions and determined that the asset was completely impaired. As a result, we reduced the carrying value of the asset to \$0 and recorded an additional impairment charge of \$423,000 in December 2006. During 2005 we recorded an impairment loss of \$243,000 related to the reduction in carrying value of goodwill associated with Great Lakes Controlled Energy due to our decision to sell this company.

Interest Expense, Net

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual
Interest income	\$ 58,737	\$ 194,182
Interest expense	(602,990)	(3,273,370)
Total interest expense, net	\$ (544,253)	\$ (3,079,188)

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Other net interest expense increased \$2.5 million during 2006 to \$3.1 million, compared to \$544,000 in 2005. Interest expense increased \$2.7 million to \$3.3 million during 2006 from \$603,000 during 2005. The components of net interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Contractual interest	\$ 277,577	\$ 364,239
Amortization of deferred issuance costs and debt discount	165,413	1,175,970
Value of warrant	160,000	
Value of adjustment in conversion price		950,865
Prepayment penalties		516,071
Termination of post re-payment interest Obligation		266,225
Total Interest Expense	\$ 602,990	\$ 3,273,370

Total contractual interest expense, which is comprised of the interest on outstanding loan balances, increased \$87,000 in 2006 to \$364,000 as compared to \$278,000 in 2005. The increase in contractual interest was the result of higher average outstanding balances, due in part to the issuance of the \$5.0 million term loan in November 2005 that was repaid in June 2006, and higher average interest rates.

Net interest expense for 2006 also included \$1.2 million in deferred issuance costs and debt discount amortization, a \$1.0 million non-cash charge related to a required adjustment in the conversion price a convertible note, \$516,000 in prepayment penalties and a \$266,000 charge related to a modification of a loan agreement. Net interest expense for 2005 included a \$160,000 charge related to the issuance of warrants to a lender in exchange for its consent to a private equity issuance and the acquisition of MPG.

Preferred Stock Dividends

Preferred dividend expense recognized during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 is comprised of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Accrual of Series E Convertible Preferred dividend	\$ 1,366,900	\$ 698,000
Deemed dividend associated with change in conversion price of the Series E Convertible Preferred Stock		23,085,467
Deemed dividend associated with change in the exercise price of warrants to purchase shares of common stock	484,445	564,258
Total	\$ 1,851,345	\$ 24,347,725

Dividend expense increased \$22.5 million to \$24.3 million in 2006 from \$1.9 million in 2005. Dividends accrued on the outstanding Series E Convertible Preferred declined \$668,900 to \$698,000 in 2006 from \$1.4 million in 2005, due to the conversion of all of the outstanding Series E Convertible Preferred to common stock on June 29, 2006.

We have issued certain securities in the past that contain anti-dilution provisions which automatically adjust the exercise or conversion price of the security if we issue any new equity security, or securities convertible into equity, at a price below the exercise or conversion price of the security with the anti-dilution provision. Primarily as a result of our declining stock price, three instances during 2006 required us to adjust the exercise price or the conversion price on one or more securities, each of which resulted in us recording a charge for a non-cash deemed dividend. In January 2006 we issued stock options at the then current market price of \$65.10 per share, which was less than the \$96.60 exercise price on a warrant held by one of our former Series E Preferred stock holders. Adjusting the exercise price of this warrant resulted in a non-cash deemed dividend of \$266,000.

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On June 29, 2006, we issued shares in a PIPE transaction at \$7.00 per share (as discussed in Note 20 to our financial statements). The issuance price of the securities issued in this transaction was less than the conversion price on our Series E Convertible Preferred stock, which contained anti-dilution provisions. Prior to the anti-dilution adjustment, the holders of the Series E Convertible Preferred stock would have been entitled to 224,861 shares of common stock on conversion, whereas after the adjustment they were entitled to 3,092,621 shares of common stock on conversion. The market value of the additional 2,867,760 shares receivable upon conversion was recorded as a non-cash deemed dividend in the amount of \$23.1 million on June 29, 2006.

In addition, a number of the outstanding common stock warrants, most of which were held by former holders of our Series E Convertible Preferred Stock, also contained similar anti-dilution provisions. Prior to the June 2006 PIPE transaction, the exercise price on these warrants ranged from \$94.50 per share to \$105.00 per share. The issuance of common stock in the June 2006 PIPE transaction caused the exercise price on these warrants to automatically be reduced to \$7.00 per share. We compared the value of the warrants with the old exercise price to the value of the warrants with the reduced exercise price, using a modified Black-Scholes option pricing model, and determined that the reduction in the exercise price had increased the value of the warrants by \$298,000. We recognized the expense as a deemed dividend by offsetting charges and credits to additional paid-in capital, without any effect on total stockholders equity.

On April 28, 2005, in exchange for \$5.6 million in gross proceeds, we issued a package of securities to five institutional investors. The package of securities included 59,524 shares of our common stock and 42-month warrants to purchase 29,762 additional shares of common stock at \$110.25 per share. The issuance of these shares caused the exercise price of certain warrants with anti-dilution provisions to automatically adjust to \$94.50 per share. We compared the value of the warrants with the old exercise price to the value of the warrants with the reduced exercise price, using a modified Black-Scholes option pricing model, and determined that the reduction in the exercise price had increased the value of the warrants by \$484,000. Since these warrants were issued as part of a securities offering the increase in value is considered to be a deemed dividend to the security holders. We recorded the deemed dividend by offsetting charges and credits to additional paid-in capital, without any effect on total stockholders equity.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

As of September 30, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$879,385 and \$3.4 million of availability on our lines of credit, compared to \$4,780,701 of cash and \$3 million of availability on our line of credit on December 31, 2007. In October 2008 we amended our line of credit to increase the availability under the line by an additional \$3 million and used \$2.2 million to retire a bank line of credit that was expiring. In November 2008 we closed on a private placement of our securities which will add approximately \$6 million to our cash reserves.

Our debt obligations as of September 30, 2008 totaled \$24.4 million under our lines of credit, convertible subordinated debt, our notes payable, various vehicle loans and capitalized leases.

Our principal cash requirements are for operating expenses, including employee costs, the costs related to research and development, advertising costs, the cost of outside services including those providing accounting, legal, engineering and consulting services, rent, the funding of inventory and accounts receivable, capital expenditures and the costs of servicing our outstanding debt. We have financed our operations since inception through the private placement of our common stock, Series A-1 preferred stock and various secured and unsecured loans.

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The following table summarizes, for the periods indicated, selected items in our consolidated statement of cash flows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2008	2007
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (12,664,772)	\$ (6,925,609)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,156,443)	(969,738)
Net cash provided by financing activities	12,919,899	7,864,241
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,901,316)	(31,106)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	4,780,701	4,663,618
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	\$ 879,385	\$ 4,632,512

Operating Activities

Operating activities consumed cash of \$12,664,772 during the nine-month period ending September 30, 2008 compared to \$6,925,609 during the same period of 2007.

Whether cash is consumed or generated by operating activities is a function of the profitability of our operations and changes in working capital. To get a better understanding of cash sources and uses, we like to split the cash used or provided by operating activities into two pieces: the cash consumed (or generated) by operating activities before changes in working capital; and the cash consumed (or generated) from changes in working capital.

Cash consumed by operating activities increased \$5,739,163, or 83%, to \$12,664,772 during the first nine months of 2008 as compared to \$6,925,609 during the same period in 2007. Cash used to fund the net loss before changes in working capital increased \$3,654,254 to \$6,251,669 during the first nine months of 2008 from the \$2,597,415 used during the same period during 2007 and \$952,470 from the \$5,299,199 used through the first six months of 2008. The increase in cash used to fund the net loss before changes in working capital was due to higher interest expense and lower operating profit for the period. We anticipate this use of cash will be reduced and perhaps eliminated in the fourth quarter with improvements in profitability if we are able to achieve the expected increase in revenue for the period.

Changes in working capital (adjusted for business acquisitions) consumed cash of \$6,413,101 during the first nine months of 2008, as compared to consuming \$4,328,194 during the same period in 2007 and \$1,772,431 through the first six months of 2008. The increase in working capital is due to increased sales during the 2008 period. We expect our working capital requirements to increase in the fourth quarter of 2008 if we are able to achieve our expected increase in sales during the period, then to decline in the first quarter of 2009 if sales slow as anticipated due to the seasonality of our business.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities during the first nine months of 2008 was \$4,156,443, an increase of \$3,186,705 over the \$969,738 used during the first nine months of 2007. During the 2008 period, we used \$3,789,120 to fund the acquisition of AEM (net of cash acquired), \$12,059 for expenses related to acquisitions completed in 2007 and \$357,464 for capital expenditures. During the first nine months of 2007, we used \$593,586 to fund the purchase of

Texas Energy Products and Preferred Lighting and \$376,152 for capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

Financing activities generated cash of \$12,919,899 during the first nine months of 2008 as compared to generating \$7,864,241 during the first nine months of 2007. During the first nine months of 2008 we drew \$3,500,000 on our line of credit to fund the acquisition of AEM, \$2,000,000 to fund an equity infusion into AEM to assist with its working capital requirements and \$7.5 million to fund our working capital and operating needs. We borrowed \$133,553 to fund the purchase of new trucks and received \$120,132 from the exercise of options and warrants. These sources of cash were partially offset by \$570,358 used to repay a portion of our long term debt.

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In April 2007 we received the proceeds from a stockholder rights offering which raised \$2,999,632, incurring issuance costs of \$248,293. During May and September of 2007 we raised \$5,000,000 through the issuance of subordinated convertible term notes to a group of eight investors, incurring issuance costs of \$8,572. We also borrowed \$121,207 during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to fund the purchase of new delivery vehicles, made scheduled payments of \$39,458 on our mortgage and vehicle loans and received \$39,725 from the exercise of options and warrants.

Sources of Liquidity

Our primary sources of liquidity are our available cash reserves and availability under our lines of credit. As of September 30, 2008, we had cash reserves of \$879,385 and \$3.4 million of availability on our lines of credit. In October 2008 we amended our line of credit to increase the availability under the line by an additional \$3 million and used \$2.2 million to repay an expiring bank line of credit. In November 2008 we closed on a private placement of our securities which will add approximately \$6 million to our cash reserves. Please see General Business Trends and Recent Developments Private Placement beginning on page 50.

Lines of Credit

On March 12, 2008, we entered into a \$3.0 million revolving line of credit note with ADVB and Richard P. Kiphart. On June 6, 2008 and August 14, 2008, the note and related documents were amended to increase the line to \$16.0 million with Mr. Kiphart increasing his commitment under his note to \$14.5 million from \$1.5 million. ADVB's note remained at \$1.5 million. As part of the amendments, the lenders were given a general security interest in all of our assets and a provision was added such that in the event the notes are not repaid as of the maturity date of March 31, 2009, each note is convertible at the holder's election at any time from April 1, 2009 until March 31, 2010 into shares of our common stock at \$7.93 per share.

On October 6, 2008, the notes and related documents were amended to increase the line to \$19.0 million with ADVB increasing its commitment under its note to \$4.5 million from \$1.5 million. Mr. Kiphart's note remained at \$14.5 million. On November 14, 2008, we entered into a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with Richard P. Kiphart, as described below, under which we sold Mr. Kiphart 358,710 shares of newly created Series A-1 preferred stock in exchange for the cancellation of his note. Please refer to Note 14 for additional information regarding this conversion.

The ADVB note continues to bear interest at 17% per annum, with 12% payable in cash and the remaining 5% to be capitalized and added to the principal balance on the ADVB note. The ADVB note also requires the payment of an unused funds fee of 4% per annum on the unused portion of the ADVB note. We may borrow any amount, at any time during the term of the ADVB note as long as it is not in default at the time of the advance, provided that the total advances under the ADVB note, net of repayments, may not exceed \$4.5 million. If we terminate the ADVB note before its scheduled maturity, we will be required to pay a termination fee based on a formula that is equal to approximately \$616 for each day remaining before the scheduled maturity.

Our subsidiary, AEM, has borrowed monies under a \$2,115,775 bank promissory note that is secured by a certificate of deposit pledged by one of the former stockholders of AEM. The note bears interest at the prime rate (3.25% as of December 24, 2008) and matures on October 31, 2009.

AEM also has an unsecured line of credit agreement with the same bank that allows for borrowing up to a maximum of \$84,000. The line expires in December 2008, subject to renewal. The line of credit bears interest at the prime rate plus 0.75%. The balance of this line of credit as of September 30, 2008 was \$84,000.

Key Strategies for Cash Flow Improvement

We have raised a significant amount of capital since our formation through the issuance of shares of our common and preferred stock and notes, which has allowed us to acquire companies and to continue to execute on our business plan. Most of these funds have been consumed by operating activities, either to fund our losses or for

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working capital requirements, and acquisitions. Our management has set the following key strategies for cash flow improvement:

Focus on increasing the sales and profitability of our products and services. During the past two fiscal years, excluding the effects of the AEM acquisition, we increased our revenue by \$15.8 million, or 427%, and our gross profit increased from \$2,000 to \$4.4 million. This improvement in our gross profit was offset by a \$7.7 million increase in our SG&A expense (\$4.0 million excluding non-cash stock-based compensation) over the period, primarily as a result of acquisitions and the addition of sales and administrative support personnel. However, we believe that we have the infrastructure in place to support a substantial increase in revenue without the need to increase headcount significantly from current levels. While there are no assurances that we will substantially grow our revenue, if we can achieve substantial revenue growth, we believe we will significantly reduce or eliminate the cash consumed from operating activities before changes in working capital.

Turn around the performance of our Energy Technology segment. Largely as a result of lower than expected sales, our Energy Technology segment recorded an operating loss of approximately \$8.2 million during 2007, or 55% of our total operating loss. Part of the failure to achieve scale in this business is due to delays in getting a new version of the eMAC into production. We have taken steps to address this issue and expect that the new version of the eMAC will be available during the fourth quarter of 2008. In the meantime, we have taken steps to reduce the overhead costs of this segment to better align them with the anticipated level of business activity. We continue to invest in this segment because we believe there is an attractive market for this segment's products based on a marketing study completed last year, positive feedback from our pilot programs and our experience marketing the product. While we continue to work to turn around the performance of this segment, we are also carefully reviewing all of our alternatives for this business.

Manage our costs in order to conserve cash. The prudent use of the capital resources available to us remains one of our top priorities. We are constantly reviewing our operations looking for more efficient ways to achieve our objectives.

Although we cannot be certain that these strategies will succeed, we believe that meeting these cash flow improvement goals in addition to the capital that we recently raised should provide sufficient liquidity to allow us to operate until our operations generate positive cash flow.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not currently have any off-balance sheet arrangements

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FSP FASB 142-3 Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets (FSP 142-3). FSP 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing assumptions about renewal or extension used in estimating the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142) and expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS 142. The provisions of FSP 142-3 are effective for years beginning after December 15, 2008. The provisions of FSP 142-3 for the determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset shall be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. The disclosure requirements shall be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, the effective date. We are evaluating the impact of the adoption of FSP 142-3 on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS No. 162). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). SFAS No. 162 will be effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's amendments to AU Section 411, The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted

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Accounting Principles. The FASB has stated that it does not expect SFAS No. 162 will result in a change in current practice. We are evaluating the impact of the adoption of SFAS 162 on its consolidated financial statements.

Also in May 2008, the FASB issued FSP APB 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments that may be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement) (FSP APB 14-1). FSP APB 14-1 applies to convertible debt securities that, upon conversion, may be settled by the issuer fully or partially in cash. FSP APB 14-1 specifies that issuers of such instruments should separately account for the liability and equity components in a manner that will reflect the entity's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized in subsequent periods. FSP APB 14-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years after December 15, 2008, and must be applied on a retrospective basis. Early adoption is not permitted. We do not expect FSP APB 14-1 to have an effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2008, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 07-5, Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock. EITF Issue No. 07-5 provides guidance on evaluating whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to the company's own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. EITF Issue No. 07-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We are currently assessing the impact of EITF Issue No. 07-5 on our consolidated financial statements.

Net Operating Loss

We had estimated federal net operating loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2007 of approximately \$75.0 million that have expiration dates from 2018 through 2027. Pursuant to Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, the usage of these net operating loss carryforwards is subject to one or more limitations due to changes in ownership that have occurred over our history. We are in the process of analyzing the amount of these net operating loss carryforwards that will be available to offset future taxable income.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The only significant exposure we have to market risk is the risk of changes in market interest rates relating to our floating rate debt. The interest rates on this debt are variable and change with changes in the prime rate. As of September 30, 2008, we had \$4,694,550 of floating rate debt outstanding and the prime rate was 5.00%. If the prime rate were to increase 1 percentage point, the aggregate annual interest cost on our floating rate debt would increase by approximately \$47,000.

INFORMATION ABOUT ADVB

The following discussion provides business-related information about ADVB. You should be aware, however, that Lime does not intend to continue ADVB's business following the ADVB Acquisition. As discussed in The ADVB Acquisition - Reasons for the ADVB Acquisitions beginning on page 23, Lime is undertaking the ADVB Acquisition primarily (i) to obtain the approximately \$5.6 million in cash held by ADVB, (ii) to gain an \$800,000 convertible promissory note held by ADVB, and (iii) to cancel a revolving promissory note held by ADVB of which \$1.89 million was outstanding and payable by Lime.

General Introduction

ADVB is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

Prior to its debt restructure and equity placement in 2006, ADVB focused on the development of biologic therapeutic antibodies for treating a range of autoimmune diseases based on an anti-cytokine platform technology. ADVB's activities consisted primarily of research, development and investigational human clinical trials. Such development stage activities have resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$22,194,222 at December 31, 2007. Based upon ADVB's historical activities, it is a development stage biotechnology company holding patents based on the anti cytokine platform. ADVB's management currently does not plan to continue ADVB's research and development projects or to pursue new patent applications. Based upon ADVB's management's current business plans

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and since ADVB had not achieved its historical plans to license its patents, its management recognized a loss on impairment of its patents of \$745,640 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

As part of ADVB management's business objectives to invest in a non-control position in a revenue generating company, on December 18, 2007, ADVB and OFM a Wisconsin limited liability company, entered into an agreement (the "OFM Agreement"). Pursuant to the OFM Agreement, ADVB arranged for The Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Illinois (the "Bank") to issue a \$1.0 million irrevocable letter of credit (the "Letter of Credit") for the benefit of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (the "Wisconsin Department"), the designee of OFM. The Letter of Credit was required by the Wisconsin Department so that OFM may distribute certain dairy products in the State of Wisconsin. As collateral for repayment of funds advanced under the Letter of Credit, ADVB entered into a pledge agreement pursuant to which it granted the Bank a security interest in a certificate of deposit account maintained by ADVB at the Bank (the "Pledge Agreement"). OFM's obligations to reimburse ADVB for payments, if any, made by ADVB to the Bank pursuant to the pledge agreement are evidenced by a promissory note ("OFM Note") and a reimbursement agreement ("Reimbursement Agreement") secured by OFM's assets. OFM agreed to pay a cash fee of \$50,000 and issue to ADVB 5,000 units of OFM as payment for obtaining the Letter of Credit. As of October 6, 2008, the Letter of Credit and Pledge Agreement have been terminated.

In accordance with the OFM Agreement, ADVB also loaned to OFM the sum of \$800,000 ("Working Capital Loan") to be used for working capital and to repurchase a member's interest in OFM. OFM issued to ADVB a convertible note ("Convertible Note") in the principal amount of \$800,000, which bears interest at 10% per annum, payable quarterly. The Convertible Note has a stated maturity date of May 17, 2009, subject to acceleration upon default by OFM. The Convertible Note is convertible into OFM units at the conversion rate of \$10.00 per unit. The Working Capital Loan is secured by all of OFM's assets.

Since the end of our recent fiscal year, ADVB made a loan to Lime in order to generate additional interest income. On March 12, 2008, ADVB and Richard P. Kiphart, Chairman of the Board of ADVB, agreed to provide Lime with a \$3 million revolving line of credit, for which ADVB and Mr. Kiphart each were responsible to fund up to \$1.5 million. ADVB and Mr. Kiphart agreed to fund the line of credit and receive principal and interest payments on a pro-rata basis. On June 6, 2008 and August 14, 2008 the note and related documents were amended to increase the line to \$16.0 million with Mr. Kiphart increasing his commitment under his note to \$14.5 million from \$1.5 million. ADVB's note remained at \$1.5 million. As part of the amendments, ADVB and Mr. Kiphart were given a general security interest in all of Lime's assets and a provision was added such that in the event the notes are not repaid as of the maturity date of March 31, 2009, each note is convertible at the holder's election at any time from April 1, 2009 until March 31, 2010 into shares of our common stock at \$7.93 per share. On October 31, 2008 the notes and related documents were amended to increase the line to \$19.0 million with ADVB increasing its commitment under its note to \$4.5 million from \$1.5 million. Mr. Kiphart's note remained at \$14.5 million.

The Lime note matures on March 31, 2009, and bears interest at 17% per annum payable quarterly, with 12% payable in cash and the remaining 5% to be capitalized and added to the principal balance of the note. The note also provides for quarterly payment of an unused funds fee of 4% per annum, as well as a fee payable upon termination of the facility prior to its scheduled maturity. Lime may borrow any amount during the term of the note, so long as it is not in default at the time of the advance.

With respect to ADVB's past research and development activities, its autoimmune disease technology focused on an anti-cytokine platform. ADVB's primary cytokine target had been interferon-gamma. Cytokines are soluble components of the immune system that are largely responsible for regulating the immune response. When overproduced, as in certain autoimmune diseases, interferons and cytokines can lead to immune system disturbance and inflammation resulting in localized tissue damage and pathology seen in autoimmune diseases ("ADs"). ADVB has not achieved its plans to enter into out-licensing agreements with pharmaceutical companies that would use ADVB's

patents to develop biologic drugs designed to reduce the levels of certain cytokines that may effectively treat a range of autoimmune diseases.

ADVB's patented technology is based upon the work of Dr. Simon Skurkovich and Dr. Boris Skurkovich who first suggested that autoimmune disease may be the result of augmented cytokine production. ADVB conducted several investigational clinical trials at major institutes of the Medical Academy of Sciences in Russia, in which

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ADVB evaluated the efficacy of a series of investigational antibodies, raised against certain cytokines, in autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA), multiple sclerosis (MS), certain autoimmune skin diseases, and a disease of the eye.

On December 25, 2001, ADVB was issued United States Patent No. 6,333,032 for the use of interferon-gamma antibodies as a monotherapy to treat five diseases of autoimmune etiology: Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriatic Arthritis and Ankylosing Spondylitis. ADVB's patented treatment also uses various methods to neutralize or block specific combinations of cytokines and their receptors. In addition, on March 18, 2003, ADVB was issued United States Patent No. 6,534,059 covering the use of interferon gamma antibodies for treatment of corneal transplant rejection. On March 8, 2005, ADVB was issued United States Patent No. 6,863,890 for use of antibodies to Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha (TNF-a), Interferon-Gamma (IFN-g) and Interferon-alpha (IFN-a) for the treatment of AIDS. On March 1, 2005, ADVB was issued United States Patent No. 6,861,056 for use of antibodies to IFN-g and standard therapy for treatment of uveitis. ADVB also has been issued United States Patent Nos. 5,626,843, 5,888,511, 6,846,486, 7,115,263 and 7,232,568, and Australia Patent Nos. 730498 and 2002318175. ADVB has also been issued Europe Patent No. 1401496, which is validated in Great Britain and Italy, and HK1063601. European Application No. 97953584.6 has been allowed and will be validated in Great Britain, Germany and France. In addition, ADVB has three United States utility patents pending filed between August 11, 2005, and October 2, 2006. ADVB also has two applications pending in Canada, as well as a pending application in each of Europe and Japan. ADVB intends to maintain its patents with plans to sell or license them and such maintenance costs for the year ending December 31, 2008 are expected to be nominal.

The ultimate degree of patent protection that will be afforded to biotechnology products and processes, including those of ADVB, in the United States and other markets remains uncertain and is dependent upon the scope of protection decided upon by the patent offices, courts and lawmakers in these countries. To date, ADVB's existing patents have not generated any commercial benefit, and management does not expect that such patents will, in the reasonably foreseeable future, generate any commercial benefit.

ADVB's development stage products would require regulatory approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) prior to the marketing of such products. ADVB is not sufficiently funded to allow it to complete the product development process, obtain FDA approval or market its products, nor does management plan to pursue such product development. ADVB plans to consider opportunities to sell its patents and/or license its patents to a company that would provide the funding necessary for obtaining FDA approval. However, there can be no assurance that ADVB will enter into any such sale arrangements, or if a license were to be granted, that the licensee would obtain the appropriate regulatory approvals, or develop, market, or distribute commercially viable products.

Currently, ADVB's only source of income is from interest earned on its cash and investments described above.

Technical Background, Clinical Studies and Government Regulation

ADVB's main biotechnology platform involved the use of antibodies directed against certain selected cytokines. An antibody is a protein secreted by cells in the blood and is part of the body's natural defense system against foreign invaders such as viruses, bacteria, or other foreign substances. Antibodies selectively bind to their targets, producing such effects as the neutralization of toxins and the marshaling of the immune system against infectious microorganisms and certain other cells. ADVB's development-stage antibody treatment removed or neutralized specific interferons (IFNs) and other cytokines. These are soluble components of the immune system that are largely responsible for regulating the immune response and inflammation. During certain ADs, such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, type I diabetes and psoriasis, certain IFNs and other cytokines are overproduced by the body, disturbing immune system regulation. It is now generally agreed that this loss of homeostasis contributes significantly to the localized damage to organs and tissues characteristic of AD.

The biological mechanism for autoimmunity, in which the immune system directs an attack against the body's own tissues, is still unclear, though many ADs are associated with identifiable antigens of the Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) complex, specifically, the Class II proteins.

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The cells which constitute the immune system are not confined to one location or organ, so there is a need for them to communicate with each other in order for the various components (e.g., macrophages, T-cells, B-cells and others) to function in a coordinated manner. Cytokines are the agents that effect this communication. The cytokines include IFNs (alpha, beta and gamma), interleukins (IL), tumor necrosis factors (TNF-alpha and TNF-beta) and others. Cytokine interactions with cells can result in cell proliferation, suppression, or differentiation and may also result in the synthesis of other cytokines by the target cell. There is substantial data in the literature supporting the idea that upon immune system activation, the cytokines spring into action in a coordinated manner that can best be described as a cascade.

The cytokine cascade is extremely complex and it appears that the overproduction of certain pro-inflammatory cytokines, particularly IFN-gamma and TNF-alpha, underlies the pathology of AD. ADVB's research and development had been conceptually based on the postulate that in certain autoimmune conditions, a global effect may be achieved by removing or reducing one of more of the agents in the cascade.

Both TNF-alpha and IFN-gamma work in synthesis to induce HLA class II antigens in a variety of cell types. Induction of these antigens is thought to be associated with autoimmune pathology. The induction of activated T-cells requires that these specific HLA class II antigens be expressed, and this induction is a component of the resulting tissue destruction and inflammation in autoimmune disorders. ADVB's investigational clinical trials indicated that IFN-gamma is responsible for the activation of killer T-cells that produce many inflammatory cytokines. These clinical trials, sponsored in Russia, indicated that reduction of IFN-gamma or TNF-alpha would, therefore, be expected to inhibit activation of killer T-cells and, therefore, reduce or inhibit the autoimmune reaction.

ADVB conducted clinical studies in Russia on the use of the anti-cytokine therapy using primarily antibodies to IFN-gamma on 62 patients with rheumatoid arthritis, five with psoriatic arthritis, and 83 patients with multiple sclerosis, 13 patients experiencing corneal transplant rejection and other patients with various autoimmune skin diseases as well as a group of children diagnosed with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis-associated uveitis. During 2004, ADVB sponsored a Phase I FDA approved clinical trial at the Georgetown University Medical Center. The study, which terminated, was designed to investigate the clinical effect of treating AIDS patients who have become resistant to highly active anti-retroviral therapy, with an inhibitor to TNF alpha.

ADVB's therapeutic approach based on an anti-cytokine platform technology is subject to extensive federal, state, and local laws and regulations. In order to comply with the federal FDA regulations regarding the manufacture and marketing of such products, ADVB would incur substantial costs relating to laboratory and clinical testing of new products required by the FDA. ADVB does not plan to use its capital or raise additional capital for such costs. ADVB does not plan to pursue the FDA approval necessary to commercially market its developmental products.

ADVB's clinical trials were at a very early stage and ADVB did not receive approval from the FDA or any other governmental agency for the manufacturing or marketing of any products under development. With respect to patented products or technologies, delays imposed or projected by the governmental approval process may materially reduce the period during which any purchaser or licensee of ADVB's patents, if any, would have the exclusive right to exploit them, adversely impacting the potential income that ADVB would realize, if any.

Termination of Research and Development Activities

ADVB has ceased its research and development projects, and ADVB has no current plans to recommence those operations. The amount spent on research and development (including consulting (non-cash) expenses) by ADVB for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$0.00, \$166,220 and \$827,317, respectively.

Description of Property

During the first nine months of 2008, ADVB paid no rent for the use of a portion of office space in Chicago, Illinois leased in the name of Augustine Capital Management. No formal agreement memorializes this month-to-month arrangement.

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ADVB owns a nominal amount of office equipment and furniture, all of which have been entirely or substantially written off as depreciated assets.

Legal Proceedings

ADVB is not the subject of any pending legal proceeding and to the knowledge of ADVB's management, no proceedings are presently contemplated against ADVB by any federal, state or local governmental agency.

Further, to the knowledge of ADVB's management, no director or executive officer of ADVB is party to any action in which such director or executive officer has an interest adverse to ADVB.

Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

There have been no changes in or disagreements with ADVB's independent accountants or any reportable event that requires disclosure under Item 304 of Regulation S-K during the fiscal years ending December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007, or any subsequent interim period.

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

The following discussion provides financial-related information about ADVB. You should be aware, however, that Lime does not intend to continue ADVB's business following the ADVB Acquisition. As discussed in The ADVB Acquisition beginning on page 22, Lime is undertaking the ADVB Acquisition primarily (i) to obtain the approximately \$5.6 million in cash held by ADVB, (ii) to gain an \$800,000 convertible promissory note held by ADVB, and (iii) to cancel a revolving promissory note held by ADVB of which \$1.89 million was outstanding and payable by Lime.

Overview

At September 30, 2008, ADVB had a total cash balance of \$5,978,391, of which \$1,000,000 of cash was restricted due to its pledge as collateral for a bond that was secured for OFM. As of October 6, 2008, such bond was terminated and the \$1,000,000 in cash is no longer classified as restricted cash. This amount of cash is projected to be adequate to meet ADVB's projected minimum cash requirements for operations for the next 12-month period ending September 30, 2009, of approximately \$350,000 to \$400,000. Currently, ADVB's only source of income is from interest earned on its cash and investments. Based upon ADVB's current business plan, ADVB's management believes that for the period ending September 30, 2009, the earned interest will be sufficient to fund approximately 45% to 55% of ADVB projected operating expenses excluding certain non-recurring expenses. ADVB, however, does not have a source of revenue to continue its operations beyond the currently available funds.

As previously reported, ADVB has ceased all research and development projects and new patent applications. It is expected that ADVB's current position regarding use of its funds for research and development and patent matters will continue during the next 12 months, unless otherwise determined by ADVB's board of directors.

As of October 31, 2008, ADVB had committed to loan an additional \$3.0 million to Lime as reported in ADVB's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 4, 2008, and ADVB had funded approximately \$1.87 million of such commitment. Based upon the foregoing loan and ADVB's cash position, during the first quarter of 2009, ADVB does not expect to pursue the acquisition of or investment in any other revenue generating company, or to purchase any significant equipment.

As of the date hereof, ADVB has not entered into any agreement to acquire a revenue generating company, nor has it entered into any agreement for the sale or license of its patents.

ADVB has a history of operating losses and have not generated any revenue. At September 30, 2008, ADVB had an accumulated deficit of \$22,289,880. The amount of time required to reach sustained profitability is highly uncertain.

Results of Operation

ADVB is considered to be in the development stage as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7. There have been no operations since its incorporation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

To date, ADVB has financed their operations through private placements of equity and convertible debt securities. ADVB had \$4,978,391 in available cash and \$1,000,000 in restricted cash at September 30, 2008 (which restricted

cash has since become unrestricted), and had issued and outstanding 1,167,621,940 shares of ADVB's common stock.

Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2007

For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, ADVB realized a net loss of \$95,658 compared to a net loss of \$206,578 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. ADVB had decreases in expenses and increases in interest income over the nine months ended September 30, 2007, consisting primarily of the following: decreased general

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and administrative expenses of \$29,170, decreased stockholder relations and transfer fees of \$54,555, decreased depreciation and amortization of \$54,337, and increased interest and dividend income of \$65,327, offset by increased administrative salaries and benefits of \$55,465 and an increase in professional fees of \$36,935.

Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 2007 Compared With the Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 2006

For the year ended December 31, 2007, ADVB realized a net loss of \$1,425,141 compared to a net loss of \$7,418,882 for the year ended December 31, 2006. The net loss decrease over fiscal year 2006 resulted primarily from a decrease in interest expense of \$6,364,609. ADVB also had increases in expenses over the year ended December 31, 2006, consisting primarily of the following: increased option and warrant expense of \$197,569, transfer agent fees of \$63,208, loss on impairment or abandonment of assets of \$257,531 and loss on impairment or abandonment of patents of \$653,140, offset by increased interest income of \$249,078 and \$100,000 in income for an extension of a line of credit. ADVB had decreases in expenses over the year ended December 31, 2006, consisting primarily of the following: decrease in professional fees of \$70,087, decrease in directors' fees of \$144,200, decrease in salaries and benefits of \$43,510, decreased research and development expenses of \$9,600, business development expenses of \$39,500, consulting, research and development (non-cash) \$156,620, loss on notes receivable \$70,770 and other expenses of \$58,755.

Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 2006 Compared With the Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 2005

For the year ended December 31, 2006, ADVB realized a net loss of \$7,418,882 compared to a net loss of \$2,158,352 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The net loss increase over fiscal year 2005 resulted primarily from an increase in interest expense of \$5,773,890 related to ADVB's reduction of the conversion price of its outstanding convertible debt including accrued interest and the recognition of the difference in the fair market value on the date of conversion of such debt into shares of ADVB's common stock and the new \$0.015 conversion rate. ADVB also had increases in expenses over the year ended December 31, 2005, consisting primarily of the following: increased professional fees of \$199,488, directors' fees of \$47,027, and general and administrative expenses of \$65,442, and loss on impairment or abandonment of patents of \$63,677, offset by increased interest income of \$66,022. ADVB had decreases in expenses over the year ended December 31, 2005, consisting primarily of the following: decreased research and development expenses of \$268,017, business development expenses of \$42,000, consulting, research and development (non-cash), and other expenses of \$440,966, administrative salaries and benefits of \$144,793, insurance of \$54,770, and travel and entertainment of \$23,190, and a decrease of \$145,400 in forgiveness of debt.

Critical Accounting Policies

In preparing ADVB's financial statements, ADVB must select and apply various accounting policies. In order to apply ADVB's accounting policies, ADVB often needs to make estimates based on judgments about future events. In making such estimates, ADVB relies on historical experience, market and other conditions, and on assumptions that ADVB believes to be reasonable. However, the estimation process is by its nature uncertain given that estimates depend on events over which ADVB may not have control. If market and other conditions change from those that we anticipate, our results of operations, financial condition and changes in financial condition may be materially affected. In addition, if ADVB's assumptions change, ADVB may need to revise its estimates, or to take other corrective actions, either of which may also have a material effect on ADVB's results of operations, financial condition or changes in financial condition. Members of ADVB's senior management have discussed the development and selection of ADVB's critical accounting estimates, and ADVB's disclosure regarding them, with the Audit Committee of ADVB's board of directors, and do so on a periodic basis.

In October 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS No. 144). This standard establishes a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale, including discontinued operations. SFAS No. 144 requires that these long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or discontinued operations. ADVB has

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adopted this statement and has made certain adjustments to the carrying value of its assets, specifically patents, equipment, and furniture, at December 31, 2007.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share Based Payment*, defines a fair value-based method of accounting for stock options and other equity instruments. ADVB has adopted this method, which measures compensation costs based on the estimated fair value of the award and recognizes that cost over the service period.

Income taxes are provided based upon the liability method of accounting pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under this approach, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if ADVB's management does not believe ADVB has met the *more likely than not* standard imposed by SFAS No. 109 to allow recognition of such an asset.

Table of Contents**LIME UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

On June 11, 2008, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of Applied Energy Management, Inc. (AEM) for \$3.5 million in cash and 882,725 shares of our unregistered common stock, plus the assumption of \$5.9 million of outstanding debt. In addition, the sellers of AEM can receive up to an additional \$1.0 million in cash and 126,103 shares of common stock if AEM achieves certain revenue and adjusted EBITDA targets during the period from the acquisition through the end of 2008. Immediately following the acquisition, we infused \$2.0 million of equity into AEM to provide for its working capital needs. We financed the acquisition and the equity infusion by drawing \$5.5 million on an \$11.0 million line of credit from our major stockholder and director, Richard P. Kiphart and AEM. We have accounted for the AEM acquisition as a purchase.

For purposes of the Management Discussion and Analysis section, our pro forma results of operations data present our pro forma results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, and the twelve months ended December 31, 2007, as if the acquisition of AEM had occurred on January 1, 2007. Our pro forma results of operation data does not include the ADVB Acquisition as we do not intend to continue the operation of ADVB s business. The AEM financial statements have been previously filed on August, 22, 2008. These financial statements are also included in this information statement/prospectus beginning on page F-60.

Our pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of what actually would have occurred if the acquisition had been consummated on the date indicated, nor are they necessarily indicative of our future operating results.

Our pro forma consolidated statement of earnings should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and their accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

	Lime Energy Co. Historical	Applied Energy Management(a)	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma
Revenue	\$ 28,173,327	\$ 10,136,672	\$	\$ 38,309,999
Cost of sales	22,586,492	8,401,213		30,987,705
Gross Profit	5,586,835	1,735,459		7,322,294
Selling, general and administrative	14,311,751	4,152,058		18,463,809
Amortization of intangibles	1,377,016		(36,961)(b)	1,340,055
Operating Loss	(10,101,932)	(2,416,599)	(36,961)	(12,481,570)
Other Income (Expense)				
Interest income	70,268			70,268
Interest expense	(1,871,001)	(275,989)	(461,243)(c)	(2,608,233)
Total other income (expense)	(1,800,733)	(275,989)	(461,243)	(2,537,965)

Net loss	\$	(11,902,665)	\$	(2,692,588)	\$	(424,282)	\$	(15,019,535)
Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Common Share	\$	(1.46)	\$		\$		\$	(1.74)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding		8,124,997				882,725		8,628,158(d)

See introduction and accompanying notes.

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**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007**

	Lime Energy Co. Historical	Applied Energy Management,.	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma
Revenue	\$ 19,481,130	\$ 40,899,866	\$	\$ 60,380,996
Cost of sales	15,082,400	32,080,602		47,163,002
Gross profit	4,398,730	8,819,264		13,217,994
Selling, general and administrative	13,072,381	9,234,396	(f)	22,306,777
Amortization of intangibles	2,011,878		1,795,978(g)	3,807,856
Impairment loss	4,181,969			4,181,969
Operating loss	(14,867,498)	(415,132)	(1,795,978)	(17,078,608)
Other Income (Expense)				
Interest income	266,863			266,863
Interest expense	(952,093)	(505,571)	(952,678)(h)	(2,410,342)
Other		(13,491)		(13,491)
Total other income (expense)	(685,230)	(519,062)	(952,678)	(2,156,970)
Net Loss	\$ (15,552,728)	\$ (934,194)	\$ (2,748,656)	\$ (19,235,578)
Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Common Share	\$ (2.06)	\$	\$	\$ (2.28)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	7,541,960		882,725(d,e)	8,424,685

**NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(a) Reflects pre-acquisition results from January 1, 2008 through June 10, 2008.

(b) To record nine months of amortization expense related to the AEM's identifiable intangible assets assuming the business combination occurred as of January 1, 2007.

(c) To record nine months of interest on borrowings under our line of credit used to fund the cash portion of the acquisition and a \$2 million equity injection into AEM.

(d) Represents shares of Lime Energy Co. common stock issued as consideration to the sellers of AEM.

(e) Excludes the 2,480,478 shares of common stock to be issued in connection with the ADVB Acquisition.

(f) Certain employees received stock options that vested at closing of the acquisition. The share-based compensation expense associated with these options was \$105,541. In additions these employees received option to purchase 53,332 shares which vest over a two year period.

(g) To record twelve months of amortization expense related to AEM's identifiable intangible assets assuming the business combination occurred as of January 1, 2007.

(h) To record twelve months of interest on borrowings under the Company's line of credit used to fund the cash portion of the acquisition and a \$2 million equity injection into AEM.

Table of Contents**LIME UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET**

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet for the period indicated is derived from the historical consolidated financial statements of Lime and ADVB and gives effect to (i) the private placement described on page 50, (ii) the recapitalization described on page 51 and (iii) the ADVB Acquisition. The purpose is to show our capitalization as if the transactions had occurred at September 30, 2008.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet is presented as if the transactions had been completed on September 30, 2008 and for purposes of the ADVB Acquisition, combines the historical unaudited consolidated balance sheet of Lime at September 30, 2008 and the historical unaudited consolidated balance sheets of ADVB at September 30, 2008. The pro forma condensed balance sheet accounts for the acquisition of AEM.

Certain reclassifications have been made to conform the ADVB historical amounts to the pro forma presentation.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and their accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

**LIME PRO FORMA BALANCE SHEET
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

**ASSETS
(Unaudited)**

	As Reported	Private Placement Tranche A	Recapitalization	Subtotal	As Adjusted for ADVB Acquisition	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 879,385	\$ 2,842,136(a)	\$ 2,506,736(e)	\$ 6,228,257	\$ 5,704,349(j)	\$ 11,932,606
Accounts receivable, net	20,201,338			20,201,338		20,201,338
Inventories	826,507			826,507		826,507
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	2,909,521			2,909,521		2,909,521
Prepaid expenses and other	1,013,625	(478,510)(b)		535,115	800,000(k)	1,335,115
Total Current Assets	25,830,376	2,363,626	2,506,736	30,700,738	6,504,349	37,205,087
Net Property and Equipment	2,175,185			2,175,185		2,175,185
	839,166			839,166		839,166

**Long Term
Receivables
Deferred**

Financing

Costs, net

Intangibles, net

Goodwill

4,745	4,745	4,745
7,852,035	7,852,035	7,852,035
17,717,811	17,717,811	17,717,811
\$ 54,419,318	\$ 2,363,626	\$ 2,506,736
\$ 59,289,680	\$ 6,504,349	\$ 65,794,029

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LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)						
	As Reported	Private Placement Tranche A	Recapitalization	Subtotal	As Adjusted for ADVB Acquisition	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Current Liabilities						
Lines-of-credit	\$ 17,023,235	\$	\$ (11,522,295)(f)	\$ 5,500,940	\$ (1,350,000)(l)	\$ 4,150,940
Notes payable	948,260			948,260		948,260
Current maturities of						
Long-term debt	674,804			674,804		674,804
Accounts payable	10,924,426			10,924,426		10,924,426
Accrued expenses	3,039,592		(361,448)(g)	2,678,144	(42,103)(m)	2,636,041
Billings in excess of						
Costs and estimated						
Earnings on						
Completed						
Contracts	2,498,671			2,498,671		2,498,671
Deferred revenue	436,642			436,642		436,642
Customer deposits	1,133,339			1,133,339		1,133,339
Total Current						
Liabilities	36,678,969		(11,883,743)	24,795,226	(1,392,103)	23,403,123
Deferred Revenue	130,922			130,922		130,922
Long-Term Debt,						
Less current						
Maturities	4,078,851			4,078,851		4,078,851
Deferred Tax						
Liability	1,034,000			1,034,000		1,034,000
Total Liabilities	41,922,742		(11,883,743)	30,038,999	(1,392,103)	28,646,896
Stockholders						
Equity						
Preferred Stock,						
0.01 par value			14,657,383(h)	14,657,383,		14,657,383
Common stock,						
0.0001 par value	870	855(c)		1,725	2,480(n)	4,205
Additional paid-in						
Capital	116,797,234	2,362,771(d)		119,160,005	7,893,972(o)	127,053,977
Accumulated deficit	(104,301,528)		(266,904)(i)	(104,568,432)		(104,568,432)
Total Stockholders						
Equity	12,496,576	2,363,626	14,390,479	29,250,681	7,896,452	37,147,133
	\$ 54,419,318	\$ 2,363,626	\$ 2,506,736	\$ 59,289,680	\$ 6,504,349	\$ 65,794,029

- (a) Represents cash received from the investors in tranche A of the private placement, less \$158,364 in transaction costs incurred after September 30, 2008. Tranche B will close on or about January 30, 2009.
- (b) Represents transaction costs incurred prior to September 30, 2008.
- (c) Represents the par value of the 854,844 shares issued.
- (d) Represents the excess of the proceeds from the issuance less the issuance costs over the par value of the stock issued to the investors.
- (e) Represents additional advances made under the line of credit after September 30, 2008, less cash interest payments totaling \$443,543 and transaction costs incurred after September 30, 2008 of \$49,721.
- (f) Represents outstanding balance of the line of credit owed to Mr. Kiphart as of September 30, 2008.

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- (g) Represents accrued interest on the line of credit owed to Mr. Kiphart as of September 30, 2008.
- (h) Represents the balance of the line of credit owed to Mr. Kiphart converted to preferred stock, less \$49,721 in transaction costs.
- (i) Represents interest on the line of credit owed to Mr. Kiphart incurred following September 30, 2008.
- (j) Represents ADVB's estimated cash balance as of November 18, 2008, less expected transaction costs of \$400,000.
- (k) Represents ADVB note receivable from OFM.
- (l) Represents the balance as of November 18, 2008 on the Lime note held by ADVB.
- (m) Represents accrued interest as of September 30, 2008
- (n) Represents the par value of the 2,480,478 shares we expect to issue to the ADVB stockholders.
- (o) Represents the excess of the value of assets acquired of \$8,296,452 less the transaction costs of \$400,000 over the par value.

Table of Contents**LIME DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS****Executive Officers, Directors and Director Nominees**

Upon consummation of the ADVB Acquisition, we anticipate our board of directors and executive officers will be as follows:

Name	Age	Position Held with Lime	Served as Director Since
David R. Asplund	50	Chief Executive Officer and Director	2002
Daniel W. Parke	52	Director, President and Chief Operating Officer, President of Parke Industries, LLC	2005
Jeffrey R. Mistarz	50	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Corporate Secretary	N/A
Gregory T. Barnum	53	Director(1)(2)	2006
William R. Carey, Jr.	60	Director(3)	2006
Joseph F. Desmond	44	Director(1)(3)	2007
Richard P. Kiphart	66	Chairman of our board of directors and Director(2)(3)	2006
David W. Valentine	38	Director(1)(2)	2004
Christopher W. Capps	26	Director Nominee	N/A

(1) Member of our Audit Committee.

(2) Member of our Compensation Committee.

(3) Member of our Governance and Nominating Committee.

David R. Asplund has been one of our directors since June 2002 and has been our Chief Executive Officer since January 2006. Prior to becoming our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Asplund was the President of Delano Group Securities, LLC, an investment banking firm in Chicago, Illinois, which he founded in 1999. Prior to founding Delano, Mr. Asplund was a Senior Managing Director and Branch Manager of the Chicago office of Bear Stearns & Co. Inc., having previously worked for other major investment banks including Morgan Stanley and Lehman Brothers. Prior to entering the financial industry in 1983, Mr. Asplund worked for the Dana Corporation as an industrial engineer. Mr. Asplund has a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Minnesota.

Daniel W. Parke has served as one of our directors since October 2005 and has been our President and Chief Operating Officer since June 2006 when we acquired Parke, which he owned and served as its President from its founding in 2001. In addition to serving as our President and Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Parke continues to serve as the President of Parke, which is now named Parke Industries LLC. Mr. Parke was previously a founder of Parke Industries, Inc., an energy solutions provider which was acquired in February 1998 by Strategic Resource Solutions, an unregulated subsidiary of Carolina Power & Light.

Jeffrey R. Mistarz has been our Chief Financial Officer since January 2000, our Treasurer since October 2000, an Executive Vice President since November 2002, our Assistant Secretary since February 2003 and our Secretary since

June 2006. From January 1994 until joining us, Mr. Mistarz served as Chief Financial Officer for Nucon Corporation, a privately held manufacturer of material handling products and systems, where he was responsible for all areas of finance and accounting, managing capital and stockholder relations. Prior to joining Nucon, Mr. Mistarz was with First Chicago Corporation (now JPMorgan Chase & Co.) for 12 years where he held several positions in corporate lending, investment banking and credit strategy.

Gregory T. Barnum has been one of our directors since March 2006. Mr. Barnum is currently the Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Datalink Corporation, an information storage architect. Prior to joining Datalink in March 2006, Mr. Barnum was the Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of Computer Network Technology Corporation since July 1997. From September 1992 to July 1997, Mr. Barnum served as Senior Vice President of Finance and Administration, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary at Tricord Systems, Inc., a manufacturer of enterprise servers. From May 1988 to September 1992,

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Mr. Barnum served as the Executive Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Corporate Secretary for Cray Computer Corporation, a development stage company engaged in the design of supercomputers. Prior to that time, Mr. Barnum served in various accounting and financial management capacities for Cray Research, Inc., a manufacturer of supercomputers. Mr. Barnum also serves on the board of Wireless Ronin Technologies, Inc. Mr. Barnum is a Certified Public Accountant and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

William R. (Max) Carey, Jr. has been one of our directors since March 2006. Mr. Carey is the Chairman of the CRD Companies: CRD, CRD Capital, and CRD Analytics, which he founded in 1981. He is also a managing director of Entrepreneur Equity Corporation, an insurance broker that creates specialty products for middle market companies. Mr. Carey also serves on the boards of Kforce, Inc., Crosswalk.com and J.B. Hanauer & Co., and is a founding board member of Crosswalk.com.

Joseph F. Desmond has been one of our directors since January 2007. Mr. Desmond is the Senior Vice President of External Affairs for NorthernStar Natural Gas, a developer of liquefied natural gas import terminals. From May 2005 until November 2006, Mr. Desmond served as the Chairman of the California Energy Commission. From May 2006 to November 2006 Mr. Desmond also served as the Under Secretary for Energy Affairs in the California Resources Agency. Prior to his public service for the State of California, Mr. Desmond served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Infotility, Inc., an energy consulting and software development firm based in Boulder, Colorado. From 1997 to 2000, Mr. Desmond was President and Chief Executive Officer of Electronic Lighting, Inc., a manufacturer of controllable lighting systems, and from 1991 to 1997 he was with Parke Industries, where he served as Vice President.

Richard P. Kiphart has been one of our directors since January 2006, when he also became chairman of our board of directors. Mr. Kiphart is head of the Corporate Finance Department and a Principal of William Blair & Company and has been with William Blair for over 42 years. In addition, Mr. Kiphart is currently Chairman of ADVB, Nature Vision, Inc. & Ranir Inc. In addition, he is the former Chairman of The Merit School of Music, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Lyric Opera of Chicago, the Chairman of the Erikson Institute and on the board of Children's Memorial Hospital. Mr. Kiphart is the father-in-law of David Valentine and Christopher W. Capps, two of our directors.

David W. Valentine has been one of our directors since May 2004. Mr. Valentine is currently the Chief Operating Officer and a founding principal of Victory Park Capital, a private investment firm which he founded in June 2006. From April 2005 to June 2006 Mr. Valentine served as the portfolio manager of Private Investments for a Chicago-based hedge fund. From June 2004 to April 2005 Mr. Valentine served as President of KVG Partners, a private equity firm. From April 2000 to June 2004, Mr. Valentine served as the Global Head of Debt Private Placements for UBS Investment Bank. Prior to UBS, Mr. Valentine held several investment banking positions at ABN AMRO and Harris Nesbitt. Mr. Valentine also serves on the board of directors for Innovomed, Inc., ADVB and Trustwave, Inc. He is also on the board of directors of a Washington DC-based advocacy group, the Friends of the Global Fight Against Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Mr. Valentine is the son-in-law of Richard P. Kiphart, our chairman.

Christopher W. Capps will become one of our directors upon consummation of the ADVB Acquisition. Mr. Capps has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of ADVB since August 2006. Since September 2005, Mr. Capps has also served as President and CEO of KVG Partners, a private equity firm. Mr. Capps received his B.A. in history from Southern Methodist University.

Voting Arrangements

Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, upon consummation of the ADVB Acquisition, Lime will use its best efforts to appoint Mr. Capps to our board of directors.

Family Relationships

The only family relationships between any of our directors and officers is Mr. Valentine, who is the son-in-law of Mr. Kiphart.

Table of Contents**Board Composition**

Of the seven directors currently serving on our board, our board has determined that each of Messrs. Barnum, Carey, Desmond, Kiphart and Valentine are independent as defined in Section 4200(a)(15) of the NASDAQ listing standards. Although a company owned by Mr. Carey provided services to us during 2006 and 2007, our board determined that the fees paid to this company were not large enough to cause Mr. Carey to lose his independence. Messrs. Asplund and Parke are not considered independent because they also serve as our executive officers.

Our board of directors has an Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and a Governance and Nominating Committee, each of which is composed entirely of non-employee, independent directors.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS, PROMOTERS AND CERTAIN CONTROL PERSONS

Set forth below is a summary of certain transactions since January 1, 2006, among us, our directors, our executive officers, beneficial owners of more than 5% of our common stock and entities with which the foregoing persons are affiliated or associated in which the amount involved exceeds or will exceed \$120,000. All share quantities and exercise prices in the following discussion have been adjusted to reflect the 1-for-15 reverse stock split effective January 25, 2007, and the 1-for-7 reverse stock split effective January 28, 2008.

During January 2006, we entered into a consulting agreement with Parke Corporation to provide sales and marketing consulting services. Parke P.A.N.D.A. is a company which at the time was beneficially owned by Mr. Parke, one of our directors. Pursuant to the consulting agreement, we agreed to pay Parke \$10,000 per month and to reimburse it for any expenses incurred as a result of its work. We paid Parke a total of \$61,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2006. This agreement was terminated in May 2006.

In January 2006 and again in 2007, we retained Corporate Resource Development, a company owned by Mr. Carey, one of our directors, to provide sales training and sales and marketing consulting services. In 2006, we paid Corporate Resource Development a total of \$63,000 for these services. In 2007, we paid Corporate Resource Development a total of \$53,000 for these services.

On June 29, 2006, we entered into a PIPE transaction and Series E conversion with 18 persons and entities, and issued to 17 investors, including 10 existing holders of our Series E Preferred, 2,553,571 shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$17.9 million. The agreement also provided for the Series E conversion, which was consummated on the same day and resulted in 3,092,619 shares of common stock being issued pursuant to the conversion of all outstanding Series E preferred stock. The shares issued in the transaction and the shares issued as a result of the conversion of the Series E preferred stock to executive officers, directors or 5% stockholders are as follows:

	Shares Issued upon Conversion of Series E	Common Shares Issued Pursuant to PIPE	Aggregate Price Paid for PIPE Shares (\$)
David R. Asplund	50,600	214,286	\$ 1,500,000
Duke Investments, LLC	271,756	157,143	1,100,000
Richard P. Kiphart	1,271,914	814,286	5,700,000
SF Capital Partners	319,657	285,714	2,000,000

David W. Valentine	20,814	28,571	200,000
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During the period from December 2003 through June 2006, we issued the following additional shares of preferred stock to executive officers, directors or 5% stockholders as payment of in kind dividends on outstanding shares of our Series A, Series C and Series D convertible preferred stock:

Holder	Dividends in Series A Shares	Dividends in Series C Shares	Dividends in Series D Shares	Dividends in Series E Shares	Common Share Equivalents
David R. Asplund	1,814	0	194	514	681
Augustine Fund LP	397	0	0	2,557	2,473
Duke Investments, LLC	29,018	0	3,108	5,583	8,377
Richard P. Kiphart	25,390	33,613	2,719	12,659	17,934
SF Capital Partners Ltd.	14,508	0	1,554	3,900	5,244
David W. Valentine	0	0	0	144	137

On June 29, 2006, we acquired Parke for \$2.7 million in cash and 714,286 shares of our common stock. The acquisition was effective as of June 30, 2006. As part of the acquisition, we assumed debt of approximately \$446,000, \$400,000 of which we repaid upon closing. Parke was owned by The Parke Family Trust, whose trustees are Mr. Parke, one of our directors, and his wife Michelle Parke.

On June 30, 2006, Parke Industries, LLC entered into an Employment Agreement with Mr. Parke providing, among other things, that Mr. Parke would be employed as President of Parke Industries, LLC for two years at an annual salary of \$250,000 per year and for Lime to grant to Mr. Parke ten-year options to purchase up to 6,666 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$7.70 (the closing market price of our common stock on July 3, 2006, the business day immediately following the date of such Employment Agreement). Such options vested in three installments, with one-third vesting immediately, one third on June 30, 2007 and one-third on June 30, 2008. In the event that Mr. Parke's employment terminates for Due Cause (as defined therein), all unexercised options terminate immediately, whether or not vested. In the event of termination of such employment by reason of death or disability, any unvested options terminate and any vested options must be exercised within 90 days. In the event of termination of such employment for the convenience of the employer, or by Mr. Parke because of a breach by the employer, then all options which are scheduled to vest within one year shall vest immediately and be exercisable for one year thereafter. Change of control is defined as a merger or consolidation of Lime resulting in an unrelated entity acquiring the power to elect a majority of our board of directors, or a sale of substantially all of our assets to an entity that is not then controlled by or affiliated with Lime. In the event that a change of control occurs and Mr. Parke's employment period is terminated, any unvested options will vest and be exercisable for one year. All stock options which are not exercised within one year following such termination shall thereupon expire and no longer be exercisable. These options will otherwise expire on June 30, 2016.

As part of the acquisition of Parke, we assumed its existing office lease for space in a building owned by Mr. Parke in Glendora, California. We believe that the terms of the lease are fair as they are comparable to the terms of leases with other third party tenants located in the building.

On July 11, 2006, Mr. Parke was granted options to purchase up to 93,333 shares of our common stock at \$7.14 per share. Mr. Parke's right to exercise these options vested with respect to 31,109 options on December 31, 2006, 31,112 options on December 31, 2007 and 31,112 options will vest on December 31, 2008, in the last case assuming that Mr. Parke continues to be employed by Lime on the vesting date. Vesting of the options will accelerate upon termination for reasons other than due cause (as defined in his option agreement), death, disability or resignation and upon a change of control. These options will expire on the earlier of July 11, 2016 or six months following the date

that Mr. Parke is no longer an employee of Lime, unless his termination is for due cause (as defined in the option agreement) in which case they will expire immediately, or due to a change of control (as defined in the option) in which case they will expire twelve months following the change of control. These options contain a cashless exercise provision permitting Mr. Parke to pay the purchase price for any shares acquired by exercising the option by surrendering to Lime a number of shares of common stock having an aggregate market value equal to the purchase price.

On July 11, 2006, Mr. Valentine was awarded options to purchase 14,286 shares of our stock pursuant to the Directors Stock Option Plan. The options have an exercise price of \$7.14 per share, vested on January 11, 2007, and

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expire on the earlier of July 11, 2016 or six months following the date that Mr. Valentine is no longer a director of Lime.

On January 2, 2007, Mr. Valentine was awarded options to purchase 14,286 shares of our stock pursuant to the Directors' Stock Option Plan. The options have an exercise price of \$6.30 per share, vested on January 1, 2008, and expire on the earlier of January 2, 2017, or six months following the date that Mr. Valentine is no longer a director of Lime.

In June 2006, our board of directors approved and we announced a 1-for-15 reverse split of our common stock, effective on June 15, 2006. We took such action in order to permit us to raise additional capital, which we did on June 29, 2006. We did not ask our stockholders to approve the reverse split at that time because we did not believe it was necessary based on the advice of our prior legal counsel. Thereafter, on June 29, 2006, we closed four transactions, or the June 29, 2006 Transactions, and acquired Kapadia. All of the June 29, 2006 Transactions and the acquisition of Kapadia, were premised on the belief of the parties thereto that the 1-for-15 reverse split was completed on June 15, 2006, and all of these transactions valued our common stock at a price of \$7.00 per share. Subsequently, the staff of the SEC requested advice as to whether our Certificate of Incorporation should have been amended (which requires stockholder approval) under Delaware law to effect the reverse split. We then engaged Delaware counsel to assist us. We were advised by Delaware counsel that, although our board had approved the reverse split, in the view of Delaware counsel, the reverse split would not be effective until it had been set forth in an amendment to our Certificate of Incorporation approved by our stockholders and filed with the Delaware Secretary of State. We completed such actions on January 23, 2007 and the reverse split became effective on that date. Because the reverse split became effective January 23, 2007 and not on June 15, 2006 as we had believed, the shares of common stock that were issued in the June 29, 2006 Transactions and the acquisition of Kapadia were reduced on a 1-for-15 basis when the amendment to our Certificate of Incorporation was filed. Since both we and the other parties to those transactions intended that the shares we issued were post-reverse split shares, following the filing of the amendment and the reverse split becoming effective, we offered to each of the recipients of shares in the transactions, additional shares of common stock so that each would have the specific number of post-reverse split shares that were intended in those transactions, in satisfaction of any claims such recipients might have in respect of such matter. All of them accepted such offer. Such catch-up shares were issued on or about February 1, 2007. Among those receiving catch-up shares were Mr. Kiphart, Mr. Asplund, Mr. Parke and Mr. Valentine. They received the following shares of stock on or about February 1, 2007:

Stockholder	No. of Shares Actually Acquired After June 15, 2006	Number of Shares After the Amendment and Reverse- Split	Number of Catch Up Shares Issued
David R. Asplund	264,886	17,659	247,227
Richard P. Kiphart	2,086,200	139,080	1,947,120
David W. Valentine	49,386	3,292	46,094
The Parke Family Trust	714,286	47,619	666,667

On January 26, 2007, we again retained Corporate Resource Development to provide additional sales and marketing consulting services, for \$17,500 per month for up to 3 months. In January 2007, we also entered into an agreement with Mr. Carey to provide us with sales and marketing leads and introductions. In exchange for these services, we agreed to pay Mr. Carey a commission of 1.5% on any sale that closes as a result of his work and granted him a

three-year warrant to purchase 21,429 shares of our stock at \$7.56 per share, which expires on January 26, 2010.

A provision of the June 29, 2006 PIPE transaction required us to file and have declared effective by November 3, 2006, a registration statement registering the shares issued as part of the PIPE transaction. To the extent that we failed to have the registration statement declared effective by this date, we were required to pay penalties to the PIPE investors at the rate of 1% per month of the purchase price paid by such investors. Largely as a result of the questions regarding the need to amend our Certificate of Incorporation to effect the June 15, 2006 reverse split of our common stock, we were not able to have the registration statement declared effective before the November 3, 2006 deadline. All of the investors in the PIPE Transaction agreed to accept shares of our common

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stock, valued at \$7.00 per share, as payment of this registration penalty. As a result, on January 24, 2007, February 2, 2007 and February 15, 2007 we issued a total of 87,673 shares of common stock to these PIPE investors in satisfaction of the penalties owed through February 14, 2007, the date the registration statement was declared effective. Among those receiving shares of stock in satisfaction of the registration penalty were Mr. Asplund, Mr. Kiphart and Mr. Valentine. They received the following shares of stock:

Stockholder	Total Shares Received
David R. Asplund	7,357
Richard P. Kiphart	27,957
David W. Valentine	981

Due to potential conflicts of interest resulting from (i) the beneficial ownership of Parke by Daniel W. Parke, and (ii) certain members of our board (Messrs. Kiphart, Asplund and Valentine) beneficially owning shares of Series E preferred stock and agreeing to purchase shares of common stock in the PIPE Transaction and concurrently convert their shares of Series E preferred stock into shares of our common stock, our board established a special committee comprised solely of disinterested, independent directors to review, negotiate and approve the acquisition of Parke and the PIPE Transaction. The special committee retained Rittenhouse Capital Partners, LLC (Rittenhouse) to act as its financial advisor, and legal counsel to assist it in its review of these transactions. Rittenhouse reviewed the Parke acquisition and delivered to the special committee an opinion to the effect that the purchase price paid for Parke was fair to us from a financial point of view. It also provided information, advice and analysis to assist the committee in its review of the structure and pricing of the PIPE Transaction. Legal counsel assisted the special committee in its review of these transactions and advised the committee on its duties and responsibilities. After considering all of the information it had gathered, the committee concluded that these transactions were in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders, and approved the Parke acquisition and the PIPE Transaction.

During June 2007 the following stockholders exercised certain warrants that were scheduled to expire on June 27, 2007:

Holder	Shares Issuable Pursuant to Warrants	Exercise Price per Share	Cash Proceeds to Company	Common Shares Received by Holder
Richard P. Kiphart	703	\$ 6.30	\$ 4,430	703
David R. Asplund	50	6.30	317	50
Duke Investments, LLC(1)	804	6.30	0	234
SF Capital Partners Ltd.	402	6.30	2,532	402
Total	1,959		\$ 7,279	1,389

(1) Elected a cashless exercise

On June 5, 2007, we entered into a loan agreement with eight investors, including Richard P. Kiphart, our chairman and largest individual stockholder, or collectively the Investors, under which the Investors lent us \$5.0 million in the form of subordinated convertible term notes (the Term Notes). \$3.1 million in principal amount is owed to Mr. Kiphart as of September 30, 2008. The Term Notes mature on May 31, 2010, although they may be prepaid at anytime after May 31, 2008 at our option without penalty, and accrue interest at the rate of 10% per year. Interest is payable quarterly, 50% in cash and 50% in shares of our common stock valued at the market price of the common stock on the interest due date. The Term Notes are convertible at any time at the Investors election at \$7.00 per share and will automatically convert into shares of common stock at \$7.00 per share, if, at any time after May 31, 2008 the closing price of our common stock exceeds \$10.50 per share for 20 days in any consecutive 30-day period. The Term Notes are secured by all of our assets, but are subordinated to all of our current or future senior lenders, including our current mortgage lender. The loan agreement provides for acceleration upon the occurrence of customary events of default, including nonpayment, nonperformance, bankruptcy and collateral impairment.

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On March 12, 2008, we entered into a \$3.0 million revolving line of credit note with ADVB and Richard P. Kiphart. On June 6, 2008 and August 14, 2008, the note and related documents were amended to increase the line to \$16.0 million with Mr. Kiphart increasing his commitment under his note to \$14.5 million from \$1.5 million. ADVB's note remained at \$1.5 million. As part of the amendments, the lenders were given a general security interest in all of our assets and a provision was added such that in the event the notes are not repaid as of the maturity date of March 31, 2009, each note is convertible at the holder's election at any time from April 1, 2009 until March 31, 2010 into shares of our common stock at \$7.93 per share.

On October 6, 2008, the notes and related documents were amended to increase the line to \$19.0 million with ADVB increasing its commitment under its note to \$4.5 million from \$1.5 million. Mr. Kiphart's note remained at \$14.5 million. On November 14, 2008, we entered into a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with Richard P. Kiphart, as described below, under which we sold Mr. Kiphart 358,710 shares of newly created Series A-1 preferred stock in exchange for the cancellation of his note.

The ADVB note continues to bear interest at 17% per annum, with 12% payable in cash and the remaining 5% to be capitalized and added to the principal balance on the ADVB note. The ADVB note also requires the payment of an unused funds fee of 4% per annum on the unused portion of the ADVB note. We may borrow any amount, at any time during the term of the ADVB note as long as it is not in default at the time of the advance, provided that the total advances under the ADVB note, net of repayments, may not exceed \$4.5 million. If we terminate the ADVB note before its scheduled maturity, we will be required to pay a termination fee based on a formula that is equal to approximately \$616 for each day remaining before the scheduled maturity.

Events of default include:

failure to pay interest or unused funds fees within 10 days of written demand;

failure to pay outstanding principal and accrued interest thereon on the maturity date;

failure to pay termination fees on the termination date;

making an assignment for the benefit of creditors or admission in writing of our inability to pay our debts generally as they become due; or the entering of an order, judgment or decree which adjudicates us bankrupt or insolvent; or any order for relief with respect to us is entered under the Federal Bankruptcy Code; or our petition or application to any tribunal for the appointment of a custodian, trustee, receiver or liquidator of any substantial part of our assets, or the commencement of any proceeding relating to us under bankruptcy reorganization, arrangement, insolvency, readjustment of debt, dissolution or liquidation law of any jurisdiction; or the filing of any such petition or application, or the commencement of any such proceeding, against us and such petition, application or proceeding is not dismissed within 60 days; or

the sale of substantially all of our assets.

Mr. Kiphart is the chairman of the board of ADVB and owns the majority of the common stock of ADVB. David Valentine, one of our directors, is also a director and stockholder of ADVB. Mr. Capps was and is the President and Chief Executive Officer of ADVB.

In early 2008, our management began discussions with investment banks and placement agents to explore different capital-raising transactions and engaged Blair to assist us in these efforts. Our chairman and largest stockholder, Richard Kiphart, is also a principal of Blair and is the head of its Corporate Finance department.

On July 11, 2008, we entered into an agreement with Richard P. Kiphart, whereby Mr. Kiphart agreed to cause the issuance of certain letters of credit in an amount not to exceed \$10.0 million to support the issuance of surety bonds required under certain customer contracts. The obligation to continue to provide support for new letters of credit will continue until the earlier of July 10, 2009 or the date on which we complete an offering of at least \$20.0 million. We have agreed to pay Mr. Kiphart a fee equal to 35/8% per annum on the average outstanding balance on the letters of credit, or \$300,000, whichever is greater. In addition, we have agreed to indemnify Mr. Kiphart for any claims under the letters of credit.

On November 13, 2008, we entered into Subscription Agreements with 15 investors to sell 1,787,893 units, each comprised of one share of our common stock and a warrant to purchase an additional quarter share of our

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common stock. These investors included Richard P. Kiphart, David R. Asplund, Daniel W. Parke, Gregory T. Barnum, Pradeep Kapadia, David Valentine and Jeffrey R. Mistarz, all directors and/or officers of Lime. The sale price was \$3.51 per unit, which is equal to 75% of the volume-weighted average price of our common stock for the ten days prior to closing. The warrants allow holders to purchase a share of our common stock for \$4.10 per share, which was the closing price of our common stock on the day prior to the closing, and the warrants are exercisable any time after May 13, 2009 and before November 13, 2011. The private placement will close in two tranches: tranche A, which is comprised of unaffiliated investors; and tranche B which is comprised of affiliated investors. We raised \$3,000,500 in tranche A, which closed on November 13, 2008. We anticipate closing on the remaining \$3,275,000 in tranche B during the first quarter of 2009.

On November 14, 2008, we entered into a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with Mr. Kiphart, under which we sold Mr. Kiphart 358,710 shares of newly created Series A-1 preferred stock in exchange for his agreement to cancel the promissory note we issued in the principal amount of \$14.7 million. Each share of Series A-1 preferred stock is currently entitled to 10 votes and the Series A-1 preferred stock votes along with the common stock. The Series A-1 preferred stock is convertible into shares of common stock on a 10-for-1 basis anytime after December 31, 2009, subject to adjustment.

During 2008 we issued 20,201 shares of our common stock to Mr. Kiphart in satisfaction of the interest due on the subordinated convertible term note.

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LIME EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Overview of Executive Compensation Program

We have not had a formalized program for determining executive compensation. In fact, three of the four current executive officers (Messrs. Asplund, Parke and Pisano) receive most of their compensation under written employment agreements that were negotiated in connection with their becoming our employees. In each of these instances, our board of directors approved the employment agreement and the terms were negotiated at the time in light of specific circumstances. However, in general, our executive officers have received compensation consisting of three components:

a cash component, consisting of a salary meant to be competitive with salaries such individuals could obtain from other employers;

eligibility for annual cash bonuses determined by the Compensation Committee based on our performance; and

stock options intended to reward achievement of long-term goals and align the interests of our executive officers with those of our stockholders.

In certain cases, we have provided automobile allowances to executives who are expected to use their cars for our business. Executive officers participate in group health and disability insurance on the same basis as other full-time employees and certain executives were offered individual life and disability insurance policies as part of their hiring agreements.

Except as noted above with respect to the current employment agreements with Messrs. Asplund, Parke and Pisano, the Compensation Committee of our board of directors makes all compensation decisions for our executive officers. Generally, compensation decisions for executive officers other than our chief executive officer have been made by the Compensation Committee pursuant to recommendations made by the chief executive officer. We have not used consultants in connection with making compensation decisions and do not have any current engagement with any consultant related to executive or director compensation.

Objectives of Compensation Program

Compensation of our executive officers is intended to reward improved overall financial performance of Lime, and to reward performance achievements and increases in stockholder value over the long term.

Annual salaries for executive officers have been established with the goal of attracting and retaining qualified individuals for the positions. These salaries have been determined on a case-by-case basis.

Eligibility for annual cash bonus awards has been based on our performance but not specific performance goals. The amount of bonus for which an individual is eligible for any year has been determined on a case-by-case basis.

Stock option awards are intended to reward achievement leading to increases in our profitability and stockholder value over the longer term. The amounts of awards have been determined on a case-by-case basis.

In order to reward superior short-term performance, cash compensation each year has included eligibility for a cash bonus in the discretion of the Compensation Committee, subject to approval of our board of directors.

To motivate executive officers to achieve the longer-term goal of increasing our profitability and stockholder value and to reward them for achieving such long-term goals, stock options have been included as part of the compensation structure for our executive officers. Stock options also provide an increased opportunity for equity ownership by our executive officers, thereby further aligning their interest with those of our stockholders. Option grants have been made on a case-by-case basis. A typical stock option grant has been structured to have a ten year exercise period, to vest over a period of years, with vesting also depending upon the executive remaining employed

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by us, and to have an exercise price equal to the market price on the grant date. In certain cases, options have been granted at an exercise price higher than the market price. We have not granted options with an exercise price that is less than the market price on the grant date.

Stock price performance has not been a factor in determining annual compensation because the price of our common stock is subject to factors which may not reflect our performance and are outside of our control.

We do not have a formula for allocating between cash and non-cash compensation. The number of stock options awarded to an executive officer has been decided on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration other components of compensation, not pursuant to any specific guidelines or program. Most of the stock options we have awarded to executive officers have been pursuant to written employment agreements entered into when the executive joined us, or pursuant to extending such employment under a new written agreement.

An exception to this occurred in July 2006, when a number of stock option grants to executives and other employees were made following consummation of the transactions which closed at the end of June. Options granted to executive officers in July 2006 are described under Employment Contracts, Termination of Employment and Change-in-Control Arrangements below.

Accounting and Tax Considerations

Our stock option grant policies have been impacted by the implementation of SFAS No. 123(R), which we adopted effective on January 1, 2006. Under this accounting pronouncement, we are required to value unvested stock options granted prior to our adoption of SFAS 123(R) under the fair value method and expense those amounts in the income statement over the stock options remaining vesting period. As a result of adopting SFAS No. 123(R), \$3,726,731 and \$4,828,955 of share based compensation expense was included in the results for 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Current Executive Officers

We currently have three executive officers: David Asplund, our Chief Executive Officer, Daniel Parke, our President and Chief Operating Officer and the President of Parke Industries, LLC, one of our subsidiaries, and Jeffrey Mistarz, our Chief Financial Officer. Leonard Pisano, our former Executive Vice President of business development and the President of Maximum Performance Group, Inc., one of our subsidiaries, resigned from Lime in February 2008.

Table of Contents**2007 Summary Compensation Table**

The following table sets forth the compensation earned, awarded or paid for services rendered to us for the year ended December 31, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006 by our principal executive officer (PEO), our principal financial officer (PFO) and our two other executive officers, one of whom resigned following the end of the fiscal year. These persons are referred to, collectively, as the named executive officers.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(1)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
David R. Asplund	2007	285,000	25,000		1,505,494(2)	28,040(3)	1,842,934
<i>Chief Executive Officer (PEO)</i>	2006	268,923			2,061,732(4)	20,662(5)	2,351,317
Jeffrey R. Mistarz	2007	210,000	15,000		329,692	6,197(6)	560,889
<i>Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (PFO)</i>	2006	210,000			402,059	6,518(6)	618,577
Daniel W. Parke	2007	250,000	25,000		355,803(7)	10,206(8)	641,009
<i>President, Chief Operating Officer of Lime Energy Co. & President of Parke Industries, LLC</i>	2006(9)	128,892			304,810(10)	50,644(11)	484,346
Leonard Pisano	2007	225,000			419,536	6,606(12)	651,142
<i>Former Executive Vice President of Business Development & President of Maximum Performance Group, Inc.</i>	2006	225,000			594,991	6,399(13)	826,390

- (1) Amounts represent the compensation cost recognized during 2007 of stock awards granted in and prior to 2007 based on the grant date fair value recognized over the requisite service period in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (the SFAS) No. 123(R). The value weighted-average significant assumptions used to determine the grant date fair value are as follows:

**Significant Assumption
(Value Weighted-Average)**

	2007	2006	2005
Risk-free rate	4.57%	5.02%	2.27%
Dividend yield			
Expected volatility	89%	90%	65%

Expected life (years)	6.0	5.6	9.1
(2) Includes the costs recognized during 2007 of director options awarded to Mr. Asplund prior to his employment with us totaling \$658.			
(3) Includes \$18,652 for the cost of life and long-term disability insurance, \$6,600 of auto allowance and the \$2,788 cost of membership to a business club provided to Mr. Asplund.			
(4) Includes the costs recognized during 2006 of director options awarded to Mr. Asplund prior to his employment with us totaling \$4,636.			
(5) Includes \$11,873 for the cost of life and long-term disability insurance, \$6,325 of auto allowance and the \$2,464 cost of membership to a business club provided to Mr. Asplund.			
(6) Represents the cost of life insurance and long-term disability insurance provided to Mr. Mistarz.			
(7) Includes the costs recognized during 2007 of director options awarded to Mr. Parke prior to his employment with us totaling \$3,693.			
(8) Includes \$9,600 of auto allowance and \$606 for the cost of group life and long-term disability insurance provided to Mr. Parke.			

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- (9) Mr. Parke became our President effective June 30, 2006 when we acquired his company, Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation. The compensation reported for Mr. Parke in 2006 only included the amounts paid to him since June 30, 2006.
- (10) Includes the costs recognized during 2006 of director options awarded to Mr. Parke prior to his employment with us totaling \$11,880.
- (11) During January 2006, we entered into a consulting agreement with Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation to provide sales and marketing consulting services. Parke P.A.N.D.A. is a company which at the time was beneficially owned by Daniel Parke. Pursuant to the consulting agreement we agreed to pay Parke P.A.N.D.A. \$10,000 per month and to reimburse it for any expenses incurred as a result of its work. We paid Parke P.A.N.D.A. a total of \$50,000 for its services and reimbursed it \$11,155 for expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2006. This agreement was terminated in May 2006 prior to the acquisition of Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation on May 29, 2006. This also includes \$644 for the cost of long-term disability insurance provided to Mr. Parke.
- (12) Includes \$6,000 of auto allowance and \$606 for the cost of group life and long-term disability insurance provided to Mr. Pisano.
- (13) Includes \$6,000 of auto allowance and \$399 for the cost of long-term disability insurance provided to Mr. Pisano.

Employment Contracts, Termination of Employment and Change-in-Control Arrangements

Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz and Parke

We have employment agreements with each of our current named executive officers: David R. Asplund, Jeffery Mistarz, and Daniel Parke. These agreements fix each of the officer's minimum base compensation, and the current special salary for each is as follows: Mr. Asplund \$285,000, Mr. Mistarz \$210,000 and Mr. Parke \$250,000. Each of these employment agreements terminates on December 31, 2010. In addition, Mr. Parke is entitled to an \$800 monthly automobile allowance.

Under their employment agreements, each of Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz and Parke are entitled to certain benefits if their employment terminates for certain reasons. If any of them should die during the term of their respective contracts, all of their unvested stock options would immediately vest. In addition, all such stock options and any previously vested stock options would be exercisable for a period of one year following the date of their death.

If any of Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz or Parke should become permanently disabled such that they could not perform their duties for 180 consecutive days or for 180 days in any 12-month period, we would have the right to terminate their employment, and any stock options which already vested would be exercisable for a period of 180 days following such termination.

If any of Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz or Parke should terminate their employment during the term of their contract for reasons other than death, disability or uncured default by us under their respective agreements, then any vested stock options as of the date of their termination shall be exercisable for 90 days following the date of termination.

If we should terminate any of the current named executive officers prior to the scheduled expiration of their respective contracts, for any reason other than death, disability or Due Cause, as defined in their respective employment agreements, or if Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz or Parke should choose to terminate their employment because we

defaulted in our obligations under their agreements and failed to cure such default after notice, then all unvested stock options that are scheduled to vest within one year of the date of their termination will immediately vest. In addition, all such stock options and any previously vested stock options would be exercisable for a period of one year following the date of termination. Additionally, we will pay the terminated current named executive officer, as severance compensation, (i) six months salary at his then current rate, in installments in accordance with our regular payroll, plus (ii) any bonus earned as of the termination date, in accordance with the terms of such bonus, plus (iii) any accrued unused vacation, which will be paid on the next regular payroll date.

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Due Cause is defined as any of (i) a material breach by the respective current named executive officer of his agreement not cured within 15 calendar days following written notice thereof, (ii) commission of a felony, or theft or embezzlement of our property, (iii) actions which result in material injury to our businesses, properties or reputation, (iv) refusal to perform or substantial neglect of the duties assigned to the respective officer not remedied within 15 calendar days following written notice thereof, or (v) any material violation of any statutory or common law duty of loyalty to us.

In addition to the foregoing, upon occurrence of a change of control, all stock options granted to Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz and Parke shall immediately vest and become exercisable. In general, a Change of Control is deemed to have occurred when (i) we are merged or consolidated with another entity that is not then controlled by us and an unrelated entity acquires the ability to elect a majority of our directors or holds a majority of our common stock, or (ii) in the case of Mr. Asplund, substantially all of our assets are sold or otherwise transferred to another entity that is not then controlled by or affiliated with us; and in the case of Messrs. Mistarz and Parke, a majority of our assets are sold or otherwise transferred to another entity that is not then controlled by or affiliated with us.

Each of the employment agreements of Messrs. Asplund and Mistarz imposes non-competition, non-solicitation and confidentiality obligations, which are not separately compensated. The non-competition obligation covers the employment period and extends for two years after termination. We, Parke Industries, LLC and Mr. Parke entered into a non-competition agreement that imposes on Mr. Parke non-competition obligations until June 30, 2008. This non-competition obligation is not separately compensated and was part of the consideration in the acquisition of Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation.

Mr. Pisano

Mr. Pisano had an employment agreement with our subsidiary, Maximum Performance Group, Inc. (MPG) to serve as its President for a three-year period ending May 2, 2008 at a base salary of \$225,000 plus a monthly auto allowance of \$500. Mr. Pisano resigned effective February 28, 2008 and is not eligible for any termination or other severance payments. The employment agreement imposes on Mr. Pisano non-competition, non-solicitation and confidentiality obligations until February 28, 2010.

Potential Payments Upon Termination Or Change In Control

The following table shows the potential payments to the current named executive officers under existing contracts, agreements, plans or arrangements, whether written or unwritten, for various scenarios involving a change-in-control or termination of employment assuming a December 31, 2007 termination date and, where applicable, using the closing price of our common stock of \$9.45 per share on that date.

Name(1)	Voluntary	Involuntary Termination - Not For	Involuntary Termination - For	Change in	Death	Disability
	Termination (2)	Cause (3)	Cause (4)	Control (5)		
David R. Asplund	\$ 366	\$ 142,866	\$ 366	\$ 0	\$ 366	\$ 366
Jeffrey R. Mistarz	\$ 4,038	\$ 109,038	\$ 4,038	\$ 0	\$ 4,038	\$ 4,038
Daniel W. Parke	\$ 14,423	\$ 139,423	\$ 14,423	\$ 0	\$ 14,423	\$ 14,423

- (1) Excludes Leonard Pisano who resigned in February 2008.
- (2) None of the listed persons are entitled to more than accrued but unpaid salary and vacation upon a voluntary termination of their employment.
- (3) Under the terms of their employment contracts, Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz and Parke are entitled to any accrued but unpaid salary and vacation as well as six months severance pay for an involuntary termination of their employment without cause.
- (4) None of the listed persons are entitled to more than accrued but unpaid salary and vacation upon an involuntary termination for cause.

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- (5) None of the listed persons would be entitled to any payments upon a change of control unless they were involuntarily terminated without cause, but upon a change of control the unvested options held by Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz and Parke would immediately vest. As of December 31, 2007 the intrinsic value of the executives' options were as follows:

	Value*
David Asplund	\$ 1,665,002.00
Jeffrey Mistarz	352,500.00
Daniel Parke	227,265.00

* Calculated as the difference between the market value on December 31, 2007 of \$9.45 per share and the option strike price

- (6) None of the listed persons are entitled to more than accrued but unpaid salary and vacation upon their death or permanent disability, but upon a upon such an event the unvested options held by Messrs. Asplund, Mistarz and Parke would immediately vest.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards for 2007

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to options granted during or for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 to each named executive officer. There are no estimated future payouts under non-equity or equity incentive plan awards.

Name	Grant Date	Committee Action Date	All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Award (\$/sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)(1)
Dave R. Asplund	10/1/2007	09/30/2007		107,142	\$ 11.13	\$ 901,421
Jeffrey R. Mistarz	10/1/2007	09/30/2007		35,715	\$ 11.13	\$ 300,482
Daniel W. Parke	10/1/2007	09/30/2007		142,857	\$ 11.13	\$ 1,201,904
Leonard Pisano	10/1/2007	09/30/2007		7,143	\$ 11.13	\$ 59,715

(1)

The exercise price was not lower than the market price of our common stock on the grant date for any of the options listed.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End 2007**

The following table includes certain information with respect to the value of all unexercised options previously awarded to the named executive officers at December 31, 2007.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options	Option Awards Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date
	Options (#)	(#)	Options (#)	Price (\$)	
David R. Asplund	Exercisable	Unexercisable	(#)	(\$)	
		28,572		\$ 6.72	01/22/2016
	200,000	200,000		\$ 6.72	07/11/2016
	214,286			\$ 7.14	07/11/2016
		107,142		\$ 11.13	10/01/2017
	14,286			\$ 65.10	01/22/2016
	237			\$ 105.00	06/10/2013
	237			\$ 105.00	06/10/2015
	714			\$ 122.85	06/10/2012
	237			\$ 194.25	06/10/2014
Jeffrey R. Mistarz	28,572	14,286		\$ 7.00	08/15/2016
	71,428	35,714		\$ 7.14	07/11/2016
		35,715		\$ 11.13	10/01/2017
	3,810			\$ 105.00	12/31/2012
	1,905			\$ 735.00	12/31/2009
Daniel W. Parke	62,221	31,112		\$ 7.14	07/11/2016
	4,444	2,222		\$ 7.70	06/30/2016
		142,857		\$ 11.13	10/01/2017
	714			\$ 105.00	10/05/2015
Leonard Pisano	128,572	64,286		\$ 7.14	07/11/2016
		7,143		\$ 11.13	10/01/2017
	3,254	1,270		\$ 105.00	05/03/2015

Stock Options and Incentive Compensation

The 2008 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the Plan) provides that up to 630,000 shares of our common stock may be issued to certain of our employees, consultants, advisors, independent contractors and directors. In addition, the Plan provides for 100,000 shares of our common stock to be reserved for issuance under the Plan on January 1 of each

succeeding year, beginning January 1, 2009. The awards to be granted under the Plan may be incentive stock options eligible for favored treatment under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue code of 1986, as amended from time to time, non-qualified options that are not eligible for such treatment, or stock of Lime, which may be subject to contingencies or restrictions, as well as grants of stock appreciation rights or grants of shares of common stock.

Approximately 340 employees and officers of Lime and our subsidiaries are currently eligible to participate in the Plan.

2007 grants under the Plan to directors are described under Directors Compensation.

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The following information reflects certain information about our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2007:

	Equity Compensation Plan Information		
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	90,672	\$ 29.88	16,948
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(1)	2,079,676	\$ 23.02	
Total	2,170,348	\$ 23.31	16,948

(1) We grant stock options to our non-employee directors pursuant to a Directors Stock Option Plan (See Compensation of Lime Directors beginning on page 100), which grants are included in this category.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

There were no shares of stock acquired upon exercise of options or shares of stock that became free of restrictions during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Option Re-Pricing

We have not engaged in any option re-pricings or other modifications to any of our outstanding equity awards during fiscal year 2007.

Executive Compensation Actions Subsequent to Fiscal 2007

On March 18, 2008, Mr. Kiphart exercised certain warrants that were scheduled to expire on April 23, 2008. We issued 1,816 shares of our common stock to Mr. Kiphart pursuant to the warrants at an exercise price per share of \$6.30.

On September 5, 2008, Mr. Kiphart exercised certain warrants that were scheduled to expire on September 7, 2008. We issued 616 shares of our common stock to Mr. Kiphart pursuant to the warrants at an exercise price per share of \$6.30.

On September 5, 2008, Mr. Asplund exercised certain warrants that were scheduled to expire on September 7, 2008. We issued 36 shares of our common stock to Mr. Asplund pursuant to the warrants at an exercise price per share of \$6.30.

On December 10, 2008, we granted Messrs. Asplund, Parke and Mistarz options to purchase the following shares of our common stock:

David Asplund	60,000
Daniel Parke	75,000
Jeffrey Mistarz	45,000

The options all have exercise prices of \$3.50 per share (the closing price of our stock on the day prior to their grant), vest equally on each of the next three anniversaries of their issuance, expire on the earlier of the tenth anniversary of their issuance or three months following the termination of the holder's employment with the Company unless the holder voluntarily terminates his employment, in which case they will terminate immediately and will vest immediately if there is a change of control of the Company.

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As of December 28, 2008, we have granted shares of common stock and options to purchase 573,863 shares of our common stock and 56,137 shares remain available for future awards under the Plan, or approximately 18.2% of the 280,000 total shares originally reserved. During 2007 we issued options to purchase 671,333 shares outside of the Plan to employees and directors.

COMPENSATION OF LIME DIRECTORS**Director Compensation Program**

Effective April 1, 2000, we adopted a stock option plan for all non-employee directors that is separate and distinct from the Plan. The plan was amended on July 11, 2006 to provide that eligible directors receive an initial option grant upon being appointed to our board of directors to purchase 14,286 shares of our common stock, and a grant of options to purchase an additional 7,143 shares on the first day of January beginning on the second January following the date the director became an eligible director. These options have an exercise price equal to the closing price of our common stock on the grant date and a term of ten years. The initial options vest on first day of January following the initial grant date or six months following the initial grant date, whichever is later, if the individual is still a director on the vesting date. All future grants vest in two equal amounts, one amount on the grant date and the balance on the anniversary of the grant date, if the individual is still a member of our board of directors on such anniversary date.

We granted options to purchase 49,996 shares under the directors stock option plan during 2007, and options to purchase 104,753 shares were outstanding under this plan as of December 31, 2007.

Directors who are also our employees receive no additional compensation for their services as directors.

Director Compensation Table

The following table provides compensation information for the year ended December 31, 2007 for each of our non-executive directors.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in		Option Awards	All Other		Total
	Cash	Stock Awards		Compensation		
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)(1)(2)	(\$)		(\$)
Gregory T. Barnum			42,807			42,807
William R. Carey, Jr.			42,807	52,500(3)		95,307
Joseph F. Desmond(4)			80,337			80,337
Richard P. Kiphart			40,024			40,024
Gerald A. Pientka(5)			1,301			1,301
David W. Valentine			34,020			34,020

- (1) Amounts represent the compensation cost recognized during 2007 of stock awards granted in and prior to 2007 based on the grant date fair value recognized over the requisite service period in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R). The value weighted-average significant assumptions used to determine the grant date fair value are as follows:

Significant Assumption (Value Weighted-Average)	2007	2006	2005
Risk-free rate	4.74	5.02%	2.27%
Dividend yield			
Expected volatility	83%	90%	65%
Expected life (years)	5.4	5.6	9.1

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(2) The following options were granted to directors during 2007:

	Options Awarded	Grant Date	Exercise Price	Grant Date Fair Value (\$)	Aggregate Options Outstanding as of 12/31/2007
Gregory T. Barnum	7,142	1/2/2007	\$ 6.30	32,925	22,142
William R. Carey, Jr.	7,142	1/2/2007	\$ 6.30	32,925	22,142
Joseph Desmond	14,286	1/26/2007	\$ 7.56	80,573	14,286
Richard P. Kiphart	7,142	1/2/2007	\$ 6.30	32,925	22,142
Gerald A. Pientka	7,142	1/2/2007	\$ 6.30	32,925	1,425
David W. Valentine	7,142	1/2/2007	\$ 6.30	32,925	22,616

(3) We retained Corporate Resource Development, a company owned by Mr. Carey, during 2007 to provide sales training and sales and marketing consulting services. In exchange for these services, we paid Corporate Resource Development \$52,500.

(4) Mr. Desmond joined our board of directors in January 2007.

(5) Mr. Pientka resigned from our board of directors in June 2007.

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT****Share Ownership of ADVB Before the ADVB Acquisition**

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of ADVB's securities as of December 31, 2008 by:

each person known by ADVB to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of its voting securities;

each of ADVB's directors and named executive officers; and

all of ADVB's officers and directors as a group (nine persons).

Each stockholder's beneficial ownership is based on 1,169,821,940 shares of ADVB's common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2008. This number includes 2,200,000 shares of ADVB's common stock pending issue to John L. Drew as part of his severance benefits. The effective date of the issuance is December 1, 2008. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Except as otherwise noted, the persons or entities named have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them, and the address of each person listed in the following table is c/o ADVB, 227 W. Monroe, Suite 3900, Chicago, Illinois 60606

Beneficial Owners of Greater Than 5% of ADVB's Common Stock

Name	Common Shares	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Options(1)	Total	%
Richard P. Kiphart	952,846,582		2,075,000	954,921,582	81.49
Michael P. Krasny, Trustee of the Michael P. Krasny Revocable Trust				62,052,200	5.30

ADVB's Directors and Executive Officers

Name	Common Shares	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Options(1)	Total	%
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Richard P. Kiphart	952,846,582		2,075,000	954,921,582	81.49
Christopher W. Capps	2,666,667		18,666,667	21,333,334	1.80
Boris Skurkovich, M.D.(2)	9,262,264		5,465,000	14,727,264	1.25
John R. Capps	3,333,333		4,000,000	7,333,333	.63
Matthew Gooch	3,333,333		4,000,000	7,333,333	.63
David Valentine	3,333,333		4,000,000	7,333,333	.63
Thomas J. Pernice		1,042,443	5,615,000	6,657,443	.57
Joseph A. Bellanti, M.D.			4,855,000	4,855,000	.41
Keith Gregg			4,830,000	4,830,000	.41
All directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)*	974,775,512	1,042,443	53,506,667	1,029,324,622	82.06%

* Eliminates duplication.

(1) Represents options to purchase shares of ADVB's common stock exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2008.

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- (2) Shares held in the name of Boris Skurkovich include 2,585,384 shares held in his name, 2,765,555 shares held in the name of Carol Marjorie Dorros and 3,911,325 shares held in the name of Samuel Aaron Skurkovich.

Share Ownership of Lime Before the ADVB Acquisition

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our securities as of January 12, 2009 by:

each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of its voting securities;

each of our directors and named executive officers; and

all of our officers and directors as a group (eight persons).

Each stockholder's beneficial ownership is based on 9,568,567 shares of our common stock outstanding as of January 12, 2009. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Except as otherwise noted, the persons or entities named have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them, and the address of each person listed in the following table is c/o Lime Energy Co., 1280 Landmeier Road, Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007-2410.

Beneficial Owners of Greater Than 5% of Each Class of Our Common Stock

Name	Common Shares	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Options(1)	Total	%	% Including Series A-1 Preferred Stock on as-Converted Basis(2)
Stephen Glick	588,777			588,777	6.153	6.153
Richard P. Kiphart Nettlestone	2,155,102	127,747	30,684	2,313,533	23.785	44.436
Enterprises Limited(3)	791,444	142,450		933,894	9.617	9.617
Daniel R. Parke SF Capital Partners Ltd.(4)	709,886		148,332	858,218	8.832	8.832
David R. Asplund	621,583			621,583	6.496	6.496
	277,167(5)	286(6)	694,283	971,736	9.468	9.468

Beneficial Owners of Greater Than 5% of Each Class of Our Series A-1 preferred stock

Common
Shares

Common
Shares

Name	Common Shares Directly Held	Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants	Issuable upon Exercise of Options	Total	%
Richard P. Kiphart(7)	361,520			361,520	100.000

Table of Contents**Directors and Executive Officers**

Name	Common Shares Directly Held	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Options(1)	Total	%	% including Series A-1 Preferred Stock on as as-Converted Basis
<i>Directors and Executive Officers</i>						
David R. Asplund	277,167(5)	286(6)	694,283	971,736	9.481	9.481
Gregory T. Barnum			30,684	30,684	*	*
William R. Carey		21,429	30,684	52,113	*	*
Joseph F. Desmond			15,686	15,686	*	*
Richard P. Kiphart	2,155,102	127,747	30,684	2,313,533	23.785	44.436
Jeffrey R. Mistarz	1,292		167,620	168,912	1.735	1.735
Daniel R. Parke	709,886		148,332	858,218	8.832	8.832
David W. Valentine	52,300		31,158	83,458	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (8 persons)**	3,195,747	149,462	1,149,131	4,494,340	41.357	55.996

* Denotes beneficial ownership of less than 1%.

** Eliminates duplication.

- (1) Represents options to purchase our common stock exercisable within 60 days of December 29, 2008.
- (2) Includes 361,520 shares of our Series A-1 preferred stock, which are convertible into 3,615,200 shares of our common stock any time after January 1, 2010. Our Series A-1 preferred stock has the right to vote with our common stock on an as converted basis.
- (3) The business address for Nettlestone Enterprises Limited is P.O. Box 665 Roseneath, The Grange, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1-3SJ, Channel Islands.
- (4) SF Capital Partners Ltd. is a British Virgin Island company. Staro Asset Management, L.L.C., a Wisconsin limited liability company, acts as investment manager and has sole power to direct the management of SF Capital Partners. Through Staro Asset Management, Messrs. Michael A. Roth and Brian J. Stark possess sole voting and dispositive power over all shares owned by SF Capital Partners, but disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares. The mailing address for SF Capital Partners is c/o Stark Offshore Management, LLC, 3600 South Lake Drive, St. Francis, WI 53235.

- (5) Includes 151 shares owned by Mr. Asplund's wife and a total of 16,477 shares owned by Mr. Asplund's dependent children.
- (6) Includes warrants to purchase 286 shares of our common stock held by Delano Group Securities, LLC, of which Mr. Asplund is the principal owner.
- (7) Our Series A-1 preferred stock is convertible into shares of our common stock at the rate of 10 shares of our common stock for each share of our Series A-1 preferred stock. Our Series A-1 preferred stock votes with our common stock on an as converted basis.

Table of Contents**Share Ownership of Lime After the ADVB Acquisition**

The following tables set forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our securities after the ADVB Acquisition by:

each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of its voting securities;

each of our directors and named executive officers; and

all of our officers and directors as a group.

Each stockholder's beneficial ownership is based on 9,568,567 shares of Lime common stock outstanding as of January 12, 2009, and assuming 2,480,478 shares of Lime common stock are issued in the proposed ADVB Acquisition. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Except as otherwise noted, the persons or entities named have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them, and the address of each person listed in the following table is c/o Lime Energy Co., 1280 Landmeier Road, Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007-2410.

Beneficial Owners of Greater Than 5% of Each Class of Our Common Stock

Name	Common Shares	Common Shares	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants	Exercise of Options(1)	Total	%	% Including Series A-1 Preferred Stock on as as-Converted Basis(2)
		Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants					
Stephen Glick	588,777				588,777	4.892	4.892
Richard P. Kiphart	4,178,948	127,747		35,091	4,341,786	35.555	50.276
Nettlestone Enterprises Limited(3)	791,444	142,450			933,894	7.660	7.660
Daniel R. Parke	709,886			148,332	858,218	7.036	7.036
SF Capital Partners Ltd.(4)	621,583				621,583	5.159	5.159
David R. Asplund	277,167(5)	286(6)		694,283	972,148	7.626	7.626

Beneficial Owners of Greater Than 5% of Each Class of Our Series A-1 preferred stock

Common	Common Shares	Common Shares
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Name	Shares Directly Held	Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants	Issuable upon Exercise of Options	Total	%
Richard P. Kiphart(7)	361,520			361,520	100.000

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Table of Contents**Directors and Executive Officers**

Name	Common Shares Directly Held	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Warrants	Common Shares Issuable upon Exercise of Options(1)	Total	% of Common Shares Held	% Including Series A-1 Preferred Stock on as as-Converted Basis(2)
<i>Directors, Director Nominees and Executive Officers</i>						
David R. Asplund	277,167(5)	286(6)	694,283	972,148	7.626	7.626
Gregory T. Barnum			30,684	30,684	*	*
William R. Carey		21,429	30,684	52,113	*	*
Joseph F. Desmond			15,686	15,686	*	*
Richard P. Kiphart	4,178,948	127,747	35,091	4,341,786	35.555	50.276
Jeffrey R. Mistarz	1,292		167,620	168,912	1.383	1.383
Daniel R. Parke	709,886		148,332	858,218	7.036	7.036
David W. Valentine	59,380		31,158	90,538	*	*
Christopher Capps	9,359		110,448	119,807	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)**	5,236,032	149,462	1,263,986	6,649,480	49.394	60.107

* Denotes beneficial ownership of less than 1%.

** Eliminates duplication.

- (1) Represents options to purchase our common stock exercisable within 60 days of November 26, 2008 including all ADVB options which may be exchanged for equivalent options to purchase Lime common stock upon completion of the ADVB Acquisition.
- (2) Includes 361,520 shares of our Series A-1 preferred stock, which are convertible into 3,615,200 shares of our common stock any time after January 1, 2010. Our Series A-1 preferred stock has the right to vote with our common stock on an as converted basis.
- (3) The business address for Nettlestone Enterprises Limited is P.O. Box 665 Roseneath, The Grange, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1-3SJ, Channel Islands.
- (4) SF Capital Partners Ltd. is a British Virgin Island company. Staro Asset Management, L.L.C., a Wisconsin limited liability company, acts as investment manager and has sole power to direct the management of SF Capital

Partners. Through Staro Asset Management, Messrs. Michael A. Roth and Brian J. Stark possess sole voting and dispositive power over all shares owned by SF Capital Partners, but disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares. The mailing address for SF Capital Partners is c/o Stark Offshore Management, LLC, 3600 South Lake Drive, St. Francis, WI 53235.

- (5) Includes 151 shares owned by Mr. Asplund's wife and a total of 16,477 shares owned by Mr. Asplund's dependent children.
- (6) Includes warrants to purchase 286 shares of our common stock held by Delano Group Securities, LLC, of which Mr. Asplund is the principal owner.
- (7) Our Series A-1 preferred stock is convertible into shares of our common stock at the rate of 10 shares of our common stock for each share of our Series A-1 preferred stock. Our Series A-1 preferred stock votes with our common stock on an as converted basis.

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Changes in Control

There are no arrangements currently known to us the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of Lime or ADVB except as otherwise disclosed in this information statement/prospectus with respect to the Stock Purchase.

DESCRIPTION OF LIME CAPITAL STOCK

In the following summary, we describe the material terms of our capital stock by summarizing material provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, the certificate of designation for our Series A-1 preferred stock, and our Amended and Restated Bylaws. We have incorporated by reference these organizational documents as exhibits to this information statement.

General

As of December 31, 2008, we had 200 million authorized shares of common stock, one million authorized shares of preferred stock designated as Series A-1 preferred stock, and four million shares of undesignated authorized preferred stock, of which:

9,568,567 shares of common stock are issued and outstanding;

551,424 shares of common stock are issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants;

2,511,988 shares of common stock are issuable upon exercise of outstanding options; and

361,520 shares of Series A-1 preferred stock are issued and outstanding.

These amounts do not include the shares of common stock and warrants to purchase common stock that we expect to issue pursuant to tranche B of the Private Placement. Please see General Business Trends and Recent Developments Private Placement beginning on page 50.

Our Amended and Restated Bylaws provide that special meetings of stockholders may only be called by our board of directors, our Chairman of the Board or our President and shall be called by our Chairman, President or Secretary at the request in writing of stockholders owning at least one-fifth of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote.

Common Stock

Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders and will share ratably on a per share basis in any dividends declared on our common stock. Holders of our common stock have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up and after payment of all prior claims and the preferences of any preferred stock, the holders of shares of common stock would share ratably on a per share basis in all of our assets.

Series A-1 Preferred Stock

All 361,520 outstanding shares of Series A-1 preferred stock are held by Mr. Kiphart and 358,710 shares were issued in exchange for cancellation of \$14.7 million of indebtedness we owed to Mr. Kiphart.

Conversion: Each share of Series A-1 preferred stock is convertible at the option of the holder, at any time after December 31, 2009, into ten shares of our common stock. The conversion ratio of the Series A-1 preferred stock is subject to customary adjustment provisions with respect to stock splits, stock dividends, stock combinations, reorganizations, mergers, consolidations and special distributions.

Stated Value: The stated value of the Series A-1 preferred stock is \$41.00 per share.

Dividends: Each outstanding share of Series A-1 preferred stock is entitled to cumulative quarterly dividends in a combination of cash and additional shares of Series A-1 preferred stock (PIK). The dividends will accrue at a rate of (i) 15% per annum of the Series A-1 preferred stock's stated value on or prior to March 31, 2009 (9% in cash and 6% PIK); and (ii) 17% per annum of the Series A-1 preferred stock's

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stated value at any time on or after April 1, 2009 (9% in cash and 8% PIK). Dividends on the Series A-1 preferred stock are payable and compounded quarterly.

Redemption: Outstanding shares of the Series A-1 preferred stock are not subject to mandatory redemption. At any time we have the option to redeem any outstanding shares of Series A-1 preferred stock for cash at a price per share equal to \$41.00 multiplied by (i) 1.1 if the redemption date, as specified in our notice to the holder, occurs on or prior to March 31, 2009; (ii) 1.11 if the redemption date occurs during the period beginning on April 1, 2009 and ending on June 30, 2009; and (iii) 1.12 if the redemption date occurs at any time after July 1, 2009.

Preference on Liquidation: In the event of any liquidation, subject to the prior preferences and other rights of any senior stock, if any, as to liquidation preferences, the holders of the Series A-1 preferred stock then outstanding are entitled first as if members of a single class of securities to be paid out of our assets before any payment is made to the holders of our common stock.

Voting Rights: Except as required by law, holders of Series A-1 preferred stock will be entitled to vote on an as-converted basis on all matters on which holders of common stock are entitled to vote. At the current conversion ratios, holders of Series A-1 preferred stock have a number of votes equal to ten shares of common stock underlying each share of the Series A-1 preferred stock. The Series A-1 preferred stock currently represents 27.3% of the total voting power of our stockholders. As a result, the rights of the common stock could be modified by a vote of the preferred stock and less than a majority of the common stock.

Special Approval Rights: For so long as any shares of Series A-1 preferred stock remain issued and outstanding we cannot, without approval of at least 2/3 of the shares of Series A-1 preferred stock then outstanding, alter or change the rights, preferences or privileges of the Series A-1 preferred stock, or waive any rights of the Series A-1 preferred stock to an adjustment of the conversion ratio. For so long as at least 35,871 shares of Series A-1 preferred stock remain issued and outstanding, we cannot, without approval of 2/3 of the shares of Series A-1 preferred stock then outstanding: (i) authorize or issue, or obligate the company to issue, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, any other equity security having preference over the Series A-1 preferred stock or on parity with the Series A-1 preferred stock; or (ii) issue any additional shares of Series A-1 preferred stock except as PIK.

Other Preferred Stock

Our board of directors may authorize the issuance of additional preferred stock in one or more series from time to time and fix or alter the designations, relative rights, priorities, preferences, qualifications, limitations and restrictions of the shares of each series. Any such action would not require common stockholder approval but would be subject to the special approval rights of the Series A-1 preferred stock described above. The rights, preferences, limitations and restrictions of different series of preferred stock may differ with respect to dividend rates, amounts payable on liquidation, voting rights, conversion rights, redemption provisions, sinking fund provisions and other matters. Our board of directors (1) authorize the issuance of preferred stock that ranks senior to our common stock or junior to the Series A-1 preferred stock for the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets on liquidation, (2) fix limitations and restrictions upon the payment of dividends on our common stock to be effective while any shares of preferred stock are outstanding, and (3) issue preferred stock with voting and conversion rights that could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of common stock.

Provisions Relevant to Change of Control Situations

The terms of our Series A-1 preferred stock provide that upon any change of control such as a merger, reorganization, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, all accrued and unpaid dividends on the Series A-1 preferred stock will become immediately due and payable, and further that in a change of control transaction the holders of Series A-1 Preferred are entitled to receive their liquidation preference prior to any distribution to the common holders.

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Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., 161 North Concord Exchange, South St. Paul, Minnesota 55075.

Listing

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol LIME.

COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS OF LIME AND ADVB

Lime and ADVB are both Delaware corporations and are governed by the DGCL. Upon completion of the merger, ADVB's remaining stockholders will become Lime stockholders. The rights of the former ADVB stockholders and the Lime stockholders will therefore be governed by the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation of Lime, as amended, and the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Lime.

An important difference between rights as a Lime stockholder and rights as an ADVB stockholder is the existence of Lime's Series A-1 preferred stock. The holder of Lime's Series A-1 preferred stock has special rights and preferences that are not available to the common stockholders. The Lime Series A-1 preferred stock also votes along with the common stock. You should read Description of Lime Capital Stock on page 107 for a more complete description of the terms of the Lime Series A-1 preferred stock.

The following description summarizes the material differences that may affect the rights of the stockholders of Lime and ADVB, but because it is a summary, it does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. For a complete statement of your rights as a Lime or ADVB stockholder, you will need to read the relevant provisions of the DGCL and the respective certificates of incorporation and bylaws of both Lime and ADVB.

For more information on how to obtain the documents that are not attached to this Information Statement, see Where You Can Find More Information beginning on page 117.

Capitalization

Lime

The total number of shares of all classes of securities authorized under Lime's Certificate of Incorporation is 205,000,000 shares, comprised of:

200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share;

1,000,000 shares of Series A-1 Convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share; and

4,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

ADVB

The total number of shares of all classes of capital stock authorized under ADVB's certificate of incorporation is 2,020,000,000 shares, comprised of:

2,000,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share; and

20,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

Voting Rights

Both corporations give their common stockholders one vote per share. In addition, the holders of the Lime Series A-1 preferred are entitled to vote their shares along with the Lime common stockholders on an as-converted basis, which as of December 31, 2008 entitles the holders of Lime Series A-1 preferred to ten votes per share of Series A-1 preferred.

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Stockholder Action By Written Consent

The DGCL allows stockholders to take actions by written consent, as long as the consent is signed by the same number of holders that would be needed to approve the action at a stockholder meeting. Both Lime and ADVB expressly permit stockholder action by written consent.

Dividends

The DGCL permits a corporation to declare and pay dividends out of surplus or, if there is no surplus, out of its net profits. Surplus is defined as the excess of the net assets of a corporation over the amount determined by the board of directors to be the capital of the corporation. The capital of a corporation is typically calculated to be (and cannot be less than) the aggregate par value of all issued shares of capital stock. Net assets equals the fair value of the total assets minus total liabilities. The DGCL also provides that a dividend may not be paid out of net profits if, after the payment of the dividend, the total capital of the corporation is less than the capital represented by any outstanding preferred stock.

Lime

No dividends may be paid on Lime common stock while any shares of Lime Series A-1 preferred stock are outstanding, unless Lime first declares and pays all accrued dividends and sets apart six months of dividends on the Lime Series A-1 preferred stock. Otherwise, the Lime Amended and Restated Bylaws provide that within the limits of the DGCL, the board of directors of Lime may declare dividends within its discretion.

ADVB

Neither the ADVB certificate of incorporation nor the ADVB bylaws provide any restrictions or powers with respect to dividends beyond those of the DGCL.

Number, Election, Vacancy and Removal of Directors

Unless otherwise provided by the DGCL or the certificate of incorporation, a majority of the directors in office can fill any vacancy on a corporation's board of directors. Except where the board of directors is classified, or the certificate of incorporation provides for cumulative voting, a majority vote of the holders of a majority of shares then entitled to vote may remove a director with or without cause.

Lime

Lime's board of directors currently has seven members. As required by the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement, Christopher Capps, the current Chief Executive Officer and a stockholder of ADVB, will be added to Lime's board of directors following the closing of the ADVB Acquisition.

The Amended and Restated Bylaws of Lime provide that the number of directors may not be less than three or more than twelve. The exact number is determined from time to time by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office, or by the stockholders at the annual meeting. Directors are elected by majority stockholder vote. Vacancies on the board may be filled by the majority vote of the remaining directors, even if less than a quorum is present, unless the vacancy resulted from removal by the stockholders, in which case the vacancy may be filled first by a majority vote of the stockholders at the meeting at which the director was removed. If the stockholders fail to act to fill a vacancy they have created, the other directors can fill the vacant board seat by majority vote.

Directors may also be removed by majority stockholder vote, with or without cause, at any duly called and held special meeting of stockholders.

ADVB

The board of directors of ADVB currently consists of nine members.

The bylaws of ADVB provide that the number of directors may not be less than three or more than eleven. The exact number is determined from time to time by resolutions adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the

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directors then in office. Directors are elected by a majority vote of the stockholders at the annual meeting. Any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum is present, or by a sole remaining director.

Directors may be removed without cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 662/3% of the outstanding shares, or, if such removal also has been approved by a majority of the other directors, then a simple stockholder majority is sufficient for removal.

Amendments to Certificate of Incorporation

Under the DGCL, an amendment to a corporation's certificate of incorporation requires that the board of directors approve the amendment and submit it to the stockholders for adoption. The amendment must then be adopted by a majority stockholder vote, and any greater vote required by the certificate of incorporation. Except in limited circumstances, any proposed amendment to the certificate of incorporation that would increase or decrease the authorized shares of a class of stock, increase or decrease the par value of the shares of a class of stock, or adversely alter or change the powers, preferences or special rights of the shares of a class of stock requires separate approval of the holders of a majority of the affected class, voting as a separate class.

Lime

In addition to majority approval of the common stock and the preferred stock voting on an as-converted basis, any amendment to Lime's Certificate of Incorporation also requires the separate approval of the holders of 662/3% of the Lime Series A-1 Preferred if it would change the rights, preferences or privileges of the Series A-1 preferred stock, or increase the number of authorized shares of the Series A-1 preferred stock.

ADVB

The provisions of ADVB's certificate of incorporation regarding stockholder and director voting and action, and director election require the approval of 662/3% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote on such amendment, or, if such amendment also has been approved by a majority of the other directors, then a simple stockholder majority is sufficient for approval.

Amendments to Bylaws

Under the DGCL, a majority vote of the stockholders then entitled to vote is necessary to adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws of a corporation. The directors also have the power to adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws if the certificate of incorporation contains a provision providing for such power.

Lime

Lime's Certificate of Incorporation provides that the Amended and Restated Bylaws may be adopted, altered or amended by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors.

ADVB

ADVB's certificate of incorporation provides that the bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors or by the approval of the holders 662/3% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, or, if such action also has been approved by a majority of the other directors, then a simple stockholder majority is sufficient for amendment.

Notice of Certain Stockholder Actions

In addition, both Lime and ADVB are subject to SEC Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act, which provides submission deadlines for stockholders seeking to have their proposals included in the company's proxy statement. These deadlines are usually specified in the previous year's proxy statement, or in a quarterly report on Form 10-Q. Generally, the deadline for proposals is at least 120 calendar days before the date the company releases its annual proxy statement to its stockholders. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting during the previous

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year, or if the date of the annual meeting has been changed by more than 30 days from the date of the previous year's meeting, then the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and send its proxy materials.

Lime

Lime's Amended and Restated Bylaws contain notice requirements for stockholder proposals. For business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder, Lime's Amended and Restated Bylaws require that the stockholder must have given timely written notice to Lime. To be timely, the stockholder's notice must be received by Lime's Corporate Secretary not less than 90 days, or more than 120 days prior to the anniversary date of the previous year's annual meeting. In the event that the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within 30 days before, or 60 days after such anniversary date, the stockholder's notice must be received not earlier than 120 days prior to the annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of 90 days prior to such annual meeting or the tenth day following the announcement of the date of the annual meeting. Similar notice requirements apply for stockholder nominations to the board of directors.

ADVB

Neither ADVB's certificate of incorporation or its bylaws contains special provisions regarding advance stockholder notice for proposals or director nominees.

Special Stockholder Meetings

Under the DGCL, a special meeting of a corporation's stockholders may be called by the board of directors or by any other person authorized by the corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws. Generally, all stockholders of record entitled to vote must receive notice of stockholder meetings not less than 10, nor more than 60 days before the date of the stockholder meeting.

Lime

Under Lime's Amended and Restated Bylaws, its board of directors, or the Chairman, or the President may call a special meeting of the stockholders, and the Chairman, President or Secretary are required to call a meeting if requested by holders of at least 20% of the Lime common stock. The business conducted at any special meeting will be limited to the purpose or purposes specified in the order calling for the special meeting.

ADVB

Under ADVB's bylaws, the board of directors or Chairman may call special meetings of stockholders. Holders of at least 50% of the ADVB common stock may also call a meeting on their own initiative.

Limitation of Personal Liability of Directors and Indemnification

Section 102(b)(7) of the DGCL provides that a corporation may eliminate or limit the personal liability of a director to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director. However, this limitation does not change the liability of a director: (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders; (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; (iii) under Section 174 of the DGCL (regarding, among other things, the payment of unlawful dividends); or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

In addition, Section 145 of the DGCL provides that a Delaware corporation has the power to indemnify its officers and directors in certain circumstances. Section 145(a) of the DGCL empowers a corporation to indemnify any person who is sued by a third party (not on behalf of the corporation) because of actions that person took in his capacity as a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or while serving another enterprise in that capacity at the request of the corporation. The indemnification applies to all expenses. Indemnification is not allowed unless such director or officer acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in, or not

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opposed to, the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action, the DGCL further requires that the director or officer had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

Section 145(b) of the DGCL empowers a corporation to indemnify any person who is sued by or on behalf of the corporation because of actions that person took in his capacity as a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or while serving another enterprise in that capacity at the request of the corporation. The indemnification applies to all expenses. Indemnification is not allowed unless such director or officer acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation. However, if the director or officer is ultimately found to be liable to the corporation, he will need to apply to an appropriate court to keep his indemnity rights.

Section 145(g) of the DGCL empowers the corporation to purchase and maintain directors and officers insurance whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify the director or officer against such liabilities under Section 145 of the DGCL.

Lime

Lime's Certificate of Incorporation provides that the personal liability of members of Lime's board of directors is eliminated to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. Lime's Amended and Restated Bylaws require indemnification of directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. However, Lime's Amended and Restated Bylaws do not indemnify directors and officers for proceedings initiated by a director or officer, unless such proceeding was authorized by the board of directors. Lime maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance.

ADVB

ADVB's certificate of incorporation provides that the personal liability of members of ADVB's board of directors is eliminated to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. ADVB's bylaws provide for indemnification of directors, officers, employees and agents of ADVB as long as they act in good faith and in a manner they reasonably believe to be not contrary to ADVB's interests. In addition, ADVB has executed indemnification agreements with each of its current officers and directors providing for indemnification to the fullest extent of Delaware law, and generally for other actions taken as director or officer. The indemnification agreements do not provide indemnity for:

(1) short-swing profit violations; (2) damages paid to the director or officer under a policy of directors' and officers' liability insurance; (3) remuneration paid to the director or officer if such remuneration is determined to be in violation of the law; (4) the director's or officer's intentional misconduct, knowing violation of the law, violation of DGCL Section 174 or transaction resulting in an improper personal benefit; or (5) any matter in which a court of proper jurisdiction determines that such indemnification is not lawful.

Commission Position on Indemnification for Securities Act Liabilities

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling Lime or ADVB, Lime and ADVB have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Mergers, Consolidations and Other Transactions

Under the DGCL, the board of directors and a majority of the stockholders must approve a merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets. However, unless the corporation provides otherwise in its certificate of incorporation, no stockholder vote of the surviving corporation is required if:

there is no change to the surviving corporation's certificate of incorporation;

each share of stock of the corporation outstanding immediately before the merger is to be an identical outstanding or treasury share after the merger; and

the number of shares to be issued by the surviving corporation in the merger does not exceed 20% of the shares outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger.

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In situations where a parent corporation owns at least 90% of the stock of another corporation, the parent corporation can effect a short form merger with the other corporation. Short form mergers do not require stockholder vote. The planned merger of ADVB into Lime will be a short-form merger.

Lime

Neither Lime's Certificate of Incorporation, as amended nor its Amended and Restated Bylaws contains any super-majority common stock voting requirements governing mergers, consolidations, sales of substantially all of the assets, liquidations, reclassifications or recapitalizations. The separate approval of the holders of 66 2/3% of the Series A-1 preferred stock is necessary if any such transaction would change the rights of the Series A-1 preferred stock.

ADVB

Neither ADVB's certificate of incorporation nor its bylaws contain any super-majority or class voting requirements governing mergers, consolidations, sales of substantially all of the assets, liquidations, reclassifications or recapitalizations.

Delaware Anti-Takeover Statute

Section 203 of the DGCL may, under certain circumstances, make it more difficult for a large stockholder to take over a Delaware corporation without the cooperation of the corporation's board of directors. Persons who acquire 15% or more of a corporation's outstanding voting stock need to wait three years before they can effect a business combination (defined generally as mergers, consolidations, and other transactions involving more than 10% of the corporate assets). A corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws may exclude a corporation from the restrictions imposed by Section 203. Neither Lime nor ADVB has opted out of Section 203. However, because Mr. Kiphart has been a significant stockholder of both companies for more than three years, Section 203 does not apply to the ADVB Acquisition or the Merger.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the issuance of our common stock in connection with this offering will be passed upon for us by Reed Smith LLP.

EXPERTS

The financial statements and schedule of Lime as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 included in this information statement/prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of BDO Seidman, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The financial statements of AEM and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2007 included in this information statement/prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of BDO Seidman, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The financial statements and schedule of ADVB as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2007 included in this information statement/prospectus have been so included in

reliance on the report of Williams & Webster, P.S., an independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Lime and ADVB file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. The public may read and copy any materials Lime and ADVB file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 on official business days during the hours of 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. The SEC also maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding issuers, including Lime and ADVB, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is www.sec.gov.

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement of which this information statement/prospectus forms a part. The registration statement registers the shares of our common stock to be issued to ADVB stockholders in connection with the ADVB Acquisition. The registration statement, including the attached exhibits, contains additional relevant information about us, our common stock, and this offering. The rules and regulations of the SEC allow us to omit certain information included in the registration statement from this information statement/prospectus.

This information statement/prospectus also describes the material elements of relevant contracts, exhibits and other information described in this information statement/prospectus. Information and statements contained in this information statement/prospectus are qualified in all respects by reference to the copy of the relevant contract or other document included as an appendix to this information statement/prospectus.

If you would like additional copies of this information statement/prospectus, or if you have questions about the ADVB Acquisition, you should contact:

Lime Energy Co.
1280 Landmeier Road
Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007
Attention: Jeffrey Mistarz
By Telephone: (847) 437-1666

All information contained in this information statement/prospectus relating to us has been supplied by us, and all such information relating to ADVB has been prepared by ADVB. Information provided by either us or ADVB does not constitute any representation, estimate or projection of the other party.

This document is our prospectus and information statement. We have not authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about the ADVB Acquisition or us that is different from, or in addition to, that contained in this information statement/prospectus. The information contained in this document speaks only as of the date of this document unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Lime Energy Co.
Elk Grove Village, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Lime Energy Co. as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. We have also audited the schedule in the accompanying index. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and schedule are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits 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 and schedule, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and schedule. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lime Energy Co. at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Also, in our opinion, the schedule presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payments" using the modified prospective transition method.

/s/ BDO SEIDMAN, LLP

BDO Seidman, LLP

Chicago, Illinois
March 28, 2008

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LIME ENERGY CO.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,780,701	\$ 4,663,618
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$151,000 and \$366,000 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	6,382,060	2,825,947
Inventories (Note 6)	693,227	614,491
Advances to suppliers	374,713	132,083
Costs of Uncompleted Contracts in Excess of Related Billings	952,997	
Prepaid expenses and other	250,169	279,017
Total Current Assets	13,433,867	8,515,156
Net Property and Equipment (Note 7)	1,542,327	1,201,008
Long Term Receivables	224,568	102,904
Deferred Financing Costs , net of amortization of \$1,687 at December 31, 2007 (Note 12)	6,885	
Intangibles , net of amortization of \$3,693,648 and \$1,681,771 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively (Notes 4 and 8)	3,979,052	5,126,829
Cost in Excess of Assets Acquired	6,757,133	10,450,968
	\$ 25,943,832	\$ 25,396,865

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Current Liabilities		
Notes payable (Note 14)	150,000	150,000
Current maturities of long-term debt (Note 15)	81,954	46,699
Accounts payable	3,092,226	1,344,725
Accrued expenses (Note 9)	1,571,683	1,251,777
Deferred revenue	1,531,417	967,446
Customer deposits	1,180,834	1,148,090
Total Current Liabilities	7,608,114	4,908,737
Deferred Revenue	244,792	748,980
Long-Term Debt , less current maturities net of unamortized discount of \$2,412,305 and \$0 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively (Notes 12 and 15)	3,187,680	520,392
Deferred Tax Liability	1,034,000	1,034,000
Total Liabilities	12,074,586	7,212,109
Commitments (Notes 17 and 19)		

Stockholders' Equity (Notes 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24)

Common stock, \$.0001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized, 7,720,269

and 7,112,374 issued as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006,

respectively

Additional paid-in capital

Accumulated deficit

	773	711
	106,267,336	95,030,180
	(92,398,863)	(76,846,135)

Total Stockholders' Equity

	13,869,246	18,184,756
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\$	25,943,832	\$	25,396,865
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**LIME ENERGY CO.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005
Revenue	\$ 19,481,130	\$ 8,143,624	\$ 3,693,429
Cost of sales (includes reserve for obsolete inventory of \$0, \$568,558 and \$19,232 in the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively)	15,082,400	6,931,294	3,691,854
Gross profit	4,398,730	1,212,330	1,575
Selling, general and administrative (includes share based compensation expense of \$3,582,066, \$4,519,686 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively)	13,072,381	12,165,700	5,363,503
Amortization of intangibles (Note 8)	2,011,878	1,210,006	471,765
Impairment loss (Note 3)	4,181,969	1,183,525	242,830
Operating loss	(14,867,498)	(13,346,901)	(6,076,523)
Other Income (Expense)			
Interest income	266,863	194,182	58,737
Interest expense (Notes 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15)	(952,093)	(3,273,370)	(602,990)
Total other income (expense)	(685,230)	(3,079,188)	(544,253)
Loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations	(15,552,728)	(16,426,089)	(6,620,776)
Discontinued Operations:			
Loss from operation of discontinued business		(21,425)	(251,962)
Net Loss	(15,552,728)	(16,447,514)	(6,872,738)
Preferred Stock Dividends (Note 23)		(24,347,725)	(1,851,345)
Net Loss Available to Common Shareholders	\$ (15,552,728)	\$ (40,795,239)	\$ (8,724,083)
Basic and diluted loss per common share from continuing operations	\$ (2.06)	\$ (10.60)	\$ (18.59)
Discontinued operations		(0.01)	(0.55)
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Common Share	\$ (2.06)	\$ (10.61)	\$ (19.14)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding (Note 24)	7,541,960	3,844,087	455,809

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**LIME ENERGY CO.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Series E Preferred Shares	Series E Preferred Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stock- holders Equity
Balance, December 31, 2004	396,311	\$ 40	224,752	\$ 2,248	\$ 55,303,866	\$ (53,525,883)	\$ 1,780,271
Issuance of common stock (net of offering costs of \$211,787)	59,524	6			5,413,207		5,413,213
Conversion of preferred stock	2,064		(2,167)	(22)	22		
Acquisition of Maximum Performance Group, Inc.	23,735	2			2,691,605		2,691,607
Cumulative dividends on preferred stock					(1,366,900)		(1,366,900)
Satisfaction of accrued dividends through the issuance of preferred stock			13,669	137	1,366,763		1,366,900
Warrants issued in connection with convertible debt issuance					920,000		920,000
Common stock issued for services received	2,147				125,484		125,484
Warrants issued for services received					319,800		319,800
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2005						(6,872,738)	(6,872,738)
Balance, December 31,	483,781	\$ 48	236,254	\$ 2,363	\$ 64,773,847	\$ (60,398,621)	\$ 4,377,637

2005						
Issuance of common stock (net of offering costs of \$115,107)	2,553,571	255			17,759,639	17,759,894
Cumulative dividends on preferred stock					(698,000)	(698,000)
Satisfaction of accrued dividends through the issuance of preferred stock			6,980	70	697,930	698,000
Conversion of preferred stock	3,099,411	310	(243,234)	(2,433)	2,123	
Sale of Great Lakes Controlled Energy Corporation	(2,027)				(193,743)	(193,743)
Acquisition of Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation	714,286	72			4,999,928	5,000,000
Acquisition of Kapadia Consulting, Inc.	71,429	7			479,993	480,000
Conversion of revolver	135,838	14			951,963	951,977
Beneficial value of adjustment in revolver conversion price					950,865	950,865
Term loan liquidated damages satisfied through the issuance of common stock	23,014	2			185,258	185,260
Termination of post repayment interest obligation	33,071	3			266,222	266,225
Warrants issued for services received					25,200	25,200
Share based compensation					4,828,955	4,828,955
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2006						(16,447,514)
	7,112,374	\$ 711	\$	\$	95,030,180	\$ (76,846,135)
						\$ 18,184,756

Balance, December 31, 2006				
Issuance of common stock (less issuance costs of \$202,932)	428,519	43	2,796,657	2,796,700
Offering costs for 2006 issuance of common stock			(45,361)	(45,361)
Acquisition of Texas Energy Products, Inc.	28,571	3	213,997	214,000
Acquisition of Preferred Lighting, Inc.	15,069	2	384,920	384,922
Release of escrow shares to former owners of Maximum Performance Group, Inc.	2,959		26,309	26,309
Satisfaction of liquidated damages through the issuance of common stock	87,673	9	613,699	613,708
Share based compensation			3,726,731	3,726,731
Warrants issued in connection with Subordinated Convertible Notes			1,136,537	1,136,537
Value of beneficial conversion feature on Subordinated Convertible Notes			1,866,537	1,866,537
Satisfaction of interest obligation through issuance of common stock	7,088	1	83,826	83,827
Warrants issued for services received			162,000	162,000
Exercise of options	33,005	3	222,006	222,009
Exercise of warrants	5,011	1	30,094	30,095
Warrant repricing			19,204	19,204
			(15,552,728)	(15,552,728)

Net loss for the
year ended
December 31,
2007

Balance,
December 31,
2007

7,720,269	\$ 773	\$	\$ 106,267,336	\$ (92,398,863)	\$ 13,869,246
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**LIME ENERGY CO.****STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net loss	\$ (15,552,728)	\$ (16,447,514)	\$ (6,872,738)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities, net of assets acquired and disposed of:			
Provision for bad debts	126,241	105,442	96,872
Share based compensation	3,726,731	4,828,955	
Depreciation and amortization	2,200,444	1,386,597	601,869
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,687	299,964	93,774
Amortization of issuance discount	590,769	898,409	71,639
Liquidated damages satisfied through issuance of common stock	613,708	185,260	
Termination of post repayment interest and interest converted to common stock		274,747	
Beneficial value of adjustment in revolver conversion price		950,865	
Issuance of shares and warrants in exchange for services received	162,000	25,200	319,800
Accrued interest converted to common stock	83,827		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		115,914	11,743
Warrant repricing	19,204		
Asset impairment		1,183,525	
Provision for inventory obsolescence		568,558	19,232
Goodwill impairment	4,181,969		242,830
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of dispositions			
Accounts receivable	(3,701,117)	(279,822)	(484,685)
Inventories	42,397	519,491	(121,254)
Advances to suppliers	(242,630)	192,594	148,012
Other current assets	(902,614)	72,537	(81,604)
Accounts payable	1,646,123	(359,331)	(1,299,561)
Accrued liabilities	280,501	(300,017)	2,136
Deferred revenue	23,999	(196,310)	401,050
Customer deposits	(75,316)	(273,149)	(105,757)
Net cash used in operating activities	(6,774,805)	(6,248,085)	(6,956,642)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Acquisitions (including acquisition costs), net of cash acquired	(703,539)	(4,098,377)	(1,632,972)
Sale of discontinued operations		(83,586)	
Purchase of property and equipment	(514,295)	(82,967)	(548,874)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,217,834)	(4,264,930)	(2,181,846)

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

Borrowings (payments) on line of credit		(1,456,545)	2,000,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	5,171,440		5,000,000
Payments on long-term debt	(56,592)	(5,355,865)	(541,547)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	2,999,632	17,875,000	5,625,000
Costs related to stock issuances	(248,293)	(115,107)	(211,787)
Cash paid for deferred financing costs	(8,572)		(293,836)
Proceeds from exercise of options and warrants	252,107		

Net cash provided by financing activities	8,109,722	10,947,483	11,577,830
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Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	117,083	434,468	2,439,342
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Cash and Cash Equivalents, at beginning of period	4,663,618	4,229,150	1,789,808
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Cash and Cash Equivalents, at end of period	\$ 4,780,701	\$ 4,663,618	\$ 4,229,150
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Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

Cash paid during the period for interest continuing operations (including prepayment penalties)	\$ 134,000	\$ 911,000	\$ 214,200
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Cash paid during the period for interest discontinued operations			400
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Interest obligation satisfied through the issuance of common stock	83,827		
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Stock, warrants and options issued in exchange for services received	17,143	3,600	45,686
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Accrual satisfied through the issuance of common stock	345,583	7,410	
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Satisfaction of accrued dividends on Series E Preferred Stock through the issuance of 6,980 and 13,669 shares of Series E Preferred stock during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively		698,000	1,366,900
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Conversion of convertible debt to common stock	\$	\$ 943,455	\$
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Holders of Series E preferred stock converted 243,234 shares of Series E preferred stock into 3,099,411 shares of the Company's common stock during the year ended December 31, 2006.

The holder of the Company's revolving convertible note converted the outstanding balance of \$943,455 along with \$7,410 of accrued interest thereon into 135,838 shares of the Company's common stock on June 29, 2006.

The Company satisfied \$161,096 of liquidated damages for failing to register common stock with the SEC in connection with the \$5 million term loan which the Company issued in November 2005, through the issuance on June 29, 2006 of 23,014 shares of its common stock to the holder of the note.

On June 29, 2006, in exchange for receiving 33,071 shares of the Company's common stock, the holder of the \$5 million term loan issued in November 2005 waived the requirement that the company pay a portion of the cash flow generated by certain projects for a period of 5 years following the repayment of the note.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LIME ENERGY CO.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Description of Business

Lime Energy Co. (the Company), a Delaware corporation, is a developer and integrator of energy savings technologies and services. The Company is made up of seven separate companies, comprising three distinct business segments: Maximum Performance Group, Inc. (MPG) and the discontinued EnergySaver business comprise the Energy Technology segment, Parke Industries, LLC (Parke), Kapadia Energy Services, Inc. (Kapadia), Lime Midwest, Inc. (Lime Midwest), Texas Energy Products, Inc. (Texas Energy) and Preferred Lighting, Inc. (Preferred Lighting) comprise the Energy Services segment and Lime Finance, Inc. comprises the finance services segment. Lime Energy, Lime Midwest and Lime Finance are headquartered in Elk Grove Village, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. MPG is headquartered in San Diego with a sales office in New York City and Ellington, Connecticut. Parke is headquartered in Glendora, California with several sales offices in northern California and an office in Salt Lake City, Utah. Kapadia is headquartered in Ventura, California with offices in New York City and Peekskill, New York. Texas Energy is headquartered in Austin, Texas with an office in Dallas, Texas and Preferred Lighting is headquartered in Seattle, Washington. In March 2006, the Company sold Great Lakes Controlled Energy Corporation (Great Lakes), which comprised the building control and automation control segment.

Note 2 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Lime Energy Co. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Maximum Performance Group, Inc., Parke Industries LLC, Kapadia Energy Services, Inc., Lime Midwest, Inc., Texas Energy Products, Inc., Preferred Lighting, Inc. and Lime Finance, Inc. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Risk

The Company's customers are primarily owners of, or tenants of, commercial and industrial buildings. One customer accounted for approximately 10% of the Company's consolidated billings during the year ended December 31, 2007. Three customers each accounted for approximately 13% of the Company's consolidated billings during the year ended December 31, 2006, while two customers accounted for approximately 37% and 11% of the Company's consolidated billings during the year ended December 31, 2005.

The Company purchases its materials from a variety of suppliers and continues to seek out alternate suppliers for critical components so that it can be assured that its sales will not be interrupted by the inability of a single

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LIME ENERGY CO.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

supplier to deliver product. During the year ended December 31, 2007, two suppliers accounted for approximately 17% and 10% of the company's purchases, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2006, one supplier accounted for approximately 12% of the Company's total purchases while no single supplier accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total purchases during the year ended December 31, 2005.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents in accounts with a financial institution in excess of the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company monitors the financial stability of this institution regularly and management does not believe there is significant credit risk associated with deposits in excess of federally insured amounts.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts based on specifically identified amounts that it believes to be uncollectible. If actual collections experience changes, revisions to the allowance may be required. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off against the allowance. Based on the information available to it, the Company believes its allowance for doubtful accounts is adequate. However, actual write-offs might exceed the recorded allowance.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined utilizing the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Properties & Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. For financial reporting purposes depreciation is computed over the estimated useful lives of the assets by the straight-line method over the following lives:

Buildings	39 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture	5 - 10 years
Equipment	3 - 5 years
Transportation equipment	3 - 5 years

Cost in Excess of Assets Acquired

Goodwill represents the purchase price in excess of the fair value of assets acquired in business combinations. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", requires the Company to assess goodwill for impairment at least annually in the absence of an indicator of possible impairment and immediately upon an indicator of possible impairment. During the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company completed its annual assessment of impairment regarding the goodwill recorded for its Building Control and Automation segment. That assessment, supported by independent appraisals of the fair value of the segment, did not identify any impairment. However, the 2005 appraisal, made using customary valuation methodologies, including discounted cash flows and fundamental analysis, did reveal an impairment. Further supporting this assessment, in

February 2006, the Company signed a letter of intent to sell the segment for an amount below the carrying value of the reporting unit. The decline in fair value of the Building Control and Automation segment was primarily the result of the segment failing to meet earnings expectations, due in part to strong competition in its markets. As a result of this decline in fair value, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$242,830 during the year ended December 31, 2005.

During the fourth quarter of 2007, the Company updated its projections for portions of the Energy Services and Energy Technology businesses and estimated the fair value based on the discounted current value of the estimated

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

future cash flows. It then compared the implied fair values of the reporting units to their carrying values. The analysis did not identify any impairment for the Energy Services business, but did determine that the value of the Energy Technology's goodwill was impaired. The decline in the fair value of the Energy Technology segment was primarily the result of lower than expected sales of the eMAC line of HVAC controllers, in large part due to delays in product enhancements designed to replace discontinued components and add cellular communication capabilities. As a result of the decline in the fair value, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$4,181,969 during the fourth quarter of 2007.

It is possible that upon completion of future impairment tests, as the result of changes in facts or circumstances, the Company may have to take additional charges to recognize a further write-down of the value of its acquisitions to their estimated fair values.

Deferred Financing Costs

The Company incurred \$8,572 in costs in connection with the issuance of the convertible subordinated notes during 2007. This expense has been capitalized to deferred financing costs and is being amortized over the three year term of the debt using the effective interest method.

The Company capitalized costs incurred in arranging its convertible revolving credit facility and convertible term loans as deferred financing. These deferred financing costs were being amortized over the life of the related convertible term loan using the effective interest method. On June 29, 2006 the Company prepaid the outstanding balance on its two convertible term loans and the holder of the convertible notes, elected to convert the outstanding balance of the convertible revolving credit facility into common stock. Upon the repayment and conversion of these notes in June 2006 the Company was required to recognize as interest expense the remaining unamortized balances of the capitalized issuance costs and the debt discount of \$231,281. Amortization of the deferred financing costs included in interest expense totaled \$1,687, \$299,964 and \$93,774 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company records impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations when events and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those items. The Company's cash flow estimates are based on historical results adjusted to reflect its best estimate of future market and operating conditions. The net carrying value of assets not recoverable is reduced to fair value. These estimates of fair value represent management's best estimate based on industry trends and reference to market rates and transactions.

During 2006, the Company terminated its Virtual Negawatt Power Program (VNPP) in northern Illinois, due to the high capital requirements of the program, changes in lighting technology and changes in the Company's business plan. As a result of this decision, it reduced the carrying value of its VNPP assets to \$0 and recorded an impairment charge of \$1,183,525.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when all four of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence has been received that an arrangement exists; (ii) delivery of the products and/or services has occurred; (iii) the selling price is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured. In addition, the Company follows the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition, which sets forth guidelines in the timing of revenue recognition based upon factors such as passage of title, installation, payments and customer acceptance. Any amounts received prior to satisfying the Company's revenue recognition criteria is recorded as deferred revenue in the accompanying balance sheet.

The Company accounts for revenue on most of its long-term contracts on the completed contract method, whereby revenue is recognized once the project is substantially complete. However, revenue on some long-term

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

contracts is recorded under the percentage of completion method in conjunction with the cost-to-cost method of measuring the extent of progress toward completion consistent with the AICPA's Statement of Position 81-1 (SOP 81-1). Any anticipated losses on contracts are charged to operations as soon as they are determinable.

Billings on contracts that do not meet the Company's revenue recognition policy requirements for which it has been paid or has a valid account receivable are recorded as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue for billings that did not meet the Company's revenue recognition policies totaled \$636,867 and \$294,430 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Company's MPG subsidiary often bundles contracts to provide monitoring services and Internet access with the sale of its eMAC hardware. As a result, these sales are considered to be contracts with multiple deliverables which at the time the hardware is delivered and installed includes undelivered services essential to the functionality of the product. Accordingly, the Company defers the revenue for the product and services and the cost of the equipment and installation and recognizes them over the term of the monitoring contract. The monitoring contracts vary in length from 1 month to 5 years. Deferred revenue included \$1,139,342 and \$1,421,996 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, related to these contracts.

Costs of Uncompleted Contracts in Excess of Related Billings

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had several customer projects underway for which it will recognize revenue upon completion of the project. Expenses related to these uncompleted projects have been recorded as a current asset titled Costs of Uncompleted Contracts in Excess of Related Billings. These expenses will be recognized as the related projects are completed and revenue is recognized. The Company had costs in excess of related billings of \$952,997 and \$0 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. It is expected that the majority of the projects underway as of the end of 2007 will be completed during the first quarter of 2008.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company classifies freight costs billed to customers as revenue. Costs related to freight are classified as cost of sales.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to operations when incurred and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Total research and development costs charged to operations were approximately \$700,000, \$535,000 and \$395,000 for the periods ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Advertising, Marketing and Promotional Costs

Expenditures on advertising, marketing and promotions are charged to operations in the period incurred and totaled \$168,000, \$117,000 and \$7,000 for the periods ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each period end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable earnings. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount more likely than not to be realized.

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Table of Contents**LIME ENERGY CO.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Net Loss Per Share***

The Company computes loss per share under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, Earnings Per Share. The statement requires presentation of two amounts; basic and diluted loss per share. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share would include all common stock equivalents unless anti-dilutive. The Company has not included the outstanding options, warrants, convertible preferred stock or convertible debt as common stock equivalents because the effect would be antidilutive.

The following table sets forth the weighted average shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants and conversion of preferred stock and convertible debt that is not included in the basic and diluted net loss per share available to common stockholders:

	2007	December 31, 2006	2005
Weighted average shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options	1,744,873	778,310	111,623
Weighted average shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants	332,560	156,783	130,097
Weighted average shares issuable upon conversion of preferred stock		108,663	217,030
Weighted average shares issuable upon conversion of convertible debt	419,276	25,272	22,460
Total	2,496,709	1,069,028	481,210

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these amounts. The Company's long-term debt approximates fair value based on instruments with similar terms.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company has a stock incentive plan that provides for stock-based employee compensation, including the granting of stock options and shares of restricted stock, to certain key employees. The plan is more fully described in Note 25. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R),

Share-based Payment (SFAS 123(R)), which requires, among other things, that compensation expense be recognized for employee stock options. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company accounted for stock compensation using the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related Interpretations. Under that method, compensation expense was recorded only if the current market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant exceeded the option exercise price. Since stock options are granted at exercise prices that are greater than or equal the market value of the underlying common stock

on the date of grant under the Company's stock incentive plan, no compensation expense related to stock options was recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations prior to January 1, 2006.

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), which requires companies to record stock compensation expense for equity-based awards granted, including stock options and restricted stock unit grants, over the service period of the equity-based award based on the fair value of the award at the date of grant. The Company recognized \$3,726,731 and \$4,828,955 of stock compensation expense during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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Table of Contents**LIME ENERGY CO.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table illustrates the effect on the net loss and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock-based compensation during the year ended December 31, 2005:

	Year Ended December 31, 2005
Net Loss, as reported	\$ (6,873,000)
Deduct: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net loss	
Add: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for awards	(774,000)
Pro forma net loss	\$ (7,647,000)
Net loss per share:	
Basic and diluted as reported	\$ (19.14)
Basic and diluted pro forma	\$ (20.84)

For purposes of this pro forma disclosure the fair value of each option granted has been estimated on the date of grant using a modified Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for the grants:

	December 31, 2005
Risk-free interest rate	2.27%
Expected volatility	65%
Expected life (years)	9.1
Expected dividend yield	0%

The weighted-average fair value of options granted was \$4.76 in 2005. For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized over the options vesting period.

Warranty Obligations

The Company warrants to the purchasers of its products that the product will be free of defects in material and workmanship for one year from the date of installation. In addition, some customers have purchased extended warranties for the Company's products that extend the base warranty period. The Company records the estimated cost that may be incurred under its warranties at the time the product revenue is recognized based upon the relationship between historical and anticipated warranty costs and sales volumes. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liability and adjusts the amounts as necessary. While the Company believes that its estimated

liability for product warranties is adequate and that the judgment applied is appropriate, the estimated liability for product warranties could differ materially from actual future warranty costs. See Note 10 for additional information about the Company's warranty liability.

Insurance Reserves

In October 2005, the Company implemented a partially self-funded health insurance program for its employees. Under the program the Company is responsible for the first \$35,000 of each individual claim, but its exposure is limited on a monthly and cumulative basis through insurance provided by a third party insurance company. The Company accrues on a monthly basis an amount sufficient to cover its maximum exposure under the program. At the end of each plan year it assesses the adequacy of the reserve based on its claims history and adjusts the reserve as necessary. It had accrued liabilities of \$102,665, \$45,423 and \$57,231 as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, to cover future claims under the program.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 provides guidance on the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a return. FIN 48 requires that companies recognize in their financial statements the impact of a tax position if that position more likely than not will be sustained on an audit, based on the technical merits of the position. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transition provisions. The Company adopted FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, no adjustment to retained earnings was made.

The Company's subsidiaries file income tax returns in various tax jurisdictions, including the United States and certain U.S. states. The Company has substantially concluded all US Federal and State income tax matters for years up to and including 2001.

The Company has recorded a valuation allowance equaling the deferred tax asset due to the uncertainty of its realization in the future. At December 31, 2007, the Company had US federal net operating loss carryforwards available to offset future taxable income of approximately \$75 million, which expire in the years 2018 through 2026. Under section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the utilization of US net operating loss carryforwards may be limited under the change in stock ownership rules of the IRC. As a result of ownership changes as defined by Section 382, which have occurred at various points in the Company's history, it believes utilization of our net operating loss carryforwards will likely be significantly limited under certain circumstances. The Company is currently in the process of calculating the potential Section 382 limitations.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in interest and income tax expense respectively. There were no interest and penalties related to income taxes recorded at January 1, 2007, the date of adoption of FIN 48.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, Fair Value Measurements (Statement No. 157). Statement No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement does not require new fair value measurements, but is applied to the extent that other accounting pronouncements require or permit fair value measurements. The statement emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. Companies will be required to disclose the extent to which fair value is used to measure assets and liabilities, the inputs used to develop the measurements, and the effect of certain of the measurements on earnings (or changes in net assets) for the period. Certain requirements of Statement No. 157 are required for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The effective date for other requirements of Statement No. 157 has been deferred for one year by the FASB. The Company does not expect adoption of the sections of Statement No. 157 which are effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the delayed Sections of Statement No. 157 on its consolidated financial statements, but is not yet in a position to determine the impact of its adoption.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities (Statement No. 159). Statement No. 159 will become effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. Statement No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Accordingly, companies would then be required to report unrealized gains and losses on these items in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. Statement No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate

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LIME ENERGY CO.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. The adoption of Statement No. 159 in the first quarter of 2008 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements as it does not expect to elect the fair value option for any financial assets or liabilities.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141 (Revised 2007), Business Combinations (Statement No. 141R), effective prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Statement No. 141R establishes principles and requirements on how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, noncontrolling interests in the acquiree, goodwill or gain from a bargain purchase and accounting for transaction costs. Additionally, Statement No. 141R determines what information must be disclosed to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. The Company will adopt Statement No. 141R on January 1, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51. (Statement No. 160) Statement No. 160 requires entities to report noncontrolling (minority) interests as a component of shareholders' equity on the balance sheet; include all earnings of a consolidated subsidiary in consolidated results of operations; and treat all transactions between a parent and its noncontrolling interest as equity transactions provided the parent does not lose control. Statement No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, must be adopted concurrently with SFAS 141R, and adoption is prospective only; however, presentation and disclosure requirements described above must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that Statement No. 160 will have on its financial statements and disclosures.

Note 4 Acquisitions

Maximum Performance Group, Inc.

On May 3, 2005, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Merger Agreement) dated as of April 28, 2005, by and among Lime Energy Co., MPG Acquisition Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lime Energy (Merger Subsidiary), and Maximum Performance Group, Inc. (MPG), Lime Energy acquired MPG through the merger of MPG with and into Merger Subsidiary, with Merger Subsidiary continuing as the surviving corporation under the name Maximum Performance Group, Inc.

The merger consideration, after post closing adjustments, consisted of \$1,632,972 in cash (net of transaction costs of \$137,386 and cash acquired of \$136,492), 26,553 shares of Lime Energy common stock, of which 2,818 shares were issued in 2007 based upon an earn-out formula tied to MPG's revenue during the two year period following the merger. Total consideration was \$4,613,728, which consisted of \$1,632,079 in cash; stock valued at \$2,716,633 (based on the average closing price the Company's stock for the five days before and after the announcement of the transaction of \$113.40 per share and \$8.89 per share for the earn-out shares – the stock price on the date the shares were released from escrow); \$137,386 in transaction costs; plus commissions paid to Delano Securities in the form of 1,336 shares of common stock valued at \$1,252 (based on the closing price of the Company's stock on the dates of payment).

As a result of the merger, Merger Subsidiary (which changed its name to Maximum Performance Group, Inc. pursuant to the merger) became responsible for the liabilities of MPG, including approximately \$232,000 in payments owed to shareholders and affiliates and approximately \$40,000 of bank debt and capitalized lease obligations.

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The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition are as follows:

Accounts receivable	\$ 292,102
Inventory	326,122
Advances to suppliers	472,689
Other current assets	63,611
Net Property and equipment	121,608
Identifiable intangible assets	2,432,600
Goodwill (non-deductible)	4,181,969
 Total assets acquired	 7,890,701
Accounts payable	(928,509)
Accrued expenses	(658,940)
Deferred revenue	(1,011,616)
Other current liabilities	(525,676)
Notes payable	(289,587)
 Total liabilities acquired	 (3,414,328)
 Net assets acquired	 4,476,373
Less valuation of shares issued for acquisition	(2,716,664)
Acquisition costs paid through the issuance of common stock	(126,737)
 Total cash paid, including acquisition costs, net of cash acquired	 \$ 1,632,972

The Company has assessed the fair values of assets and liabilities of MPG and allocated the purchase price accordingly. For purposes of the allocation, it has allocated \$2,432,600 of the MPG purchase price to identifiable intangible assets with definitive lives such as customer relationships, customer contracts and the eMac technology and software. This amount has been capitalized and is being amortized over the estimated useful life of the related identifiable intangible assets. The amounts capitalized and the estimated useful life of the identifiable intangible assets are as follows:

Asset Class	Estimated Value	Estimated Useful Life
eMac technology and software	\$ 1,979,900	4.0 years
Customer relationships	267,800	9.7 years
Customer contracts	184,900	12 months

Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation

On May 19, 2006, Lime Energy entered into an agreement by and among the Company, Parke Acquisition, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lime Energy (Merger Subsidiary), Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation (Parke), Daniel W. Parke (a director of Lime Energy) and Daniel W. Parke and Michelle A. Parke as Trustees under The Parke Family Trust, under which on June 30, 2006, the Company acquired Parke pursuant to the merger of Parke with and into Merger Subsidiary, with Merger Subsidiary continuing as the surviving corporation under the name Parke Industries, LLC.

The merger consideration consisted of \$2,720,000 in cash and shares of common stock having the value of \$5 million (valuing each share at the \$7.00 price used in the private placement of common stock described under Note 22(i)) or 714,286 shares of Lime Energy common stock, all of which was paid to The Parke Family Trust, the sole stockholder of Parke, which is beneficially owned by Daniel Parke and his spouse, Michelle A. Parke, who are also the trustees of such Trust. As a result of the merger, Merger Subsidiary became responsible for the liabilities of

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Parke, including \$400,000 due on its line of credit and approximately \$46,000 in various vehicle loans. The acquisition has been recorded using the purchase method of accounting.

Parke is an energy services provider specializing in the design, engineering and installation of energy efficient lighting upgrades for commercial and industrial users. Parke is headquartered in Glendora, California with sales offices in northern California, and at the time of the acquisition it had 30 employees.

Dan Parke, the president and founder of Parke continues to serve as the President of Parke and as of June 30, 2006 also assumed the position of President and Chief Operating Officer of Lime Energy. Mr. Parke also continues to serve as a director of Lime Energy.

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition, are as follows:

Cash	\$ 1,710
Accounts receivable	710,465
Inventory	142,789
Other current assets	7,088
Net property and equipment	79,917
Identifiable intangible assets	3,247,000
Goodwill (non-deductible)	5,584,874
 Total assets acquired	 9,773,843
Line of credit	(400,000)
Accounts payable	(338,536)
Accrued expenses	(89,571)
Notes payable	(45,763)
Other current liabilities	(368)
Deferred tax liability	(1,034,000)
 Total liabilities assumed	 (1,908,238)
 Net assets acquired	 7,865,605
Less valuation of shares issued for acquisition	(5,000,000)
Acquisition costs	(145,605)
 Total cash paid	 \$ 2,720,000

The Company has assessed the fair values of assets and liabilities of Parke and allocated the purchase price accordingly. For purposes of the allocation, it has allocated \$595,000 of the Parke purchase price to identifiable intangible assets with definitive lives such as customer contracts, sales pipeline and the non-compete agreement with Dan Parke. This amount has been capitalized and will be amortized over the estimated useful life of the related identifiable intangible assets. It also allocated \$2,652,000 to the Parke trade name, which was determined to have an indefinite useful life and therefore will not be amortized. Amortization of intangibles such as these are generally not

deductible for tax purposes. The amounts capitalized and the estimated useful life of the identifiable intangible assets are as follows:

Asset Class	Estimated Value	Estimated Useful Life
Non-compete agreement	\$ 336,000	2 Years
Customer contracts	206,000	1 month
Sales pipeline	53,000	5 months
Trade name	2,652,000	Indefinite

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Table of Contents**LIME ENERGY CO.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Kapadia Consulting, Inc.***

On September 26, 2006, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Kapadia Acquisition, Inc. (Acquisition), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Kapadia Consulting, Inc. (Kapadia) and Pradeep Kapadia. The parties filed the Certificate of Merger on September 27, 2006, at which time the merger became effective, merging Kapadia with and into Acquisition, with Acquisition continuing as the surviving corporation under the name Kapadia Energy Services, Inc.

The merger consideration consisted of \$1,250,000 in cash and 71,429 shares of Lime Energy common stock. For accounting purposes the common stock was valued at \$6.72 per share, the average closing price of the stock for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the closing. The acquisition was recorded using the purchase method of accounting.

Kapadia is an engineering firm that specializes in energy management consulting and energy efficient lighting upgrades for commercial and industrial users. At the time of the acquisition Kapadia had seven employees, was headquartered in Peekskill, New York and had an office in Ventura, California.

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition are based on a preliminary allocation as follows:

Cash	\$ 47,329
Accounts receivable	574,160
Inventory	111,962
Other current assets	122,451
Long term receivables	17,713
Property and equipment	16,430
Identifiable intangible assets	1,129,000
Goodwill (non-deductible)	710,433
 Total assets acquired	 2,729,478
Accounts payable	(657,079)
Accrued expenses	(299,316)
Other current liabilities	(11,272)
 Total liabilities assumed	 (967,667)
 Net assets acquired	 1,761,811
Less valuation of shares issued for acquisition	(480,000)
Acquisition costs	(31,811)
 Total cash paid	 \$ 1,250,000

The Company has assessed the fair values of assets and liabilities of Kapadia and allocated the purchase price accordingly. For purposes of the allocation, it has allocated \$1,129,000 of the Kapadia purchase price to identifiable

intangible assets with definitive lives such as sales backlog, sales pipeline, the non-compete agreement with Pradeep Kapadia and Kapadia's customer list. This amount has been capitalized and will be amortized over the estimated useful life of the related identifiable intangible assets. Amortization of intangibles such as these are generally not deductible for tax purposes. The amounts capitalized and the estimated useful life of the identifiable intangible assets are as follows:

Asset Class	Estimated Value	Estimated Useful Life
Sales backlog	\$ 187,000	6 Months
Sales pipeline	708,000	12 Months
Non-compete agreement	87,000	2 Years
Customer list	147,000	10 Years

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Table of Contents**LIME ENERGY CO.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Texas Energy Products and Preferred Lighting, Inc.***

On June 6, 2007, effective retroactive to May 31, 2007, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with George Bradley Boyett dba Texas Energy Products. Pursuant to the agreement, Texas Energy Products, Inc., a newly formed wholly owned subsidiary of the Lime Energy, acquired all of the business assets and assumed certain liabilities held by Mr. Boyett for \$319,324 in cash and 28,571 shares of Lime Energy common stock. For accounting purposes the common stock was valued at \$7.49 per share, the average closing price of the stock for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the closing. The acquisition was recorded using the purchase method of accounting.

On August 6, 2007, effective retroactive to July 31, 2007, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Preferred Lighting, Inc. pursuant to which a newly formed wholly owned subsidiary of Lime Energy, acquired all of the business assets and assumed certain liabilities held by Preferred Lighting, Inc. for \$409,953 in cash (including \$109,953 paid in 2008 pursuant to an earn-out based on 2007 earnings), 15,069 shares of Lime Energy common stock and warrants to purchase 21,429 shares of Lime Energy common stock at \$13.23 per share. For accounting purposes the common stock was valued at \$13.30 per share, the average closing price of the stock for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the closing and the warrants were valued at \$184,500 using a modified Black-Scholes option pricing model utilizing the following assumptions: risk free rate of 4.909%, expected volatility of 75.0%, expected dividend of \$0, and expected life of four years. The acquisition was also recorded using the purchase method of accounting.

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisitions, based on a preliminary allocation are as follows:

	Texas Energy	Preferred Lighting
Cash	\$ 17,899	\$ 31,127
Accounts receivable	78,410	24,491
Inventory	67,634	53,499
Other current assets	4,800	16,735
Property and equipment	7,000	8,593
Identifiable intangible assets	496,000	368,100
Goodwill (deductible)	28,780	433,045
 Total assets acquired	 700,523	 935,590
Accounts payable	(101,356)	(22)
Accrued expenses	(19,241)	(20,164)
Other current liabilities	(35,784)	(108,059)
 Total liabilities assumed	 (156,381)	 (128,245)
Net assets acquired	544,142	807,345
Less valuation of shares and warrants issued for acquisition	(214,000)	(384,922)
Acquisition costs	(10,818)	(12,470)

Total cash paid	319,324	409,953
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The Company has assessed the fair values of acquired assets and assumed liabilities and allocated the purchase price accordingly. For purposes of the allocation, it has allocated \$496,000 and \$368,100 of the Texas Energy Products and Preferred Lighting purchase prices, respectively, to identifiable intangible assets with definitive lives such as sales backlog and the sales pipeline. These amounts have been capitalized and will be amortized over the estimated useful life of the related identifiable intangible assets. This amortization and goodwill will be deductible

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for tax purposes. The amounts capitalized and the estimated useful life of the identifiable intangible assets are as follows:

Asset Class	Estimated Value	Estimated Useful Life
<i>Texas Energy Products</i>		
Sales backlog	\$ 223,000	3 Months
Sales pipeline	273,000	6 Months
<i>Preferred Lighting</i>		
Sales backlog	\$ 15,400	4 months
Sales pipeline	335,000	16 months
Customer list	17,700	3 years

Both companies are energy services companies that specialize in energy efficient lighting upgrades. In addition Texas Energy products markets energy efficient window film and roofing. Texas Energy Products is headquartered in Austin, Texas, has a sales office in Dallas, Texas and had four employees on the date of acquisition. Preferred Lighting is headquartered in Seattle, Washington and also had four employees at the time of acquisition.

The acquisitions of MPG, Parke, Kapadia, Texas Energy and Preferred Lighting were recorded using the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the results of operations for each company have been included in the consolidated statement of operations since their respective dates of acquisition.

Unaudited pro forma results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 for the Company assuming the acquisitions of MPG and Parke had taken place on January 1, 2005 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Revenue:		
As Reported	\$ 8,143,624	\$ 3,693,429
Pro-forma	10,027,454	7,298,786
Net Loss from Continuing Operations:		
As Reported	\$ (16,426,089)	\$ (6,620,776)
Pro-forma	(16,056,887)	(8,360,207)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share from Continuing Operations:		
As Reported	\$ (10.61)	\$ (19.14)
Pro-forma	(8.84)	(19.01)

The pro forma operating results as if the Company had completed the acquisitions of Kapadia, Texas Energy and Preferred Lighting are not significant to the Company's financial statements and are not presented.

Note 5 Discontinued Operations

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (SFAS 144) at the beginning of 2002. Among other things, SFAS 144 requires that the results of operations and related disposal costs as well as the gain or loss on the disposal of a business unit be presented on the statement of operations as a separate component of income before extraordinary items for all periods presented.

On April 3, 2006, the Company completed a Stock Purchase Agreement with Eugene Borucki and Denis Enberg (the Purchasers) in which it sold, effective as of March 31, 2006, all of the outstanding capital stock of Great Lakes Controlled Energy Corporation to the Purchasers for 2,027 shares of Lime Energy common stock. The shares of Lime Energy common stock received from the Purchasers were retired and became authorized

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but un-issued shares. For accounting purposes, the Company valued these shares at \$95.55 each, which is the average closing market price of the common stock prior to entering into the letter of intent to sell Great Lakes. The Company did not incur a gain or loss on the sale of Great Lakes, however it did incur an impairment charge of \$242,830 during the year ended December 31, 2005 when it reduced the carrying value of the goodwill associated with Great Lakes in anticipation of the sale.

The revenue and loss related to discontinued operations were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2006	2005
Revenue	\$ 485,787	\$ 1,161,343
Net Loss	(21,425)	(251,962)

Note 6 Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Raw materials	\$ 681,602	\$ 1,010,995
Work in process		3,700
Finished goods	13,463	196,586
Reserve for obsolescence(1)	(1,838)	(596,790)
	\$ 693,227	\$ 614,491

(1) Includes \$553,909 reserve for obsolete EnergySaver inventory as of December 31, 2006.

Note 7 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Land	\$ 205,000	\$ 205,000

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Building	1,011,723	997,381
Furniture	120,609	82,946
Equipment	121,622	43,192
Office equipment	561,785	342,906
Transportation equipment	303,212	123,055
	2,323,951	1,794,480
Less accumulated depreciation	(781,624)	(593,472)
	\$ 1,542,327	\$ 1,201,008

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Table of Contents**LIME ENERGY CO.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 8 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

Goodwill represents the purchase price in excess of the fair value of assets acquired in business combinations. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, requires the Company to assess goodwill for impairment at least annually in the absence of an indicator of possible impairment and immediately upon an indicator of possible impairment. The following is a summary of the Company's goodwill as of December 31, 2007:

	Building Control and Automation	Energy Technology	Energy Services	Total
Balance at January 1, 2005	\$ 416,573			416,573
Acquisition of Maximum Performance Group, Inc.		4,155,660		4,155,660
Impairment charge	(242,831)			(242,831)
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 173,742	\$ 4,155,660	\$	\$ 4,329,402
Sale of Great Lakes Controlled Energy Corporation	(173,742)			(173,742)
Acquisition of Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation			5,584,874	5,584,874
Acquisition of Kapadia Consulting, Inc.			710,433	710,433
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$	\$ 4,155,660	\$ 6,295,307	\$ 10,450,967
Release of escrow shares to Former owners of Maximum Performance Group, Inc.		26,309		26,309
Acquisition of Texas Energy Products, Inc.			28,780	28,780
Acquisition of Preferred Lighting, Inc.			433,045	433,045
Impairment charge		(4,181,969)		(4,181,969)
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$	\$	\$ 6,757,132	\$ 6,757,132

See Note 5 for additional information regarding the sale of Great Lakes Controlled Energy and Note 4 for additional information regarding the acquisitions of Maximum Performance Group, Inc, Parke P.A.N.D.A. Corporation, Kapadia Consulting, Inc., Texas Energy Products and Preferred Lighting, Inc. The goodwill related to the acquisitions of Maximum Performance Group, Parke P.A.N.D.A. and Kapadia, is non-deductible for income tax purposes.

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The components of intangible assets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Months)	Gross Book Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
As of December 31, 2007				
Indefinite-lived assets		\$ 2,652,000	\$	\$ 2,652,000
Amortized intangible assets:				
Technology and software	8.5	1,979,900	1,319,933	659,967
Customer relationships	57.1	432,500	86,390	346,110
Customer contracts	0.0	816,300	816,300	
Non-compete agreements	3.9	423,000	306,375	116,625
Sales pipe-line	6.6	1,369,000	1,164,650	204,350
Total		\$ 7,672,700	\$ 3,693,648	\$ 3,979,052
As of December 31, 2006				
Indefinite-lived assets		\$ 2,652,000		\$ 2,652,000
Amortized intangible assets:				
Technology and software	14.5	1,979,900	824,958	1,154,942
Customer relationships	64.6	414,800	47,538	367,262
Customer contracts	2.0	577,900	484,400	93,500
Non-compete agreements	9.8	423,000	94,875	328,125
Sales pipe-line	5.0	761,000	230,000	531,000
Total		\$ 6,808,600	\$ 1,681,771	\$ 5,126,829

The aggregate amortization expense was \$2,011,878 and \$1,210,006 for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The estimated amortization expense for intangible assets for each of the next five years as of December 31, 2007, is as follows:

	Amortization Expense
2008	\$ 857,513
2009	215,927
2010	44,736
2011	39,813
2012	36,440

\$ 1,194,429

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Accrued expenses are comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Commissions	\$ 30,222	\$ 56,590
Compensation	302,922	149,320
Insurance	137,531	47,866
Interest	172,975	31,059
Job costs	230,665	122,924
Lease expense	36,840	13,502
Professional fees	10,386	82,238
Real estate taxes	42,012	41,689
Registration penalties		345,583
Sales tax payable	211,549	35,050
Warranty reserve	377,902	196,783
Other	18,679	129,173
	\$ 1,571,683	\$ 1,251,777

Note 10 Warranty Liability

Changes in the Company's warranty liability are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 196,783	\$ 228,331
Warranties issued	231,737	54,790
Settlements	(50,618)	(66,307)
Adjustments ⁽¹⁾		(20,031)
Balance, end of year	\$ 377,902	\$ 196,783

(1) Reflects the sale of Great Lakes Controlled Energy

Note 11 Line of Credit

On September 11, 2003 the Company closed on a credit facility with Laurus Master Fund, Ltd. ("Laurus"). The facility, which was subsequently amended on August 31, 2004, February 28, 2005 and November 28, 2005, included a \$1,000,000 convertible term loan and a \$2,000,000 convertible revolving line of credit.

On June 29, 2006, Laurus exercised its right to convert all of the outstanding balance on the Company's revolving line of credit of \$943,455 plus \$7,410 in accrued interest into 135,838 shares of the Company's common stock, and the line was terminated. The revolving note contained anti-dilution provisions which automatically adjusted the conversion price of the note to \$7.00 per share, the price at which the Company issued shares of common stock in the June 2006 PIPE Transaction (as described in Note 20). Laurus (if it still chose to convert the note) would have received 8,557 shares of common stock upon conversion of the revolving note utilizing the conversion price prior to this adjustment, but as a result of the adjustment it received 134,779 shares. The market value of the 126,222 additional shares it received as a result of the adjustment (capped at the amount converted including the accrued interest), was recorded as interest expense in the amount of \$950,865. On June 29, 2006, the

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market price of the Company's common stock was \$8.05 per share, as a result the Company recognized an additional \$1,112 of non-cash interest expense calculated as the difference between the market price (\$8.05) and the conversion price (\$7.00) of the 1,059 shares of common stock issued in satisfaction of the accrued interest expense.

Note 12 Subordinated Convertible Term Notes

During the second quarter of 2007, eight investors, including Richard Kiphart, the Company's chairman and largest individual stockholder (collectively the Investors), and the Company entered into a loan agreement under which the Investors lent the Company \$5 million in the form of subordinated convertible term notes (the Term Notes). The Term Notes mature on May 31, 2010, although they may be prepaid at anytime after May 31, 2008 at the Company's option without penalty, and accrue interest at the rate of 10% per year. Interest is payable quarterly, 50% in cash and 50% in shares of the Company's common stock valued at the market price of the Company's common stock on the interest due date. The Term Notes are convertible at any time at the Investors' election at \$7.00 per share and will automatically convert to shares of common stock at \$7.00 per share, if, at any time after May 31, 2008 the closing price of the Company's common stock exceeds \$10.50 per share for 20 days in any consecutive 30-day period. The loan agreement provides for acceleration upon the occurrence of typical events of default, including nonpayment, nonperformance, bankruptcy and collateral impairment.

As part of the transaction, the Company issued the Investors four-year warrants to purchase 206,044 shares of its common stock at \$7.28 per share. These warrants were valued at \$1,136,537 utilizing a modified-Black Scholes option pricing model utilizing the following assumptions: risk free rate of 4.846%; expected volatility of 93.3%; expected dividend of \$0; and expected life of four years.

The shares issued as part of the quarterly interest payments and issuable upon conversion of the term loan or exercise of the warrants will not be registered for resale, though the Company has given the Investors the right to demand the Company use its best efforts to file as soon as practicable a registration statement to register a minimum of 142,857 issued shares.

In recording the transaction, the Company allocated the value of the proceeds to the Term Notes and warrants based on their relative fair values. In doing so, it determined that the Term Notes contained a beneficial conversion feature since the fair market value of the common stock issuable upon conversion of the Term Notes (determined on the Term Note issuance date) exceeded the value allocated to the Term Notes of \$3,863,463. The Term Notes are convertible into 714,286 shares of common stock, which at the market price of \$8.02 per share on date of issuance of the Term Notes was worth \$5,730,000. The difference between the market value of the shares issuable upon conversion and the value allocated to the Term Notes of \$1,866,537 is considered to be the value of the beneficial conversion feature. This calculation is summarized as follows:

Value Allocated to Term Notes:

Proceeds from issuance	\$ 5,000,000
Less value allocated to warrants	(1,136,537)
Value allocated to Term Notes	\$ 3,863,463

Market Value of Shares Issuable Upon Conversion:

Shares issuable upon conversion of the Term Notes	714,286
Closing market value of stock on Term Note issuance date	\$ 8.022

Market value of shares issuable upon conversion	5,730,000
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Beneficial Conversion Value:

Market value of shares issuable upon conversion	\$ 5,730,000
Less value allocated to Term Notes	(3,863,463)

Value of beneficial conversion feature	\$ 1,866,537
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LIME ENERGY CO.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The value of the beneficial conversion feature and the value of the warrants have been recorded as a discount to the Term Notes and are being amortized over the term of the Term Notes using the effective interest method. Amortization of the discount of \$590,769 was included in interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2007.

In addition, the Company incurred costs of \$8,572 relative to the Term Note offering. These costs have been capitalized and are also being amortized over the term of the Term Notes using the effective interest method. Amortization of the deferred issuance costs of \$1,687 was included in interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Note 13 Convertible Term Loans

On September 11, 2003, the Company entered into a \$1,000,000 convertible Term Loan with Laurus Master Fund, Ltd., which was subsequently amended on August 31, 2004. The term loan was secured by all of the Company's assets except its real estate; was convertible into the Company's common stock under certain circumstances at Laurus' or the Company's option; required monthly payments of principal and interest; and was scheduled to mature on September 1, 2006.

On November 22, 2005, the Company and Laurus entered into a securities purchase agreement providing for a new four year, \$5 million convertible term loan (the November 2005 Term Loan). The Company received unrestricted access to the proceeds from the November 2005 Term Loan on November 25, 2005. This term loan was also secured by all of the Company's assets except its real estate; was convertible into the Company's common stock under certain circumstances at Laurus' or the Company's option; required monthly payments of principal and interest; and was scheduled to mature on November 1, 2009. None of the November 2005 Term Loan was ever converted to common stock.