

J2 GLOBAL, INC.
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REGISTRATION NO. 333-184119

PROSPECTUS

j2 Global, Inc.

OFFER TO EXCHANGE

all outstanding unregistered 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020
that were issued on July 26, 2012
(up to \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount)

for

8.000% Senior Notes due 2020
that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933
(up to \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount)

TERMS OF THE EXCHANGE OFFER

This prospectus and accompanying letter of transmittal relate to the proposed offer by j2 Global, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Issuer"), to exchange any and all of its unregistered 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020 that were issued on July 26, 2012, for up to \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020, which are registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Whenever we refer in this prospectus to the 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020, issued on July 26, 2012, we will refer to them as the "unregistered notes." Whenever we refer in this prospectus to the registered 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020 offered hereby, we will refer to them as the "exchange notes." The unregistered notes and the exchange notes are collectively referred to as the "notes." The unregistered notes have certain transfer restrictions. The exchange notes will be freely transferable.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M., NEW YORK CITY TIME, ON NOVEMBER 21, 2012, UNLESS WE EXTEND THE OFFER.

Tenders of outstanding unregistered notes may be withdrawn at any time before 5:00 P.M. on the date the exchange offer expires.

All outstanding unregistered notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn will be exchanged.

The terms of the exchange notes to be issued are substantially similar to the unregistered notes, except they are registered under the Securities Act and will not have rights to certain additional interest, transfer restrictions or, except in certain limited circumstances, registration rights.

The exchange of unregistered notes for exchange notes will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

j2 Global, Inc. will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

The exchange notes will not be listed on any exchange.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. The letter of transmittal accompanying this prospectus states that, by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act. A broker dealer may use this prospectus, as we may amend or supplement it in the future, for resales of exchange notes. We will make this prospectus available to any broker dealer for use in connection with any such resale for a period of 180 days after the date of consummation of this exchange offer.

Please see “Risk Factors” beginning on page 13 of this prospectus for a discussion of certain factors you should consider in connection with the exchange offer.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is October 23, 2012.

Each holder of an unregistered note wishing to accept the exchange offer must deliver the unregistered note to be exchanged, together with the letter of transmittal that accompanies this prospectus and any other required documentation, to the exchange agent identified in this prospectus. Alternatively, you may effect a tender of unregistered notes by book-entry transfer into the exchange agent’s account at The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). All deliveries are at the risk of the holder. You can find detailed instructions concerning delivery in the section called “The Exchange Offer” in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal.

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This prospectus incorporates important business and financial information that is not included in or delivered with this prospectus. See “Where You Can Find More Information.” Information incorporated by reference is available without charge to holders of our unregistered notes upon written or oral request to j2 Global, Inc., 6922 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 500, Los Angeles, California 90028, Attention: Secretary, telephone number (323) 860-9200. Any request for documents should be made by November 14, 2012, which is five business days before the expiration date of the exchange offer, to ensure timely delivery of the documents prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

j2 Global, Inc. has not authorized anyone to provide you with any information or to make any representation other than as contained in this prospectus or that may be incorporated by reference into this prospectus. We do not take any responsibility for, and cannot provide any assurance as to the reliability of, any information others may give you. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus or that may be incorporated by reference into this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus, or in the case of information that may be incorporated by reference into this prospectus, as of the date of such information, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of the securities offered hereby.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus may contain projections, goals, assumptions and statements regarding financial information and statements concerning future economic performance and events, plans and objectives relating to management, operations, products and services, and assumptions underlying these projections and statements (collectively “forward-looking statements”). These forward-looking statements are not historical facts and may be identified by the use of words such as “expect,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “target,” “project,” “plan,” “seek,” “may,” “assume,” and similar words. These forward-looking statements are based on management’s current expectations, beliefs, estimates, forecasts and projections about us and future events and, therefore, involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including but not limited to the results of any acquisition we may complete and the factors discussed in “Risk Factors.” Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management’s opinions only as of the date hereof. j2 Global undertakes no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements. Readers should carefully review the risk factors described in this prospectus and in the other documents incorporated by reference herein, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2012, and June 30, 2012. See “Where You Can Find More Information.”

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information regarding us and this exchange offer appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that may be important to you and that you should consider before tendering your unregistered notes for exchange notes pursuant to this exchange offer. For a more complete understanding of this offering, you should carefully read this entire prospectus, including the section entitled “Risk Factors” and the documents incorporated by reference.

Unless the context indicates or requires otherwise, the terms “j2 Global,” “our company,” “the Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” as used in this prospectus refer to j2 Global, Inc. (“j2 Global”) and its consolidated subsidiaries, and “initial purchaser” refers to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated. The terms “Guarantors” and “Guarantees” have the meanings defined in “Description of the Exchange Notes.”

Our Company

We are a leading provider of cloud services to businesses of all sizes, from individuals to enterprises. These services, which we provide through the Internet to our customers’ computers, mobile devices and telephones, deliver our customers increased sales and greater efficiency, flexibility, mobility, business continuity and security. We offer online fax, virtual phone systems, hosted email, email marketing, online backup, customer relationship management (“CRM”) and bundled suites of these services. We market our services principally under the brand names eFax®, eVoice®, FuseMail®, Campaigner®, KeepItSafe™, CampaignerCRM™ and Onebox®.

We generate substantially all of our revenues from “fixed” subscription revenues for basic customer subscriptions and “variable” usage revenues generated from actual usage by our subscribers. We also generate revenues from patent licensing and sales and advertising. We categorize our services and solutions into two basic groups: direct inward-dial number (“DID”) -based, which are services provided in whole or in part through a telephone number, and non-DID-based, which are our other cloud services for business. As of June 30, 2012, we had approximately 2.1 million DIDs deployed to our paying subscribers, with additional DIDs in inventory. Over the past three years, we have derived a substantial portion of our revenues from DID-based services while at the same time increasing the percentage of our revenues generated from other business cloud services. We operate in one reportable segment: cloud services for business.

We market our services to a broad spectrum of prospective business customers including individuals, small to medium-sized businesses, large enterprises and government organizations. Our marketing efforts include enhancing brand awareness; utilizing online advertising, search engines and affiliate programs; selling through both a telesales and direct sales force and cross-selling. We continuously seek to extend the number of distribution channels through which we acquire paying customers and improve the cost and volume of customers obtained through our current channels.

In addition to growing our business organically, we have used acquisitions to grow our customer base, expand our service offerings, enhance our technology and acquire skilled personnel. Since December 31, 2000, and including four acquisitions closed through June 30, 2012, we have completed 38 acquisitions in the cloud services for business industry. We continue to evaluate acquisitions on an on-going basis and we expect to complete additional immaterial acquisitions in 2012. We may pursue additional material acquisitions in the near term.

We have a global presence with over 625 employees across 11 offices in six countries, and are able to market, sell and provide our services virtually anywhere in the world where access to the Internet is available.

Our Solutions

We believe that businesses of all sizes are increasingly purchasing cloud-based services to meet their communication, messaging, data backup, customer relationship management and other needs. Cloud-based services represent a model for delivering and consuming, independent of location, real time business technology services, resources and solutions over the Internet. Their goal is to reduce or eliminate costs, increase sales and enhance productivity, mobility, business continuity and security. We offer a number of cloud business services that meet these needs. These services represent more efficient and less expensive solutions than many existing alternatives, and provide increased security, privacy, flexibility and mobility.

DID-based services

Fax

We market a variety of brands in the global online fax space and primarily offer desktop and production fax solutions. Our brands have various tiers of services and features catering to differing components of the fax space. Our leading fax brands are eFax® and MyFax®.

Desktop fax

eFax® is the leading brand in the global online fax market. Various tiers of service provide increasing levels of features and functionality to individuals, small and medium-sized businesses, and enterprises around the world.

eFax Plus® and eFax Pro™ serve individuals and small work groups. Subscribers choose either a tollfree fax number that covers both the U.S. and Canada or a local fax number from among thousands of cities worldwide. Users can receive inbound fax messages in their email inboxes, access these messages via a full-featured online Message Center and send digital documents to any fax number in the world directly from their computer or smartphone. This service is localized in many international currencies and languages including Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese and Spanish.

eFax Corporate™ offers capabilities similar to eFax Plus® and eFax Pro™, but with added features geared to the broader needs of enterprises and their users. These include online account administration tools which enable customers to manually or automatically self-provision fax numbers to employees as needed. eFax® Corporate also offers the option of enhanced security features, which are particularly attractive to law firms and companies in regulated industries such as banking, brokerage and healthcare.

MyFax® is our number two online fax brand. The service supports individuals and small business customers that value core features and price over breadth and depth of functionality. MyFax focuses on the North American market with a selection of fax numbers across the United States and Canada. The service has won a number of awards for its comprehensive customer support program.

In addition to eFax® and MyFax®, we offer desktop online fax services under a variety of alternative brands. We acquired these brands in business purchases and, rather than being merged into existing brands, continue to offer them on a standalone basis to serve legacy customer bases, target specific market segments or address unique price points. These brands include Fax.com™ and SmartFax™, among others.

Production fax

eFax Developer™ offers high-volume production fax solutions. Designed for easy integration with application environments through simple software development kits or universal web protocols, eFax Developer™ provides inbound and outbound faxing through a secure XML interface. Enhanced features include bar-code recognition, dynamic retries and high speed processing.

Voice

eVoice® is a virtual phone system that provides small and medium-sized businesses on-demand voice communications services, featuring a toll-free or local company DID, a professionally-produced auto-attendant and menu tree. With these services, a subscriber can assign departmental and individual extensions that can connect to multiple U.S. or Canadian DIDs, including traditional land-line telephones as well as mobile and IP networks, and can enhance reachability through “find me/follow me” capabilities. These services also include advanced integrated voicemail for each extension, effectively unifying mobile, office and other separate voicemail services and improving efficiency by delivering voicemails in both native audio format and as transcribed text.

Onebox® is a full-featured unified communications suite. It combines the features of many of our other branded services, as well as additional features to provide full virtual office functionality. Onebox includes a virtual phone system, hosted email, online fax, audio conferencing and web conferencing.

Non-DID-based services

Email

FuseMail® offers hosted email, email encryption and email archival services to businesses. These solutions are hosted offsite and seamlessly integrated into a customer's existing email system. The services include hosted email, VirusSMART™ virus scanning, CypherSMART™ encryption services, SpamSMART™ SPAM filtering and VaultSMART™ / PolicySMART™ archiving which delivers a secure, scalable email archiving and customizable compliance tool to correspond with a company's retention policy. Campaigner® is an email marketing service that enables businesses to easily create and send highly personalized one-to-one email communications to subscribers and customers to build better relationships.

Campaigner® also helps businesses increase the size of their mailing lists, comply with email regulations like CAN-SPAM and get more emails to more inboxes.

Online Backup

KeepItSafe™ provides fully managed and monitored online backup solutions for businesses, using its ISO-certified platform. By securing critical digital assets via the Internet to highly secure data vaults, customers enjoy peace of mind knowing they have reliable and cost effective backups, and equally importantly rapid restores of the data that keeps their business operating. The software installs simply and provides full server imaging and proven off-site data recovery capabilities without costly investments. Company data is protected from human error, file corruption and other harmful factors.

CRM

CampaignerCRM™ is an easy-to-use, cloud-based CRM solution specifically designed to help small and medium-sized businesses close more deals, reduce the sales cycle and sell larger deals. CampaignerCRM has a unique sales checklist capability that gives sales representatives a step-by-step plan to closing a deal. With Campaigner's Social CRM capabilities, companies can seamlessly integrate a customer's latest information from Twitter®, LinkedIn®, and Facebook® directly into their Contact profile. With integrated email marketing, CampaignerCRM makes it easy to create powerful and eye-catching email marketing programs that deliver consistent and trackable results.

Our Industry

Cloud services for business bring together real-time and non-real-time capabilities, allowing users to access a wide variety of applications including telephony, messaging, conferencing, marketing, CRM and other applications from any place and from any device over the Internet. Cloud services for business have emerged in response to the demands by companies to create a cost-effective way to improve their workforce productivity and collaboration, from groups located in the same building to those spread across multiple continents. The proliferation of Internet protocol networks, the substantial increase in usage and expanded capabilities of mobile devices and the introduction of and development of new applications and technologies has led to the growth of the cloud services for business market.

The cloud services for business market is expected by industry analysts to undergo significant growth in the coming years. This significant long-term growth is projected to be driven by businesses' increasing demand for cloud services. As IT budgets have remained tight since the last recession, more businesses have looked to hosted models to provide new services with increased flexibility and lower capital expenditure requirements or that otherwise

increase efficiency. While the market remains highly fragmented with a large number of vendors, vendors with broader portfolios of services have increasingly won a larger share as customers look for streamlined solutions. We compete in the online fax, hosted voice, hosted storage, email marketing and CRM software markets, each of which have undergone growth, a trend expected by industry analysts to continue into the future.

The fax market today is served by three segments—fax machines (which includes multi-function devices), fax servers and fax services. Fax machines require usage of a dedicated phone line and machines and have traditionally been the most common method of usage for fax. Fax servers are utilized by large enterprises and are installed into an enterprises' local area network (LAN). Because these servers are maintained by the enterprises' IT organization, they are only utilized by large organizations. Fax services, or online fax, utilize internet protocol (IP) lines for fax transmission.

Despite an overall perception that the fax market is in decline, the online fax market, which includes individual, enterprise, Internet and broadcast fax, continues to grow, according to industry analysts. Industry analysts cite two main drivers for this growth: (i) end user conversion from traditional fax machines to online fax technology and (ii) increased compliance requirements. Fax machines have inherently unattractive features: they require dedicated, expensive phone lines, they leave documents in public view and require ongoing maintenance (ink, paper, etc.). Users wishing to use fax without the expense and inconvenience are turning to online fax technology—a cheaper, more secure, convenient alternative. Notwithstanding the decline in traditional fax machine usage, the demand for fax numbers remains strong, driven by the need of businesses to offer customers, suppliers and others a full spectrum of document transmission options in order to ensure instant ability to receive critical messages. Additionally, existing compliance requirements have helped to sustain the online fax market. Fax is able to meet current compliance standards and is therefore an acceptable means of transmitting critical and sensitive documents such as contracts, invoices, bank statements, health claims and records.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that our key strengths and competitive advantages include:

Market Leader with a Growing Suite of Products. We are a market leader in the online fax market and continue to invest in that line of business. In addition, we are expanding our revenue base into other complementary cloud-based business services (voice, backup, CRM, email and unified communications). As we have grown our customer base and suite of services, we have been able to increasingly sell additional services to existing customers. We believe that our position as a proven provider of reliable fax services positions us well to take advantage of the transition to cloud business services.

Large and Diverse Client Base. We believe we are one of the largest providers of online fax services worldwide and are a growing presence in the broader cloud service space. We provide our products and services around the world, with 62% of our 2011 revenues generated from the United States and 38% generated from international markets, and we view our market opportunities on a global basis rather than focusing on any one region. We currently have over two million DIDs deployed to paying customers with no significant customer or industry concentration. We also have customers in 49 countries across six continents. For 2011, no single customer accounted for more than 1% of our revenues and our top 50 customers combined to account for less than 4% of our revenues. We believe that this geographic diversity and lack of customer concentration helps us to mitigate the effects of isolated downturns in various end markets.

Growing Market Opportunity. We are a participant in the cloud services for business market, which, as defined as the “software as a service applications” market, is estimated by IDC to generate \$15.9 billion in worldwide revenue in 2012 and to grow at a 19% CAGR over the next three years. As the Company has grown, we have expanded into other high growth adjacent markets. We believe small and medium-sized businesses, which represent the majority of our customers, are the earliest adopters of the hosted model to business services.

Demonstrated Acquisition and Integration Track Record. We have a proven aptitude for acquiring and integrating companies, demonstrated in the 39 acquisitions completed to date in the cloud services for business industry. With a disciplined strategy for acquiring and integrating companies, we have demonstrated success at extracting significant cost savings from acquisitions. As we look forward, we expect to continue to use acquisitions as a way to expand our services, customer base, IP portfolio and geographic footprint.

Significant Recurring Revenue and Strong Cash Flow. Our subscriber revenues substantially consist of monthly recurring subscription and usage-based fees, with subscription revenue representing more than 99% of our total revenue for 2011. Cancel rates have stayed relatively steady over time, other than a brief significant increase during the 2008-2009 economic crisis, and have since returned to historic norms with monthly cancel rates less than 3% during 2011. In addition, we have managed to grow revenue for 16 consecutive years. The recurring nature of our subscriber revenues combined with our low cost of revenues results in a high gross margin. In addition, our operational discipline, low capital expenditure requirements and low working capital requirements drive significant cash flow.

Proven and Experienced Management Team. We have a strong executive management team with considerable experience in the cloud services for business industry and proven execution skills in growing companies organically and through acquisitions. The executive management team has an average of more than ten years of experience with the Company. j2 Global's Chief Executive Officer, Hemi Zucker, has been with the Company for 16 years after joining the co-founders in 1996. Our President, Scott Turicchi, leads our merger and acquisitions effort and has been with j2 Global for 12 years, previously working as an investment banker for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation's investment banking division. Kathy Griggs, our Chief Financial Officer, has been with the Company for five years, previously holding CFO positions with a number of public companies.

Business Strategy

Three components are key to our strategy to achieve our growth objectives:

Creation of a Cloud Business Services Portal. We have made a number of acquisitions in the past few years to expand beyond the fax services market into the wider cloud services for business market. We have added cloud voice, email, storage and CRM services to our suite of offerings. We expect to continue to expand our suite of services. The cloud services for business market is attractive to us, given our view that it is fast growing and largely unconsolidated and presents an opportunity for us to leverage our strengths of doing business over the Internet. We have used acquisitions as a way to expand our offerings and customer base in the past and expect to continue to do so going forward. Starting in 2011, we have launched various cross-sell initiatives in order to expand the number of our cloud business services used by our customers. We expect to continue to expand these cross-selling efforts as we continue to expand our suite of cloud services for business.

Further International Expansion. We currently have customers in 49 countries across six continents. We expect to both expand the breadth and reach of our services within the countries we already have a presence in and to expand into new geographies. One of our recent new geographies is Japan, where we have seen rapid organic customer growth. Over the course of the last year, we have expanded our geographic DID coverage in Japan by over 45% and now have a base of more than 10,000 paying subscribers. Aside from our recent expansion into Japan, our strategy generally involves entry and expansion in English speaking countries, through both acquisitions and sales team growth. For example, during the first quarter of 2012 we expanded our voice service platform in Australia through the acquisition of Zintel Communications.

Maintain Focus on Cash Flow Generation. We have a very strong focus on operational efficiency and believe this represents a competitive advantage for our company, particularly when combined with our strong track record of successful acquisitions and resulting synergy recognition. The metrics that we rely upon promote our focus on efficient and prudent use of resources in our core business operations and our drive to reap synergies through successful acquisition and integration of acquired businesses. This philosophy is engrained in our culture and drives our focus on cash flow generation.

Trademarks

eFax®, eVoice®, FuseMail®, Campaigner®, KeepItSafe™, CampaignerCRM™, Onebox®, MyFax®, Landslide®, eFax Plus®, eFax Pro™, eFax Corporate™, Fax.com™, SmartFax™, eFax Developer™, VirusSMART™, CypherSMART™, SpamSMART™, VaultSMART™, PolicySMART™ and other various company logos are trademarks of the Company in the United States and other countries. All other trademarks and trade names mentioned in this prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference herein or therein are the property of their respective owners.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 6922 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 500, Los Angeles, California 90028, and our main telephone number is (323) 860-9200. Our website address is www.j2.com. The information on our website is not a part of this prospectus.

SUMMARY OF THE EXCHANGE OFFER

The following summary describes the principal terms of the exchange offer and is not intended to be complete. Some of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and restrictions. You should read the full text and more specific details contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. For a more detailed description of the exchange offer, see “The Exchange Offer” in this prospectus.

On July 26, 2012, we completed a private offering of \$250 million aggregate principal amount of unregistered 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020. On the same day, we and the initial purchaser of the unregistered notes entered into a registration rights agreement (the “registration rights agreement”) in which we agreed that you, as a holder of unregistered notes, would be entitled to exchange your unregistered notes for exchange notes registered under the Securities Act. This exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement. After the exchange offer is completed, you, with certain limited exceptions, will no longer be entitled to any registration rights with respect to the exchange notes. The exchange notes will be our obligation and will be entitled to the benefits of the indenture relating to the unregistered notes. The form and terms of the exchange notes are identical in all material respects to the form and terms of the unregistered notes, except that:

- the exchange notes have been registered under the Securities Act and, therefore, will contain no restrictive legends;
- the exchange notes will not have registration rights, except in certain limited circumstances; and
- certain additional interest provisions related to the unregistered notes are not applicable.

For additional information on the terms of this exchange offer, see “The Exchange Offer.”

The Exchange Offer..... We are offering to exchange any and all of our outstanding unregistered 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020 that were issued on July 26, 2012, for an equal principal amount of our 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020, which have been registered under the Securities Act. As of the date of this prospectus, \$250 million in aggregate principal amount of unregistered 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020 are outstanding.

Expiration of the Exchange..... The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on November 21, 2012, unless we extend the exchange offer.

Conditions of the Exchange Offer..... We will not be required to accept for exchange any unregistered notes, and may amend or terminate the exchange offer, if any of the following conditions or events occurs:

the exchange offer or the making of any exchange by a holder of unregistered notes violates applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC;

any action or proceeding shall have been instituted with respect to the exchange offer which, in our reasonable judgment, would impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offer; or

any laws, rules or regulations or applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC are issued or promulgated which, in our good-faith determination, do not permit us to effect the exchange offer.

In addition, we will not be obligated to accept for exchange the unregistered notes of any holder that has not made to us the representations described under “The Exchange Offer — Resale of Exchange Notes” below, and such other representations as may be reasonably necessary under applicable SEC rules, regulations or interpretations.

We will give oral or written notice of any non-acceptance of the unregistered notes or of any amendment to or termination of the exchange offer to the holders of the unregistered notes as promptly as practicable. We reserve the right to waive any conditions of the exchange offer.

Resales of the Exchange Notes..... Based on interpretative letters of the SEC staff to third parties unrelated to us, we believe that you can resell and transfer the exchange notes you receive pursuant to this exchange offer without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act; provided, that:

- any exchange notes to be received by you will be acquired in the ordinary course of your business;
- you have no arrangements or understandings with any person to participate in the distribution (within the meaning of the Securities Act) of the unregistered notes or exchange notes;
- you are not an “affiliate” (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of ours, or, if you are such an affiliate, you will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable;
- if you are not a broker-dealer, you are not engaged in and do not intend to engage in the distribution of the exchange notes; and
- you are not acting on behalf of any person or entity that, to your knowledge, could not truthfully make these representations.

If you wish to participate in the exchange offer, you must represent to us in writing that these conditions have been met and shall otherwise cooperate with our preparation for the exchange offer.

If you are a broker-dealer and you will receive exchange notes for your own account in exchange for unregistered notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, you will be required to acknowledge that you will deliver a prospectus and otherwise comply with the registration requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. See “Plan of Distribution” for a description of the prospectus delivery obligations of broker-dealers.

Procedures for Tendering

Unregistered Notes..... If you wish to participate in the exchange offer:

- You must transmit a properly completed and signed letter of transmittal, and all other documents required by the letter of transmittal, to the exchange agent at the address set forth in the letter of transmittal. These materials must be received by the exchange agent before 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on November 21, 2012, the expiration date of the exchange

offer. You must also provide physical delivery of your unregistered notes to the exchange agent's address as set forth in the letter of transmittal. The letter of transmittal must also contain the representations you must make to us as described under "The Exchange Offer-Procedures for Tendering"; or

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· You may effect a tender of unregistered notes electronically by book entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC. By tendering the unregistered notes by book entry transfer, you must agree to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal.

Special Procedures for

Beneficial Owners..... If you are a beneficial owner of unregistered notes that are held through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and you wish to tender such unregistered notes, you should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct them to tender your unregistered notes on your behalf. If you wish to tender on your own behalf, you must, prior to completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering your unregistered notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the unregistered notes in your name or obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder. The transfer of registered ownership may take considerable time and may not be able to be completed prior to the expiration date of the exchange offer.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

for Unregistered Notes..... If you cannot meet the expiration deadline, or you cannot deliver on time your unregistered notes, the letter of transmittal or any other required documentation, or comply on time with DTC's standard operating procedures for electronic tenders, you may tender your unregistered notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth under "The Exchange Offer—Guaranteed Delivery Procedures."

Withdrawal Rights..... You may withdraw the tender of your unregistered notes at any time prior to 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on November 21, 2012, the expiration date for the exchange offer.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange..... If you are eligible to participate in this exchange offer and you do not tender your unregistered notes as described in this prospectus, your unregistered notes will continue to be subject to transfer restrictions. As a result of the transfer restrictions and the availability of exchange notes, the market for the unregistered notes is likely to be much less liquid than before this exchange offer. The unregistered notes will, after this exchange offer, bear interest at the same rate as the exchange notes.

U.S. Federal Income Tax

Considerations of the Exchange Offer..... The exchange of the unregistered notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See "United States Federal Income Tax Considerations of the Exchange Offer."

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

Exchange Agent for

Unregistered Notes..... U.S. Bank National Association.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCHANGE NOTES

The following summary contains basic information about the exchange notes and is not intended to be complete. You should read the full text and more specific details contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. For a more detailed description of the exchange notes, see “Description of the Exchange Notes” in this prospectus.

Issuer.....	j2 Global, Inc.
Exchange Notes.....	\$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.000% Senior Notes due 2020.
Maturity.....	August 1, 2020.
Interest.....	Interest on the exchange notes will be paid semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, beginning on February 1, 2013.

The exchange notes will accrue interest from, and including, the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the unregistered note tendered in exchange therefor, or, if no interest has been paid on the unregistered note, from, and including, July 26, 2012.

Holders of unregistered notes that are accepted for exchange will be deemed to have waived the right to receive any payment in respect of interest accrued from the date on which the unregistered notes were issued until the date of the issuance of the exchange notes. Consequently, holders of exchange notes will receive the same aggregate amount of interest payments that they would have received had they not accepted the exchange offer.

Guarantees..... The exchange notes will be guaranteed by all of our domestic restricted subsidiaries other than Insignificant Subsidiaries (as defined in “Description of the Exchange Notes”). We do not expect that the exchange notes will be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries on the date of issue, because, as of the date of this prospectus, all of our existing domestic restricted subsidiaries are Insignificant Subsidiaries. Future Guarantees will rank equally to all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the Guarantors, but will be effectively junior to any of the future secured indebtedness of the Guarantors, to the extent of the value of the assets securing that indebtedness. See “Description of the Exchange Notes—Guarantees.”

Ranking..... The exchange notes will rank equally to any of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness, but will effectively be junior to any of our future secured indebtedness, to the extent of the value of the assets securing that indebtedness. As of June 30, 2012, after giving effect to the offering of the unregistered notes, which closed on July 26, 2012, we would have had no outstanding secured indebtedness and approximately \$40 million of unused availability under our secured revolving credit facility.

The exchange notes will also effectively rank junior to all liabilities of all of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the exchange notes, which, as of the issue date, is all of our subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries accounted for: (i) 40% of our revenue for the year ended

December 31, 2011 and (ii) 47% of our total assets and 34% of our total liabilities as of June 30, 2012.

Certain Covenants..... The terms of the exchange notes restrict our ability and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries (as described in “Description of the Exchange Notes”) to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- create liens;
- engage in sale-leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distributions in respect of capital stock;
- purchase or redeem capital stock;
- make investments or certain other restricted payments;
- sell assets;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; or
- effect a consolidation or merger.

However, these limitations will be subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions.

Denominations..... The exchange notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Optional Redemption..... We may redeem any of the exchange notes beginning on August 1, 2016. The initial redemption price is 104% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The redemption price will decline each year after August 1, 2016, and will be 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, beginning on August 1, 2018.

In addition, before August 1, 2015, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of exchange notes with the proceeds of certain public offerings of our equity securities at a redemption price equal to 108% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. We may make such redemption only if, after any such redemption, at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of exchange notes and unregistered notes remains outstanding.

We may also redeem some or all of the exchange notes before August 1, 2016, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, to the redemption date, plus an applicable “make-whole” premium.

Change of Control..... Upon a change of control (as defined under “Description of the Exchange Notes”), we will be required to make an offer to purchase the exchange notes. The purchase price will equal 101% of the principal amount of the exchange notes on the date of purchase plus accrued and unpaid interest. We may not have sufficient funds available at the

time of any change of control to make any required debt repayment (including repurchases of the notes). See “Risk Factors—We may be unable to purchase the exchange notes upon a change of control.”

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

Listing..... The exchange notes will not be listed on an exchange.

Risk Factors..... An investment in the exchange notes involves risk. You should carefully consider, along with other matters included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, the information set forth under "Risk Factors."

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

Please refer to Item 6, "Selected Financial Data," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, filed with the SEC on February 28, 2012, and Item 1, "Financial Statements," in our Quarterly Report for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, filed with the SEC on August 7, 2012, each of which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Risk Factors

Investing in the exchange notes involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus before deciding whether to tender your unregistered notes in the exchange offer. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently believe to be immaterial, may also become important factors that affect us.

Risks Related to the Exchange Notes

Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial flexibility and our competitive position.

As of June 30, 2012, after giving effect to the offering of the unregistered notes which closed on July 26, 2012, our total indebtedness would have been approximately \$250 million (all of which would have been attributable to the unregistered notes), and we would have had approximately \$40 million of unused availability under our revolving credit facility. Our level of indebtedness could have important consequences to you and significant effects on our business. For example, it could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the exchange notes and any other indebtedness we may incur in the future;
 - increase our vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions;
 - require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other elements of our business strategy and other general corporate purposes, including share repurchases and payment of dividends;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- require us to repatriate cash for debt service from our foreign subsidiaries resulting in dividend tax costs or require us to adopt other disadvantageous tax structures to accommodate debt service payments;
 - restrict us from exploiting business opportunities;
 - make it more difficult to satisfy our financial obligations, including payments on the exchange notes;
 - place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less indebtedness; and
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our business strategy or other general corporate purposes.

In addition, the credit agreement related to our revolving credit facility does, the indenture governing the exchange notes will, and the agreements evidencing or governing other future indebtedness may, contain restrictive covenants that will limit our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interests. Our failure to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all of our indebtedness.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantially more indebtedness. This could further exacerbate the risks associated with our level of indebtedness.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, subject to the restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness in the credit agreement related to our revolving credit facility and in the indenture governing the exchange notes. These restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions, and the additional indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. As of June 30, 2012, after giving effect to the offering of the unregistered notes which closed on July 26, 2012, our total indebtedness would have been approximately \$250 million (all of which would have been attributable to the unregistered notes), and we would have had approximately \$40 million of unused availability under our revolving credit facility. To the extent that we incur additional indebtedness or such other obligations, the risk associated with our current level of indebtedness described above, including our possible inability to service our debt, will increase.

To service our debt and fund our other capital requirements, we will require a significant amount of cash, and our ability to generate cash will depend on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations, including the exchange notes, and to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other elements of our business strategy and other general corporate purposes, including share repurchases and payment of dividends, will depend upon our future performance, which will be subject to financial, business and other factors affecting our operations, many of which are beyond our control. To some extent, this is subject to general and regional economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. These factors are discussed in greater detail under “—Risks Related to Our Business” and “—Risks Related to Our Industry” below. Neither we nor the Guarantors can assure you that any of us will generate cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings will be available, in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debt, including the exchange notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs.

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

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

The exchange notes and the Guarantees will be unsecured and effectively subordinated to any of our and the Guarantors' future secured indebtedness.

The exchange notes will be general unsecured obligations and will be effectively subordinated to any future secured indebtedness we may incur to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such debt. In addition, any future Guarantees will be general unsecured obligations and will be effectively subordinated to all of the Guarantors' future secured debt to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such debt. In the event that we or a Guarantor is declared bankrupt, becomes insolvent or is liquidated or reorganized, any secured indebtedness that is effectively senior to the exchange notes and the Guarantees will be entitled to be paid in full from our assets or the assets of the Guarantor, as applicable, securing such indebtedness before any payment may be made with respect to the exchange notes or the affected Guarantees. Holders of the exchange notes will participate ratably with all holders of our unsecured indebtedness that are deemed to be of the same ranking as the exchange notes, and potentially with all of our other general creditors, based upon the respective amounts owed to each holder or creditor, in our remaining assets. In any of the foregoing events, we may not have sufficient assets to pay amounts due on the exchange notes. As a result, if holders of the exchange notes receive any payments, they may receive less, ratably, than holders of secured indebtedness.

The indenture permits us and our subsidiaries to incur secured indebtedness, subject to certain limitations. In addition, any borrowings under our \$40 million revolving credit facility would be secured indebtedness.

The exchange notes will be structurally subordinated to all liabilities of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes.

The exchange notes will be structurally subordinated to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our non-Guarantor subsidiaries, which as of the issue date of the exchange notes will include all of our existing subsidiaries, and future subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes. Our non-Guarantor subsidiaries and any future non-Guarantor subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay any amounts due pursuant to the exchange notes, or to make any funds available therefor, whether by dividends, loans, distributions or other payments. Our subsidiaries, none of which guarantee the exchange notes as of the date of this prospectus, accounted for: (i) 40% of our revenue in 2011, and (ii) 47% of our total assets and 34% of our total liabilities as of June 30, 2012. Any right that we or any future Guarantors have to receive any assets of the non-Guarantor subsidiaries and any future non-Guarantor subsidiaries upon the liquidation or reorganization of those subsidiaries, and the consequent rights of holders of exchange notes to realize proceeds from the sale of any of those subsidiaries' assets, will be structurally subordinated to the claims of those subsidiaries' creditors, including trade creditors and holders of preferred equity interests of those subsidiaries. Accordingly, in the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any non-Guarantor subsidiaries and any future non-Guarantor subsidiaries, such non-Guarantor subsidiaries will pay the holders of their indebtedness, holders of preferred equity interests, if any, and their trade creditors before they will be able to distribute any of their assets to us to satisfy obligations under the exchange notes and our other indebtedness. The indenture permits our non-Guarantors to incur additional indebtedness, subject to certain limits, and will not limit their ability to incur liabilities that do not constitute Debt, as defined in the indenture.

The terms of the credit agreement related to our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the exchange notes restrict our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes or to take certain actions.

The credit agreement related to our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the exchange notes contain a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and may limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions, meet capital needs or make acquisitions, or otherwise restrict our activities or business plans. These include restrictions on our ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
 - create liens;
- engage in sale-leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distributions in respect of capital stock;
 - purchase or redeem capital stock;
- make investments or certain other restricted payments;
 - sell assets;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; or
 - effect a consolidation or merger.

In addition, the restrictive covenants in the credit agreement related to our revolving credit facility require us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests. Our ability to meet those financial ratios and tests can be affected by events beyond our control.

A breach of the covenants under the indenture governing the exchange notes or under the credit agreement related to our revolving credit facility could result in an event of default under the applicable indebtedness. Such a default may allow the creditors to accelerate the related indebtedness and may result in the acceleration of any other indebtedness to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. In addition, an event of default under the credit agreement related to our revolving credit facility would permit the lenders under that facility to terminate all commitments to extend further credit under that facility. Furthermore, if we were unable to repay any amounts due and payable under our revolving credit facility, those lenders could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness. In the event our lenders or noteholders accelerate the repayment of our borrowings, we and our subsidiaries may not have sufficient assets to repay that indebtedness or our other indebtedness, including the exchange notes.

We conduct a significant portion of our operations through our subsidiaries and may not have access to sufficient cash to make payments on the exchange notes.

We conduct a significant portion of our operations through our subsidiaries. As a result, we use dividends and other payments from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our outstanding debt service and other obligations and such dividends may be restricted by law or the instruments governing our indebtedness, including the indenture governing the notes, the agreement governing our revolving credit facility or other agreements of our subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries may not generate sufficient cash from operations to enable us to make principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, including the exchange notes. In addition, our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and, except for our existing and future subsidiaries that will be Guarantors, any payments on dividends, distributions, loans or advances to us by our subsidiaries could be subject to legal and contractual restrictions on dividends. In addition, payments to us by our subsidiaries will be contingent upon our subsidiaries' earnings. Subject to certain qualifications, our subsidiaries are permitted under the terms of our indebtedness, including the indenture governing the exchange notes, to incur additional indebtedness that may restrict payments from those subsidiaries to us. We cannot assure you that agreements governing the current and future indebtedness of our subsidiaries will permit those subsidiaries to provide us with sufficient cash to fund payments of principal premiums, if any, and interest on the exchange notes when due.

We may be unable to purchase the exchange notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of specified kinds of change of control events, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding exchange notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of such notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.

However, it is possible that we will not have sufficient funds at the time of the change of control to make the required repurchase of such notes. If we are required to repurchase the exchange notes, we would probably require third-party financing. We cannot be sure that we would be able to obtain third-party financing on acceptable terms, or at all.

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

It is possible that the events that constitute a change of control may also be events of default under our revolving credit facility, unless waived by the lender thereto. These events may permit the lenders under our credit facility to accelerate the indebtedness outstanding thereunder. If we are required to repurchase the unregistered notes and exchange notes pursuant to a change of control offer and repay certain amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility, if any, if such indebtedness is accelerated, we would probably require third-party financing. We cannot be sure that we would be able to obtain third-party financing on acceptable terms, or at all.

Bankruptcy law and state fraudulent conveyance laws may void our obligations and those of the Guarantors under the exchange notes and the Guarantees, respectively.

Under applicable provisions of federal bankruptcy law, bankruptcy laws of other relevant jurisdictions or comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, if, among other things, an issuer or guarantor, at the time it incurred any debt or provided a guarantee, as the case may be, (i) received or receives less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the incurrence of such debt or providing such guarantees and (a) were or is insolvent or rendered

insolvent by reason of such incurrence, (b) following such incurrence, were or is engaged in a business or transaction of which the assets remaining with the issuer or the guarantor constituted unreasonably small capital, (c) intended or intends to incur, or believed or believes that it would incur, debts beyond the issuer's or the guarantor's ability to pay such debts as they mature or (d) were a defendant in an action for money damages, or had a judgment for money damages docketed against the issuer or guarantor if, in either case, the judgment is unsatisfied after final judgment; or (ii) the delivery of a guarantee was found by a court to have been delivered with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud existing or future creditors, then the debt and the guarantees could be voided or claims in respect of the debt or the guarantees could be subordinated to all of the issuer's other debts or those of such guarantor, as the case may be. In addition, payment of interest and principal pursuant to the debt or the payment of amounts by a guarantor pursuant to a guarantee could be voided and required to be returned to the person making such payment, or to a fund for the credit of creditors of the issuer or those of such guarantor, as the case may be.

To the extent that we may use proceeds of the offering of the unregistered notes to pay dividends or make share repurchases, a court could conclude that we did not receive reasonably equivalent value for the unregistered notes and, correspondingly, the exchange notes. In addition, because the exchange notes are being incurred for our benefit and only indirectly for the benefit of the Guarantors, a court could conclude that our Guarantors did not receive reasonably equivalent value for the Guarantees.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing considerations will vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding with respect to the foregoing. Generally, however, an entity would be considered insolvent if (i) the sum of its debts, including contingent and unliquidated liabilities, were greater than the saleable value of all of its assets at a fair valuation, (ii) the present fair saleable value of its assets were less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liabilities on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature or (iii) it could not pay its debts as they become due. We cannot assure you, however, as to what standard a court would apply in making such determinations or that a court would agree with our conclusions.

In addition, the indenture governing the exchange notes contains a “savings clause” intended to limit each subsidiary Guarantor’s liability under its Guarantee to the maximum amount that it could incur without causing the Guarantee to be a fraudulent transfer under applicable law. There can be no assurance that this provision will be upheld as intended. If a Guarantee is deemed to be a fraudulent transfer, it could be voided altogether, or it could be subordinated to all other debts of the Guarantor. In such case, any payment by the Guarantor pursuant to its Guarantee could be required to be returned to the Guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the Guarantor. If a Guarantee is voided or held unenforceable for any other reason, holders of the exchange notes would cease to have a claim against the subsidiary based on the Guarantee and would be creditors only of the Company and any Guarantor whose Guarantee was not similarly voided or otherwise held unenforceable.

If the exchange notes receive investment grade ratings, we will no longer be subject to most of the restrictive covenants in the indenture.

If at any time the exchange notes receive investment grade ratings from Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”) and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), subject to certain additional conditions, we and our restricted subsidiaries will no longer be subject to most of the restrictive covenants set forth in the indenture governing the exchange notes for so long as the exchange notes maintain investment grade ratings by each of Moody’s and S&P. See “Description of the Exchange Notes—Suspension of Certain Covenants.”

Risks Relating to the Exchange Offer

If you do not properly tender your unregistered notes, your ability to transfer such outstanding unregistered notes will be adversely affected.

We will only issue exchange notes in exchange for unregistered notes that are timely received by the exchange agent, together with all required documents, including a properly completed and signed letter of transmittal. Therefore, you should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery of the unregistered notes and you should carefully follow the instructions on how to tender your unregistered notes. Neither us nor the exchange agent are required to tell you of any defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of the unregistered notes. If you do not tender your unregistered notes or if your tender of unregistered notes is not accepted because you did not tender your unregistered notes properly, then, after consummation of the exchange offer, you will continue to hold unregistered notes that are subject to the existing transfer restrictions. After the exchange offer is consummated, if you continue to hold any unregistered notes, you may have difficulty selling them because there will be fewer unregistered notes remaining and the market for such unregistered notes following the exchange offer, if any, will be much more limited than it is currently. A more limited trading market might adversely affect the liquidity, market price and price volatility of such untendered unregistered notes.

If you are a broker dealer or participating in a distribution of the exchange notes, you may be required to deliver prospectuses and comply with other requirements.

If you tender your unregistered notes for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes, you will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. If you are a broker dealer that receives exchange notes for your own account in exchange for unregistered notes that you acquired as a result of market making activities or any other trading activities, you will be required to acknowledge that you will deliver a prospectus and otherwise comply with the registration requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. See “Plan of Distribution” in this prospectus for further discussion. If such a resale occurs without the delivery of a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act or without an applicable exemption from registration under the Securities Act, the transferring holder may incur liability under the Securities Act. We do not and will not assume, or indemnify such a holder against, this liability.

An active trading market may not develop for the exchange notes and the notes contain restrictions on transfer.

The exchange notes are a new issue of securities for which there currently is no established market. We do not intend to apply for listing of the exchange notes on any U.S. securities exchange or inclusion in any automated quotation system. We cannot assure you that an active trading market will develop for the exchange notes. Accordingly, you may be required to bear the financial risk of your investment in the notes indefinitely.

If a trading market were to develop, future trading prices of the exchange notes may be volatile and will depend on many factors, including:

- the propensity of existing holders to trade their positions in the exchange notes;
 - time remaining to the maturity of the exchange notes;
 - the outstanding principal amount of the exchange notes;
 - any redemption of the exchange notes;
- changes in the overall market for non-investment grade securities;
 - changes in our financial performance or condition;
- any actual or anticipated changes in the ratings assigned to the exchange notes or in our credit ratings generally;
 - the prospects for companies in our industry generally;
 - the number of holders of the exchange notes;
- the interest of securities dealers in making a market for the exchange notes; and
 - prevailing interest rates and general economic conditions.

Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to substantial volatility in prices. The market for the notes, if any, may be subject to similar volatility.

We believe that the value of the exchange notes in any secondary market will be affected by the supply and demand for the exchange notes, the interest rate and a number of other factors. Some of these factors are interrelated in complex ways. As a result, the effect of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. The following paragraphs describe what we expect to be the impact on the market value of the exchange notes of a change in a specific factor, assuming all other conditions remain constant.

- U.S. interest rates. We expect that the market value of the exchange notes will be affected by changes in U.S. interest rates. In general, if U.S. interest rates increase, the market value of the exchange notes may decrease.
- Our credit rating, financial condition and results. Actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings or financial condition may affect the market value of the exchange notes.

We want you to understand that the impact of one of the factors above, such as an increase in U.S. interest rates, may offset some or all of any change in the market value of the exchange notes attributable to another factor, such as an improvement in our credit rating.

The market price for the exchange notes may be volatile.

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

Risks Related to Our Business

Weakness in the economy has adversely affected and may continue to adversely affect segments of our customers, which has resulted and may continue to result in decreased usage levels, customer acquisitions and customer retention rates and, in turn, could lead to a decrease in our revenues or rate of revenue growth.

Certain segments of our customers have been and may continue to be adversely affected by the current weakness in the general economy. To the extent these customers' businesses have been adversely affected by the economic downturn and their usage levels of our services decline, we may experience a decrease in DIDs or our average usage per subscriber and, therefore, a decrease in our average variable revenue per subscriber. In addition, continued weakness in the economy may adversely affect our customer retention rates for certain customer segments and the number of our new customer acquisitions in general. These factors may adversely impact our revenues and profitability.

Increased numbers of credit and debit card declines as a result of decreased availability of credit and/or a weak economy which continues to experience heightened levels of unemployment could lead to a decrease in our revenues or rate of revenue growth.

A significant number of our paid subscribers pay for their services through credit and debit cards. Weakness in certain segments of the credit markets and in the U.S. and global economies, which continue to experience heightened levels of unemployment, has resulted in and may continue to result in increased numbers of rejected credit and debit card payments. We believe this has resulted in and may continue to result in increased customer cancellations and decreased customer signups. This also has required and may continue to require us to increase our reserves for doubtful accounts and write-offs of accounts receivables. The foregoing may adversely impact our revenues and profitability.

Our financial results may be adversely impacted by higher-than-expected income tax rates or exposure to additional income tax liabilities.

We are a U.S.-based multinational company subject to tax in multiple U.S. and foreign tax jurisdictions. Our provision for income taxes is based on a jurisdictional mix of earnings, statutory rates and enacted tax rules, including transfer pricing. Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes and in evaluating our tax positions on a worldwide basis. It is possible that these positions may be challenged or we may find tax-beneficial intercompany transactions to be uneconomical, either of which may have a significant impact on our effective tax rate.

A number of factors affect our income tax rate and the combined effect of these factors could result in an increase in our effective income tax rate. An increase in future effective income tax rates would adversely affect net income in future periods. We operate in different countries that have different income tax rates. Effective tax rates could be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in countries having lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in countries having higher statutory rates, by changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets or liabilities or by changes in tax laws or interpretations thereof.

We may be subject to examination of our income tax returns by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and other domestic and foreign tax authorities. We are currently under audit by the California Franchise Tax Board (“FTB”) for tax years 2005 through 2007. The FTB has also issued Information Document Requests regarding the 2008 tax year, although no formal notice of audit for 2008 has been provided. The Company is also under audit by the IRS for tax year 2009 and 2010 and by the Canada Revenue Agency (“CRA”) for tax years 2008 through 2010. In addition, the Company is under audit by the CRA for value added sales taxes for tax years 2009 through 2011. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our income tax reserves and expense. If our reserves are not sufficient to cover these contingencies, such inadequacy could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

A substantial portion of our cash and investments are invested outside of the U.S. We may be subject to incremental taxes upon repatriation of such funds to the U.S.

A significant portion of our worldwide cash reserves are generated by, and therefore held in, foreign jurisdictions. To the extent we have excess cash in foreign locations that could be used in, or is needed by, our U.S. operations, we may incur significant taxes to repatriate these funds.

Our business and users may be subject to telecommunications and/or sales taxes.

As a provider of cloud services for business, we do not provide telecommunications services. Thus, we believe that our business and our users (by using our services) are not subject to various telecommunication taxes. However, state taxing authorities may challenge this belief and have and may continue to audit our business and operations with respect to telecommunications taxes.

In addition, the application of other indirect taxes (such as sales and use tax, value added tax (“VAT”), goods and services tax, business tax and gross receipt tax) to e-commerce businesses such as j2 Global and our users is a complex and evolving issue. In November 2007, the U.S. federal government enacted legislation extending the moratorium on states and other local authorities imposing access or discriminatory taxes on the Internet through November 2014. This moratorium does not prohibit federal, state or local authorities from collecting taxes on our income or from collecting taxes that are due under existing tax rules. The application of existing, new or future laws could have adverse effects on our business, prospects and operating results. There have been, and will continue to be, substantial ongoing costs associated with complying with the various indirect tax requirements in the numerous markets in which we conduct or will conduct business.

Our growth will depend on our ability to develop our brands and market new brands, and these efforts may be costly.

We believe that continuing to strengthen our current brands and effectively launch new brands will be critical to achieving widespread acceptance of our services, and will require continued focus on active marketing efforts. The demand for and cost of online and traditional advertising have been increasing and may continue to increase. Accordingly, we may need to spend increasing amounts of money on, and devote greater resources to, advertising, marketing and other efforts to create and maintain brand loyalty among users. In addition, we are supporting an increasing number of brands, each of which requires its own resources. Brand promotion activities may not yield increased revenues, and even if they do, any increased revenues may not offset the expenses incurred in building our

brands. If we fail to promote and maintain our brands, or if we incur substantial expense in an unsuccessful attempt to promote and maintain our brands, our business could be harmed.

If our trademarks are not adequately protected or we are unable to protect our domain names, our reputation and brand could be adversely affected.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to protect our trademarks. We rely on some brands that use the letter “e” before a word, such as “eFax” and “eVoice.” Some regulators and competitors have taken the view that the “e” is descriptive. Others have claimed that these brands are generic when applied to the products and services we offer. However, we have obtained registered U.S. and foreign trademarks for both eFax® and eVoice®. If we lose our existing trademark protections or we are unable to obtain and/or protect trademark rights to our other brands, the value of these brands may be diminished, competitors may be able to more effectively mimic our service and methods of operations, the perception of our business and service to subscribers and potential subscribers may become confused in the marketplace and our ability to attract subscribers may be adversely affected.

We currently hold various domain names relating to our brands, both in the U.S. and internationally, including efax.com and various other international extensions, evoice.com, fax.com, onebox.com and others. The acquisition and maintenance of domain names generally are regulated by governmental agencies and their designees. The regulation of domain names in the U.S. may change. Governing bodies may establish additional top-level domains, appoint additional domain name registrars or modify the requirements for holding domain names. As a result, we may be unable to acquire or maintain relevant domain names in the U.S. Furthermore, the relationship between regulations governing domain names and laws protecting trademarks and similar proprietary rights in the U.S. is unclear. Similarly, international rules governing the acquisition and maintenance of domain names in foreign jurisdictions are sometimes different from U.S. rules, and we may not be able to obtain all of our domains internationally. As a result of these factors, we may be unable to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that are similar to, infringe upon or otherwise decrease the value of our trademarks and other proprietary rights. In addition, failure to protect our domain names domestically or internationally could adversely affect our reputation and brands, and make it more difficult for users to find our websites and our services.

We may be subject to risks from international operations.

As we continue to expand our business operations in countries outside the U.S., our future results could be materially adversely affected by a variety of uncontrollable and changing factors including, among others, foreign currency exchange rates; political or social unrest or economic instability in a specific country or region including any continuation or worsening of the current Eurozone crisis; trade protection measures and other regulatory requirements which may affect our ability to provide our services; difficulties in staffing and managing international operations; and adverse tax consequences, including imposition of withholding or other taxes on payments by subsidiaries and affiliates. Any or all of these factors could have a material adverse impact on our future business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

We have only limited experience in marketing and operating our services in certain international markets. Moreover, we have in some cases experienced and expect to continue to experience in some cases higher costs as a percentage of revenues in connection with establishing and providing services in international markets versus the U.S. In addition, certain international markets may be slower than the U.S. in adopting the Internet and/or outsourced messaging and communications solutions and so our operations in international markets may not develop at a rate that supports our level of investments.

We rely heavily on the revenue generated by our fax services.

Currently, a substantial portion of the overall traffic on our network is fax-related. Our success is therefore dependent upon the continued use of fax as a messaging medium and/or our ability to diversify our service offerings and derive more revenue from other services, such as voice, email and unified messaging solutions. If the demand for fax as a messaging medium decreases, and we are unable to replace lost revenues from decreased usage of our fax services

with a proportional increase in our customer base or with revenues from our other services, our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

We believe that one of the attractions to fax is that fax signatures are a generally accepted method of executing contracts. There are on-going efforts by governmental and non-governmental entities to create a universally accepted method for electronically signing documents. Widespread adoption of so-called “digital signatures” could reduce demand for our fax services and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

If we experience excessive fraudulent activity or cannot meet evolving credit card company merchant standards, we could incur substantial costs and lose the right to accept credit cards for payment and our subscriber base could decrease significantly.

A significant number of our paid subscribers authorize us to bill their credit card accounts directly for all service fees charged by us. If people use our services using stolen credit cards, we could incur substantial third-party vendor costs for which we may not be reimbursed. We also incur losses from claims that the customer did not authorize the credit card transaction to purchase our service. If the numbers of unauthorized credit card transactions become excessive, we could be assessed substantial fines for excess chargebacks and we could lose the right to accept credit cards for payment. In addition, credit card companies may change the merchant standards required to utilize their services from time to time. If we are unable to meet these new standards, we could be unable to accept credit cards. Substantial losses due to fraud or our inability to accept credit card payments, which could cause our paid subscriber base to significantly decrease, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

A system failure or security breach could delay or interrupt service to our customers, harm our reputation or subject us to significant liability.

Our operations are dependent on our ability to protect our network from interruption by damage from fire, earthquake, power loss, telecommunications failure, unauthorized entry, computer viruses, cyber attacks or other events beyond our control. There can be no assurance that our existing and planned precautions of backup systems, regular data backups, security protocols and other procedures will be adequate to prevent significant damage, system failure or data loss. Also, many of our services are web-based, and the amount of data we store for our users on our servers has been increasing. Despite the implementation of security measures, our infrastructure may be vulnerable to computer viruses, hackers or similar disruptive problems caused by our subscribers, employees or other Internet users who attempt to invade public and private data networks. Further, in some cases we do not have in place disaster recovery facilities for certain ancillary services. Currently, a significant number of our users authorize us to bill their credit or debit card accounts directly for all transaction fees charged by us. We rely on encryption and authentication technology to effect secure transmission of confidential information, including customer credit and debit card numbers. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments may result in a compromise or breach of the technology used by us to protect transaction data. Any system failure or security breach that causes interruptions or data loss in our operations or in the computer systems of our customers or leads to the misappropriation of our or our customers’ confidential information could result in significant liability to us (including in the form of judicial decisions and/or settlements, regulatory findings and/or forfeitures, and other means), cause considerable harm to us and our reputation (including requiring notification to customers, regulators, and/or the media) and deter current and potential customers from using our services. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

Our business is dependent on a small number of telecommunications carriers in each region and our inability to maintain agreements at attractive rates with such carriers may negatively impact our business.

Our business substantially depends on the capacity, affordability, reliability and security of our network and services provided to us by our telecommunications suppliers. Only a small number of carriers in each region, and in some cases only one carrier, offer the DID and network services we require. We purchase certain telecommunications

services pursuant to short-term agreements that the providers can terminate or elect not to renew. As a result, any or all of our current carriers could discontinue providing us with service at rates acceptable to us, or at all, and we may not be able to obtain adequate replacements, which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

The successful operation of our business depends upon the supply of critical elements and marketing relationships from other companies.

We depend upon third parties for several critical elements of our business, including various technology, infrastructure, customer service and marketing components. We rely on private third-party providers for our Internet and other connections and for co-location of a significant portion of our servers. Any disruption in the services provided by any of these suppliers, or any failure by them to handle current or higher volumes of activity, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. To obtain new customers, we have marketing agreements with operators of leading search engines and websites. These arrangements typically are not exclusive and do not extend over a significant period of time. Failure to continue these relationships on terms that are acceptable to us or to continue to create additional relationships could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

Inadequate intellectual property protections could prevent us from enforcing or defending our proprietary technology.

Our success depends in part upon our proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights and contractual restrictions to protect our proprietary technology. However, these measures provide only limited protection, and we may not be able to detect unauthorized use or take appropriate steps to enforce our intellectual property rights, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the U.S. While we have been issued a number of patents and other patent applications are currently pending, there can be no assurance that any of these patents will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that any rights granted under these patents will in fact provide competitive advantages to us.

In addition, effective protection of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property may be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries. As a result, we may not be able to effectively prevent competitors in these regions from infringing our intellectual property rights, which could reduce our competitive advantage and ability to compete in those regions and negatively impact our business.

Companies in our segment have experienced substantial litigation regarding intellectual property. Currently, we have pending patent infringement lawsuits, both offensive and defensive, against several companies in this industry. This or any other litigation to enforce or defend our intellectual property rights may be expensive and time-consuming, could divert management resources and may not be adequate to protect our business.

We may be found to have infringed the intellectual property rights of others, which could expose us to substantial damages or restrict our operations.

We have been and expect to continue to be subject to claims and legal proceedings that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of others. The ready availability of damages and royalties and the potential for injunctive relief has increased the costs associated with the litigation and settlement of patent infringement claims. In addition, we may be required to indemnify our resellers and users for similar claims made against them. Any claims against us, whether or not meritorious, could require us to spend significant time and money in litigation, pay damages, develop new intellectual property or acquire licenses to intellectual property that is the subject of the infringement claims. These licenses, if required, may not be available at all or have acceptable terms. As a result, intellectual property claims against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

We may be engaged in legal proceedings that could cause us to incur unforeseen expenses and could occupy a significant amount of our management's time and attention.

From time to time we are subject to litigation or claims, including in the areas of patent infringement and anti-trust, that could negatively affect our business operations and financial condition. Such disputes could cause us to incur unforeseen expenses, occupy a significant amount of our management's time and attention and negatively affect our business operations and financial condition. We are unable to predict the outcome of our currently pending cases. Some or all of the money we may be required to pay to defend or to satisfy a judgment or settlement of any or all of these proceedings may not be covered by insurance. Under indemnification agreements we have entered into with our current and former officers and directors, we are required to indemnify them, and advance expenses to them, in connection with their participation in proceedings arising out of their service to us. These payments may be material. For a more detailed description of the lawsuits in which we are involved, see Note 8—Commitments and Contingencies to our audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2012, and Note 7—Commitments and Contingencies to the unaudited financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 7, 2012.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive and our competitors may have greater resources to commit to growth, superior technologies, cheaper pricing or more effective marketing strategies.

Some of our competitors include major companies with much greater resources and significantly larger subscriber bases than we have. Some of these competitors offer their services at lower prices than we do. These companies may be able to develop and expand their communications and network infrastructures more quickly, adapt more swiftly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, take advantage of acquisition and other opportunities more readily and devote greater resources to the marketing and sale of their products and services than we can. There can be no assurance that additional competitors will not enter markets that we are currently serving and plan to serve or that we will be able to compete effectively. Competitive pressures may reduce our revenue, operating profits or both.

Our business is highly dependent on our billing systems.

A significant part of our revenues depends on prompt and accurate billing processes. Customer billing is a highly complex process, and our billing systems must efficiently interface with third-party systems, such as those of credit card processing companies. Our ability to accurately and efficiently bill our subscribers is dependent on the successful operation of our billing systems and the third-party systems upon which we rely, such as our credit card processor, and our ability to provide these third parties the information required to process transactions. In addition, our ability to offer new paid services or alternative-billing plans is dependent on our ability to customize our billing systems. We are in the process of upgrading our current billing systems to meet the needs of our growing subscriber base. Any failures or errors in our billing systems or procedures or resulting from any upgrades to our billing systems or procedures could impair our ability to properly bill our current customers or attract and service new customers, and thereby could materially and adversely affect our business and financial results.

Future acquisitions could result in operating difficulties and other harmful consequences, and may require us to incur additional indebtedness.

We may acquire or invest in additional businesses, products, services and technologies that complement or augment our service offerings and customer base. We cannot assure that we will successfully identify suitable acquisition candidates, integrate or manage disparate technologies, lines of business, personnel and corporate cultures, realize our business strategy or the expected return on our investment, or manage a geographically dispersed company. Acquisitions could divert attention from management and from other business concerns and could expose us to unforeseen liabilities or unfavorable accounting treatment. In addition, we may lose key employees while integrating any new companies, and we may have difficulties entering new markets where we have no or limited prior experience.

We may pay for some acquisitions by issuing common stock, or incurring additional indebtedness which, if it is senior indebtedness, would rank equal in right of payment to the exchange notes, and if it is secured debt or indebtedness of our non-Guarantor subsidiaries, would rank ahead of the exchange notes. Additional indebtedness incurrence also increases our leverage and may make it more difficult for us to make payments on the exchange notes, and such debt instruments may include more restrictive interest expense, leverage and debt service requirements than those which apply to the exchange notes or our existing revolving credit facility. We may also use cash to make acquisitions, which may limit our availability of cash for other uses, such as payments on the exchange notes, share repurchases or dividends. We will be required to review goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment in connection with past and future acquisitions, which may materially increase operating expenses if an impairment issue is identified.

Our success depends on our retention of our executive officers, senior management and our ability to hire and retain key personnel.

Our success depends on the skills, experience and performance of executive officers, senior management and other key personnel. The loss of the services of one or more of our executive officers, senior managers or other key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Our future success also depends on our continuing ability to attract, integrate and retain highly qualified technical, sales and managerial personnel. Competition for these people is intense, and there can be no assurance that we can retain our key employees or that we can attract, assimilate or retain other highly qualified technical, sales and managerial personnel in the future.

As we continue to grow our international operations, adverse currency fluctuations and foreign exchange controls could have a material adverse effect on our balance sheet and results of operations.

As we expand our international operations, we could be exposed to significant risks of currency fluctuations. In some countries outside the U.S., we already offer our services in the applicable local currency, including but not limited to the Canadian Dollar, the Euro and the British Pound Sterling. As a result, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates affect the results of our operations, which in turn may materially adversely affect reported earnings and the comparability of period-to-period results of operations. Changes in currency exchange rates may also affect the relative prices at which we and foreign competitors sell our services in the same market. In addition, changes in the value of the relevant currencies may affect the cost of certain items required in our operations. Furthermore, we may become subject to exchange control regulations, which might restrict or prohibit our conversion of other currencies into U.S. Dollars. We cannot assure you that future exchange rate movements will not have a material adverse effect on our future business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. To date, we have not entered into foreign currency hedging transactions to control or minimize these risks.

We are exposed to risk if we cannot maintain or adhere to our internal controls and procedures.

We have established and continue to maintain, assess and update our internal controls and procedures regarding our business operations and financial reporting. Our internal controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurances regarding our business operations and financial reporting. However, because of the inherent limitations in this process, internal controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all errors or misstatements. To the extent our internal controls are inadequate or not adhered to by our employees, our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

If we are not able to maintain internal controls and procedures in a timely manner, or without adequate compliance, we may be unable to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud and may be subject to sanctions or investigations by regulatory authorities such as the SEC or NASDAQ. Any such action or restatement of prior-period financial results could harm our business or investors' confidence in j2 Global, and could impact the trading price of the exchange notes.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Our services may become subject to burdensome regulation, which could increase our costs or restrict our service offerings.

We believe that our services are "information services" under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and related precedent, or, if not "information services," that we are entitled to other exemptions, meaning that we are not currently subject to U.S. telecommunications services regulation at both the federal and state levels. In connection with our business, we utilize data transmissions over public telephone lines and other facilities provided by carriers. These

transmissions are subject to foreign and domestic laws and regulation by the Federal Communications Commission (the "FCC"), state public utility commissions and foreign governmental authorities. These regulations affect the availability of DIDs, the prices we pay for transmission services, the administrative costs associated with providing our services, the competition we face from telecommunications service providers and other aspects of our market. However, as messaging and communications services converge and as the services we offer expand, we may become subject to FCC or other regulatory agency regulation. It is also possible that a federal or state regulatory agency could take the position that our offerings, or a subset of our offerings, are properly classified as telecommunications services or otherwise not entitled to certain exemptions upon which we currently rely. Such a finding could potentially subject us to fines, penalties or enforcement actions as well as liabilities for past regulatory fees and charges, retroactive contributions to various telecommunications-related funds, telecommunications-related taxes, penalties and interest. It is also possible that such a finding could subject us to additional regulatory obligations that could potentially require us either to modify our offerings in a costly manner, or discontinue certain offerings, in order to comply with certain regulations. Changes in the regulatory environment could decrease our revenues, increase our costs and restrict our service offerings. In many of our international locations, we are subject to regulation by the applicable governmental authority.

In the U.S., Congress, the FCC, and a number of states require regulated telecommunications carriers to contribute to federal and/or state Universal Service Funds (“USF”). Generally, USF is used to subsidize the cost of providing service to low-income customers and those living in high cost or rural areas. Congress, the FCC and a number of states are reviewing the manner in which a provider’s contribution obligation is calculated, as well as the types of entities subject to USF contribution obligations. If any of these reforms are adopted, they could cause us to alter or eliminate our non-paid services and to raise the price of our paid services, which could cause us to lose customers. Any of these results could lead to a decrease in our revenues and net income and could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

In August 2005, the FCC reclassified wireline broadband Internet access services (i.e., DSL) as information services. The decision enables incumbent local exchange carriers to charge higher rates for underlying broadband transmission service to competitive local exchange carriers that service some of our lines in various states. This could have an indirect impact on our profitability and operations.

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act (the “TCPA”) and FCC rules implementing the TCPA, as amended by the Junk Fax Act, prohibit sending unsolicited facsimile advertisements to telephone fax machines. The FCC may take enforcement action against companies that send “junk faxes” and individuals also may have a private cause of action. Although entities that merely transmit facsimile messages on behalf of others are not liable for compliance with the prohibition on faxing unsolicited advertisements, the exemption from liability does not apply to fax transmitters that have a high degree of involvement or actual notice of an illegal use and have failed to take steps to prevent such transmissions. We take significant steps to ensure that our services are not used to send unsolicited faxes on a large scale, and we do not believe that we have a high degree of involvement or notice of the use of our service to broadcast junk faxes. However, because fax transmitters do not enjoy an absolute exemption from liability under the TCPA and related FCC rules, we could face FCC inquiry and enforcement or civil litigation, or private causes of action, if someone uses our service for such impermissible purposes. If this were to occur and we were to be held liable for someone’s use of our service for transmitting unsolicited faxes, the financial penalties could cause a material adverse effect on our operations.

Also, in the U.S., the Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (“CALEA”) requires telecommunications carriers to be capable of performing wiretaps and recording other call identifying information. In September 2005, the FCC released an order defining telecommunications carriers that are subject to CALEA obligations as facilities-based broadband Internet access providers and Voice-over-Internet-Protocol (“VoIP”) providers that interconnect with the public switched telephone network. As a result of this definition, we do not believe that j2 Global is subject to CALEA. However, if the category of service providers to which CALEA applies broadens to also include information services, that change may impact our operations.

In addition, for calls placed to certain of our European DIDs we receive revenue share payments from the local telecommunications carrier. The per-minute rates applicable to these “calling party pays” DIDs is subject to foreign laws and regulations. A reduction in the permitted per minute rates would reduce our revenues and could cause us to restrict our service offerings.

Our business could suffer if providers of broadband Internet access services block, impair or degrade our services.

Our business is dependent on the ability of our customers to access our services and applications over broadband Internet connections. While we have not encountered any material difficulties with regard to such access, increased network congestion in the future may result in broadband Internet access providers engaging in actions that would either reduce the quality of the services we provide today, or impede our ability to roll out new services that use more bandwidth. The FCC “open Internet” or “network neutrality” rules became effective on November 20, 2011. These rules generally prohibit broadband Internet access providers from blocking lawful content, applications, services or non-harmful devices, subject to reasonable network management, and prevent providers from unreasonably

discriminating in the transmission of lawful traffic over a consumer's broadband Internet access service connection. A number of parties have appealed these rules to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. We cannot predict whether these rules will withstand appeal in whole or in part, nor can we predict what impact such rules will have on our business at this time.

Our business could suffer if we cannot obtain or retain DIDs, are prohibited from obtaining local numbers or are limited to distributing local numbers to only certain customers.

Our future success depends on our ability to procure large quantities of local DIDs in the U.S. and foreign countries in desirable locations at a reasonable cost and offer our services to our prospective customers without restrictions. Our ability to procure and distribute DIDs depends on factors such as applicable regulations, the practices of telecommunications carriers that provide DIDs, the cost of these DIDs and the level of demand for new DIDs. For example, several years ago the FCC conditionally granted petitions by Connecticut and California to adopt specialized “unified messaging” area codes, but neither state has adopted such a code. Adoption of a specialized area code within a state or nation could harm our ability to complete in that state or nation if materially affecting our ability to acquire DIDs for our operations or making our services less attractive due to the unavailability of DIDs with a local geographic area.

In addition, although we are the customer of record for all of our U.S. DIDs, from time to time, certain U.S. telephone carriers inhibit our ability to port numbers or port our DIDs away from us to other carriers. If a federal or regulatory agency determines that our customers should have the ability to port DIDs without our consent, we may lose customers at a faster rate than what we have experienced historically, potentially resulting in lower revenues. Also, in some foreign jurisdictions, under certain circumstances, our customers are permitted to port their DIDs to another carrier. These factors could lead to increased cancellations by our customers and loss of our DID inventory. These factors may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results, cash flows and growth in or entry into foreign or domestic markets.

In addition, future growth in our subscriber base, together with growth in the subscriber bases of providers of other fax and/or voicemail to email and unified messaging services, has increased and may continue to increase the demand for large quantities of DIDs, which could lead to insufficient capacity and our inability to acquire sufficient DIDs to accommodate our future growth.

We may be subject to increased rates for the telecommunications services we purchase from regulated carriers which could require us to either raise the retail prices of our offerings and lose customers or reduce our profit margins.

The FCC recently adopted wide-ranging reforms to the system under which regulated providers of telecommunications services compensate each other for the exchange of various kinds of traffic. While we are not a provider of regulated telecommunications services, we rely on such providers to offer our services to our customers. As a result of the FCC’s reforms, regulated providers of telecommunications services are determining how the rates they charge customers like us will change in order to comply with the new rules. It is possible that some or all of our underlying carriers will increase the rates we pay for certain telecommunications services. Should this occur, the costs we incur to provide service may increase which may require us to increase the retail price of our service. Increased prices could, in turn, cause us to lose customers, or, if we do not pass on such higher costs to our subscribers, our profit margins may decrease.

Our industry is undergoing rapid technological changes and we may not be able to keep up.

The cloud-services industry is subject to rapid and significant technological change. We cannot predict the effect of technological changes on our business. We expect that new services and technologies will emerge in the markets in which we compete. These new services and technologies may be superior to the services and technologies that we use or these new services may render our services and technologies obsolete. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to anticipate and adapt to technological changes and evolving industry standards. We may be unable to obtain access to new technologies on acceptable terms or at all, and may therefore be unable to offer services in a competitive manner. Any of the foregoing risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

We are subject to regulations relating to data privacy, security, breach and retention.

Many U.S. states and foreign jurisdictions have passed laws in the area of data privacy, security, breach and retention. The costs of compliance with these laws may increase in the future as a result of laws that conflict from country to country, changes in those laws, changes in the interpretations or interpretations that are not consistent with our current data protection practices. This could reduce demand for our services, increase the cost of doing business as a result of litigation costs, increase service or delivery costs or otherwise harm our business. Failure to comply with these and other international data privacy, security, breach and retention laws could subject us to lawsuits, fines, criminal penalties, statutory damages, adverse publicity and other losses that could harm our business. Further, while we strive to comply with all applicable data protection laws and regulations, as well as our own posted privacy policies, any failure by us to protect our users' privacy and data could result in a loss of user confidence in our services and ultimately in a loss of users, which could adversely affect our business.

New and existing regulations could harm our business.

Enactment of new laws and regulations, or the interpretation of existing laws and regulations in a way that is adverse to us, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

We are subject to the same foreign and domestic laws as other companies conducting business on and off the Internet. There are relatively few laws specifically directed towards online services. However, due to the increasing use of the Internet and online services, laws relating to the Internet (such as user privacy, freedom of expression, pricing, fraud, content and quality of products and services, taxation, advertising, intellectual property rights and information security) are being debated around the world. It is not clear how existing laws governing issues such as property ownership, copyrights and other intellectual property issues, taxation, libel and defamation, obscenity and personal privacy apply to online businesses because many of these laws were adopted prior to the advent of the Internet and related technologies and, as a result, do not contemplate or address the related issues.

The Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (the "CAN-SPAM Act"), which allows for penalties that run into the millions of dollars, requires commercial emails to include identifying information from the sender and a mechanism for the receiver to opt out of receiving future emails. Several states have enacted additional, more restrictive and punitive laws regulating commercial email. We believe that our email practices comply with the requirements of the CAN-SPAM Act and other state laws. If we were ever found to be in violation of the CAN-SPAM Act or any other state law, our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, because our services are accessible worldwide and we continue to expand our international activities, foreign jurisdictions may claim that we are required to comply with their laws. Non-U.S. laws regulating Internet companies may give different rights to consumers, content owners and users than comparable U.S. laws. Compliance may be more costly or may require us to change our business practices or restrict our service offerings relative to those in the U.S. Our failure to comply with foreign laws could subject us to penalties ranging from criminal prosecution to bans on our services.

Increased cost of email transmissions could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We rely on email for the delivery of our fax and voicemail messages. In addition, we derive some advertising revenues through the delivery of email messages to our free subscribers and we regularly communicate with our subscribers via email. We also offer email services through FuseMail. If regulations or other changes in the industry lead to a charge associated with the sending or receiving of email messages, the cost of providing our services would increase and, if significant, could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, operating

results and cash flows.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement and we will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes. In exchange for the exchange notes, we will receive unregistered notes in like principal amount. We will retire or cancel all of the unregistered notes tendered in the exchange offer. Accordingly, the issuance of the exchange notes will not result in any change in our capitalization.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Our ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the five fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, and the six months ended June 30, 2012, and 2011, are set forth below:

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2008	Years Ended (unaudited) December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011	Six Months Ended (unaudited) June 30, 2011(1)	June 30, 2012
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	148.5x	115.6x	122.3x	100.7x	94.9x	85.0x	104.6x

(1) The amounts above reflect the change in estimate relating to the remaining service obligations to annual eFax® subscribers (see Note 2 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements - Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2012, and Note 1 to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements - Basis of Presentation included in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 7, 2012), which reduced subscriber revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011, and six months ended June 30, 2011, by \$10.3 million.

We computed ratios of earnings to fixed charges by dividing income before income taxes and fixed charges by fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense and the estimated interest portion of rental expense.

DESCRIPTION OF CREDIT AGREEMENT

The following summary of the principal terms of the instruments governing our existing credit agreement does not purport to be a complete description of all of the terms of this agreement and may not contain all of the information that may be important to you.

On January 5, 2009, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the “Original Credit Agreement”) with Union Bank, N.A. (“Lender”) in order to further enhance our liquidity in the event of potential acquisitions or other corporate purposes. On August 16, 2010, we entered into an amendment to the Original Credit Agreement with the Lender (“Amendment No. 1”), and on July 13, 2012, we entered into a second amendment to permit the issuance of the unregistered notes and the exchange notes, to extend the revolving credit commitment termination date and to amend the definition of “Significant Domestic Subsidiary” (collectively with the Original Credit Agreement and Amendment No. 1, the “Credit Agreement”).

The Credit Agreement provides for a \$40.0 million revolving line of credit with a \$10.0 million letter of credit sublimit. The facility is unsecured (except to the limited extent described below) and has never been drawn upon. Revolving loans may be borrowed, repaid and re-borrowed until November 14, 2013, on which date all outstanding principal of, together with accrued interest on, any revolving loans will be due. The Company may prepay the loans and terminate the commitments at any time, without premium or penalty.

Loans will bear interest at the election of the Company at either:

LIBOR plus a margin equal to 1.875% for interest periods of one, two, three or six months (the “Fixed Interest Rate”); or

1% over the “Base Rate,” defined as the highest of (i) the reference rate in effect as determined per the agreement, (ii) the federal funds rate in effect as determined per the agreement plus a margin equal to 0.5% and (iii) the one-month LIBOR rate plus 1.50%.

The Company is also obligated to pay closing fees, letter of credit fees and commitment fees customary for a credit facility of this size and type.

Interest on the loan is payable quarterly or, if accruing at a fixed interest rate, on the last day of the applicable interest rate period, or for interest rate periods longer than three months, at the end of each three-month period in the applicable interest rate period.

Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, Significant Domestic Subsidiaries based in the United States are required to guarantee j2 Global’s obligations under the Credit Agreement. “Significant Domestic Subsidiary” is defined to include any domestic subsidiary that had assets in excess of 4% of the total consolidated assets of the Company and its subsidiaries as of the end of the then most recently ended fiscal quarter or EBITDA (as defined in the Credit Agreement) that exceeded 4% of EBITDA of the Company and its subsidiaries (on a consolidated basis) for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters then most recently ended; provided that no domestic subsidiary will fail to be designated as a significant domestic subsidiary if such domestic subsidiary, together with all other domestic subsidiaries that are otherwise not deemed to be significant domestic subsidiaries would represent, in the aggregate (x) 8% or more of the total consolidated assets of the Company and its subsidiaries at the end of the then most recently ended fiscal year or (y) 8% or more of EBITDA of the Company and its subsidiaries (on a consolidated basis) for the then most recently ended period of four consecutive fiscal quarters of the Company. Also pursuant to the Credit Agreement, the Company entered into a Security Pledge Agreement whereby j2 Global granted to Lender a security interest in 65% of the issued stock of j2 Global Holdings Limited, a wholly owned Irish subsidiary of j2 Global. j2 Global will also be required to grant a security interest to Lender in 65% of the issued stock of any future non-U.S.

based significant subsidiary.

The Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit or restrict our ability to, among other things, grant liens, dispose of assets, incur indebtedness, guarantee obligations, merge or consolidate, acquire another company, make loans or investments or repurchase stock, in each case subject to exceptions customary for a credit facility of this size and type.

The Credit Agreement also contains financial covenants that establish minimum EBITDA, net worth and liquid asset levels and limit the amount of operating lease obligations that we may incur. The Credit Agreement requires the Company to maintain a minimum quarterly EBITDA of \$22.5 million and minimum liquid asset levels of \$15 million. In the event the aggregate consideration for permitted acquisitions and strategic advances exceeds \$50 million during any fiscal year, minimum EBITDA is set at \$25 million and liquid asset levels are set at \$20 million. The Company must also maintain a minimum net worth of the sum of \$232.44 million plus 25% of the Company's net income for each quarter. The Company and its subsidiaries may not assume operating lease obligations in excess of an aggregate of \$5 million in any fiscal year.

The Credit Agreement includes customary events of default that include, among other things, payment defaults, inaccuracy of representations and warranties, covenant defaults, material bankruptcy and insolvency events, judgments and failure to comply with judgments, tax defaults, change of control and cross defaults, in each case subject to exceptions and/or thresholds customary for a credit facility of this size and type. The occurrence of an event of default could result in the acceleration of our repayment obligations under the Credit Agreement.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose and Effect of Exchange Offer; Registration Rights

We sold the unregistered notes to the initial purchaser pursuant to a purchase agreement, dated July 19, 2012. The initial purchaser resold the unregistered notes in reliance on Rule 144A and Regulation S under the Securities Act.

In connection with the sale of the unregistered notes, we entered into the registration rights agreement. Under the registration rights agreement, we agreed to:

- (1) within 180 days after the date on which the unregistered notes were issued, file a registration statement (the “Exchange Offer Registration Statement”) with the SEC with respect to a registered offer (the “Registered Exchange Offer”) to exchange the unregistered notes for exchange notes of the Company having terms substantially identical in all material respects to the unregistered notes (except that the exchange notes will not contain terms with respect to transfer restrictions);
- (2) use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the Exchange Offer Registration Statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act within 270 days after date on which the unregistered notes were issued;
- (3) as soon as practicable after the effectiveness of the Exchange Offer Registration Statement, but in no event later than 310 days after the date on which the unregistered notes were issued, complete the Registered Exchange Offer; and
- (4) keep the Registered Exchange Offer open for not less than 20 business days (or longer if required by applicable law) after the date notice of the Registered Exchange Offer is mailed to the holders of the unregistered notes.

For each unregistered note tendered to us pursuant to this exchange offer, we will issue to the holder of such unregistered note an exchange note having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered unregistered note. Interest on each exchange note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the unregistered note tendered in exchange therefor, or, if no interest has been paid on such unregistered note, from, and including, July 26, 2012.

The exchange offer is not being made to, nor will we accept tenders for exchange from, holders of unregistered notes in any jurisdiction in which the exchange offer or the acceptance of the exchange offer would not be in compliance with the securities laws or blue sky laws of such jurisdiction.

If a holder is eligible to participate in this exchange offer and does not tender its unregistered notes as described in this prospectus, the unregistered notes of such holder will continue to be subject to restrictions on transfer under the Securities Act.

We will pay additional cash interest on the unregistered notes from and including the date on which any of the following events occur (each a “registration default”), but excluding the date on which all registration defaults have been cured:

- (1) if the we fail to file the Exchange Offer Registration Statement with the SEC on or prior to the 180th day after the date on which the unregistered notes were issued or, if obligated by the registration rights agreement to file a shelf registration statement because applicable interpretations of the SEC staff do not permit us to effect the Registered Exchange Offer, we fail to file a shelf registration statement with the SEC on or prior to the 180th day after the date on which the unregistered notes were issued,

(2)if the Exchange Offer Registration Statement is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to the 270th day after the date on which the unregistered notes were issued or, if obligated by the registration rights agreement to file a shelf registration statement because applicable interpretations of the SEC staff do not permit us to effect the Registered Exchange Offer, a shelf registration statement is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to the 270th day after the date on which the unregistered notes were issued,

- (3) if obligated by the registration rights agreement to file a shelf registration statement for any reason other than the fact that applicable interpretations of the SEC staff do not permit us to effect the Registered Exchange Offer, the shelf registration statement is not declared effective on or prior to the 180th day after the date on which the obligation to file the shelf registration statement arises,
- (4) if the Registered Exchange Offer is not consummated on or before the 40th day after the registration statement is declared effective, or
- (5) after the Exchange Offer Registration Statement or a shelf registration statement, as the case may be, is declared effective, such registration statement thereafter ceases to be effective or usable (subject to certain exceptions).

The rate of the additional interest will be 0.25% per annum for the first 90-day period immediately following the occurrence of a registration default, and such rate will increase by an additional 0.25% per annum with respect to each subsequent 90-day period until all registration defaults have been cured, up to a maximum rate of 1.00% per annum. We will pay such additional interest on regular interest payment dates. Such additional interest will be in addition to any other interest payable from time to time with respect to the unregistered notes and the exchange notes.

The exchange offer is intended to satisfy our exchange offer obligations under the registration rights agreement. A copy of the registration rights agreement is included as an exhibit to the registration statement that includes this prospectus.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal, we are offering to exchange \$1,000 principal amount of exchange notes for each \$1,000 principal amount of unregistered notes. You may tender some or all of your unregistered notes only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000. As of the date of this prospectus, \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the unregistered notes is outstanding.

The terms of the exchange notes to be issued are substantially similar to the unregistered notes, except that the exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act and, therefore, the certificates for the exchange notes will not bear legends restricting their transfer. The exchange notes will be issued under and entitled to the benefits of the "indenture" (as defined in "Description of the Exchange Notes").

The exchange offer is not conditioned on any minimum aggregate principal amount of unregistered notes being tendered for exchange.

In connection with the issuance of the unregistered notes, we arranged for the unregistered notes to be issued and transferable in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC, acting as a depositary. The exchange notes will also be issuable and transferable in book-entry form through DTC.

There will be no fixed record date for determining the eligible holders of the unregistered notes that are entitled to participate in the exchange offer. We will be deemed to have accepted for exchange validly tendered unregistered notes when and if we have given oral (promptly confirmed in writing) or written notice of acceptance to the exchange agent. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders of unregistered notes for the purpose of receiving exchange notes from us and delivering them to such holders.

Any unregistered notes which holders do not tender or which we do not accept in the exchange offer will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest and will be subject to restrictions on transfer. We will not have any obligation to register such unregistered notes under the Securities Act. Holders wishing to transfer unregistered notes

would have to rely on exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Conditions of the Exchange Offer

You must tender your unregistered notes in accordance with the requirements of this prospectus and the letter of transmittal in order to participate in the exchange offer. Notwithstanding any other provision of the exchange offer, or any extension of the exchange offer, we will not be required to accept for exchange any unregistered notes, and may amend or terminate the exchange offer if:

- the exchange offer, or the making of any exchange by a holder of unregistered notes, violates applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC;
- any action or proceeding shall have been instituted with respect to the exchange offer which, in our reasonable judgment, would impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offer; and
- any laws, rules or regulations or applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC have been issued or promulgated, which, in our good faith determination, does not permit us to effect the exchange offer.

We will not accept for exchange any unregistered notes tendered, and will not issue exchange notes in exchange for any such unregistered notes, if at such time any stop order has been threatened or is in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In addition, we will not be obligated to accept for exchange the unregistered notes of any holder that has not made to us the representations described under “— Resale of Exchange Notes” below, and such other representations as may be reasonably necessary under applicable SEC rules, regulations or interpretations.

We expressly reserve the right to amend or terminate the exchange offer, and to reject for exchange any unregistered notes not previously accepted for exchange, upon the occurrence of any of the conditions to the exchange offer specified above. We will give oral or written notice of any extension, amendment, non-acceptance or termination to the holders of the unregistered notes as promptly as practicable.

These conditions are for our sole benefit, and we may assert them or waive them in whole or in part at any time or at various times in our sole discretion. If we fail at any time to exercise any of these rights, this failure will not mean that we have waived our rights. Each such right will be deemed an ongoing right that we may assert at any time or at various times.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendment; Termination

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on November 21, 2012, unless we, in our sole discretion, extend it. In the case of any extension, we will notify the exchange agent and the registered holders of unregistered notes in writing of the extension no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately following the previously scheduled expiration date of the exchange offer.

To the extent we are legally permitted to do so, we expressly reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to:

- delay accepting any unregistered note in the event that we extend the exchange offer;
 - waive any condition of the exchange offer; and
 - amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner.

We will give written notice of any non-acceptance of the unregistered notes or of any amendment to the exchange offer to the registered holders of the unregistered notes promptly. If we consider an amendment to the exchange offer to be

a material change, we will promptly inform the registered holders of unregistered notes of such amendment in a reasonable manner and will extend the exchange offer if necessary so that at least five business days remain in the offer period following notice of the material change.

If we determine, in our reasonable judgment, that any of the events or conditions described in “—Conditions of the Exchange Offer” has occurred, we may terminate the exchange offer. We may:

- refuse to accept any unregistered notes and return any unregistered notes that have been tendered to the holders;
- extend the exchange offer and retain all unregistered notes tendered prior to the expiration of the exchange offer, subject to the rights of the holders of tendered unregistered notes to withdraw their tendered unregistered notes; or
- waive the termination event with respect to the exchange offer and accept all properly tendered unregistered notes that have not been withdrawn.

If any such waiver constitutes a material change in the exchange offer, we will disclose the change by means of a supplement to this prospectus which will be distributed to each registered holder of unregistered notes, and we will extend the exchange offer if necessary so that the exchange offer will remain open for at least five business days following notice of the material change.

Any determination by us concerning the events described above will be final and binding upon the parties. Without limiting the manner by which we may choose to make public announcements of any extension, delay in acceptance, amendment or termination of the exchange offer, we will have no obligation to publish, advertise, or otherwise communicate any public announcement, other than by making a timely release to a financial news service.

Interest on the Exchange Notes

The exchange notes will accrue interest from and including the most recent date on which interest was paid on account of the unregistered notes or, if no interest has been so paid, from and including July 26, 2012. Interest will be paid on the exchange notes semiannually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, beginning on February 1, 2013. Holders of unregistered notes that are accepted for exchange will be deemed to have waived the right to receive any payment in respect of interest accrued from the date on which the unregistered notes were issued until the date of the issuance of the exchange notes. Consequently, holders of exchange notes will receive the same aggregate amount of interest payments that they would have received had they not accepted the exchange offer.

Resale of Exchange Notes

Based upon existing interpretations of the staff of the SEC set forth in several no-action letters issued to third parties unrelated to us, we believe that the exchange notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer in exchange for the unregistered notes may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by you without complying with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act; provided that:

- any exchange notes to be received by you will be acquired in the ordinary course of your business;
- you have no arrangements or understandings with any person to participate in the distribution (within the meaning of the Securities Act) of the unregistered notes or exchange notes;
- you are not an “affiliate” (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of ours or, if you are an affiliate of ours, you will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable;
- if you are not a broker-dealer, you are not engaged in and do not intend to engage in, the distribution of the exchange notes; and
-

you are not acting on behalf of any person or entity that, to your knowledge, could not truthfully make these representations.

If you wish to participate in the exchange offer, you will be required to make these representations to us in the letter of transmittal and shall otherwise cooperate with our preparations for the exchange offer. If our belief is inaccurate and you transfer any exchange note without delivering a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act or without an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, you may incur liability under the Securities Act. We do not assume or indemnify you against such liability.

If you are a broker-dealer, you must acknowledge that you will receive exchange notes in exchange for unregistered notes held for your own account, as a result of market-making or other trading activities, and that you will deliver a prospectus, and otherwise comply with the registration requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, you will not be deemed to admit that you are an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act. The prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by any broker-dealers in connection with resales of exchange notes received in exchange for unregistered notes.

If you tender unregistered notes in the exchange offer with the intention of participating in any manner in a distribution of the exchange notes, you cannot rely on such interpretations by the SEC staff, and you must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act (including, but not limited to, delivering a prospectus that contains the selling security holder information required by Item 507 or 508, as applicable, of Regulation S-K) in connection with any resale of the exchange notes.

Clearing of the Notes

Upon consummation of the exchange offer, the exchange notes will have different CUSIP and ISIN numbers from the unregistered notes.

Procedures for Tendering

The term “holder” with respect to the exchange offer means any person in whose name unregistered notes are registered on our or our agent’s books, any other person who has obtained a properly completed bond power from the registered holder, or any person whose unregistered notes are held of record by DTC who desires to deliver such unregistered notes by book-entry transfer at DTC.

Except in limited circumstances, only a DTC participant listed on a DTC securities position listing with respect to the unregistered notes may tender its unregistered notes in the exchange offer. To tender unregistered notes in the exchange offer, holders of unregistered notes that are DTC participants may follow the procedures for book-entry transfer as provided for below under “—Book-Entry Transfer” and in the letter of transmittal.

In addition:

• if a person is delivering unregistered notes other than through book-entry transfer at DTC, the exchange agent must receive any corresponding certificate or certificates representing unregistered notes along with the letter of transmittal;

• the exchange agent must receive, before expiration of the exchange offer, a timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of unregistered notes into the exchange agent’s account at DTC according to standard operating procedures for electronic tenders described below and a properly transmitted agent’s message described below; or

- the holder must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

The tender by a holder of unregistered notes will constitute an agreement between such holder and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal. If less than all the unregistered notes held by a holder of unregistered notes are tendered, a tendering holder should fill in the amount of unregistered notes being tendered in the specified box on the letter of transmittal. The entire amount of unregistered notes delivered to the exchange agent will be deemed to have been tendered unless otherwise indicated.

The method of delivery of unregistered notes, the letter of transmittal and all other required documents or transmission of an agent's message, as described under "—Book Entry Transfer," to the exchange agent is at the election and risk of the holder. Instead of delivery by mail, we recommend that holders use an overnight or hand delivery service. In all cases, sufficient time should be allowed to assure timely delivery prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. No letter of transmittal or unregistered notes should be sent to us but must instead be delivered to the exchange agent. Delivery of documents to DTC in accordance with its procedures will not constitute delivery to the exchange agent.

If you are a beneficial owner of unregistered notes that are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and you wish to tender your unregistered notes, you should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct the registered holder to tender on your behalf. If you wish to tender on your own behalf, you must, prior to completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering your unregistered notes, either:

- make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the unregistered notes in your name; or