

GOLDFIELD CORP
Form 10-Q
November 06, 2018

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 1-7525

The Goldfield Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

88-0031580

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1684 W. Hibiscus Boulevard

Melbourne, Florida 32901

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(321) 724-1700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒

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

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

The number of shares of the Registrant’s Common Stock outstanding as of November 2, 2018 was 25,451,354.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED).
THE GOLDFIELD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$13,554,099	\$18,529,757
Accounts receivable and accrued billings	17,639,436	21,566,842
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	15,003,984	6,074,346
Income taxes receivable	720,221	619,552
Residential properties under construction	6,804,309	2,412,202
Prepaid expenses	1,201,772	993,668
Other current assets	975,453	1,532,110
Total current assets	55,899,274	51,728,477
Property, buildings and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$41,895,029 in 2018 and \$38,927,654 in 2017	47,466,464	36,072,300
Deferred charges and other assets		
Land and land development costs	5,089,867	4,326,728
Cash surrender value of life insurance	548,016	550,335
Restricted cash	25,980	102,027
Goodwill	101,407	101,407
Intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$309,259 in 2018 and \$263,134 in 2017	704,541	750,666
Total deferred charges and other assets	6,469,811	5,831,163
Total assets	\$109,835,549	\$93,631,940
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$16,601,639	\$9,379,535
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	329,412	166,268
Current portion of other long-term debt	112,206	—
Current portion of notes payable, net	6,897,725	6,099,787
Accrued remediation costs	69,283	87,553
Total current liabilities	24,010,265	15,733,143
Deferred income taxes	5,687,507	4,698,720
Accrued remediation costs, less current portion	428,976	434,164
Other long-term debt, less current portion, net	212,834	—
Notes payable, less current portion, net	18,521,537	16,151,567
Other accrued liabilities	62,104	66,033
Total liabilities	48,923,223	37,083,627
Commitments and contingencies (notes 4 and 6)	—	—
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$1 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued		
Common stock, \$.10 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized; 27,813,772 shares issued and 25,451,354 shares outstanding	2,781,377	2,781,377
Additional paid-in capital	18,481,683	18,481,683
Retained earnings	40,957,453	36,593,440

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Treasury stock, 2,362,418 shares, at cost	(1,308,187)	(1,308,187)
Total stockholders' equity	60,912,326	56,548,313
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$109,835,549	\$93,631,940
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements		

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THE GOLDFIELD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue				
Electrical construction	\$29,514,965	\$23,616,373	\$99,842,651	\$81,869,487
Other	1,777	890,842	1,620,031	2,471,473
Total revenue	29,516,742	24,507,215	101,462,682	84,340,960
Costs and expenses				
Electrical construction	26,122,915	20,299,375	82,192,792	63,718,948
Other	1,956	600,597	1,009,061	1,691,601
Selling, general and administrative	1,444,983	1,625,027	5,673,506	4,959,782
Depreciation and amortization	2,141,684	1,824,875	6,031,426	5,386,364
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	(89,846)	18,594	(155,062)	30,158
Total costs and expenses	29,621,692	24,368,468	94,751,723	75,786,853
Total operating (loss) income	(104,950)	138,747	6,710,959	8,554,107
Other income (expense), net				
Interest income	12,020	10,320	28,861	23,509
Interest expense, net of amount capitalized	(205,203)	(202,054)	(602,502)	(474,512)
Other income, net	23,128	14,810	60,495	45,277
Total other expense, net	(170,055)	(176,924)	(513,146)	(405,726)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(275,005)	(38,177)	6,197,813	8,148,381
Income tax provision	(81,851)	15,345	1,833,800	3,018,861
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(193,154)	(53,522)	4,364,013	5,129,520
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit of \$0, \$61,556, \$0 and \$61,556, respectively	—	(103,487)	—	(103,487)
Net (loss) income	\$(193,154)	\$(157,009)	\$4,364,013	\$5,026,033
Net (loss) income per share of common stock — basic and diluted				
Continuing operations	\$(0.01)	\$—	\$0.17	\$0.20
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Net (loss) income per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$0.17	\$0.20
Weighted average shares outstanding — basic and diluted	25,451,354	25,451,354	25,451,354	25,451,354
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements				

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THE GOLDFIELD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$4,364,013	\$5,026,033
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	6,031,426	5,386,364
Amortization of debt issuance costs	31,221	17,748
Deferred income taxes	988,787	(402,023)
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	(155,062)	30,158
Other losses	2,319	392
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable and accrued billings	3,927,406	687,828
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(8,929,638)	(3,934)
Residential properties under construction	(4,392,107)	(1,164,435)
Income taxes receivable	(100,669)	(1,018,753)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	348,553	(525,440)
Land and land development costs	(763,139)	500,937
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,554,308	(1,413,997)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	163,144	(692,755)
Accrued remediation costs	(23,458)	112,239
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,047,104	6,540,362
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	943,336	128,423
Purchases of property, buildings and equipment	(15,098,872)	(9,532,756)
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,155,536)	(9,404,333)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from notes payable	13,275,451	22,600,000
Repayments on notes payable	(10,115,451)	(19,967,255)
Other long-term debt repayments	(79,960)	—
Debt issuance costs	(23,313)	(8,125)
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,056,727	2,624,620
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(5,051,705)	(239,351)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the period	18,631,784	20,772,689
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the period	\$13,580,079	\$20,533,338
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$550,211	\$438,000
Income taxes paid, net	\$945,682	\$4,378,081
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing		
Liability for equipment acquired	\$2,801,106	\$89,621
Equipment funded by other long-term debt	\$325,040	\$—
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements		

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THE GOLDFIELD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Overview

The Goldfield Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in Wyoming in 1906 and subsequently reincorporated in Delaware in 1968. The Company’s principal line of business is the construction of electrical infrastructure for the utility industry and industrial customers. The principal market for the Company’s electrical construction operation is primarily in the Southeast, mid-Atlantic, Texas-Southwest regions of the United States.

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position, results of operations, and changes in cash flows for the interim periods reported. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. All financial statements presented herein are unaudited with the exception of the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017, which was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements. The results of operations for the interim periods shown in this report are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year. These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements included in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company’s best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company’s existing accounts receivable. The Company determines the allowance based on customer specific information and historical write-off experience. The Company reviews its allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after reasonable means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, upon its review, management determined it was not necessary to record an allowance for doubtful accounts due to the majority of accounts receivable being generated by electrical utility customers who the Company considers creditworthy based on timely collection history and other considerations.

Use of Estimates

Management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management considers the most significant estimates in preparing these consolidated financial statements to be the estimated costs at completion of electrical construction contracts in progress.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company’s financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued billings, restricted cash collateral deposited with insurance carriers, cash surrender value of life insurance policies, accounts payable, notes payable, and other current liabilities.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The fair value guidance establishes a valuation hierarchy, which requires maximizing the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value.

The three levels of inputs that may be used are:

Level 1 - Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable market based inputs or other observable inputs.

Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs that cannot be corroborated by observable market data. These values are generally determined using valuation models incorporating management’s estimates of market participant assumptions. Fair values of financial instruments are estimated through the use of public market prices, quotes from financial institutions, and other available information. Management considers the carrying amounts reported on the

consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued billings, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, to approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company has determined the fair value of its fixed rate other long-term debt to be \$320,000 using an interest rate of 4.02% (Level 2 input), which is the

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Company's current interest rate on borrowings. The Company's carrying value of long-term notes payable are estimated by management to approximate fair value since the interest rates prescribed by Branch Banking and Trust Company (the "Bank") are variable market interest rates and are adjusted periodically, and as such, are classified as Level 2. Restricted cash is considered by management to approximate fair value due to the nature of the asset held in a secured interest bearing bank account. The carrying value of cash surrender value of life insurance is also considered by management to approximate fair value as the carrying value is based on the current settlement value under the contract, as provided by the carrier and as such, is classified as Level 2.

Land and Land Development Costs and Residential Properties Under Construction

The costs of a land purchase and any development expenses up to the initial construction phase of any residential property development project are recorded under the asset "land and land development costs." Once construction commences, both the land development costs and construction costs are recorded under the asset "residential properties under construction." The assets "land and land development costs" and "residential properties under construction" relating to specific projects are recorded as current assets when the estimated project completion date is less than one year from the date of the consolidated financial statements, or as non-current assets when the estimated project completion date is one year or more from the date of the consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 360-10, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets, land and residential properties under construction are reviewed by the Company for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount or basis is not expected to be recovered, impairment losses are recorded and the related assets are adjusted to their estimated fair value. The fair value of an asset is the amount at which that asset could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The Company also complies with ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The Company did not record an impairment write-down to either of its land carrying value or residential properties under construction carrying value for either of the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

Restricted Cash

The Company's restricted cash includes cash deposited in a secured interest bearing bank account, as required by the Collateral Trust Agreement in connection with the Company's previous workers' compensation insurance policy, as described in note 10. Also, see note 10 for information regarding the immaterial impact of an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") ASU 2016-18, issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") specifically related to the disclosure of restricted cash.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives recorded in connection with a historical acquisition are amortized over the term of the related contract or useful life, as applicable. Intangible assets held by the Company with finite useful lives include customer relationships and trademarks. The Company reviews the values recorded for intangible assets and goodwill to assess recoverability from future operations annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. As of December 31, 2017, the Company assessed the recoverability of its long-lived assets and goodwill, by reviewing relevant events and circumstances to evaluate the qualitative factors in addition to the quantitative impairment test. As a result, there was no impairment of the carrying amounts of such assets.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates as a single reportable segment, electrical construction, under ASC Topic 280-10-50, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The Company's real estate development operation has diminished to a point that it is no longer significant for reporting purposes and, accordingly, results of the ongoing real estate development operations are included in the income statement under the caption "Other." Certain corporate costs are not allocated to the electrical construction segment.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts previously reflected in the prior year statement of cash flows have been reclassified to conform to the Company's 2018 presentation. The reclassifications are associated with the adoption of ASU 2016-15 for restricted

cash. Certain amounts previously reflected in Q1 2018 and Q2 2018 in the revenue disaggregation table within note 8 ASC 606 Revenue Recognition and Significant Accounting Policies Disclosures have been reclassified from the “Texas-Southwest” regions to “Other electrical construction,” since these amounts were associated with storm work. This reclassification had no impact on the total revenue reported for electrical construction operations. The quarter to date amounts reclassified for Q1 2018 and Q2 2018, were \$922,000 and \$50,000, respectively.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”), which replaced most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and is intended to improve and converge the financial reporting requirements for revenue from contracts with customers with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). Subsequently the FASB issued various ASUs in relation to the new revenue recognition standard. The core principle of ASC 606 is that an entity should recognize revenue for the transfer of goods or services equal to the amount that it expects to be entitled to receive for those goods or services. ASC 606 also requires additional disclosures about the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments. ASC 606 allows for either retrospective or cumulative effect transition methods of adoption and is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2017.

On January 1, 2018 the Company adopted the new accounting standard ASC 606 and all the related amendments (“new revenue standard”) to all applicable contracts using the modified retrospective method (cumulative effect method). Applicable contracts did not include contracts considered substantially complete. Contracts that were modified before the beginning of the earliest period presented were not retrospectively restated. Instead, the Company reflected the aggregate effect of all modifications when identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, determining the transaction price and allocating the transaction price as of the date of adoption. Adoption of the new revenue standard did not result in significant changes to the Company’s accounting policies, business processes, systems or controls, or have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, the Company concluded that the cumulative effect of initially applying the new revenue standard was immaterial and consequently did not record an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (less than \$30,000 net of tax). The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for those periods. The Company does not expect the adoption of the new revenue standard to have a material impact to its financial position, results of operations and cash flows on an ongoing basis. Specifically, under the new revenue standard, electrical construction fixed-price contracts previously accounted for under ASC 605-35 will be recognized over time as services are performed and the underlying obligations to customers are fulfilled. This resulted mainly in the use of input measures on a cost to cost basis similar to the practices previously in place for contracts accounted for under ASC 605-35. The Company concluded that under the new revenue standard the primary impact is on the timing of when contract modifications, variable consideration and change orders are recognized, mainly due to the application of the contract identification criteria. This resulted in timing differences on the recognition in revenue and margin when compared to prior practices.

The Company has also determined that electrical construction contracts previously accounted for on a man hour and equipment basis will be recognized over time as services are performed and the underlying obligations to customers are fulfilled. The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient within ASC 606-10-55-18 for contracts that are routinely billed based on established man hour and equipment rates and the amounts invoiced correspond directly with the value to the customer of the Company’s performance completed to date. These contracts will be treated as a series of distinct services transferred over time and will generally result in a similar revenue pattern when compared to the prior accounting policies.

Additionally, for real estate development operations presented under the caption “Other” in the consolidated financial statements, the Company determined that there is no change in the pattern of revenue recognition and will continue to recognize revenue upon the transfer of control of the promised real estate properties, generally at time of closing. See note 8 for more information regarding the impact of the new revenue standard.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing all lease transactions (with terms in excess of 12 months) on the balance sheet as a lease liability and a right-of-use asset (as defined). ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with earlier application permitted. Upon adoption, the lessee will apply the new standard retrospectively to all periods presented or retrospectively using a cumulative effect adjustment in the year of adoption. The Company expects this new guidance to cause a material increase to the assets and liabilities on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets. The Company is currently assessing the effect the adoption

will have on its consolidated financial statements of income. The impact of this ASU is non-cash in nature, therefore the Company does not expect the adoption of this new guidance to have a material impact on the Company's cash flows or liquidity.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, which provides clarification regarding how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. This update addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice. In addition, in November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, which requires that amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. Both updates are effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company has adopted these updates and determined there is not a material impact on its consolidated financial

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statements due to the adoption. The consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, has been adjusted on the line item “Accounts receivable and accrued billings” to reflect an immaterial difference in the balance of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash for the 2017 period. The Company did not make any other prior period adjustments due to the adoption of this ASU. Had the Company made the adjustment to its consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017, restricted cash would have decreased by approximately \$2,300 with a corresponding increase to other receivables. This adjustment is associated with the interest income earned on the amount deposited in a trust account for the restricted cash balance. See note 10 for additional restricted cash disclosure information.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, which eliminates the requirement to defer the recognition of current and deferred income taxes for an intra-entity asset transfer until the asset has been sold to an outside party. Under the new guidance, an entity should recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years; early adoption is permitted and is to be applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings at the time of adoption. The adoption of ASU 2016-16 had no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, which eliminates Step 2 of the current goodwill impairment test. A goodwill impairment loss will instead be measured at the amount by which a reporting unit’s carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the recorded amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The provisions of this ASU are effective for years beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for any impairment test performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adoption will have on its consolidated financial statements however, the Company does not expect this ASU to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 – Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

On January 1, 2018 the Company adopted the new accounting standard ASC 606 and all the related amendments (“new revenue standard”) to all applicable contracts using the modified retrospective method. Applicable contracts did not include contracts considered substantially complete. Contracts that were modified before the beginning of the earliest period presented were not retrospectively restated. Instead, the Company reflected the aggregate effect of all modifications when identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, determining the transaction price and allocating the transaction price as of the date of adoption. Adoption of this standard did not result in significant changes to the Company’s accounting policies, business processes, systems or controls, or have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The following table presents the net contract assets and liabilities for the electrical construction operations as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	\$ Change
Contract assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 15,003,984	\$ 6,074,346	\$ 8,929,638
Contract liabilities ⁽²⁾	(500,668)	(367,552)	(133,116)
Net contract assets	\$ 14,503,316	\$ 5,706,794	\$ 8,796,522

⁽¹⁾ Contract assets consist of amounts under the caption “Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts.”

⁽²⁾ Contract liabilities consist of the aggregate of amounts presented under the caption “Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts” and any contract loss accruals included in “Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.”

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The following table presents the changes in the net contract assets and liabilities for the electrical construction operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as indicated:

	\$ Change Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
Cumulative adjustment due to changes in contract values ⁽¹⁾	\$1,772,580
Cumulative adjustment due to changes in estimated costs at completion	(1,497,414)
Revenue recognized in the period	73,092,227
Amounts reclassified to receivables	(64,600,899)
Impairment of contract assets ⁽²⁾	30,028
Total	\$8,796,522

⁽¹⁾ Amount attributable to contract modifications accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis where the customer has approved a change in the scope or price of the contract, where the modification is treated as part of the existing contract and where the remaining goods and services are not distinct.

⁽²⁾ Adjustment amount due to changes in contract losses.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, \$166,000 of the total revenue recognized in the current period was attributable to the contract liability billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts' balance as of December 31, 2017.

Note 3 – Income Taxes

The following table presents the provision for income tax and the effective tax rates from continuing operations for the three and nine month periods ended September 30 as indicated:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Income tax provision	\$(81,851)	\$15,345	\$1,833,800	\$3,018,861
Effective income tax rate	29.8 %	40.2 %	29.6 %	37.0 %

On December 22, 2017, the President signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act"). The Tax Act significantly revises the U.S. tax code by, among other items, reducing the federal corporate tax rate from its highest rate of 35% to a single rate of 21%.

The Company's expected tax rate for the year ending December 31, 2018, which was calculated based on the estimated annual operating results for the year, is 29.6%. The expected tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate of 21% due to state income taxes and nondeductible expenses.

The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2018 was 29.8% and differs from the federal statutory rate of 21% due to state income taxes and nondeductible expenses. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was 29.6% and reflects the annual expected tax rate for 2018. The effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 was 40.2% and 37.0%, which differs from the federal statutory rate of 34% due to state income taxes and nondeductible expenses offset by the domestic production activities deduction.

The Company is evaluating the impact of the new revenue standard under ASC 606 for tax purposes. A review of the changes in the Company's revenue recognition process indicates it will be a non-automatic change in accounting method based on current Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") regulations. The impact has not been reported in the financial statements as of September 30, 2018 as it is a non-automatic change at this time and is subject to review and approval by the IRS.

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes, which establishes the recognition requirements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and the respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

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As of September 30, 2018, the Company's deferred tax liabilities are primarily comprised of tax depreciation in excess of book depreciation and are offset by deferred tax assets, largely comprised of accrued vacation, accrued payables, accrued workers' compensation claims, inventory adjustments, accrued remediation costs and percentage of completion capitalized cost method on long-term real estate construction. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance, if based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not such assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the deferred tax assets are expected to be recovered or settled. In the assessment for a valuation allowance, appropriate consideration is given to positive and negative evidence related to the realization of the deferred tax assets. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability and tax planning alternatives. If the Company determines it will not be able to realize all or part of the deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance would be recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Based on assumptions with respect to forecasts of future taxable income and tax planning, among others, the Company anticipates being able to generate sufficient taxable income to utilize the deferred tax assets. Therefore, the Company has not recorded a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets. The minimum amount of future taxable income required to be generated to fully realize the deferred tax assets as of September 30, 2018 is approximately \$9.2 million.

The Company has gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$5,000 as of both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. The Company believes that it is reasonably possible that the liability for unrecognized tax benefits related to certain state income tax matters may be settled within the next twelve months. The federal statute of limitation has expired for tax years prior to 2014 and relevant state statutes vary. The Company is currently not under any income tax audits or examinations and does not expect the assessment of any significant additional tax in excess of amounts provided. The Company accrues interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as interest expense and other general and administrative expenses, respectively, and not as a component of income taxes.

Note 4 – Commitments and Contingencies Related to Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations represent former mining activities, the last of which ended in 2002. Pursuant to an agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA"), the Company performed certain remediation actions at a property sold over fifty years ago. This remediation work was completed by September 30, 2015. The Company has established a contingency provision related to discontinued operations, which was \$498,000 and \$522,000, as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. No change to the provision was required for either of the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

The remaining balance of the accrued remediation costs as of September 30, 2018 mainly represents estimated future charges for EPA response costs, monitoring of the property, and legal costs. The total costs to be incurred in future periods may vary from this estimate. The amounts recorded in the aforementioned contingency provision are not discounted. The provision will be reviewed periodically based upon facts and circumstances available at the time.

Note 5 – Notes Payable and Other Long-Term Debt

Notes Payable

The following table presents the balances of notes payable as of the dates indicated:

Branch Banking and Trust Company	Maturity Date	September 30,	December	Interest Rates			
		2018	31, 2017	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017		
Previous Working Capital Loan	November 28, 2019	\$ —	\$2,750,000	— %	3.38 %		
Working Capital Loan	November 28, 2020	—	—	4.02 %	— %		
\$27.49 Million Equipment Loan (previously \$22.6 Million Equipment Loan)	May 1, 2022	25,450,000	19,540,000	4.02 %	3.25 %		
Total notes payable		25,450,000	22,290,000				
Less unamortized debt issuance costs		30,738	38,646				

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Total notes payable, net	25,419,262	22,251,354
Less current portion of notes payable, net	6,897,725	6,099,787
Notes payable net, less current portion	\$ 18,521,537	\$ 16,151,567

As of September 30, 2018, the Company, and the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries Southeast Power, Pineapple House of Brevard, Inc. ("Pineapple House"), Bayswater Development Corporation ("Bayswater"), Power Corporation of America

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(“PCA”), Precision Foundations, Inc. (“PFI”) and C and C Power Line, Inc. (“C&C”), collectively (the “Debtors,”) were parties to a Master Loan Agreement, dated May 24, 2018 (the “2018 Master Loan Agreement”), with Branch Banking and Trust Company (the “Bank”). The 2018 Master Loan Agreement restates substantially the same terms and conditions as those set forth in the previous Master Loan Agreement (the “Previous Master Loan Agreement”) among the Debtors and the Bank, originally entered into on June 9, 2017, except for the update in the exhibit for the loan modification and the new Working Capital Loan described below and an increase in the permissible outside debt and leases amount from \$500,000 in the Previous Master Loan Agreement to \$2.0 million.

On May 24, 2018, the Company entered into a \$18.0 million Working Capital Loan, which replaces all previous renewals and or modifications on the previous Working Capital Loan (the “Previous Working Capital Loan”). The Working Capital Loan restates substantially the same terms and conditions as those set forth in the Previous Working Capital Loan, originally entered into on August 26, 2005. Borrowings of \$2.78 million, outstanding as of May 24, 2018, from the Working Capital Loan were used to pay in full the outstanding amount of the Previous Working Capital Loan, plus accrued interest and loan closing costs.

As of September 30, 2018, the Company had a loan agreement and a series of related ancillary agreements with the Bank under the 2018 Master Loan Agreement providing for a revolving line of credit loan for a maximum principal amount of \$18.0 million, to be used as a “Working Capital Loan.”

As of September 30, 2018, borrowings under the Working Capital Loan were zero. As a credit guarantor to the Bank, the Company is contingently liable for the guaranty of a subsidiary obligation under an irrevocable letter of credit related to workers’ compensation. The amount of this letter of credit was \$575,000 and \$420,000 as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Borrowings of \$16.99 million outstanding as of May 24, 2018, plus accrued interest, under the \$22.6 Million Equipment Loan were continued under the \$27.49 Million Equipment Loan. The remaining portion of the \$27.49 Million Equipment Loan balance was drawn by the Company for equipment purchases that were made on or after January 1, 2018. Under the documentation related to the \$27.49 Million Equipment Loan, principal payments of \$510,000 plus accrued interest commenced on June 9, 2018 and continue monthly thereafter until and including the payment due on December 9, 2018. On December 31, 2018, the then outstanding principal balance of the \$27.49 Million Equipment Loan shall be amortized over a forty (40) month period. Equal monthly payments of principal, plus accrued interest, shall thereafter commence on January 9, 2019 and continue monthly on the same day of each month thereafter, with all outstanding principal, accrued interest, and all other amounts then due and owing to be payable on May 1, 2022, its maturity date.

As of September 30, 2018, the Debtors had a loan agreement with the Bank under the 2018 Master Loan Agreement for the \$27.49 Million Equipment Loan (previously \$22.6 Million Equipment Loan), which is guaranteed by the Debtors and includes the grant of a continuing security interest in all now owned and after acquired and wherever located personal property of the Debtors.

The Working Capital Loan and the \$27.49 Million Equipment Loan (previously \$22.6 Million Equipment Loan) bear interest at a rate per annum equal to one month LIBOR (as defined in the documentation related to each loan) plus 1.80%, which will be adjusted monthly and subject to a maximum rate as described in the documentation related to each loan.

The Company’s debt arrangements contain various financial and other covenants including, but not limited to: minimum tangible net worth, maximum debt to tangible net worth ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio. Other loan covenants prohibit, among other things, a change in legal form of the Company, and entering into a merger or consolidation. The loans also have cross-default provisions whereby any default under any loans of the Company (or its subsidiaries) with the Bank, will constitute a default under all of the other loans of the Company (and its subsidiaries) with the Bank.

Other Long-Term Debt

As of September 30, 2018, the Company had an equipment purchase loan agreement for a specialty piece of equipment to be used in the Company’s electrical construction operations, entered into on January 15, 2018 in the amount of \$405,000 plus interest and sales tax. The agreement requires monthly payments of \$10,687 plus interest at a 5.85% fixed rate. The loan matures on June 14, 2021 and there are no early payment penalties.

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Note 6 – Commitments and Contingencies

Performance Bonds

In certain circumstances, the Company is required to provide performance bonds to secure its contractual commitments. Management is not aware of any performance bonds issued for the Company that have ever been called by a customer. As of September 30, 2018, outstanding performance bonds issued on behalf of the Company's electrical construction subsidiaries amounted to approximately \$42.1 million.

Collective Bargaining Agreements

C&C, one of the Company's electrical construction subsidiaries, is party to collective bargaining agreements with unions representing workers performing field construction operations. The collective bargaining agreements expire at various times and have typically been renegotiated and renewed on terms similar to the ones contained in the expiring agreements. The agreements require the subsidiary to pay specified wages, provide certain benefits to their respective union employees and contribute certain amounts to multi-employer pension plans and employee benefit trusts. The subsidiary's multi-employer pension plan contribution rates generally are specified in the collective bargaining agreements (usually on an annual basis), and contributions are made to the plans on a "pay-as-you-go" basis based on such subsidiary's union employee payrolls, which cannot be determined for future periods because contributions depend on, among other things, the number of union employees that such subsidiary employs at any given time; the plans in which it may participate vary depending on the projects it has ongoing at any time; and the need for union resources in connection with those projects. If the subsidiary withdraws from, or otherwise terminates its participation in, one or more multi-employer pension plans, or if the plans were to otherwise become substantially underfunded, such subsidiary could be assessed liabilities for additional contributions related to the underfunding of these plans. The Company is not aware of any amounts of withdrawal liability that have been incurred as a result of a withdrawal by C&C from any multi-employer defined benefit pension plans.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various legal claims arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company has concluded that the ultimate disposition of these matters should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Note 7 – Income (Loss) Per Share of Common Stock

Basic income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common stock shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if common stock equivalents, such as stock options outstanding, were exercised into common stock that subsequently shared in the earnings of the Company.

As of September 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company had no common stock equivalents. The computation of the weighted average number of common stock shares outstanding excludes 2,362,418 shares of Treasury Stock for each of the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

Note 8 – ASC 606 Revenue Recognition and Significant Accounting Policies Disclosures

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted the new revenue standard ASC 606 and all the related amendments ("new revenue standard"). Adoption of this standard did not result in significant changes to the Company's accounting policies, business processes, systems or controls, or have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company concluded that the cumulative effect of initially applying the new revenue standard was immaterial and consequently did not record an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for those periods. The Company does not expect the adoption of the new revenue standard to have a material impact to its financial position, results of operations and cash flows on an ongoing basis.

The Company's significant accounting policies are detailed in "Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" within Item 8 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. Changes to the Company's accounting policies as a result of adopting the new revenue standard are discussed below.

To determine the proper revenue recognition method for contracts for electrical construction services, the Company evaluates whether two or more contracts should be combined and accounted for as one single contract and whether the

combined or single contract should be accounted for as more than one performance obligation. This evaluation requires significant judgment and the decision to combine a group of contracts or separate the combined or single contract into multiple performance obligations could change the amount of revenue and profit recorded in a given period. For most of the contracts, the Company provides a significant service of integrating a complex set of tasks and components into a single project or capability. Hence, the entire contract is accounted for as one performance obligation. However, less likely, if a contract is separated into more than

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one performance obligation, the Company allocates the total transaction price for each performance obligation in an amount based on the estimated relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised goods or services underlying each performance obligation.

The Company accounts for a contract when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company generally recognizes revenue over time as it performs because of continuous transfer of control to the customer. Because of control transferring over time, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The cost-to-cost measure of progress is generally used for its contracts because it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer which occurs as the Company incurs costs on the contracts. Under the cost-to-cost measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation.

Revenue is recorded proportionally as costs are incurred.

Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on many of the performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost at completion is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. The Company estimates variable consideration at the most likely amount which the Company expects to receive. The Company includes estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available to the Company.

Contracts are often modified to account for changes in contract specifications and requirements. The Company considers contract modifications to exist when the modification either creates new or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. Most of the contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct from the existing contract due to the significant integration service provided in the context of the contract and are accounted for as if they were part of that existing contract. The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and our measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates is recognized as an adjustment to revenue (either as an increase in or a reduction of revenue) on a cumulative catch-up basis.

The Company has a standard and disciplined quarterly estimated costs at completion process in which management reviews the progress and execution of our performance obligations. Management must make assumptions and estimates regarding labor productivity and availability, the complexity of the work to be performed, the availability of materials, the length of time to complete the performance obligation (e.g., to estimate increases in wages and prices for materials and related support cost allocations), and execution by our subcontractors, among other variables. Based on this analysis, any quarterly adjustments to net revenue, cost of electrical construction revenue and the related impact to operating income are recognized as necessary in the period they become known.

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The following table disaggregates the Company's revenue for the three and nine month periods ended September 30 as indicated:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Electrical construction operations ⁽¹⁾				
Southeast	\$13,893,392	\$11,061,326	\$41,718,479	\$45,061,284
mid-Atlantic	10,412,435	6,295,504	30,273,368	17,808,885
Texas-Southwest ⁽⁴⁾	3,124,521	82,272	23,614,488	11,275,976
Other electrical construction ^{(2), (4)}	2,084,617	6,177,271	4,236,316	7,723,342
Total	29,514,965	23,616,373	99,842,651	81,869,487
All Other ⁽³⁾	1,777	890,842	1,620,031	2,471,473
Total revenue	\$29,516,742	\$24,507,215	\$101,462,682	\$84,340,960

⁽¹⁾ Principal electrical construction operations includes revenue from transmission lines, distribution systems, substations and drilled pier foundations.

⁽²⁾ Other electrical construction includes revenue from storm work, fiber optics and other miscellaneous electrical construction items.

⁽³⁾ Mainly real estate construction revenue.

⁽⁴⁾ Amounts have been reclassified from the "Texas-Southwest" regions to "Other electrical construction," since these amounts are associated with storm work. This reclassification had no impact on the total revenue reported for electrical construction operations. The quarter to date amounts reclassified for Q1 2018 and Q2 2018, were \$921,722 and \$50,093, respectively.

The Company would have recognized \$216,000 less revenue under legacy accounting practices for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, than it did under the new revenue standard. This was attributable to the assessment of variable consideration and performance obligations within our contractual arrangements.

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of September 30, 2018 was \$35.4 million, all of which is expected to be satisfied within the next twelve months.

Note 9 – Customer Concentration

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, the three largest customers accounted for 61.4% and 64.7%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue. For the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, the three largest customers accounted for 60.1% and 65.4%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue.

Note 10 – Restricted Cash

Restricted cash, reported under "Deferred charges and other assets" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, represents amounts deposited in a trust account to secure the Company's obligations in connection with the Company's previous workers' compensation insurance policy.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the balance sheet that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statement of cash flows as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$13,554,099	\$18,529,757
Restricted cash	25,980	102,027
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows	\$13,580,079	\$18,631,784

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Note 11 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The following table presents the gross and net balances of our goodwill and intangible assets as of the dates indicated:

		September 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Useful Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Indefinite-lived and non-amortizable acquired intangible assets							
Goodwill	Indefinite	\$ 101,407	\$ —	\$ 101,407	\$ 101,407	\$ —	\$ 101,407
Definite-lived and amortizable acquired intangible assets							
Trademarks/Names	15	\$ 640,000	\$ (202,671)	\$ 437,329	\$ 640,000	\$ (170,670)	\$ 469,330
Customer relationships	20	350,000	(83,125)	266,875	350,000	(70,000)	280,000
Non-competition agreement	5	10,000	(9,663)	337	10,000	(8,664)	1,336
Other	1	13,800	(13,800)	—	13,800	(13,800)	—
Total		\$ 1,013,800	\$ (309,259)	\$ 704,541	\$ 1,013,800	\$ (263,134)	\$ 750,666

Amortization of definite-lived intangible assets will be approximately \$60,000 annually for 2018 through 2022.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

We make “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 throughout this document. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “plan,” and “continue” or similar words. We have based these statements on our current expectations about future events. Although we believe that our expectations reflected in or suggested by our forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that these expectations will be achieved. Our actual results may differ materially from what we currently expect. Factors that may affect the results of our operations include, among others: the level of construction activities by public utilities; the concentration of revenue from a limited number of utility customers; the loss of one or more significant customers; the timing and duration of construction projects for which we are engaged; our ability to estimate accurately with respect to fixed-price construction contracts; and heightened competition in the electrical construction field, including intensification of price competition. Other factors that may affect the results of our operations include, among others: adverse weather; natural disasters; effects of climate changes; changes in generally accepted accounting principles; ability to obtain necessary permits from regulatory agencies; our ability to maintain or increase historical revenue and profit margins; general economic conditions, both nationally and in our region; adverse legislation or regulations; availability of skilled construction labor and materials and material increases in labor and material costs; and our ability to obtain additional and/or renew financing. Other important factors which could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report and as set forth from time to time in our other public filings and public statements. In addition to the other information included in this report and our other public filings and releases, a discussion of factors affecting our business is included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 under “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and should be considered while evaluating our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

You should read this report in its entirety and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We may not update these forward-looking statements, even in the event that our situation changes in the future, except as required by law. All forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements.

Overview

We are a provider of electrical construction services, primarily in the Southeast, mid-Atlantic, Texas-Southwest regions of the United States. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, our total consolidated revenue was \$101.5 million, a 20.3% increase from \$84.3 million in the same period in 2017. On October 10, 2018, hurricane Michael caused major transmission line damage in the Florida Panhandle. We have provided resources to the affected areas to assist in the restoration of power. We do not believe the financial impact to be material.

Through our subsidiaries, Power Corporation of America (“PCA”), Southeast Power Corporation (“Southeast Power”), C and C Power Line, Inc. (“C&C”) and Precision Foundations, Inc. (“PFI”), we are engaged in the construction of electrical infrastructure for the utility industry and industrial customers. Southeast Power performs electrical contracting services including the construction of transmission lines, distribution systems, substations and other electrical services. Southeast Power is headquartered in Titusville, Florida and has additional offices in Bastrop, Texas and Spartanburg, South Carolina. C&C, headquartered in Jacksonville, Florida, is a full service electrical contractor that provides similar services as Southeast Power with a unionized workforce. PFI, headquartered in Melbourne, Florida, acquired its operating assets from Southeast Power in August 2018 and constructs drilled pier foundations and installs concrete poles, direct embeds and vibratory casings.

The electrical construction business is highly competitive and fragmented. We compete with other independent contractors, including larger regional and national firms that may have financial, operational, technical and marketing resources that exceed our own. We also face competition from existing and prospective customers establishing or augmenting in-house services and organizations that employ personnel who perform similar services as those provided by us. In addition, a significant portion of our electrical construction revenue is derived from a small group

of customers that account for a substantial portion of our revenue in any given year. The revenue contribution by any single customer or group of customers may significantly fluctuate from period-to-period. For example, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, three of our customers accounted for approximately 61.4% and 64.7% of our consolidated revenue, respectively. The loss of or decrease in current demand from one or more customers, if not replaced, may result in a material decrease in revenue, margin and profit.

Critical Accounting Estimates

This discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets,

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liabilities, revenue and expense, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, particularly those related to electrical construction contracts. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable, under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities, that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Our management has discussed the selection and development of our critical accounting policies, estimates, and related disclosures with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Revenue Recognition

Our significant accounting policies are detailed in “Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” within Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. Changes to our accounting policies as a result of adopting Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and all the related amendments (“new revenue standard”) are discussed in note 1, note 2 and note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

Fixed-Price Electrical Construction Contracts

We account for a contract when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. We generally recognize revenue over time as we perform because of continuous transfer of control to the customer. Because of control transferring over time, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. We generally use the cost-to-cost measure of progress for our contracts because it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer which occurs as we incur costs on our contracts. Under the cost-to-cost measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Revenue is recorded proportionally as costs are incurred.

Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on many of our performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost at completion is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. We estimate variable consideration at the most likely amount which we expect to receive. We include estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Our estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available to us.

Contracts are often modified to account for changes in contract specifications and requirements. We consider contract modifications to exist when the modification either creates new or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. Most of our contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct from the existing contract due to the significant integration service provided in the context of the contract and are accounted for as if they were part of that existing contract. The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and our measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates is recognized as an adjustment to revenue (either as an increase in or a reduction of revenue) on a cumulative catch-up basis.

We have a standard and disciplined quarterly estimated costs at completion process in which management reviews the progress and execution of our performance obligations. Management must make assumptions and estimates regarding labor productivity and availability, the complexity of the work to be performed, the availability of materials, the length of time to complete the performance obligation (e.g., to estimate increases in wages and prices for materials and related support cost allocations), execution by our subcontractors, among other variables. Based on this analysis, any quarterly adjustments to net revenue, cost of electrical construction revenue and the related impact to operating income are recognized as necessary in the period they become known.

The accuracy of our revenue and profit recognition in a given period is almost solely dependent on the accuracy of our estimates of the cost to complete each project. Our projects can be complex and in almost every case the profit margin estimates for a project will either increase or decrease, to some extent, from the amount that was originally estimated at the time of bid. If a current estimate of total costs exceeds the total estimate of revenue to be earned, on a performance obligation, the projected loss is recognized in full when determined. Accrued contract losses were

\$171,000 as of September 30, 2018 and \$201,000 as of December 31, 2017. The accrued contract losses as of both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are mainly attributable to transmission projects experiencing unexpected construction issues.

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The following table disaggregates our revenue for the three and nine month periods ended September 30 as indicated:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Electrical construction operations ⁽¹⁾				
Southeast	\$13,893,392	\$11,061,326	\$41,718,479	\$45,061,284
mid-Atlantic	10,412,435	6,295,504	30,273,368	17,808,885
Texas-Southwest ⁽⁴⁾	3,124,521	82,272	23,614,488	11,275,976
Other electrical construction ^{(2), (4)}	2,084,617	6,177,271	4,236,316	7,723,342
Total	29,514,965	23,616,373	99,842,651	81,869,487
All Other ⁽³⁾	1,777	890,842	1,620,031	2,471,473
Total revenue	\$29,516,742	\$24,507,215	\$101,462,682	\$84,340,960

⁽¹⁾ Principal electrical construction operations includes revenue from transmission lines, distribution systems, substations and drilled pier foundations.

⁽²⁾ Other electrical construction includes revenue from storm work, fiber optics and other miscellaneous electrical construction items.

⁽³⁾ Mainly real estate construction revenue.

⁽⁴⁾ Amounts have been reclassified from the “Texas-Southwest” regions to “Other electrical construction,” since these amounts are associated with storm work. This reclassification had no impact on the total revenue reported for electrical construction operations. The quarter to date amounts reclassified for Q1 2018 and Q2 2018, were \$921,722 and \$50,093, respectively.

We would have recognized \$216,000 less revenue under legacy accounting practices for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 than we did under the new revenue standard. This was attributable to the assessment of variable consideration and performance obligations within our contractual arrangements.

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of September 30, 2018 was \$35.4 million, all of which is expected to be satisfied within the next twelve months.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 COMPARED TO NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017**

The following table presents our operating income from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Revenue		
Electrical construction	\$99,842,651	\$81,869,487
Other	1,620,031	2,471,473
Total revenue	101,462,682	84,340,960
Costs and expenses		
Electrical construction	82,192,792	63,718,948
Other	1,009,061	1,691,601
Selling, general and administrative	5,673,506	4,959,782
Depreciation and amortization	6,031,426	5,386,364
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	(155,062)	30,158
Total costs and expenses	94,751,723	75,786,853
Total operating income	\$6,710,959	\$8,554,107

Operating income equals total operating revenue less operating costs and expenses inclusive of depreciation and amortization, and selling, general and administrative expenses. Operating costs and expenses also include any gains or losses on the sale of property and equipment. Operating income excludes interest expense, interest income, other

income, and income taxes.

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Revenue

Total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$101.5 million, an increase of \$17.1 million, or 20.3%, from \$84.3 million for the same period in 2017. Electrical construction operations revenue was \$99.8 million, an increase of \$18.0 million, or 22.0%, from \$81.9 million for the same period in 2017. The increase in electrical construction revenue was mainly attributable to increases in projects awarded and work completed in the mid-Atlantic and Texas-Southwest regions of \$12.5 million and \$12.3 million, respectively. These increases were primarily due to both master service agreement (“MSA”) and non-MSA customer project activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, compared to the same period in 2017. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in Other electrical construction revenue of \$3.5 million, primarily storm work, and a decrease in our Southeast operations revenue of \$3.3 million, due to a decline in non-MSA customer projects attributable to competitive pressures.

Revenue from real estate development operations, included under the caption “Other,” decreased to \$1.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$2.5 million in 2017, due to the decrease in the number of units sold and completed units available for sale.

Backlog

Our backlog represents future services to be performed under existing project-specific fixed-price and maintenance contracts and the estimated value of future services that we expect to provide under our existing MSAs.

The following table presents our total backlog as of September 30, 2018 and 2017 along with an estimate of the backlog amounts expected to be realized within 12 months and during the life of each of the MSAs. The existing MSAs have remaining renewals ranging from one to two years at the option of the customer. The calculation assumes exercise of the renewal options by the customer. Revenue from assumed exercise of renewal options represents \$54.2 million, or 38.4% of our total estimated MSA backlog as of September 30, 2018.

	Backlog as of September 30, 2018		Backlog as of September 30, 2017	
	12-Month	Total	12-Month	Total
Electrical Construction Operations				
Project-Specific Firm Contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$39,432,143	\$39,432,143	\$34,059,145	\$36,394,651
Estimated MSAs	59,794,265	141,127,400	59,496,990	166,532,990
Total	\$99,226,408	\$180,559,543	\$93,556,135	\$202,927,641

⁽¹⁾Amount includes firm contract awards under MSA agreements.

Our total backlog as of September 30, 2018 decreased 11.0% to \$180.6 million, compared to \$202.9 million as of September 30, 2017, due to existing MSA backlog run-off and adjustments to existing MSA backlog estimates. This decrease was partially offset by the addition of a new MSA customer.

Our 12-month backlog as of September 30, 2018 increased 6.1% to \$99.2 million, compared to \$93.6 million as of September 30, 2017, mainly due to increases in MSA firm projects.

Backlog is estimated at a particular point in time and is not determinative of total revenue in any particular period. It does not reflect future revenue from a significant number of short-term projects undertaken and completed between the estimated dates.

The estimated amount of backlog for work under MSAs is calculated by using recurring historical trends inherent in current MSAs and projected customer needs based upon ongoing communications with the customer. Our estimated backlog also assumes exercise of existing customer renewal options. Certain MSAs are not exclusive to the Company and, therefore, the size and number of projects we may be awarded cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, the amount of future revenue from MSA contracts may vary substantially from reported backlog. Even if we realize all the revenue from the projects in our backlog, there is no guarantee of profit from the projects awarded under MSAs.

As of September 30, 2018 and 2017, estimated MSAs accounted for approximately 78.2% and 82.1% of total backlog, respectively. We plan to continue to grow our MSA business. MSA contracts are generally multi-year and should provide improved operating efficiencies.

Backlog is not a term recognized under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, but is a common measurement used in our industry. While we believe that our methodology of calculation is appropriate, such methodology may not

be comparable to that employed by some other companies. Given the duration of our contracts and MSAs and our method of calculating backlog, our backlog at any point in time may not accurately represent the revenue that we expect to realize during any period and our backlog as of the end of a fiscal year may not be indicative of the revenue we expect to earn in the following fiscal year and

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should not be viewed or relied upon as a stand-alone indicator. Consequently, we cannot provide assurance as to our customers' requirements or our estimates of backlog.

The amount of backlog differs from the amount of our remaining unsatisfied performance obligations partially satisfied as of September 30, 2018 and as described in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements, primarily due to the inclusion of estimates of future revenue under MSA and other service agreements within our backlog estimates, as described above.

Revenue estimates included in our backlog may be subject to change as a result of project accelerations, additions, cancellations or delays due to various factors, including but not limited to: commercial issues, material deficiencies, permitting, regulatory requirements and adverse weather. Our customers are not contractually committed to a specific level of services under our MSAs. While we did not experience any material cancellations during the current period, most of our contracts may be terminated, even if we are not in default under the contract.

Operating Results

Total operating income for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$6.7 million, a decrease of \$1.8 million, or 21.5%, from \$8.6 million for the same period in 2017. This decrease was primarily attributable to the change in electrical construction project mix to a higher volume of lower margin work. This change was due to competitive pressures, lower volume of storm work and project delays in Texas. Also contributing to the decline in operating income were higher selling, general and administrative and depreciation expenses.

Gross margin on electrical construction operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 declined to 17.7%, from 22.2% for the same period in 2017, mainly due to the change in electrical construction project mix, which resulted in a higher volume of lower margin work. Such gross margin represents electrical construction revenue less electrical construction costs and expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization, selling, general and administrative expenses, and any gains or losses on the sale of property and equipment), divided by electrical construction revenue.

The following table provides a reconciliation of our net income to EBITDA (a non-GAAP financial measure) for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Net income (GAAP as reported)	\$4,364,013	\$5,026,033
Interest expense, net of amount capitalized	602,502	474,512
Provision for income taxes, net ⁽¹⁾	1,833,800	2,957,305
Depreciation and amortization ⁽²⁾	6,031,426	5,386,364
EBITDA	\$12,831,741	\$13,844,214

⁽¹⁾ Provision for income tax, net is equal to the total amount of tax provision, which includes the tax benefit for discontinued operations.

⁽²⁾ Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortization of finite-lived intangible assets.

EBITDA, a non-GAAP performance measure used by management, is defined as net income plus: interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes and depreciation and amortization, as shown in the table above. EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Because not all companies use identical calculations, this presentation of EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly-titled measures of other companies. We use, and we believe investors benefit from the presentation of, EBITDA in evaluating our operating performance because it provides us and our investors with an additional tool to compare our operating performance on a consistent basis by removing the impact of certain items that management believes do not directly reflect our core operations. We believe that EBITDA is useful to investors and other external users of our financial statements in evaluating our operating performance because EBITDA is widely used by investors to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest expense, taxes, and depreciation and amortization, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon accounting methods and book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired.

Using EBITDA as a performance measure has material limitations as compared to net income, or other financial measures as defined under GAAP as it excludes certain recurring items which may be meaningful to investors. EBITDA excludes interest expense; however, as we have borrowed money in order to finance transactions and operations, interest expense is an element of our cost structure and can affect our ability to generate revenue and returns for our stockholders. Further, EBITDA excludes depreciation and amortization; however, as we use capital and intangible assets to generate revenues, depreciation and amortization are a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue. Finally, EBITDA excludes income taxes;

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however, as we are organized as a corporation, the payment of taxes is a necessary element of our operations. As a result of these exclusions from EBITDA, any measure that excludes interest expense, depreciation and amortization and income taxes has material limitations as compared to net income. When using EBITDA as a performance measure, management compensates for these limitations by comparing EBITDA and net income in each period, so as to allow for the comparison of the performance of the underlying core operations with the overall performance of the company on a full-cost, after-tax basis. Using both EBITDA and net income to evaluate the business allows management and investors to (a) assess our relative performance against our competitors and (b) monitor our capacity to generate returns for our stockholders.

Costs and Expenses

Total costs and expenses increased by \$19.0 million to \$94.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, from \$75.8 million for the same period in 2017, primarily attributable to the increase in electrical construction revenue. Also contributing to the increase in costs and expenses was the increase in selling, general and administrative and depreciation expenses. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in Other costs and expenses. The following table sets forth selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Electrical construction operations	\$1,384,403	\$1,153,930
Other	678,434	633,944
Corporate	3,610,669	3,171,908
Total	\$5,673,506	\$4,959,782

SG&A expenses increased 14.4% to \$5.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, from \$5.0 million for the same period in 2017. This increase was mainly attributable to higher salary and wage related expenses for 2018, when compared to the same period last year. Also contributing to this increase were increases in professional fees and expenses mainly due to the change in our filing status to an accelerated filer, as of December 31, 2017 resulting from Company growth. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A expenses decreased to 5.6% for 2018, from 5.9% for the same period in 2017.

The following table sets forth depreciation and amortization expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Electrical construction operations	\$5,941,797	\$5,286,764
Other	15,487	11,281
Corporate	74,142	88,319
Total	\$6,031,426	\$5,386,364

Depreciation and amortization expense, which includes \$46,000 of amortization expense for intangibles, increased to \$6.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, from \$5.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, as a result of an increase in capital expenditures.

Income Taxes

The following table presents our provision for income tax and effective income tax rate from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Income tax provision	\$1,833,800	\$3,018,861
Effective income tax rate	29.6 %	37.0 %

On December 22, 2017, the President signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”). The Tax Act significantly revises the U.S. tax code by, among other items, reducing the federal corporate tax rate from its highest rate of 35% to a single rate of 21%.

Our expected tax rate for the year ending December 31, 2018, which was calculated based on the estimated annual operating results for the year, is 29.6%. Our expected tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate of 21% due to state income taxes and nondeductible expenses.

Our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was 29.6% and reflects the annual expected tax rate for 2018. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was 37.0% and differs from the federal statutory

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rate of 34% due to state income taxes and nondeductible expenses offset by the domestic production activities deduction (“DPAD”).

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

The following table presents our operating income from continuing operations for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Revenue		
Electrical construction	\$29,514,965	\$23,616,373
Other	1,777	890,842
Total revenue	29,516,742	24,507,215
Costs and expenses		
Electrical construction	26,122,915	20,299,375
Other	1,956	600,597
Selling, general and administrative	1,444,983	1,625,027
Depreciation and amortization	2,141,684	1,824,875
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	(89,846)	18,594
Total costs and expenses	29,621,692	24,368,468
Total operating (loss) income	\$(104,950)	\$138,747

Operating income (loss) equals total operating revenue less operating costs and expenses inclusive of depreciation and amortization, and selling, general and administrative expenses. Operating costs and expenses also include any gains or losses on the sale of property and equipment. Operating income excludes interest expense, interest income, other income, and income taxes.

Revenue

Total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2018, was \$29.5 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, or 20.4%, from \$24.5 million in 2017. Electrical construction operations revenue increased \$5.9 million, or 25.0%, to \$29.5 million, from \$23.6 million in 2017. The increase in electrical construction revenue was mainly attributable to increases in projects awarded and work completed in the mid-Atlantic, Texas-Southwest and Southeast regions of \$4.1 million, \$3.0 million and \$2.8 million respectively. These increases were primarily due to a combination of non-MSA and MSA customer project activity for the three months ended September 30, 2018, compared to the same period in 2017. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in our Other electrical construction revenue of \$4.1 million, mainly due to the decrease in storm work.

Revenue from real estate development, which is included under the caption “Other,” decreased to \$2,000 from \$891,000 in 2017, due to no residential units being sold or completed units available for sale for the three months ended September 30, 2018, while three residential units were sold in the same period in 2017.

Operating Results

Total operating loss for the three months ended September 30, 2018, was \$105,000, a decrease of \$244,000 from income of \$139,000 in 2017. This decrease was mainly attributable to the change in electrical construction project mix to a higher volume of lower margin work. This change was due to competitive pressures, lower volume of storm work and project delays in Texas. Also contributing to the decrease in operating income was the decline in gross margin in Other operations of \$290,000 and an increase in depreciation due to higher capital expenditure in 2018. The decrease in operating income was partially offset by lower selling, general and administrative expenses due to a partial bonus waiver in executive compensation. John H. Sottile, our President and Chief Executive Officer, waived for the year ended 2018 payment of any portion of the bonus that exceeds 50% of the maximum target amount under our Performance-Based Bonus Plan.

Gross margin on electrical construction operations for the three months ended September 30, 2018, was 11.5% compared to 14.0% for the same period in 2017, mainly due to lower margins on electrical construction projects partially offset by the higher volume. Such gross margin represents electrical construction revenue less electrical construction costs and expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization, selling, general and administrative

expenses, and (gain) loss on sale of property and equipment), divided by electrical construction revenue.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of our net income to EBITDA (a non-GAAP financial measure) for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Net loss (GAAP as reported)	\$(193,154)	\$(157,009)
Interest expense, net of amount capitalized	205,203	202,054
Provision for income taxes, net ⁽¹⁾	(81,851)	(46,211)
Depreciation and amortization ⁽²⁾	2,141,684	1,824,875
EBITDA	\$2,071,882	\$1,823,709

⁽¹⁾ Provision for income tax, net is equal to the total amount of tax provision, which includes the tax benefit for discontinued operations.

⁽²⁾ Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortization of finite-lived intangible assets.

EBITDA, a non-GAAP performance measure used by management, is defined as net income plus: interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes and depreciation and amortization, as shown in the table above. EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Because not all companies use identical calculations, this presentation of EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly-titled measures of other companies. We use, and we believe investors benefit from the presentation of, EBITDA in evaluating our operating performance because it provides us and our investors with an additional tool to compare our operating performance on a consistent basis by removing the impact of certain items that management believes do not directly reflect our core operations. We believe that EBITDA is useful to investors and other external users of our financial statements in evaluating our operating performance because EBITDA is widely used by investors to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest expense, taxes, and depreciation and amortization, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon accounting methods and book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired.

Using EBITDA as a performance measure has material limitations as compared to net income, or other financial measures as defined under U.S. GAAP as it excludes certain recurring items which may be meaningful to investors. EBITDA excludes interest expense; however, as we have borrowed money in order to finance transactions and operations, interest expense is an element of our cost structure and can affect our ability to generate revenue and returns for our stockholders. Further, EBITDA excludes depreciation and amortization; however, as we use capital and intangible assets to generate revenues, depreciation and amortization are a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue. Finally, EBITDA excludes income taxes; however, as we are organized as a corporation, the payment of taxes is a necessary element of our operations. As a result of these exclusions from EBITDA, any measure that excludes interest expense, depreciation and amortization and income taxes has material limitations as compared to net income. When using EBITDA as a performance measure, management compensates for these limitations by comparing EBITDA and net income in each period, so as to allow for the comparison of the performance of the underlying core operations with the overall performance of the company on a full-cost, after-tax basis. Using both EBITDA and net income to evaluate the business allows management and investors to (a) assess our relative performance against our competitors and (b) monitor our capacity to generate returns for our stockholders.

Costs and Expenses

Total costs and expenses increased by \$5.3 million to \$29.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, from \$24.4 million in the same period in 2017, primarily attributable to the increase in electrical construction revenue partially offset by lower Other operations activity.

The following table sets forth selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Electrical construction operations	\$498,445	\$407,287
Other	184,363	227,368

Corporate	762,175	990,372
Total	\$1,444,983	\$1,625,027

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SG&A expenses decreased 11.1% to \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, from \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in SG&A expenses was primarily attributable to a decrease in salary and wages expense due to a partial bonus waiver in executive compensation for the three months ended September 30, 2018. John H. Sottile, our President and Chief Executive Officer, waived for the year ended 2018 payment of any portion of the bonus that exceeds 50% of the maximum target amount under our Performance-Based Bonus Plan. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A expenses decreased to 4.9% for 2018, from 6.6% in 2017.

The following table sets forth depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Electrical construction operations	\$2,110,792	\$1,791,716
Other	6,170	3,742
Corporate	24,722	29,417
Total	\$2,141,684	\$1,824,875

Depreciation and amortization expense, which includes \$15,000 of amortization expense for acquired intangibles, increased to \$2.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, from \$1.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017, as a result of an increase in capital expenditures.

Income Taxes

The following table presents our provision for income tax and effective income tax rate from continuing operations for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Income tax provision	\$(81,851)	\$15,345
Effective income tax rate	29.8 %	40.2 %

Our effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2018 was 29.8% and differs from the federal statutory rate of 21% due to state income taxes and nondeductible expenses. Our effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2017 was 40.2% and differs from the federal statutory rate of 34% due to state income taxes offset by a reduced DPAD. The cumulative reduction in DPAD resulted in tax expense despite an operating loss for the 2017 quarter.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital Analysis

Our primary cash needs have been for capital expenditures and working capital. Our primary sources of cash have been cash flow from operations and borrowings under our lines of credit and equipment financing. As of September 30, 2018, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$13.6 million and working capital of \$31.9 million, as compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$18.5 million, and working capital of \$36.0 million as of December 31, 2017.

In addition to cash flow from operations, we have an \$18.0 million revolving line of credit, of which \$17.4 million was available for borrowing as of September 30, 2018. This revolving line of credit is used as a Working Capital Loan, as discussed in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements. We anticipate that this cash on hand, our credit facilities and our future cash flows from operating activities will provide sufficient cash to enable us to meet our operating needs and debt requirements for the next twelve months.

Cash Flow Analysis

The following table presents our net cash flows for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$6,047,104	\$6,540,362
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,155,536)	(9,404,333)
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,056,727	2,624,620
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$(5,051,705)	\$(239,351)

Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities are comprised of net income, adjusted to reflect the timing of cash receipts and disbursements therefrom. Our cash flows are influenced by the level of operations, operating margins and the types of services we provide, as well as the stages of our electrical construction projects.

Cash provided by our operating activities totaled \$6.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$6.5 million for the same period in 2017. The decrease in cash flows from operating activities was approximately \$493,000 and was mainly due to the changes in our net income of \$662,000. Operating cash flows normally fluctuate relative to the status of our electrical construction projects.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, was \$14.2 million, compared to cash used in investing activities of \$9.4 million for the same period in 2017. The increase in cash used in our investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to 2017, is primarily attributable to capital expenditures of \$15.1 million. Our capital expenditures are mainly for the purchases of equipment, primarily trucks and heavy machinery, used by our electrical construction operations for the upgrading and replacement of equipment. Our capital budget for 2018 is expected to total approximately \$23.2 million, the majority of which is for continued upgrading and purchases of equipment, for our electrical construction operations. We plan to fund these purchases through our cash on hand and equipment financing, consistent with past practices.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, was \$3.1 million, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$2.6 million for the same period in 2017. Our financing activities for the current period consisted of repayments of \$4.6 million on our \$27.49 Million Equipment Loan and repayments of \$2.8 million each on both our Previous Working Capital Loan (as defined in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements) and the current Working Capital Loan (as defined in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements) and repayments of \$80,000 on our other long-term debt. In addition, during the current period there were borrowings of \$10.5 million on our \$27.49 Million Equipment Loan and borrowings of \$2.8 million for the new Working Capital Loan which replaced the Previous Working Capital Loan. Our financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 consisted of borrowings on our \$22.6 Million Equipment Loan of \$22.6 million offset by repayments of \$1.5 million on our \$22.6 Million Equipment Loan, repayments of \$9.6 million on our \$17.0 Million Equipment Loan, repayments of \$7.6 million on our \$10.0 Million Equipment Loan, and repayments of \$1.3 million on our \$2.0 Million Equipment Loan.

We have paid no cash dividends on our Common Stock since 1933, and it is not expected that we will pay any cash dividends on our Common Stock in the immediate future.

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Days of Sales Outstanding Analysis

We evaluate fluctuations in our “accounts receivable and accrued billings” and “costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts,” for our electrical construction operations, by comparing days of sales outstanding (“DSO”). We calculate DSO as of the end of any period by utilizing the respective quarter’s electrical construction revenue to determine sales per day. We then divide “accounts receivable and accrued billings, net of allowance for doubtful accounts” at the end of the period, by sales per day, to calculate DSO for accounts receivable. To calculate DSO for costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings, we divide “costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts,” by sales per day.

For the quarters ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, our DSO for accounts receivable and accrued billings were 55 and 70, respectively, and our DSO for costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts were 47 and 29, respectively. The increase in our costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same quarterly period in 2017, was mainly due to the timing of project billings. As of November 5, 2018, we have received approximately 89.7% of our September 30, 2018 outstanding trade accounts receivable and have billed 45.5% of our costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings balance.

Income Taxes Paid

Income tax payments decreased to \$946,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$4.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to the decreased income tax rate and increased bonus depreciation included in the Tax Act. Taxes paid for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 included approximately \$32,000 for the 2017 income tax liability and the remaining \$914,000 for the estimated 2018 income tax liability. Taxes paid for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 included approximately \$500,000 for the 2016 income tax liability and the remaining \$3.9 million for the estimated 2017 income tax liability.

Debt Covenants

Our debt arrangements contain various financial and other covenants including cross-default provisions whereby any default under any loans of the Company (or its subsidiaries) with the lender, will constitute a default under all of the other loans of the Company (and its subsidiaries) with the lender. The most significant of the covenants are: maximum debt to tangible net worth ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio. We must maintain: a tangible net worth of at least \$20.0 million calculated quarterly; no more than \$2.0 million in outside debt (with certain exceptions); a maximum debt to tangible net worth ratio of no greater than 2.5 : 1.0 and a fixed charge coverage ratio that is to equal or exceed 1.3 : 1.0. The fixed charge coverage ratio is calculated annually using EBITDAR (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and rental expense) divided by the sum of CPLTD (current portion of long-term debt), interest expense and rental expense. We were in compliance with all of our covenants as of September 30, 2018. The following are computations of these most restrictive financial covenants:

Covenants Measured at Each Quarter End:	Covenant	Actual as of September 30, 2018
Tangible net worth minimum	\$20,000,000	\$60,106,378
Outside debt not to exceed	\$2,000,000	\$325,040
Maximum debt/tangible net worth ratio not to exceed	2.5 : 1.0	0.81 : 1.00
Covenants Measured Only at Year End:		
Earnings to fixed charge coverage ratio must equal or exceed	1.3 : 1.0	2.44 : 1.00

Forecast

We anticipate our cash on hand and cash flows from operations and credit facilities will provide sufficient cash to enable us to meet our working capital needs, debt service requirements and planned capital expenditures, for at least the next twelve months. The amount of our planned capital expenditures will depend, to some extent, on the results of our future performance. However, our revenue, results of operations and cash flows, as well as our ability to seek additional financing, may be negatively impacted by factors including, but not limited to: a decline in demand for electrical construction services, general economic conditions, heightened competition, availability of construction materials, increased interest rates, and adverse weather conditions.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to certain market risks from transactions that are entered into during the normal course of business.

The Company is subject to interest rate risk. As of September 30, 2018, we had \$25.5 million of debt outstanding with the Bank. The interest rate for our debt will vary depending upon the LIBOR rate. If the LIBOR rate increases, our interest payment obligations on our debt would increase and have a negative effect on our cash flow and financial condition. If the LIBOR rate increased by 1%, then our interest expense on our debt as of September 30, 2018 would increase by approximately \$227,000 annually, which would have a corresponding decrease on our future income (before provision for related income taxes) and cash flows. Conversely, if the LIBOR rate decreases, our interest payment obligations on our debt would decrease and have a positive effect on our cash flow and financial condition. If the LIBOR rate decreased by 1%, then our interest expense on our debt as of September 30, 2018 would decrease by approximately \$227,000 annually, which would have a corresponding increase on our future income (before provision for related income taxes) and cash flows. The Company's other long-term debt is at a fixed rate.

The Company is subject to credit risk related to our net receivable position with customers, which includes amounts related to billed and unbilled accounts receivable and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. As of September 30, 2018, we had net accounts receivable of \$17.6 million and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings of \$15.0 million. The failure or delay in payment by our customers would reduce our cash flows and adversely impact our liquidity and profitability. However, the Company believes that such credit risk is not material because the majority of the Company's net receivable position is with electrical utility customers that the Company considers creditworthy based on timely collection history and other considerations.

The Company is subject to credit risk related to its cash and cash equivalents. The Company holds its cash and cash equivalents on deposit and in money market accounts with U.S. banks, often in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits. However, the Company believes that such credit risk is not material because substantially all of its cash and cash equivalents are held by well capitalized, quality financial institutions.

As of September 30, 2018, the Company was not subject to any material foreign currency exchange rate risk, commodity price risk, derivative risks, hedging risks or other material market risks.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management in a timely manner. An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including John H. Sottile, our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), and Stephen R. Wherry, our Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of September 30, 2018. Based upon this evaluation, our management, including our CEO and our CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of September 30, 2018, at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in internal control

Our management, with the participation of our CEO and CFO, is responsible for evaluating changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of 2018 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. No changes in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the third quarter of 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the effectiveness of controls

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within a company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that

breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that the design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes

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in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The Company is not currently involved in any material legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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

(a) None

(b) None

(c) The Company has had a stock repurchase plan since September 17, 2002, that was last amended by the Board of Directors on September 13, 2018. This plan permits the purchase of up to 3,500,000 shares. There is currently available for purchase through September 30, 2019, a maximum of 1,154,940 shares. No shares have been purchased since 2006. Since the inception of the repurchase plan, we have repurchased 2,345,060 shares of our Common Stock at a cost of \$1,289,467 (average cost of \$0.55 per share). The Company may repurchase its shares either in the open market or through private transactions. The volume of the shares to be repurchased is contingent upon market conditions and other factors. The Company currently holds the repurchased stock as Treasury Stock, reported at cost. Also included as Treasury Stock are 17,358 shares purchased prior to the current stock repurchase plan at a cost of \$18,720.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Partial Bonus

Waiver Letter,

10-1 dated November
5, 2018, by John

H. Sottile

Certification

Pursuant to

Section 302 of

31-1 the
Sarbanes-Oxley
Act of 2002, 15
U.S.C. Section
7241

Certification

Pursuant to

Section 302 of

31-2 the
Sarbanes-Oxley
Act of 2002, 15
U.S.C. Section
7241

32-1 (1)

Certification
Pursuant to
Section 906 of
the
Sarbanes-Oxley
Act of 2002, 18
U.S.C. Section
1350

Certification
Pursuant to
Section 906 of
the

32-2 (1) Sarbanes-Oxley
Act of 2002, 18
U.S.C. Section
1350

101.INS XBRL Instance
Document

101.SCH XBRL Schema
Document
XBRL

101.CAL Calculation
Linkbase
Document
XBRL

101.DEF Definition
Linkbase
Document
XBRL Label

101.LAB Linkbase
Document
XBRL

101.PRE Presentation
Linkbase
Document

(1) These exhibits
are furnished in
accordance with
Regulation S-K
Item 601(b)(32)
and shall not be
deemed filed for
purposes of
Section 18 of
the Securities
Exchange Act of
1934 or
otherwise
subject to the
liability of that
section. These

exhibits shall
not be deemed
to be
incorporated by
reference into
any filing under
the Securities
Act of 1933 or
the Securities
Exchange Act of
1934, except to
the extent that
the registrant
specifically
incorporates
them by
reference.

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SIGNATURES

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

Dated: November 6, 2018 THE GOLDFIELD CORPORATION

By: /s/ JOHN H. SOTTILE

John H. Sottile

Chairman of the Board, President and Chief
Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ STEPHEN R. WHERRY

Stephen R. Wherry

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)