

Willdan Group, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2018
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 29, 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 001-33076

WILLDAN GROUP, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

14-195112

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(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

2401 East Katella Avenue, Suite 300
Anaheim, California

92806

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (800) 424-9144

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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 and post such files). Yes No

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 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

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a 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.

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

As of August 2, 2018, there were 8,913,114 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, of Willdan Group, Inc. issued and outstanding.

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC.

FORM 10-Q QUARTERLY REPORT

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this “10-Q”) contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements as that term is defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements concern our business, operations and financial performance and condition as well as our plans, objectives and expectations for our business operations and financial performance and condition, which are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this 10-Q are forward-looking statements. These statements may include words such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “can have,” “could,” “due,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “liability,” “objective,” “plan,” “potential,” “positioned,” “predict,” “should,” “target,” “will,” “would” and other words and terms of similar import in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events or trends. For example, all statements we make relating to our plans and objectives for future operations, growth or initiatives and strategies are forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our business and the industry in which we operate and our management’s beliefs and assumptions. We derive many of our forward-looking statements from our own operating budgets and forecasts, which are based upon many detailed assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, we caution predicting the impact of known factors is very difficult, and we cannot anticipate all factors that could affect our actual results.

All of our forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from our expectations. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to adequately complete projects in a timely manner,
- our ability to compete successfully in the highly competitive energy market,
- changes in state, local and regional economies and government budgets,
- our ability to win new contracts, to renew existing contracts (including with our two primary customers) and to compete effectively for contracts awarded through bidding processes, and
- our ability to successfully integrate our acquisitions and execute on our growth strategy.

The above is not a complete list of factors or events that could cause actual results to differ from our expectations, and we cannot predict all of them. All written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements disclosed in this 10-Q and under “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and elsewhere in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2017, as such disclosures may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including subsequent Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and public communications. You should evaluate all forward-looking statements made in this 10-Q and otherwise in the context of these risks and uncertainties.

Potential investors and other readers are urged to consider these factors carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements we make. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this 10-Q and are not guarantees of future performance or developments and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in many cases beyond our control. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements

publicly, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

	June 29, 2018	December 29, 2017
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,225,000	\$ 14,424,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$714,000 and \$369,000 at June 29, 2018 and December 29, 2017, respectively	22,896,000	38,441,000
Contract assets	42,410,000	24,732,000
Other receivables	777,000	1,833,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,242,000	3,760,000
Total current assets	80,550,000	83,190,000
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	5,142,000	5,306,000
Goodwill	40,342,000	38,184,000
Other intangible assets, net	11,201,000	10,666,000
Other assets	920,000	826,000
Total assets	\$ 138,155,000	\$ 138,172,000
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 14,024,000	\$ 20,826,000
Accrued liabilities	24,198,000	23,293,000
Contingent consideration payable	4,224,000	4,246,000
Contract liabilities	6,163,000	7,321,000
Notes payable	—	383,000
Capital lease obligations	237,000	289,000
Total current liabilities	48,846,000	56,358,000
Contingent consideration payable	3,650,000	5,062,000
Notes payable	2,000,000	2,500,000
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	192,000	160,000
Deferred lease obligations	631,000	614,000
Deferred income taxes, net	2,404,000	2,463,000
Other noncurrent liabilities	468,000	363,000
Total liabilities	58,191,000	67,520,000

Commitments and contingencies

Stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized; 8,857,000 and 8,799,000 shares issued and outstanding at June 29, 2018 and December 29, 2017, respectively	89,000	88,000
Additional paid-in capital	54,216,000	50,976,000
Retained earnings	25,659,000	19,588,000
Total stockholders' equity	79,964,000	70,652,000
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 138,155,000	\$ 138,172,000

See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 29, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 29, 2018	June 30, 2017
Contract revenue	\$ 59,833,000	\$ 71,833,000	\$ 114,428,000	\$ 140,184,000
Direct costs of contract revenue (inclusive of directly related depreciation and amortization):				
Salaries and wages	11,127,000	11,368,000	22,125,000	22,169,000
Subcontractor services and other direct costs	25,544,000	41,676,000	49,613,000	81,571,000
Total direct costs of contract revenue	36,671,000	53,044,000	71,738,000	103,740,000
General and administrative expenses:				
Salaries and wages, payroll taxes and employee benefits	10,725,000	8,086,000	20,750,000	17,401,000
Facilities and facility related	1,386,000	1,119,000	2,595,000	2,243,000
Stock-based compensation	1,662,000	620,000	2,726,000	1,096,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,111,000	934,000	2,175,000	1,843,000
Other	4,073,000	3,467,000	8,265,000	7,334,000
Total general and administrative expenses	18,957,000	14,226,000	36,511,000	29,917,000
Income from operations	4,205,000	4,563,000	6,179,000	6,527,000
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense, net	(30,000)	(32,000)	(53,000)	(65,000)
Other, net	9,000	1,000	19,000	38,000
Total other (expense) income, net	(21,000)	(31,000)	(34,000)	(27,000)
Income before income taxes	4,184,000	4,532,000	6,145,000	6,500,000
Income tax expense	869,000	1,220,000	627,000	547,000
Net income	\$ 3,315,000	\$ 3,312,000	\$ 5,518,000	\$ 5,953,000
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.70
Diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.66
Weighted-average shares outstanding:				
Basic	8,796,000	8,603,000	8,775,000	8,505,000

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Diluted	9,288,000	9,082,000	9,247,000	9,078,000
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See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Retained	Total \$
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	
Balance at December 29, 2017	8,799,000	\$ 88,000	\$ 50,976,000	\$ 19,588,000	70,652,000
Shares of common stock issued in connection with employee stock purchase plan	30,000	—	617,000	—	617,000
Shares of common stock issued in connection with incentive stock plan	43,000	1,000	339,000	—	340,000
Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds	(15,000)	—	(442,000)	—	(442,000)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	2,726,000	—	2,726,000
Net income	—	—	—	5,518,000	5,518,000
Cumulative effect from adoption of ASC 606	—	—	—	553,000	553,000
Balance at June 29, 2018	8,857,000	\$ 89,000	\$ 54,216,000	\$ 25,659,000	79,964,000

See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 29, 2018	June 30, 2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 5,518,000	\$ 5,953,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,243,000	1,870,000
Deferred income taxes, net	(792,000)	745,000
Gain on sale of equipment	(14,000)	—
Provision for doubtful accounts	344,000	(20,000)
Stock-based compensation	2,726,000	1,096,000
Accretion and fair value adjustments of contingent consideration	622,000	281,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from business acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	16,294,000	2,164,000
Contract assets	(16,910,000)	(10,750,000)
Other receivables	1,056,000	(851,000)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	385,000	(545,000)
Other assets	(94,000)	29,000
Accounts payable	(6,915,000)	5,172,000
Accrued liabilities	722,000	3,247,000
Contract liabilities	(1,158,000)	(1,279,000)
Deferred lease obligations	17,000	(33,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,044,000	7,079,000
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	(511,000)	(1,410,000)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	36,000	—
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(2,994,000)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,469,000)	(1,410,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on contingent consideration	(3,199,000)	(1,509,000)
Payments on notes payable	(383,000)	(2,302,000)
Repayments under line of credit	(500,000)	—
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(207,000)	(222,000)
Proceeds from stock option exercise	341,000	1,675,000
Proceeds from sales of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	616,000	344,000
Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds	(442,000)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,774,000)	(2,014,000)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,199,000)	3,655,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	14,424,000	22,668,000

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 11,225,000	\$ 26,323,000
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 53,000	\$ 65,000
Income taxes	215,000	1,628,000
Supplemental disclosures of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Equipment acquired under capital leases	187,000	147,000

See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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WILLDAN GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 29, 2018
(Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and reflect all adjustments, which consist of only normal recurring adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated results for the interim periods presented. The Company operates and reports its quarterly financial results based on the 13-week period ending on the Friday closest to March 31, June 30 and September 30 and the 13 or 14-week period ending on the Friday closest to December 31, as applicable, with consideration of business days. Results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2017.

Nature of Business

Willdan Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) is a provider of professional technical and consulting services, including comprehensive energy services, for utilities, private industry, and public agencies at all levels of government, primarily in California and New York. The Company also has operations in Arizona, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Washington, D.C. The Company enables its clients to provide a wide range of specialized services without having to incur and maintain the overhead necessary to develop staffing in-house. The Company provides a broad range of complementary services including energy and sustainability, engineering, construction management and planning, economic and financial consulting and national preparedness and interoperability. The Company’s clients primarily consist of public and governmental agencies, including cities, counties, public utilities, redevelopment agencies, water districts, school districts and universities, state agencies, federal agencies, a variety of other special districts and agencies, private utilities and industry and tribal governments.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Willdan Group, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Willdan Energy Solutions (“WES”), Willdan Engineering, Willdan Infrastructure, Public Agency Resources, Willdan Financial Services and Willdan Homeland Solutions and their respective subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company accounts for variable interest entities in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 810, Consolidation. Under ASC 810, a variable interest entity (“VIE”) is created when: (a) the equity investment at risk in the entity is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support provided by other parties, including the equity holders; (b) the entity’s equity holders as a group either (i) lack the direct or indirect ability to make decisions about the entity, (ii) are not obligated to absorb expected losses of the entity or (iii) do not have the right to receive expected residual returns of the entity; or (c) the entity’s equity holders have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interests, and the activities of the entity involve or are conducted on behalf of the equity holder with disproportionately few voting rights. If an entity is deemed to be a VIE pursuant to ASC 810, the enterprise that has both (i) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity or right to receive benefits from the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE is considered the primary

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beneficiary and must consolidate the VIE. In accordance with ASC 810, the Company performs ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE.

As of June 29, 2018, the Company had one VIE— Genesys Engineering, P.C. (“Genesys”). Pursuant to New York law, the Company does not own capital stock of Genesys and does not have control over the professional decision making of Genesys’s engineering services. The Company, however, has entered into an administrative services agreement with Genesys pursuant to which WES, the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, will provide Genesys with ongoing administrative, operational and other non-professional support services. The Company manages Genesys and has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact Genesys’s performance, in addition to being obligated to absorb expected losses from Genesys. Accordingly, the Company is the primary beneficiary of Genesys and consolidates Genesys as a VIE.

Management also concluded there is no noncontrolling interest related to the consolidation of Genesys because management determined that (i) the shareholder of Genesys does not have more than a nominal amount of equity investment at risk, (ii) WES absorbs the expected losses of Genesys through its deferral of Genesys’s service fees owed to WES, and the Company has, since entering into the administrative services agreement, had to continuously defer the service fees for Genesys, and (iii) the Company believes Genesys will continue to have a shortfall on payment of its service fees for the foreseeable future, leaving no expected residual returns for the shareholder.

Segment Information

Willdan Group, Inc. is a holding company with six wholly owned subsidiaries. The Company presents segment information externally consistent with the manner in which the Company’s chief operating decision maker reviews information to assess performance and allocate resources. Willdan Group, Inc. performs administrative functions on behalf of its subsidiaries, such as treasury, legal, accounting, information systems, human resources and certain business development activities, and earns revenue that is only incidental to the activities of the enterprise. As a result, Willdan Group, Inc. does not meet the definition of an operating segment. The Company’s Energy segment consists of the business of our subsidiary, WES, which offers energy and sustainability consulting services to utilities public agencies and private industry. The Company’s Engineering and Consulting segment includes the operation of our remaining subsidiaries, Willdan Engineering, Willdan Infrastructure, Public Agency Resources, Willdan Financial Services and Willdan Homeland Solutions. Willdan Engineering provides civil engineering-related construction management, building and safety, city engineering, city planning, geotechnical, material testing and other engineering consulting services to our clients. Willdan Infrastructure, which was launched in fiscal year 2013, provides engineering services to larger rail, port, water, mining and other civil engineering projects. Public Agency Resources primarily provides staffing to Willdan Engineering. Willdan Financial Services provides economic and financial consulting to public agencies. Willdan Homeland Solutions provides national preparedness and interoperability services and communications and technology solutions. See Note 10 “Segment Information” for revised and restated segment information for the current and prior period.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Amounts classified as “Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts” and “Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts” on the consolidated balance sheets of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2017 have been reclassified as “Contract assets” and “Contract liabilities”, respectively, on the condensed consolidated balance sheets and statements of cash flows.

Billing practices are governed by the contract terms of each project based upon costs incurred, achievement of milestones or pre-agreed schedules. Billings do not necessarily correlate with revenue recognized using the cost-to-cost method of revenue recognition. Contract assets include unbilled amounts typically resulting from revenue under long-term contracts when the cost-to-cost method of revenue recognition is utilized and revenue recognized exceeds the amount billed to the customer and right to payment is not unconditional. In addition, contract assets include retainage amounts withheld from billings to the Company’s clients pursuant to provisions in the contracts. Contract liabilities consist of advance payments and billings in excess of revenue recognized and deferred revenue.

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The increase in contract assets was primarily attributable to the reclassification of retainage from accounts receivable to contract assets as of December 30, 2017 due to the adoption of ASU 2014-09, offset by normal business operations for the six months ended June 29, 2018. The decrease in contract liabilities was primarily related to normal business operations for the six months ended June 29, 2018.

Contract Accounting

The Company enters into contracts with its clients that contain various types of pricing provisions, including fixed price, time-and-materials, unit-based and service related provisions. The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customer, codified as ASC Topic 606 and the related amendments (“ASC 606”). As such, the Company identifies a contract with a customer, identifies the performance obligations in the contract, determines the transaction price, allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in the contract and recognizes revenues when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The following table reflects the Company’s two reportable segments and the types of contracts that each most commonly enters into for revenue generating activities.

Segment	Contract Type	Revenue Recognition Method
Energy	Time-and-materials	Time-and-materials
	Unit-based	Unit-based
	Software license	Unit-based
	Fixed price	Percentage-of-completion
Engineering and Consulting	Time-and-materials	Time-and-materials
	Unit-based	Unit-based
	Fixed price	Percentage-of-completion
	Service-related	Proportional performance

Revenue on the vast majority of the Company’s contracts will continue to be recognized over time because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer. Revenue on fixed price contracts is recognized on the percentage-of-completion method based generally on the ratio of direct costs incurred to date to estimated total direct costs at completion. Many of the Company’s fixed price contracts involve a high degree of subcontracted fixed price effort and are relatively short in duration, thereby lowering the risks of not properly estimating the percent complete. Revenue on time-and-materials and unit-based contracts is recognized as the work is performed in accordance with the specific rates and terms of the contract. The Company recognizes revenues for time-and-materials contracts based upon the actual hours incurred during a reporting period at contractually agreed upon rates per hour and also includes in revenue all reimbursable costs incurred during a reporting period. Certain of the Company’s time-and-materials contracts are subject to maximum contract values and, accordingly, when revenue is expected to exceed the maximum contract value, these contracts are generally recognized under the

percentage-of-completion method, consistent with fixed price contracts. For unit-based contracts, the Company recognizes the contract price of units of a basic production product as revenue when the production product is delivered during a period. Revenue recognition for software licenses issued by the Energy segment is generally recognized at a point in time, utilizing the unit-based revenue recognition method, upon acceptance of the software by the customer and in recognition of the fulfillment of the performance obligation. Certain additional performance obligations beyond the base software license may be separated from the gross license fee and amortized over time. Revenue for amounts that have been billed but not earned is deferred, and such deferred revenue is referred to as contract liabilities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

To determine the proper revenue recognition method for contracts, the Company evaluates whether two or more contracts should be combined and accounted for as one single contract and whether the combined contract should be accounted for as one performance obligation. With respect to the Company's contracts, it is rare that multiple contracts should be combined into a single performance obligation. This evaluation requires significant judgment and the decision to combine a group of contracts or separate a single contract into multiple performance obligations could change the amount of revenue and profit recorded in a given period. Contracts are considered to have a single performance obligation if the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in

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the contracts, which is mainly because the Company provides a significant service of integrating a complex set of tasks and components into a single project or capability.

The Company may enter into contracts that include separate phases or elements. If each phase or element is negotiated separately based on the technical resources required and/or the supply and demand for the services being provided, the Company evaluates if the contracts should be segmented. If certain criteria are met, the contracts would be segmented which could result in revenues being assigned to the different elements or phases with different rates of profitability based on the relative value of each element or phase to the estimated total contract revenue.

Contracts that cover multiple phases or elements of the project or service lifecycle (development, construction and maintenance and support) may be considered to have multiple performance obligations even when they are part of a single contract. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation using the best estimate of the standalone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. In cases where the Company does not provide the distinct good or service on a standalone basis, the primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin approach, under which the Company forecasts the Company's expected costs of satisfying a performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin for the distinct good or service.

The Company provides quality of workmanship warranties to customers that are included in the sale and are not priced or sold separately or do not provide customers with a service in addition to assurance of compliance with agreed-upon specifications and industry standards. The Company does not consider these types of warranties to be separate performance obligations.

In some cases, the Company has a master service or blanket agreement with a customer under which each task order releases the Company to perform specific portions of the overall scope in the service contract. Each task order is typically accounted for as a separate contract because the task order establishes the enforceable rights and obligations, and payment terms.

Under ASC 606, variable consideration should be considered when determining the transaction price and estimates should be made for the variable consideration component of the transaction price, as well as assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained. For certain of the Company's contracts, variable consideration can arise from modifications to the scope of services resulting from unapproved change orders or customer claims. Variable consideration is included 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 Company estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on assessments of legal enforceability, the Company's performance, and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available to the Company.

Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on many of the Company's performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost at completion is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. As a significant change in one or more of these estimates could affect the profitability of the Company's contracts, the Company reviews and updates the Company's contract-related estimates regularly through a company-wide disciplined project review process in which management reviews the progress and execution of the Company's performance obligations and the estimate at completion (EAC). As part of this process, management reviews information including, but not limited to, any outstanding key contract matters, progress towards completion and the related program schedule and the related changes in estimates of revenues and costs. Management must make assumptions and estimates regarding labor productivity and availability, the complexity of the work to be performed, the cost and availability of materials, the performance of subcontractors, and the availability and timing of funding from the customer, among other variables.

The Company recognizes adjustments in estimated profit on contracts under the cumulative catch-up method. Under this method, the impact of the adjustment on profit recorded to date is recognized in the period the adjustment is identified. Revenue and profit in future periods of contract performance is recognized using the adjusted estimate. If at

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any time the estimate of contract profitability indicates an anticipated loss on the contract, the Company recognizes the full amount of estimated loss in the period it is identified.

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 rights or obligations or changes the existing enforceable rights or obligations. Most of the Company's contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct from existing contracts due to the significant integration provided in the context of the contract and are accounted for as if they were part of the original contract. The effect of a contract modification that is not distinct from the existing contract on the transaction price and the Company's 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.

For contract modifications that result in the promise to deliver goods or services that are distinct from the existing contract and the increase in price of the contract is for the same amount as the standalone selling price of the additional goods or services included in the modification, the Company accounts for such contract modifications as a separate contract.

The Company includes claims to vendors, subcontractors and others as a receivable and a reduction in recognized costs when enforceability of the claim is established by the contract and the amounts are reasonably estimable and probable of being recovered. The amounts are recorded up to the extent of the lesser of the amounts management expects to recover or to costs incurred.

Billing practices are governed by the contract terms of each project based upon costs incurred, achievement of milestones or pre-agreed schedules. Billings do not necessarily correlate with revenue recognized using the cost-to-cost method of revenue recognition.

Direct costs of contract revenue consist primarily of that portion of technical and nontechnical salaries and wages that has been incurred in connection with revenue producing projects. Direct costs of contract revenue also include production expenses, subcontractor services and other expenses that are incurred in connection with revenue producing projects.

Direct costs of contract revenue exclude that portion of technical and nontechnical salaries and wages related to marketing efforts, vacations, holidays and other time not spent directly generating revenue under existing contracts. Such costs are included in general and administrative expenses. Additionally, payroll taxes, bonuses and employee benefit costs for all Company personnel are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations since no allocation of these costs is made to direct costs of contract revenue. No allocation of facilities costs is made to direct costs of contract revenue. Other companies may

classify as direct costs of contract revenue some of the costs that the Company classifies as general and administrative costs. The Company expenses direct costs of contract revenue when incurred.

Included in revenue and costs are all reimbursable costs for which the Company has the risk or on which the fee was based at the time of bid or negotiation. No revenue or cost is recorded for costs in which the Company acts solely in the capacity of an agent and has no risks associated with such costs.

Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful accounts based upon a review of all outstanding amounts on a quarterly basis. Management determines allowances for doubtful accounts through specific identification of amounts considered to be uncollectible and potential write-offs, plus a non-specific allowance for other amounts for which some potential loss has been determined to be probable based on current and past experience. The Company's historical credit losses have been minimal with governmental entities and large public utilities, but disputes may arise related to these receivable amounts. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded when received.

Retainage, included in contract assets, represents amounts withheld from billings to the Company's clients pursuant to provisions in the contracts and may not be paid to us until the completion of specific tasks or the completion

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of the project and, in some instances, for even longer periods. At June 29, 2018 and December 29, 2017, the Company included retainage of approximately \$7.6 million and \$8.6 million, respectively, within contract assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over fair value of the assets acquired. The Company completes its annual testing of goodwill as of the last day of the first month of its fourth fiscal quarter each year to determine whether there is impairment. Goodwill, which has an indefinite useful life, is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Impairment losses for reporting units are recognized to the extent that a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, contract assets, other receivables, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, contingent consideration and contract liabilities, and approximate their fair values because of the relatively short period of time between the origination of these instruments and their expected realization or payment. The carrying amounts of debt obligations and contingent consideration approximate their fair values since the terms are comparable to terms currently offered by local lending institutions for loans of similar terms to companies with comparable credit risk.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Liquidity

As of June 29, 2018, the Company had \$11.2 million of cash and cash equivalents. The Company's primary source of liquidity is cash generated from operations. The Company also has a revolving line of credit with BMO Harris Bank, N.A. ("BMO"), which matures on January 20, 2020 (see Note 7). The Company believes that its cash and cash equivalents on hand, cash generated by operating activities and funds available under its line of credit (if needed and if

available) will be sufficient to finance its operating activities for at least the next 12 months.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

On December 30, 2017, the Company adopted ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method applied to those contracts which were not completed as of December 29, 2017. Results for operating periods beginning after December 30, 2017 are presented under ASC 606, while comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported in accordance with the accounting standards in effect for those periods.

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The Company recognized the cumulative effect of initially applying ASC 606 as an adjustment to retained earnings in the balance sheet as of December 30, 2017 as follows:

	Balance at December 29, 2017	Adjustments Due to ASC 606	Balance at December 30, 2017
Assets			
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 38,441,000	\$ (8,560,000)	\$ 29,881,000
Contract assets	\$ 24,732,000	\$ 9,328,000	\$ 34,060,000
Liabilities			
Deferred income taxes, net	\$ 2,463,000	\$ (215,000)	\$ 2,248,000
Equity			
Retained earnings	\$ 19,588,000	\$ 553,000	\$ 20,141,000

The impact of adoption on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet and cash flows for the six month period ended June 29, 2018 was as follows:

	For the six month period June 29, 2018		
	As Reported	Balances Without Adoption of ASC 606	Effect of Change Higher/(Lower)
Assets			
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 22,896,000	\$ 30,497,000	\$ (7,601,000)
Contract assets	\$ 42,410,000	\$ 34,240,000	\$ 8,170,000
Liabilities			
Deferred income taxes, net	\$ 2,404,000	\$ 2,593,000	\$ (189,000)
Equity			
Retained earnings	\$ 25,659,000	\$ 25,390,000	\$ 269,000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 16,294,000	\$ 8,693,000	\$ 7,601,000
Contract assets	(16,910,000)	(9,309,000)	(7,601,000)
Total cash flows used in operating activities	\$ (616,000)	\$ (616,000)	\$ 0

The impact of adoption on the Company's opening balance sheet was primarily related to deferred revenues and unrecognized license renewals associated with software license agreements currently in force reclassified to retained earnings, net of the deferred income tax impact and reclassification of amounts between accounts receivable net of allowance for doubtful accounts and contract assets based on whether an unconditional right to consideration has been established or not. The impact of adoption on the Company's statement of operations was not material for the six month period ended June 29, 2018.

The impact of adoption on the Company's balance sheet was primarily related to conforming the Company's software license contracts recorded over time based on previously acceptable methods to recognizing the full amount of most non-cancellable software licenses upon acceptance of the software by the customer.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue Recognition

Effective December 30, 2017, the Company adopted ASU 2014-09 using the modified retrospective approach. The adoption of ASU 2014-09 did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In 2017, the Company established an implementation team, which included senior managers from its finance and accounting group. The implementation team evaluated the impact of adopting ASU 2014-09 on the Company's contracts expected to be uncompleted as of December 30, 2017 (the date of adoption). The evaluation included reviewing the Company's accounting policies and practices to identify differences that would result from applying the requirements of the new standard. The Company identified and made changes to its processes, systems and controls to support recognition and disclosure under the new standard. The implementation team worked closely with various professional consultants and attended several formal conferences and seminars to conclude on certain interpretative issues.

The Company recognizes engineering and consulting contract revenue over time using the percentage of completion method, based primarily on contract cost incurred to date compared to total estimated contract cost. Revenue on the vast majority of the Company's contracts will continue to be recognized over time because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer. Revenue recognition for software licenses issued by the Energy segment is recognized at a point in time, upon acceptance of the software by the customer and in recognition of the fulfillment of the performance obligation. Certain additional performance obligations beyond the base software license may be separated from the gross license fee and amortized over time.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows: Clarification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which eliminates the diversity in practice related to the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows, by adding or clarifying guidance on eight specific cash flow issues. ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted. ASU 2016-15 provides for retrospective application for all periods presented. Effective December 30, 2017, the Company adopted ASU 2016-15 and the impact did not have a material effect on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The FASB issued this update to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The updated guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the update is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company has developed a detailed plan to implement the new standard and, through a cross functional team, is assessing contractual arrangements that may qualify as leases under the new standard. The impact of the new standard will be an increase to right of use assets and lease liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, primarily as a result of operating leases currently not recognized on the balance sheet.

Proposed Accounting Standards

A variety of proposed or otherwise potential accounting standards are currently being studied by standard-setting organizations and certain regulatory agencies. Because of the tentative and preliminary nature of such proposed standards, the Company has not yet determined the effect, if any, that the implementation of such proposed standards would have on its consolidated financial statements.

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2. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Acquisition of Newcomb Anderson McCormick

On April 30, 2018, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, WES, acquired all of the outstanding equity interests of Newcomb Anderson McCormick, Inc. (“NAM”). NAM is an energy engineering and consulting company with offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles that provides clients with mechanical engineering expertise and comprehensive energy efficiency programs and services. Pursuant to the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement, dated April 30, 2018, by and among the Company, WES and NAM, WES will pay NAM shareholders a maximum purchase price of \$4.0 million, subject to potential earn-out payments, to be paid in cash. We expect to finalize the purchase price allocation with respect to this transaction by the end of the second quarter of 2019.

Acquisition of Integral Analytics

On July 28, 2017, the Company and the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, WES, acquired all of the outstanding shares of Integral Analytics, Inc. (“Integral Analytics”), a data analytics and software company, pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, dated July 28, 2017 (the “Purchase Agreement”), by and among Willdan Group, Inc., WES, Integral Analytics, the stockholders of Integral Analytics (the “IA Stockholders”) and the Sellers’ Representative (as defined therein). The Company believes the addition of Integral Analytics’ capabilities will improve the ability to target locational energy savings and microgrids and can provide a clear technical advantage on energy programs.

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, WES will pay the IA Stockholders a maximum purchase price of \$30.0 million, consisting of (i) \$15.0 million in cash paid at closing (subject to certain post-closing tangible net asset value adjustments), (ii) 90,611 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of Willdan Group, Inc. (“Common Stock”) issued at closing, equaling \$3.0 million, calculated based on the volume-weighted average price of shares of Common Stock for the ten trading days immediately prior to, but not including, the closing date of the acquisition of Integral Analytics (the “Closing Date”) and (iii) up to \$12.0 million in cash for a percentage of sales attributable to the business of Integral Analytics during the three years after the Closing Date, as more fully described below (such potential payments of up to \$12.0 million, being referred to as “Earn-Out Payments” and \$12.0 million in respect thereof, being referred to as the “Maximum Payout”). The Company used cash on hand for the \$15.0 million cash payment paid at closing. We expect to finalize the purchase price allocation with respect to this transaction by the end of the third quarter of 2018.

The size of the Earn-Out Payments to be paid will be determined based on two factors. First, the IA Stockholders will receive 2% of gross contracted revenue for new work sold by the Company in close collaboration with Integral Analytics during the three years following the Closing Date (the “Earn-Out Period”). Second, the IA Stockholders will receive 20% of the gross contracted revenue specified in each executed and/or effective software licensing agreement,

entered into by the Company or one of its affiliates that contains pricing either equal to or greater than standard pricing, of software offered for licensing by Integral Analytics during the Earn-Out Period. The amounts due to the IA Stockholders pursuant to these two factors will in no event, individually or in the aggregate, exceed the Maximum Payout. Earn-Out Payments will be made in quarterly installments for each year of the Earn-Out Period. For the purposes of both of these factors credit will be given to Integral Analytics for the gross contracted revenue in the quarter in which the contract/license is executed, regardless of when the receipt of payment thereunder is expected. The amount of gross contracted revenue for contracts with unfunded ceilings or of an indeterminate contractual value will be mutually agreed upon. Further, in the event of a change of control of WES during the Earn-Out Period, any then-unpaid amount of the Maximum Payout will be paid promptly to the IA Stockholders, even if such Earn-Out Payments have not been earned at that time. The Company has agreed to certain covenants regarding the operation of Integral Analytics during the Earn-Out Period, of which a violation by the Company could result in damages being paid to the IA Stockholders in respect of the Earn-Out. In addition, the Earn-Out Payments will be subject to certain subordination provisions in favor of BMO, the Company's senior secured lender.

WES has also established a bonus pool for the employees of Integral Analytics to be paid based on Integral Analytics' performance against certain targets.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805. Under ASC 805, the Company recorded the acquired assets and assumed liabilities at their estimated fair value with the excess allocated

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to goodwill. Goodwill represents the value the Company expects to achieve through the operational synergies and the expansion into new markets. The Company estimates that the entire \$15.9 million of goodwill resulting from the acquisition will be tax deductible. Consideration for the acquisition includes the following preliminary information:

	Integral Analytics
Cash paid	\$ 15,000,000
Other payable for working capital adjustment	113,000
Issuance of common stock	3,100,000
Contingent consideration	5,600,000
Total consideration	\$ 23,813,000

The following table summarizes the preliminary amounts for the acquired assets recorded at their estimated fair value as of the acquisition date:

	Integral Analytics
Current assets	\$ 626,000
Non-current assets	2,000
Cash	397,000
Property, plant and equipment	5,000
Liabilities	(946,000)
Customer relationships	1,200,000
Tradename	990,000
Developed technology	3,410,000
In-process technology	2,220,000
Goodwill	15,909,000
Net assets acquired	\$ 23,813,000

The following unaudited pro forma financial information for the three and six months ended June 29, 2018 and June 30, 2017 assumes that acquisition of all the outstanding shares of Integral Analytics occurred on December 31, 2016 as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 29, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 29, 2018	June 30, 2017
In thousands (except per share data)				
Pro forma revenue	\$ 59,833	\$ 72,851	\$ 114,428	\$ 142,130

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Pro forma income from operations	\$ 4,205	\$ 3,839	\$ 6,179	\$ 4,926
Pro forma net income	\$ 3,776	\$ 2,805	\$ 5,994	\$ 4,264
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.49
Diluted	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.46
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	8,796	8,694	8,796	8,694
Diluted	9,288	9,227	9,288	9,227

This pro forma supplemental information does not purport to be indicative of what the company's operating results would have been had this transaction occurred on December 31, 2016 and may not be indicative of future operating results.

During the three months and six months ended June 29, 2018, the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of Integral Analytics contributed \$1.9 million and \$2.5 million in revenue and \$0.4 million income from operations and

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\$0.2 million of loss from operations, respectively. There were no acquisition related costs recorded during the three and six month period ended June 29, 2018.

3. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of June 29, 2018, the Company had \$40.3 million of goodwill, which primarily relates to the Energy reporting segment and the acquisitions of substantially all of the assets of Genesys and 360 Energy Engineers, LLC (“360 Energy”) and the acquisitions of NAM, Integral Analytics and Abacus Resource Management Company (“Abacus”). The remaining goodwill relates to the Engineering and Consulting reporting segment and the acquisition of Economists.com, LLC. The changes in the carrying value of goodwill by reporting unit for the six months ended June 29, 2018 were as follows:

Reporting Unit	December 29, 2017	Additions / Adjustments	June 29, 2018
Energy	\$ 37,435,000	\$ 2,158,000	\$ 39,593,000
Engineering and Consulting	749,000	—	749,000
	\$ 38,184,000	\$ 2,158,000	\$ 40,342,000

The gross amounts and accumulated amortization of the Company’s acquired identifiable intangible assets with finite useful lives as of June 29, 2018 included in other intangible assets, net in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets, were as follows:

	June 29, 2018		December 29, 2017		Amortization Period (yrs)
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	
Backlog	\$ 1,784,000	\$ 1,186,000	\$ 1,398,000	\$ 989,000	5.0
Tradename	3,911,000	2,473,000	3,779,000	2,050,000	2.5 - 6.0
Non-compete agreements	1,420,000	890,000	1,331,000	745,000	4.0
Developed Technology	3,410,000	391,000	2,760,000	144,000	8.0
In-process Research & Technology	2,220,000	—	1,650,000	—	10.0
Customer relationships	5,069,000	1,673,000	4,960,000	1,284,000	5.0 - 8.0
	\$ 17,814,000	\$ 6,613,000	\$ 15,878,000	\$ 5,212,000	

The Company's amortization expense for acquired identifiable intangible assets with finite useful lives was \$0.7 million and \$1.4 million for the fiscal three and six months ended June 29, 2018 as compared to \$0.5 million and \$1.1 million for the fiscal three and six months ended June 30, 2017. Estimated amortization expense for acquired identifiable intangible assets for the remainder of fiscal year 2018 is \$1.6 million and the succeeding years are as follows:

Fiscal year:	
2019	\$ 2,348,000
2020	1,936,000
2021	1,244,000
2022	1,058,000
2023	981,000
Thereafter	1,991,000
	\$ 9,558,000

4.EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares for the period. Potential common shares

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include the weighted-average dilutive effects of outstanding stock options and restricted stock awards using the treasury stock method.

The following table sets forth the number of weighted-average common shares outstanding used to compute basic and diluted EPS:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 29, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 29, 2018	June 30, 2017
Net income	\$ 3,315,000	\$ 3,312,000	\$ 5,518,000	\$ 5,953,000
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	8,796,000	8,603,000	8,775,000	8,505,000
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted stock awards	492,000	479,000	472,000	573,000
Weighted-average common shares outstanding-diluted	9,288,000	9,082,000	9,247,000	9,078,000
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.70
Diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.66

For the three and six months ended June 29, 2018, 202,000 and 211,000 options were excluded from the calculation of dilutive potential common shares, as compared to 195,000 and 60,000 options for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. These options were not included in the computation of dilutive potential common shares because the assumed proceeds per share exceeded the average market price per share for the 2018 and 2017 periods. Accordingly, the inclusion of these options would have been anti-dilutive.

5.EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS, NET

Equipment and leasehold improvements consist of the following:

	June 29, 2018	December 29, 2017
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 3,127,000	\$ 3,011,000
Computer hardware and software	8,660,000	8,355,000
Leasehold improvements	1,138,000	1,121,000
Equipment under capital leases	1,264,000	1,095,000
Automobiles, trucks, and field equipment	2,086,000	2,100,000

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	16,275,000	15,682,000
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(11,133,000)	(10,376,000)
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	\$ 5,142,000	\$ 5,306,000

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6.ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	June 29, 2018	December 29, 2017
Accrued bonuses	\$ 1,259,000	\$ 2,687,000
Accrued interest	3,000	5,000
Paid leave bank	2,904,000	2,533,000
Compensation and payroll taxes	1,871,000	1,859,000
Accrued legal	103,000	103,000
Accrued workers' compensation insurance	141,000	305,000
Accrued rent	230,000	192,000
Employee withholdings	1,873,000	1,812,000
Client deposits	95,000	92,000
Accrued subcontractor costs	14,898,000	13,103,000
Other	821,000	602,000
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 24,198,000	\$ 23,293,000

7.DEBT

Total debt obligations consist of the following:

	June 29, 2018	December 29, 2017
Outstanding borrowings on revolving credit facility	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,500,000
Deferred purchase price for the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Genesys, bearing interest at 0.650%, payable in monthly principal and interest installments of \$191,667 through March 2018.	—	383,000
Total debt obligations	2,000,000	2,883,000
Less current portion	—	383,000
Debt obligations, less current portion	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,500,000

Credit Facility

On January 20, 2017, the Company and each of its subsidiaries, as guarantors (the “Guarantors”), entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) with BMO as lender. The Credit Agreement amended and extended the Company’s prior credit agreement with BMO, which was set to mature on March 24, 2017. The Credit Agreement provides for a \$35.0 million revolving line of credit, including a \$10.0 million standby letter of credit sub-facility, and matures on January 20, 2020. Subject to satisfying certain conditions described in the Credit Agreement, the Company may request that BMO increase the aggregate amount under the revolving line of credit by up to \$25.0 million, for a total facility size of \$60.0 million; however, BMO is not obligated to do so. Unlike the prior credit agreement with BMO, the revolving line of credit is no longer subject to a borrowing base limitation and the Credit Agreement no longer includes a delayed draw term loan facility.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at a rate equal to either, at the Company’s option, (i) the highest of the prime rate, the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5% or one-month LIBOR plus 1% (the “Base Rate”) or (ii) LIBOR, in each case plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.25% to 1.00% with respect to Base Rate borrowings and 1.25% to 2.00% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. The applicable margin will be based upon the consolidated leverage ratio of the Company. The Company will also be required to pay a commitment fee for the unused portion of the revolving line of credit, which will range from 0.20% to 0.35% per annum, and fees on any letters of credit drawn under the facility, which will range from 0.94% to 1.50%, in each case, depending on the Company’s consolidated leverage ratio.

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Borrowings under the revolving line of credit are guaranteed by all of the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries and secured by substantially all of the Company's and the Guarantors' assets.

The Credit Agreement contains customary representations and affirmative covenants, including certain notice and financial reporting requirements. The Credit Agreement also requires compliance with financial covenants that require the Company to maintain a maximum total leverage ratio and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio.

The Credit Agreement includes customary negative covenants, including (i) restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness by the Company or the Guarantors and the incurrence of additional liens on property, (ii) restrictions on permitted acquisitions, including that the total consideration payable for all permitted acquisitions (including potential future earn-out obligations) shall not exceed \$20.0 million during the term of the Credit Agreement and the total consideration for any individual permitted acquisition shall not exceed \$10.0 million without BMO's consent, and (iii) limitations on asset sales, mergers and acquisitions. Further, the Credit Agreement limits the payment of future dividends and distributions and share repurchases by the Company; however, the Company is permitted to repurchase up to \$8.0 million of shares of common stock under certain conditions, including that, at the time of any such repurchase, (a) the Company is able to meet the financial covenant requirements under the Credit Agreement after giving effect to the share repurchase, (b) the Company has at least \$5.0 million of liquidity (unrestricted cash or undrawn availability under the revolving line of credit), and (c) no default exists or would arise under the Credit Agreement after giving effect to such repurchase. In addition, the Credit Agreement includes customary events of default. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the interest rate will be increased by 2.0%, BMO has the option to make any loans then outstanding under the Credit Agreement immediately due and payable, and BMO is no longer obligated to extend further credit to the Company under the Credit Agreement.

As of June 29, 2018, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants under the Credit Agreement.

Deferred Purchase Price

The Asset Purchase and Merger Agreement for the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Genesys dated March 4, 2016, included deferred payments to Messrs. Braun and Mineo in the amount of \$2.3 million ("Deferred Payments"), each. The Deferred Payments were paid in twenty-four (24) equal monthly installments in the amount of \$95,834, inclusive of interest at the rate of 0.65% per annum. Payments commenced on April 4, 2016 and concluded on March 4, 2018. From March 4, 2016 through June 29, 2018, the Company made payments of \$4.6 million inclusive of interest and, as of June 29, 2018, there were no outstanding balances for either Messrs. Braun or Mineo.

Insurance Premiums

The Company has also financed, from time to time, insurance premiums by entering into unsecured notes payable with insurance companies. During the Company's annual insurance renewals in the fourth quarter of its fiscal year ended December 29, 2017, the Company did not elect to finance its insurance premiums for the upcoming fiscal year.

8.COMMITMENTS

Leases

The Company is obligated under capital leases for certain furniture and office equipment that expire at various dates through the year 2021.

The Company also leases certain office facilities under non-cancelable operating leases that expire at various dates through the year 2023.

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Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a qualified profit sharing plan pursuant to Code Section 401(a) and qualified cash or deferred arrangement pursuant to Code Section 401(k) covering substantially all employees. Employees may elect to contribute up to 50% of their compensation limited to the amount allowed by tax laws. Company contributions are made solely at the discretion of the Company's board of directors.

The Company has a discretionary bonus plan for regional managers, division managers and others as determined by the president and chief executive officer of the Company. Bonuses are awarded if certain financial goals are achieved. The financial goals are not stated in the plan; rather they are judgmentally determined each year. In addition, the board of directors may declare discretionary bonuses to key employees and all employees are eligible for bonuses for outstanding performance. The Company's compensation committee of the board of directors determines the compensation of the president and chief executive officer and other executive officers.

Post-Employment Health Benefits

In May 2006, the Company's board of directors approved providing lifetime health insurance coverage for Win Westfall, the Company's former chief executive officer and former member of the board of directors, and his spouse and for Linda Heil, the widow of the Company's former chief executive officer, Dan Heil. These benefits relate to past services provided to the Company. Accordingly, there is no unamortized compensation cost for the benefits.

9.INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities, subject to a judgmental assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets. 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. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more-likely-than-not that some of the deferred tax assets may not be realized. Significant judgment is applied when assessing the need for valuation allowances. Areas of estimation include the Company's consideration of future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. Should a change in circumstances lead to a change in judgment about the utilization of deferred tax assets in future years, the Company would adjust the related valuation allowances in the period that the change in circumstances occurs, along with a corresponding increase or charge to income.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") was enacted into law, which, among other items, lowered the U.S. corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective January 1, 2018. Shortly after the Tax Act was enacted, the SEC issued guidance under Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("SAB 118") to address the application of GAAP and direct taxpayers to consider the impact of the Tax Act as "provisional" when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for the change in tax law. SAB 118 provided a measurement period that should not extend beyond one year from the Tax Act enactment date for companies to complete the accounting under ASC 740. As of June 29, 2018, the Company has not yet completed its accounting for the income tax effects of the Tax Act, and although the Company does not believe there will be any material adjustments in subsequent reporting periods, the ultimate impact may differ from the provisional amounts, due to, among other things, the limitation on the deductibility of certain executives' compensation pursuant to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, and a detailed evaluation of the contractual terms of the Company's fourth quarter 2017 capital additions to determine whether they qualify for the 100% expensing pursuant to the Tax Act. There have not been any revisions to previously estimated amounts during the three month period ended June 29, 2018, and the Company expects its accounting to be complete when the 2017 U.S. corporate income tax return is filed in 2018.

During each fiscal year, management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to utilize existing deferred tax assets. For fiscal year 2017, the

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Company ultimately determined that it was more-likely-than-not that the entire California net operating loss will not be utilized prior to expiration. Significant pieces of objective evidence evaluated included the Company's history of utilization of California net operating losses in prior years for each of its subsidiaries, as well as the Company's forecasted amount of net operating loss utilization for certain members of the combined group. As a result, the Company recorded a valuation allowance in the amount of \$87,000 at the end of fiscal year 2017 related to California net operating losses. There was no change to the valuation allowance during the six month period ended June 29, 2018.

For acquired business entities, if the Company identifies changes to acquired deferred tax asset valuation allowances or liabilities related to uncertain tax positions during the measurement period and they relate to new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date, those changes are considered a measurement period adjustment and the Company records the offset to goodwill. The Company records all other changes to deferred tax asset valuation allowances and liabilities related to uncertain tax positions in current period income tax expense.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from uncertain tax positions if it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on examination by the tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. As of June 29, 2018, the Company recorded a liability of \$0.4 million for uncertain tax positions related to miscellaneous tax deductions taken in open tax years. Included in this amount are \$0.4 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. No interest and penalties have been recorded related to unrecognized tax benefits as of June 29, 2018.

Based on management's estimates and determination of an effective tax rate for the year, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million for the three and six months ended June 29, 2018, as compared to an income tax expense of \$1.2 million and \$0.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 29, 2018, the difference between the effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate is primarily attributable to tax deductions related to Section 179D deductions and stock option exercises. In accordance with ASU 2016-09 (see Note 1 "Basis of Presentation, Organization and Operations of the Company"), the income tax benefit related to these deductions has been included as a reduction of 18.1% to the Company's effective tax rate for the six months ended June 29, 2018. The effective tax rate also varies from the federal statutory rate due to the impact of state income tax expense and certain expenses that are non-deductible for tax purposes, including meals and entertainment, compensation expense related to employee stock purchase and incentive stock options.

During the three months ended June 29, 2018, the Internal Revenue Service commenced its audit of the Company's tax return for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2016. The Company has not determined the impact of this examination due to the audit process having not been completed.

10.SEGMENT INFORMATION

During the three months ended March 30, 2018, the Company revised its segment reporting to conform to changes in its internal management reporting. Segment information has been revised for comparison purposes for all periods presented in the condensed consolidated financial statements. As a result, beginning with the three months ended March 30, 2018, the Company's two segments are (i) Energy and (ii) Engineering and Consulting, and the Company's chief operating decision maker, which continues to be our chief executive officer, receives and reviews financial information in this format.

The Company's principal segment, Energy, which consists of WES, remains unchanged and provides energy efficiency consulting services to utilities, state agencies, municipalities, private industry and non-profit organizations. The Engineering and Consulting segment, which consists of Willdan Engineering, Willdan Infrastructure, Public Agency Resources, Willdan Financial Services and Willdan Homeland Solutions is a combination of the Company's remaining previously reported segments, which were the Engineering Services segment, Public Finance Services segment and Homeland Security Services segment. The former Public Finance Services segment and former Homeland Security Services segment represent an insignificant portion of the Engineering and Consulting segment. The Engineering and

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Consulting segment offers a broad range of engineering and planning services to the Company's public and private sector clients, expertise and support for the various financing techniques employed by public agencies to finance their operations and infrastructure along with the mandated reporting and other requirements associated with these financings, and national preparedness, homeland security consulting, public safety and emergency response services to cities, related municipal service agencies and other entities.

The accounting policies applied to determine the segment information are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2017. There were no intersegment sales in the three month periods ended June 29, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The Company's chief operating decision maker evaluates the performance of each segment based upon income or loss from operations before income taxes. Certain segment asset information including expenditures for long-lived assets has not been presented as it is not reported to or reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. In addition, enterprise-wide service line contract revenue is not included as it is impracticable to report this information for each group of similar services.

Financial information with respect to the reportable segments as of and for the fiscal three and six months ended June 29, 2018 and as of and for the fiscal three and six months ended June 30, 2017 is as follows:

	Energy	Engineering & Consulting	Unallocated Corporate	Intersegment	Consolidated Total
Fiscal Three Months Ended June 29, 2018					
Contract revenue	\$ 41,726,000	\$ 18,107,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 59,833,000
Segment profit (loss) before income tax expense	2,870,000	1,517,000	(203,000)	—	4,184,000
Net income (loss)	2,274,000	1,202,000	(161,000)	—	3,315,000
Segment assets(1)	60,020,000	18,705,000	82,560,000	(23,130,000)	138,155,000
Fiscal Three Months Ended June 30, 2017					
Contract revenue	\$ 53,733,000	\$ 18,100,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 71,833,000
Segment profit (loss) before income tax expense	2,411,000	2,191,000	(70,000)	—	4,532,000
Net income (loss)	1,763,000	1,600,000	(51,000)	—	3,312,000
Segment assets(1)	61,501,000	19,002,000	64,289,000	(23,130,000)	121,662,000
Fiscal Six Months Ended June 29, 2018					
Contract revenue	\$ 79,058,000	\$ 35,370,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 114,428,000
Segment profit (loss) before income tax expense	3,133,000	3,404,000	(392,000)	—	6,145,000

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Net income (loss)	2,813,000	3,057,000	(352,000)	—	5,518,000
Segment assets(1)	60,020,000	18,705,000	82,560,000	(23,130,000)	138,155,000
Fiscal Six Months Ended June 30, 2017					
Contract revenue	\$ 103,846,000	\$ 36,338,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 140,184,000
Segment profit (loss) before income tax expense	2,693,000	4,342,000	(535,000)	—	6,500,000
Net income (loss)	2,466,000	3,977,000	(490,000)	—	5,953,000
Segment assets(1)	61,501,000	19,002,000	64,289,000	(23,130,000)	121,662,000

(1) Segment assets represent segment assets, net of intercompany receivables.

11. CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Lawsuits

The Company is subject to claims and lawsuits from time to time, including those alleging professional errors or omissions that arise in the ordinary course of business against firms that operate in the engineering and consulting professions. The Company carries professional liability insurance, subject to certain deductibles and policy limits, for such claims as they arise and may from time to time establish reserves for litigation that is considered probable of a loss.

In accordance with accounting standards regarding loss contingencies, the Company accrues an undiscounted liability for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, and discloses the amount accrued and an estimate of any reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for the Company's financial statements not to be misleading. The Company does not accrue liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated, or when the liability is believed to be only reasonably possible or remote.

Because litigation outcomes are inherently unpredictable, the Company's evaluation of legal proceedings often involves a series of complex assessments by management about future events and can rely heavily on estimates and

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assumptions. If the assessments indicate that loss contingencies that could be material to any one of the Company's financial statements are not probable, but are reasonably possible, or are probable, but cannot be estimated, then the Company will disclose the nature of the loss contingencies, together with an estimate of the possible loss or a statement that such loss is not reasonably estimable. While the consequences of certain unresolved proceedings are not presently determinable, and a reasonable estimate of the probable and reasonably possible loss or range of loss in excess of amounts accrued for such proceedings cannot be made, an adverse outcome from such proceedings could have a material adverse effect on the Company's earnings in any given reporting period. However, in the opinion of the Company's management, after consulting with legal counsel, and taking into account insurance coverage, the ultimate liability related to current outstanding claims and lawsuits is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

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

Overview

We are a provider of professional technical and consulting services to utilities, private industry and public agencies at all levels of government. We enable our clients to realize cost and energy savings by providing a wide range of specialized services. We assist our clients with a broad range of complementary services relating to:

- Energy; and

- Engineering and Consulting.

We operate our business through a nationwide network of offices in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Washington, DC. As of June 29, 2018, we had 851 employees which include licensed engineers and other professionals.

We seek to establish close working relationships with our clients and expand the breadth and depth of the services we provide to them over time. Our business with public and private utilities is concentrated primarily in California and New York, but we also have business with utilities in other states. We currently serve more than 25 major utility customers across the country. Our business with public agencies is concentrated in California, New York and Arizona. We provide services to many of the cities and counties in California. We also serve special districts, school districts, a range of public agencies and private industry.

We were founded in 1964, and Willdan Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was formed in 2006 to serve as our holding company. Historically, our clients were public agencies in communities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 300,000 people. We believe communities of this size are underserved by large outsourcing companies that tend to focus on securing large federal and state projects and private sector projects. Since expanding into energy efficiency services, our client base has grown to include investor-owned and other public utilities, as well as substantial energy users in government and business.

During the three months ended March 30, 2018, we revised our segment reporting to conform to changes in our internal management reporting. Segment information has been revised for comparison purposes for all periods presented in the condensed consolidated financial statements. For additional information regarding the changes to the reportable segments, see Note 10 “Segment Information” of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. We consist of a group of wholly-owned companies that operate within the following segments for financial reporting purposes:

Energy. Our Energy segment consists of the business of our subsidiary, Willdan Energy Solutions (“WES”), which offers energy efficiency and sustainability consulting services to utilities, public agencies and private industry under a variety of business names, including Willdan Lighting and Electric, Abacus Resource Management, 360 Energy Engineers, Genesys Engineering and Integral Analytics. This segment is currently our largest segment based on contract revenue, representing approximately 69.1% and 74.1% of our consolidated contract revenue for the six months ended June 29, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively.

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Engineering and Consulting. Our Engineering and Consulting segment includes the operations of our subsidiaries, Willdan Engineering, Willdan Infrastructure, Public Agency Resources, Willdan Financial Services and Willdan Homeland Solutions. Willdan Engineering provides civil engineering related construction management, building and safety, city engineering, city planning, geotechnical, material testing and other engineering consulting services to our clients. Willdan Infrastructure, which was launched in fiscal year 2013, provides engineering services to larger rail, port, water, mining and other civil engineering projects. Public Agency Resources primarily provides staffing to Willdan Engineering. Willdan Financial Services provides economic and financial consulting to public agencies. Willdan Homeland Solutions provides national preparedness and interoperability services and communications and technology solutions. Contract revenue for the Engineering and Consulting segment represented approximately 30.9% and 25.9% of our consolidated contract revenue for the six months ended June 29, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively.

Components of Revenue and Expense

Contract Revenue

We generally provide our services under contracts, purchase orders or retainer letters. The agreements we enter into with our clients typically incorporate one of four principal types of pricing provisions: time-and-materials, unit-based, fixed price and service-related contracts. Revenue on our time-and-materials and unit-based contracts are recognized as the work is performed in accordance with specific terms of the contract. Approximately 28% of our contracts are unit-based contracts, approximately 22% of our contracts are time-and-materials contracts and approximately 50% of our contracts are fixed price contracts. Some of these contracts include maximum contract prices, but contract maximums are often adjusted to reflect the level of effort to achieve client objectives, and thus the majority of these contracts are not expected to exceed the maximum. Contract revenue on our fixed price contracts is determined on the percentage of completion method based generally on the ratio of direct costs incurred to date to estimated total direct costs at completion. Many of our fixed price contracts involve a high degree of subcontracted fixed price effort and are relatively short in duration, thereby lowering the risks of not properly estimating the percent complete. Our service-related contracts, including operations and maintenance services and a variety of technical assistance services, are accounted for over the period of performance, in proportion to the cost of performance.

Adjustments to contract cost estimates are made in the periods in which the facts requiring such revisions become known. When the revised estimate indicates a loss, such loss is recognized in the current period in its entirety. Claims and change orders that have not been finalized are evaluated to determine whether or not a change has occurred in the enforceable rights and obligations of the original contract. If these non-finalized changes qualify as a contract modification, a determination is made whether to account for the change in contract value as a modification to the existing contract, or a separate contract and revenue under the claims or change orders is recognized accordingly. Costs related to un-priced change orders are expensed when incurred, and recognition of the related revenue is based on the assessment above of whether or not a contract modification has occurred. Estimated profit for un priced change orders is recognized only if collection is probable.

Our contracts come up for renewal periodically, and at the time of renewal, may be subject to renegotiation, which could impact the profitability on that contract. In addition, during the term of a contract, public agencies may request additional or revised services which may impact the economics of the transaction. Most of our contracts permit our clients, with prior notice, to terminate the contracts at any time without cause. While we have a large volume of contracts, the renewal, termination or modification of a contract, in particular contracts with Consolidated Edison of New York, Inc. and the Dormitory Authority-State of New York (“DASNY”), may have a material effect on our consolidated operations.

Some of our contracts include certain performance guarantees, such as a guaranteed energy saving quantity. Such guarantees are generally measured upon completion of a project. In the event that the measured performance level is less than the guaranteed level, any resulting financial penalty, including any additional work that may be required to fulfill the guarantee, is estimated and charged to direct expenses in the current period. We have not experienced any significant costs under such guarantees.

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Direct Costs of Contract Revenue

Direct costs of contract revenue consist primarily of that portion of technical and nontechnical salaries and wages that have been incurred in connection with revenue producing projects. Direct costs of contract revenue also include material costs, subcontractor services, equipment and other expenses that are incurred in connection with revenue producing projects. Direct costs of contract revenue exclude that portion of technical and nontechnical salaries and wages related to marketing efforts, vacations, holidays and other time not spent directly generating revenue under existing contracts. Such costs are included in general and administrative expenses. Additionally, payroll taxes, bonuses and employee benefit costs for all of our personnel are included in general and administrative expenses since no allocation of these costs is made to direct costs of contract revenue.

Other companies may classify as direct costs of contract revenue some of the costs that we classify as general and administrative costs. We expense direct costs of contract revenue when incurred.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include the costs of the marketing and support staffs, other marketing expenses, management and administrative personnel costs, payroll taxes, bonuses and employee benefits for all of our employees and the portion of salaries and wages not allocated to direct costs of contract revenue for those employees who provide our services. General and administrative expenses also include facility costs, depreciation and amortization, professional services, legal and accounting fees and administrative operating costs. Within general and administrative expenses, "Other" includes expenses such as provision for billed or unbilled receivables, professional services, legal and accounting, computer costs, travel and entertainment, marketing costs and acquisition costs. We expense general and administrative costs when incurred.

Critical Accounting Policies

This discussion and analysis of 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"). To prepare these financial statements in conformity with GAAP, we must make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenses in the reporting period. Our actual results may differ from these estimates. We have provided a summary of our significant accounting policies in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2017. We describe below those accounting policies that require material subjective or complex judgments and that have the most significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations. Our management evaluates these estimates on an ongoing basis, based upon information currently available and on various assumptions management believes are reasonable as of the date of this

report.

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Contract Accounting

We enter into contracts with our clients that contain various types of pricing provisions, including fixed price, time-and-materials, unit-based and service related provisions. We recognize revenues in accordance with ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customer, codified as ASC Topic 606 and the related amendments (“ASC 606”). As such, we identify a contract with a customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in the contract and recognize revenue when (or as) we satisfy a performance obligation.

The following table reflects our two reportable segments and the types of contracts that each most commonly enters into for revenue generating activities.

Segment	Contract Type	Revenue Recognition Method
	Time-and-materials	Time-and-materials
Energy	Unit-based	Unit-based
	Software license	Unit-based
	Fixed price	Percentage-of-completion
	Time-and-materials	Time-and-materials
Engineering and Consulting	Unit-based	Unit-based
	Fixed price	Percentage-of-completion
	Service-related	Proportional performance

Revenue on the vast majority of our contracts will continue to be recognized over time because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer. Revenue on fixed price contracts is recognized on the percentage-of-completion method based generally on the ratio of direct costs incurred to date to estimated total direct costs at completion. Revenue on time-and-materials and unit-based contracts is recognized as the work is performed in accordance with the specific rates and terms of the contract. We recognize revenues for time-and-materials contracts based upon the actual hours incurred during a reporting period at contractually agreed upon rates per hour and also include in revenue all reimbursable costs incurred during a reporting period. Certain of our time-and-materials contracts are subject to maximum contract values and, accordingly, when revenue is expected to exceed the maximum contract value, these contracts are generally recognized under the percentage-of-completion method, consistent with fixed price contracts. For unit-based contracts, we recognize the contract price of units of a basic production product as revenue when the production product is delivered during a period. Revenue recognition for software licenses issued by the Energy segment is generally recognized at a point in time, utilizing the unit-based revenue recognition method, upon acceptance of the software by the customer and in recognition of the fulfillment of the performance obligation. Certain additional performance obligations beyond the base software license may be separated from the gross license fee and amortized over time. Revenue for amounts that have been billed but not earned is deferred, and such deferred revenue is referred to as contract liabilities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

To determine the proper revenue recognition method for contracts, we evaluate whether two or more contracts should be combined and accounted for as one single contract and whether the combined contract should be accounted for as one performance obligation. With respect to our contracts, it is rare that multiple contracts should be combined into a single performance obligation. This evaluation requires significant judgment and the decision to combine a group of contracts or separate a single contract into multiple performance obligations could change the amount of revenue and profit recorded in a given period. Contracts are considered to have a single performance obligation if the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts, which is mainly because we provide a significant service of integrating a complex set of tasks and components into a single project or capability.

We may enter into contracts that include separate phases or elements. If each phase or element is negotiated separately based on the technical resources required and/or the supply and demand for the services being provided, we evaluate if the contracts should be segmented. If certain criteria are met, the contracts would be segmented which could result in revenues being assigned to the different elements or phases with different rates of profitability based on the relative value of each element or phase to the estimated total contract revenue. Contracts that cover multiple phases or

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elements of the project or service lifecycle (development, construction and maintenance and support) may be considered to have multiple performance obligations even when they are part of a single contract. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, we allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation using the best estimate of the standalone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. In cases where we do not provide the distinct good or service on a standalone basis, the primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin approach, under which we forecast our expected costs of satisfying a performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin for the distinct good or service.

We provide quality of workmanship warranties to customers that are included in the sale and are not priced or sold separately or do not provide customers with a service in addition to assurance of compliance with agreed-upon specifications and industry standards. We do not consider these types of warranties to be separate performance obligations.

In some cases, we have a master service or blanket agreement with a customer under which each task order releases us to perform specific portions of the overall scope in the service contract. Each task order is typically accounted for as a separate contract because the task order establishes the enforceable rights and obligations, and payment terms.

Under ASC 606, variable consideration should be considered when determining the transaction price and estimates should be made for the variable consideration component of the transaction price, as well as assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained. For certain of our contracts, variable consideration can arise from modifications to the scope of services resulting from unapproved change orders or customer claims. Variable consideration is included 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 assessments of legal enforceability, our performance, and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available to us.

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. As a significant change in one or more of these estimates could affect the profitability of our contracts, we review and update our contract-related estimates regularly through a company-wide disciplined project review process in which management reviews the progress and execution of our performance obligations and the estimate at completion (EAC). As part of this process, management reviews information including, but not limited to, any outstanding key contract matters, progress towards completion and the related program schedule and the related changes in estimates of revenues and costs. Management must make assumptions and estimates regarding labor productivity and availability, the complexity of the work to be performed, the cost and availability of materials, the performance of subcontractors, and the availability and timing of funding from the customer, among other variables.

We recognize adjustments in estimated profit on contracts under the cumulative catch-up method. Under this method, the impact of the adjustment on profit recorded to date is recognized in the period the adjustment is identified. Revenue and profit in future periods of contract performance is recognized using the adjusted estimate. If at any time the estimate of contract profitability indicates an anticipated loss on the contract, we recognize the total loss in the period it is identified.

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 rights or obligations or changes the existing enforceable rights or obligations. Most of our contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct from existing contracts due to the significant integration provided in the context of the contract and are accounted for as if they were part of the original contract. The effect of a contract modification that is not distinct from the existing contract 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.

For contract modifications that result in the promise to deliver goods or services that are distinct from the existing contract and the increase in price of the contract is for the same amount as the standalone selling price of the

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additional goods or services included in the modification, we account for such contract modifications as a separate contract.

We include claims to vendors, subcontractors and others as a receivable and a reduction in recognized costs when enforceability of the claim is established by the contract and the amounts are reasonably estimable and probable of being recovered. The amounts are recorded up to the extent of the lesser of the amounts management expects to recover or to costs incurred.

Billing practices are governed by the contract terms of each project based upon costs incurred, achievement of milestones or pre-agreed schedules. Billings do not necessarily correlate with revenue recognized using the cost-to-cost method of revenue recognition.

Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful accounts based upon our review of all outstanding amounts on a quarterly basis. Management determines allowances for doubtful accounts through specific identification of amounts considered to be uncollectible and potential write-offs, plus a non-specific allowance for other amounts for which some potential loss has been determined to be probable based on current and past experience. Historical credit losses have been minimal with governmental entities and large public utilities, but disputes may arise related to these receivable amounts. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded when received. For further information on the types of contracts under which we perform our services, see “Business - Contract Structure” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2017.

Goodwill

We test our goodwill at least annually for possible impairment. We complete our annual testing of goodwill as of the last day of the first month of our fourth fiscal quarter each year to determine whether there is impairment. In addition to our annual test, we regularly evaluate whether events and circumstances have occurred that may indicate a potential impairment of goodwill. We did not recognize any goodwill impairment charges during the six months ended June 29, 2018 and June 30, 2017. We had goodwill of approximately \$40.3 million as of June 29, 2018 as the result of our various acquisitions from 2015 to 2018.

We test our goodwill for impairment at the level of our reporting units, which are components of our operating segments. In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2011-08, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment. This accounting guidance allows companies to perform a qualitative assessment on goodwill impairment to determine whether a quantitative assessment is necessary. If a quantitative assessment is warranted, we then determine the fair value of the applicable reporting units. To estimate the fair value of our reporting units, we use both an income

approach based on management's estimates of future cash flows and other market data and a market approach based upon multiples of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, earned by similar public companies.

Once the fair value is determined, we then compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit is determined to be less than the carrying value, we perform an additional assessment to determine the extent of the impairment based on the implied fair value of goodwill compared with the carrying amount of the goodwill. In the event that the current implied fair value of the goodwill is less than the carrying value, an impairment charge is recognized.

Inherent in such fair value determinations are significant judgments and estimates, including but not limited to assumptions about our future revenue, profitability and cash flows, our operational plans and our interpretation of current economic indicators and market valuations. To the extent these assumptions are incorrect or economic conditions that would impact the future operations of our reporting units change, any goodwill may be deemed to be impaired, and an impairment charge could result in a material effect on our financial position or results of operation. Almost all of our goodwill is contained in our Energy segment, with the remainder in our Engineering and Consulting segment. At our

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measurement date, the estimated fair value of our Energy reporting unit exceeded the carrying value. A reduction in estimated fair value of our Energy reporting unit could result in an impairment charge in future periods.

Accounting for Claims against the Company

We accrue an undiscounted liability related to claims against us for which the incurrence of a loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. We disclose the amount accrued and an estimate of any reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for our financial statements not to be misleading. We do not accrue liabilities related to claims when the likelihood that a loss has been incurred is probable but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated, or when the liability is believed to be only reasonably possible or remote. Losses related to recorded claims are included in general and administrative expenses.

Determining probability and estimating claim amounts is highly judgmental. Initial accruals and any subsequent changes in our estimates could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Business Combinations

The acquisition method of accounting for business combinations requires us to use significant estimates and assumptions, including fair value estimates, as of the business combination date. For reporting periods prior to the completion of our procedures to value assets and liabilities, the acquisition method requires us to refine those estimates as necessary during the measurement period (defined as the period, not to exceed one year, in which we may adjust the provisional amounts recognized for a business combination) based upon new information about facts that existed on the business combination date.

Under the acquisition method of accounting, we recognize separately from goodwill the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interests in an acquiree, at the acquisition date fair value. We measure goodwill as of the acquisition date as the excess of consideration transferred over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Costs that we incur to complete the business combination, such as investment banking, legal and other professional fees, are not considered part of consideration. We charge these acquisition costs to other general and administrative expense as they are incurred.

Should the initial accounting for a business combination be incomplete by the end of a reporting period that falls within the measurement period, we report provisional amounts in our financial statements. During the measurement period, we adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date, and we record those adjustments to our financial statements. We recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which

the adjustment amounts are determined, including the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date.

On July 28, 2017, we and WES acquired Integral Analytics, Inc. (“Integral Analytics”), a data analytics and software company. As of June 29, 2018, we had not yet completed our final estimate of fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed relating to the acquisition of Integral Analytics due to the timing of the transaction and lack of complete information necessary to finalize such estimates of fair value. Accordingly, we have preliminarily estimated the fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed and will finalize such fair value estimates within twelve months of the acquisition date. For further discussion of our acquisition of Integral Analytics, see Note 2 “Business Combinations” of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

On April 30, 2018, we and WES acquired Newcomb Anderson McCormick, Inc. (“NAM”), an energy engineering and consulting company with offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles that provides clients with mechanical engineering expertise and comprehensive energy efficiency programs and services. As of June 29, 2018, we had not yet completed our final estimate of fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed relating to the acquisition of NAM due to the timing of the transaction and lack of complete information necessary to finalize such estimates of fair value. Accordingly, we have preliminarily estimated the fair value of the assets acquired and the

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liabilities assumed and will finalize such fair value estimates within twelve months of the acquisition date. For further discussion of our acquisition of NAM, see Note 2 “Business Combinations” of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax basis of our assets and liabilities, subject to a judgmental assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets. 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. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that some of the deferred tax assets may not be realized. Significant judgment is applied when assessing the need for valuation allowances. Areas of estimation include our consideration of future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. Should a change in circumstances lead to a change in judgment about the utilization of deferred tax assets in future years, we would adjust the related valuation allowances in the period that the change in circumstances occurs, along with a corresponding increase or charge to income.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cut and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) was enacted into law, which, among other items, lowered the U.S. corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective January 1, 2018. Shortly after the Tax Act was enacted, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) issued guidance under Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“SAB 118”) to address the application of GAAP and direct taxpayers to consider the impact of the Tax Act as “provisional” when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for the change in tax law. SAB 118 provided a measurement period that should not extend beyond one year from the Tax Act enactment date for companies to complete the accounting under ASC 740. As of June 29, 2018, we have not yet completed our accounting for the income tax effects of the Tax Act, and although we do not believe there will be any material adjustments in subsequent reporting periods, the ultimate impact may differ from the provisional amounts, due to, among other things, the limitation on the deductibility of certain executives’ compensation pursuant to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, and a detailed evaluation of the contractual terms of our fourth quarter 2017 capital additions to determine whether they qualify for the 100% expensing pursuant to the Tax Act. There have not been any revisions to previously estimated amounts during the three month period ended June 29, 2018, and we expect our accounting to be complete when the 2017 U.S. corporate income tax return is filed in 2018.

During each fiscal year, management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to utilize existing deferred tax assets. For fiscal year 2017, we ultimately determined that it was more-likely-than-not that the entire California net operating loss will not be utilized prior to expiration. Significant pieces of objective evidence evaluated included our history of utilization of California net operating losses in prior years for each of our subsidiaries, as well as our forecasted amount of net operating loss utilization for certain members of the combined group. As a result, we recorded a valuation allowance in the amount

of \$87,000 at the end of fiscal year 2017 related to California net operating losses. There was no change to the valuation allowance during the six months ended June 29, 2018.

For acquired business entities, if we identify changes to acquired deferred tax asset valuation allowances or liabilities related to uncertain tax positions during the measurement period and they relate to new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date, those changes are considered a measurement period adjustment, and we record the offset to goodwill. We record all other changes to deferred tax asset valuation allowances and liabilities related to uncertain tax positions in current period income tax expense.

We recognize the tax benefit from uncertain tax positions if it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on examination by the tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. As of June 29, 2018, we

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recorded a liability of \$0.4 million for uncertain tax positions related to miscellaneous tax deductions taken in open tax years. Included in this amount are \$0.4 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. No interest and penalties have been recorded related to unrecognized tax benefits as of June 29, 2018.

During the three months ended June 29, 2018, the Internal Revenue Service commenced its audit of our tax return for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2016. We have not determined the impact of this examination due to the audit process having not been completed.

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Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain information derived from our consolidated statements of operations expressed as a percentage of contract revenue. Amounts may not add to the totals due to rounding.