

DAKTRONICS INC /SD/
Form 10-Q
February 22, 2019

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 January 26, 2019

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: 0-23246

Daktronics, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

South Dakota 46-0306862
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Incorporation or Organization)

201 Daktronics Drive
Brookings, SD 57006
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(605) 692-0200
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer 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. o

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

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of February 18, 2019 was 45,012,524.

DAKTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 FORM 10-Q
 For the Quarter Ended January 26, 2019

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DAKTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (in thousands, except per share data)
 (unaudited)

	January 26, 2019	April 28, 2018
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,281	\$29,727
Restricted cash	26	28
Marketable securities	37,596	34,522
Accounts receivable, net	77,743	77,387
Inventories	72,187	75,335
Contract assets	26,542	30,968
Current maturities of long-term receivables	1,998	1,752
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,566	9,029
Income tax receivables	5,772	5,385
Property and equipment and other assets available for sale	1,893	—
Total current assets	264,604	264,133
Property and equipment, net	65,765	68,059
Long-term receivables, less current maturities	1,247	1,641
Goodwill	7,968	8,264
Intangibles, net	5,429	3,682
Investment in affiliates and other assets	5,422	5,091
Deferred income taxes	8,317	7,930
Total non-current assets	94,148	94,667
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 358,752	\$358,800
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 35,117	\$48,845
Contract liabilities	48,745	39,379
Accrued expenses	30,784	27,445
Warranty obligations	11,283	13,891
Current portion of other long-term obligations	1,199	1,088
Income taxes payable	1,894	660
Total current liabilities	129,022	131,308
Long-term warranty obligations	15,370	16,062
Long-term contract liabilities	9,814	7,475
Other long-term obligations, less current portion	1,955	2,285
Long-term income taxes payable	843	3,440

Deferred income taxes	597	614
Total long-term liabilities	28,579	29,876

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(continued)

(in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	January 26, 2019	April 28, 2018
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common Stock, no par value, authorized 115,000,000 shares; 45,317,267 and 44,779,534 shares issued and outstanding at January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, respectively	57,699	54,731
Additional paid-in capital	41,949	40,328
Retained earnings	107,563	107,105
Treasury Stock, at cost, 303,957 shares at January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, respectively	(1,834)	(1,834)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,226)	(2,714)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	201,151	197,616
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 358,752	\$ 358,800

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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DAKTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	January 26,	January 27,	January 26,	January 27,
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net sales	\$115,069	\$130,316	\$441,949	\$472,353
Cost of sales	90,200	101,749	336,076	356,536
Gross profit	24,869	28,567	105,873	115,817
Operating expenses:				
Selling	15,537	15,271	48,040	45,560
General and administrative	8,574	8,335	25,685	26,138
Product design and development	8,280	8,299	26,611	26,294
	32,391	31,905	100,336	97,992
Operating (loss) income	(7,522)	(3,338)	5,537	17,825
Nonoperating income (expense):				
Interest income	328	158	713	520
Interest expense	(45)	(40)	(86)	(173)
Other (expense) income, net	(203)	(487)	(423)	(429)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(7,442)	(3,707)	5,741	17,743
Income tax (benefit) expense	(4,123)	2,482	(4,120)	8,371
Net (loss) income	\$(3,319)	\$(6,189)	\$9,861	\$9,372
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	45,018	44,518	44,834	44,403
Diluted	45,018	44,518	45,139	44,798
(Loss) earnings per share:				
Basic	\$(0.07)	\$(0.14)	\$0.22	\$0.21
Diluted	\$(0.07)	\$(0.14)	\$0.22	\$0.21

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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DAKTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	January 26,	January 27,	January 26,	January 27,
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net (loss) income	\$(3,319)	\$ (6,189)	\$9,861	\$ 9,372
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Cumulative translation adjustments	134	1,228	(1,560)	2,289
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	55	(50)	48	(83)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	189	1,178	(1,512)	2,206
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$(3,130)	\$ (5,011)	\$8,349	\$ 11,578

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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DAKTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balance as of April 28, 2018	\$ 54,731	\$ 40,328	\$ 107,105	\$(1,834)	\$ (2,714)	) \$ 197,616
Net income	—	—	4,574	—	—	4,574
Cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	(1,139)	) (1,139)
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(13)	) (13)
Share-based compensation	—	651	—	—	—	651
Exercise of stock options	57	—	—	—	—	57
Employee savings plan activity	820	—	—	—	—	820
Dividends declared (\$0.07 per share)	—	—	(3,121)	) —	—	(3,121)
Balance as of July 28, 2018	55,608	40,979	108,558	(1,834)	(3,866)	) 199,445
Net income	—	—	8,606	—	—	8,606
Cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	(555)	) (555)
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	6	6
Share-based compensation	—	612	—	—	—	612
Tax payments related to RSU issuances	—	(246)	) —	—	—	(246)
Dividends declared (\$0.07 per share)	—	—	(3,131)	) —	—	(3,131)
Balance as of October 27, 2018	55,608	41,345	114,033	(1,834)	(4,415)	) 204,737
Net loss	—	—	(3,319)	) —	—	(3,319)
Cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	134	134
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	55	55
Share-based compensation	—	604	—	—	—	604
Exercise of stock options	1,261	—	—	—	—	1,261
Employee savings plan activity	830	—	—	—	—	830
Dividends declared (\$0.07 per share)	—	—	(3,151)	) —	—	(3,151)
Balance as of January 26, 2019	\$ 57,699	\$ 41,949	\$ 107,563	\$(1,834)	\$ (4,226)) \$ 201,151

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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DAKTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
 (continued)
 (in thousands)
 (unaudited)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balance as of April 29, 2017	\$ 52,530	\$ 38,004	\$ 113,967	\$(1,834)	\$ (4,381)	) \$ 198,286
Net income	—	—	8,429	—	—	8,429
Cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	1,081	1,081
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(7)	) (7)
Share-based compensation	—	673	—	—	—	673
Exercise of stock options	211	—	—	—	—	211
Employee savings plan activity	820	—	—	—	—	820
Dividends declared (\$0.07 per share)	—	—	(3,094)	—	—	) (3,094)
Balance as of July 29, 2017	53,561	38,677	119,302	(1,834)	(3,307)	) 206,399
Net income	—	—	7,132	—	—	7,132
Cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	(20)	) (20)
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(26)	) (26)
Share-based compensation	—	668	—	—	—	668
Exercise of stock options	301	—	—	—	—	301
Tax payments related to RSU issuances	—	(311)	—	—	—	) (311)
Dividends declared (\$0.07 per share)	—	—	(3,104)	—	—	) (3,104)
Balance as of October 28, 2017	53,862	39,034	123,330	(1,834)	(3,353)	) 211,039
Net loss	—	—	(6,189)	—	—	) (6,189)
Cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	1,228	1,228
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(50)	) (50)
Share-based compensation	—	637	—	—	—	637
Exercise of stock options	2	—	—	—	—	2
Employee savings plan activity	861	—	—	—	—	861
Dividends declared (\$0.07 per share)	—	—	(3,113)	—	—	) (3,113)
Balance as of January 27, 2018	\$ 54,725	\$ 39,671	\$ 114,028	\$(1,834)	\$ (2,175)) \$ 204,415

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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DAKTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	January 26, 2019	January 27, 2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$9,861	\$ 9,372
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	14,054	13,335
Gain on sale of property, equipment and other assets	(130)	(1,211)
Share-based compensation	1,867	1,978
Contingent consideration adjustment	(956)	—
Equity in loss of affiliate	392	401
Provision for doubtful accounts	180	(55)
Deferred income taxes, net	(445)	3,429
Change in operating assets and liabilities	7,364	(296)
Net cash provided by operating activities	32,187	26,953
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(14,081)	(10,865)
Proceeds from sales of property, equipment and other assets	255	2,107
Purchases of marketable securities	(25,337)	(5,211)
Proceeds from sales or maturities of marketable securities	22,341	13,751
Purchases of equity investment	(854)	(1,027)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(2,250)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,926)	(1,245)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,318	514
Principal payments on long-term obligations	(440)	(1,036)
Dividends paid	(9,403)	(9,311)
Tax payments related to RSU issuances	(246)	(311)
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,771)	(10,144)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	62	667
NET INCREASE IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	3,552	16,231
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH:		
Beginning of period	29,755	32,839
End of period	\$33,307	\$ 49,070
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash payments for:		
Interest	\$114	\$ 161
Income taxes, net of refunds	(1,868)	7,449

Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:

Demonstration equipment transferred to inventory	\$97	\$ 72
Purchase of property and equipment included in accounts payable	454	1,163
Contributions of common stock under the ESPP	1,650	1,681

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

Daktronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”, “Daktronics”, “we”, “our”, or “us”) are the world's industry leader in designing and manufacturing electronic scoreboards, programmable display systems and large screen video displays for sporting, commercial and transportation applications.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to fairly present our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts therein. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results in future periods may differ from those estimates.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted. The balance sheet at April 28, 2018, has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date, but it does not include all the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended April 28, 2018, which are contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full fiscal year.

Certain prior year amounts in the condensed consolidated balance sheet have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings, customer deposits, and deferred revenue are combined to present contract liabilities. Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings now represent contract assets. These reclassifications had no effect on reported net income, comprehensive income, cash flows, total assets or total liabilities.

Daktronics, Inc. operates on a 52- or 53-week fiscal year, with our fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to April 30 of each year. When April 30 falls on a Wednesday, the fiscal year ends on the preceding Saturday. Within each fiscal year, each quarter is comprised of 13-week periods following the beginning of each fiscal year. In each 53-week year, an additional week is added to the first quarter, and each of the last three quarters is comprised of a 13-week period. The nine months ended January 26, 2019 and January 27, 2018, contained operating results for 39 weeks.

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

	January 26, 2019	January 27, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,281	\$ 49,042
Restricted cash	26	28
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows	\$ 33,307	\$ 49,070

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

New Accounting Standards Adopted

In October 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740) Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other than Inventory, which is intended to improve the accounting for the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. Current GAAP prohibits the recognition of current and deferred income taxes for an intra-entity asset transfer until the asset has been sold to an outside party, which is an exception to the principle of comprehensive recognition of current and deferred income taxes in GAAP. This update eliminates the exception by requiring entities to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. We adopted ASU 2016-16 during the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The adoption of ASU 2016-16 did not have an impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

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In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). Subsequently, the FASB also issued ASUs 2016-08, 2016-10, 2016-12, and 2016-20 to give further guidance to revenue recognition matters. ASU 2014-09 and related guidance supersedes revenue recognition requirements under FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 605 and related industry specific revenue recognition guidance. This new standard defines a comprehensive revenue recognition model, requiring a company to recognize revenue from the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. It defines a five-step process to achieve this core principle that allows companies to use more judgment and make more estimates than under current guidance. In addition, it requires additional disclosures about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts and provides guidance on transition requirements.

We adopted ASU 2014-09 and its related guidance under the modified retrospective method during the first quarter of fiscal 2019 by applying the guidance to all open contracts at the adoption date. We completed an evaluation of our revenue arrangements under the new standard and determined that the adoption did not materially change the timing or amount of revenue recognized, primarily based upon our assessment of "point in time" and "over time" revenue recognition. No adjustment to beginning retained earnings was recorded and we have made additional disclosures related to revenue from contracts with customers as required by the new standard upon adoption. See "Note 4. Revenue Recognition" for more information.

New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, which allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the newly enacted federal corporate income tax rate under the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act"). ASU 2018-02 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted that can be made on a prospective or retrospective basis. We are currently evaluating the effect that adopting ASU 2018-02 will have on our condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350), which simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill by removing the second step of the two-step impairment test. The amendment requires an entity to perform its annual or interim goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. A goodwill impairment will be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. ASU 2017-04 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and will require adoption on a prospective basis. We are currently evaluating the effect that adopting ASU 2017-04 will have on our condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which provides guidance regarding the measurement and recognition of credit impairment for certain financial assets. ASU 2016-13 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted, and will require adoption on a modified retrospective basis. We are currently evaluating the effect that adopting ASU 2016-13 will have on our condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (that is, lessees and lessors). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase of the leased asset by the

lessee. This classification will determine whether the lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. ASU 2016-02 requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842 (Leases) and ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842), Targeted Improvements, which provide (i) narrow amendments to clarify how to apply certain aspects of the new lease standard, (ii) entities with an additional transition method to adopt the new standard, and (iii) lessors with a practical expedient for separating components of a contract. All ASUs are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted, and will require adoption on a modified retrospective basis.

We plan to adopt this new standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. We are still reviewing the new standard and recent updates published by FASB. Our preliminary assumptions suggest we will likely adopt certain practical expedients, including the lookback option, and not change historical conclusions related to (1) contracts that contain leases, (2) existing lease classification, and (3) initial direct costs. Based on our current estimates, we expect to recognize right of use assets and lessee lease liabilities of approximately \$5,600 with respect to operating leases. We are continuing to evaluate the effect that adopting these ASUs will have on our condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures, but at this time do not think the adoption will have a material impact on our financial statements.

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Note 2. Investments in Affiliates

Investments in affiliates over which we have significant influence are accounted for under the equity method of accounting in accordance with the provisions of ASC 323, Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures. Investments in affiliates over which we do not have the ability to exert significant influence over the affiliate's operating and financing activities are accounted for under the provisions of ASC 321, Investments – Equity Securities. We have evaluated our relationships with our affiliates and have determined that these entities are not variable interest entities.

The aggregate amount of investments accounted for under the equity method was \$4,108 and \$3,647 at January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, respectively. The equity method requires us to report our share of losses up to our equity investment amount. Cash paid for investments in affiliates is included in the "Purchases of equity investment" line item in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Our proportional share of the respective affiliates' earnings or losses is included in the "Other (expense) income, net" line item in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the nine months ended January 26, 2019 and January 27, 2018, our share of the losses of our affiliates was \$392 and \$401, respectively.

The aggregate amount of investments without readily determinable fair values was \$42 at January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, respectively. There have not been any identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on their fair value, and it is not practical to estimate their fair value. We record equity investments without readily determinable fair values at cost, less any impairment, adjusted for observable price changes. During the nine months ended January 26, 2019, we did not record any changes in the measurement of such investments.

Note 3. Earnings Per Share ("EPS")

Basic EPS is computed by dividing income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution which may occur if securities or other obligations to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock which share in our earnings.

The following is a reconciliation of the net (loss) income and common share amounts used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS for the three and nine months ended January 26, 2019 and January 27, 2018:

	Net (loss) income	Shares	Per share (loss) income
For the three months ended January 26, 2019			
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$(3,319)	45,018	\$(0.07)
Dilution associated with stock compensation plans	—	—	—
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$(3,319)	45,018	\$(0.07)
For the three months ended January 27, 2018			
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$(6,189)	44,518	\$(0.14)
Dilution associated with stock compensation plans	—	—	—
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$(6,189)	44,518	\$(0.14)
For the nine months ended January 26, 2019			
Basic earnings per share	\$9,861	44,834	\$0.22
Dilution associated with stock compensation plans	—	305	—

Diluted earnings per share	\$9,861	45,139	\$0.22
For the nine months ended January 27, 2018			
Basic earnings per share	\$9,372	44,403	\$0.21
Dilution associated with stock compensation plans	—	395	—
Diluted earnings per share	\$9,372	44,798	\$0.21

Options outstanding to purchase 2,308 shares of common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$9.98 for the three months ended January 26, 2019 and 1,203 shares of common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$11.45 for the three months ended January 27, 2018 were not included in the computation of diluted (loss) earnings per share because the effects would be anti-dilutive.

Options outstanding to purchase 2,328 shares of common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$9.98 for the nine months ended January 26, 2019 and 1,281 shares of common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$12.55 for the nine months ended January 27, 2018 were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effects would be anti-dilutive.

Note 4. Revenue Recognition

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Our accounting policies and estimates as a result of adopting ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), are as follows:

Contracts are identified and follow the revenue recognition policies when: we have evidence all parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations, we can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred, we can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred, the contract has commercial substance, and it is probable we will collect substantially all of the consideration to which we would be entitled in exchange for the goods or services.

Precontract costs are generally expensed as incurred, unless they are directly associated with an anticipated contract and recoverability from that contract is probable. Precontract costs directly associated with anticipated contracts expected to be recoverable include \$478 and \$217 as of January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, respectively. These are included in the "Inventories" line item in our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

At contract inception, we identify performance obligations by reviewing the agreement for material distinct goods and services. Goods and services are distinct when the customer can benefit from them on their own and our promises to transfer these items are identifiable from other promises within the contract. When we are contracted to provide a single promise (an integrated system), we often treat it as a single performance obligation as we are providing goods and services with the same pattern of transfer, that are highly integrated or interdependent, that are modified or customized by other goods or services promised, or that provide a combined outcome for which the customer has contracted. When less interdependency or integration is necessary, or the customer can benefit from distinct items, we separate the contract into multiple performance obligations. We account for those warranties that extend beyond typical terms and include other services ("service-type warranty") as a separate performance obligation.

Our contracts can contain multiple components of transaction price. We evaluate each contract for these components and include fixed consideration, variable consideration, financing components, and non-cash consideration and exclude consideration payable to a customer and sales taxes in the transaction price. When we are responsible for site installations which includes subcontracted work, we maintain the responsibility and risks and consider ourselves the principal and include the consideration for these services in the transaction price. When our contract contains variable consideration, including return rights, discounts, claims, unpriced change orders, and liquidated damages, we estimate the transaction price using the expected value (i.e., the sum of the probability-weighted amount) or the most likely amount method, whichever is expected to better predict revenue for that contract situation. We also constrain the revenue to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal of the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. We consider the following factors in determining revenue associated with variable consideration: (a) the contract or other evidence providing legal basis, (b) additional costs caused by unforeseen circumstances, (c) evidence supporting the claim, and (d) historical evidence and patterns of customers. We adjust the contract price for the effects of a significant financing component if we expect, at contract inception, that the period between when we transfer goods and services to a customer will exceed one year from the time the customer pays and represents financing. If the payment structures exceed a year but are structured to account for risks with a contract or correspond to payments on milestones or are scheduled for performance, we do not adjust the contract price for a financing component. See "Note 11. Receivables" for amounts recorded in long-term receivables.

When separate performance obligations are identified, we allocate the transaction price to the individual performance obligation based on the best evidence and method we judge as faithfully depicting the value of the performance obligation. We allocate revenue to each performance obligation on the relative standalone selling price basis, when the standalone selling price is available. Many of our contracts are bundled and we do not have separate selling prices for

each performance obligation, therefore, we primarily use the cost plus a margin approach to allocate the relative transaction price to identified performance obligations as it is the best representative of our pricing methods.

Revenue is recognized when we satisfy a performance obligation. We receive payments from customers based on a billing schedule as established in our contracts. Billing schedules include down payments and progress billings over time, set milestone payments specific to the project, are scheduled for performance-based payments, or are set time-based payment(s). Variability in contract assets and contract liabilities relates to the timing of billings and revenue recognition, which can vary significantly depending on contractual payment terms and build and installation schedules and the related timing differences in transfer of control. Balances are also impacted by the seasonality in our business.

Significant judgments and estimates are used in our revenue policies. Throughout the revenue cycle, we evaluate contractual evidence, monitor our performance, evaluate variable consideration changes, update estimated costs to complete cost-to-cost projects, and obtain evidence of deliveries or other control change evidence for appropriate and consistent revenue recognition. We maintain internal policies and procedures to provide guidance for those involved in recording revenue. We monitor for changes in our business sales practices and customer interactions to capture the appropriate types of performance obligations and adjust for any change in control terms and conditions.

Our material performance obligation types include:

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Unique configuration contracts: audio-visual communication systems uniquely configured (custom) or integrated for a customer's particular location and system configuration may include all or a combination of the following: engineering services, project management services, video display(s), control solution(s), installation and integration services, scoring and messaging equipment, training, other on-site services, spare parts, software licenses, and assurance-type warranties.

We account for these types of contracts as a combined single performance obligation with no segmentation between types of products and services. In our judgment, this accounting treatment is most appropriate because the substantial part of our promise to customers is to provide significant integration services and incorporates individual goods and services into a combined output or system. Often times, the system is customized or significantly modified to the customers' desired configurations and location, and the interrelated goods and services provide utility to the customers as a package.

Revenue for uniquely configured (custom) or integrated systems is recognized over time using the cost incurred input method. Over time revenue recognition is appropriate because we have no alternative use for the uniquely configured system and have an enforceable right to payment for work performed. The cost incurred input method measures cost incurred to date compared to estimated total costs for each contract. This method is the most faithful depiction of our performance because it measures the value of the contract transferred to the customer. Costs to perform include direct and indirect costs for contract design, production, integration, installation, and assurance-type warranty reserve. Direct costs include material and components; manufacturing, project management and engineering labor; and subcontracting expenses. Indirect costs include allocated charges for such items as facilities and equipment depreciation and general overhead. Provisions of estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period when such losses are capable of being estimated.

Contract modifications to existing contracts with customers are evaluated in accordance with the five-step revenue model. We treat contract modifications as a separate contract and new performance obligations when the additional goods or services are distinct and do not add to the unique configuration or are outside the integrated system and when the consideration reflects standalone selling prices. If the additional goods or services offered under the modification enhance the uniquely configured or integrated systems, revenue is allocated to the existing contracts' performance obligation. Modifications may cause changes in the timing of revenue recognition depending on the allocation to various performance obligations.

The time between contract order and project completion is typically less than 12 months but may extend longer depending on the amount of custom work and customers' delivery needs.

Limited configuration (standard systems) and after-sale parts contracts: Limited configured (standard systems) or after-sale parts contracts with limited or no configuration or limited integration are recognized as distinct individual performance obligations when material. When not distinct, we combine into one performance obligation the goods and/or services with each other until the bundle of goods or services are distinct. For standard display purchases made in large quantities, we account for each piece of equipment separately as a distinct performance obligation from which a customer derives benefit. Immaterial goods or services in the context of the contract are included with the display system performance obligation. Standard systems and equipment with limited configurations or integrations may include all or a combination (when immaterial) of the following performance obligations: engineering services, project management services, video display(s), control solution(s), installation and integration services, scoring, messaging and audio equipment, training, spare parts, software licenses, assurance-type warranties, and after-sale parts.

Revenue is recognized at a point in time when title or control passes, or over time as services are performed. When fulfilling limited configuration performance obligations, we are typically able to redirect the video displays or scoring, messaging, or audio equipment to another customer without incurring significant economic losses. Therefore, we have alternative use for the performance obligation and recognize revenue upon our substantial completion and at the point in time we estimate control has transferred to the customer. When limited configured single performance obligations are more service-type (i.e., installation and integration services), we recognize revenue over time using the cost-to-cost input method, which is the most faithful depiction of the customer obtaining control and benefits from the work performed.

Services and other: Services sold on a stand-alone basis or after the initial system sale include performance obligations such as event support, control room design, on-site training, equipment service, service-type warranties, technical support, software sold as a service, and other immaterial revenue streams. These are contracted with a customer generally per service event or service type on a stand-alone basis. Services and other are recognized as net sales when the services are performed, and control is transferred to the customer at a point in time when title or control passes or over time as services are performed and for time-based "stand ready to perform" type obligations. We use professional judgment to determine control transfer. If we have the right to consideration from a customer that directly corresponds with the value of our performance (where we bill a fixed amount for each hour of service provided), we recognize revenue related to the work completed.

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Software

Revenues from software license fees on sales, other than uniquely configured type contracts, are recognized when delivery of the product has occurred. Subscription-based licenses include the right for a customer to use our licenses and receive related support for a specified term, and revenue is recognized pro-rata over the term of the engagement.

Shipping and handling costs

Shipping and handling costs collected from our customers in connection with our sales are recorded as revenue. We record shipping and handling costs as a component of cost of sales at the time the product is shipped.

Warranty

Our warranty offerings are described in "Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies."

Disaggregation of revenue

In accordance with ASC 606-10-50, we disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers by the type of performance obligation and the timing of revenue recognition. We determine that disaggregating revenue in these categories achieves the disclosure objective to depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors and to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship to each reportable segment. As noted in the segment information footnote, we are organized in five business segments: Commercial, Live Events, High School Park and Recreation, Transportation, and International.

The following table presents our disaggregation of revenue by segments:

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	Three Months Ended January 26, 2019					
	Commercial	Live Events	High School Park and Recreation	Transportation	International	Total
Type of performance obligation						
Unique configuration	\$5,942	\$18,491	\$ 3,053	\$ 10,095	\$ 6,798	\$44,379
Limited configuration	27,353	5,958	11,036	4,692	8,649	57,688
Service and other	3,864	5,546	709	603	2,280	13,002
	\$37,159	\$29,995	\$ 14,798	\$ 15,390	\$ 17,727	\$115,069
Timing of revenue recognition						
Goods/services transferred at a point in time	\$28,105	\$7,436	\$ 9,874	\$ 4,911	\$ 9,702	\$60,028
Goods/services transferred over time	9,054	22,559	4,924	10,479	8,025	55,041
	\$37,159	\$29,995	\$ 14,798	\$ 15,390	\$ 17,727	\$115,069

	Nine Months Ended January 26, 2019					
	Commercial	Live Events	High School Park and Recreation	Transportation	International	Total
Type of performance obligation						
Unique configuration	\$20,417	\$95,695	\$ 18,667	\$ 30,140	\$ 33,790	\$198,709
Limited configuration	82,605	23,243	53,964	18,970	29,278	208,060
Service and other	10,775	15,628	1,867	1,514	5,396	35,180
	\$113,797	\$134,566	\$ 74,498	\$ 50,624	\$ 68,464	\$441,949
Timing of revenue recognition						
Goods/services transferred at a point in time	\$84,584	\$26,796	\$ 48,932	\$ 19,410	\$ 31,364	\$211,086
Goods/services transferred over time	29,213	107,770	25,566	31,214	37,100	230,863
	\$113,797	\$134,566	\$ 74,498	\$ 50,624	\$ 68,464	\$441,949

See "Note 5. Segment Reporting" for a disaggregation of revenue by geography.

Contract balances

Contract assets represent revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed and include unbilled receivables. Unbilled receivables, which represent an unconditional right to payment subject only to the passage of time, are reclassified to accounts receivable when they are billed under the contract terms. Contract liabilities represent amounts billed to the clients in excess of revenue recognized to date.

The following table reflects the changes in our contract assets and liabilities:

	January 26, 2019	April 28, 2018	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Contract assets	\$ 26,542	\$30,968	\$(4,426)	(14.3)%
Contract liabilities - current	48,745	39,379	9,366	23.8
Contract liabilities - noncurrent	9,814	7,475	2,339	31.3

The changes in our contract assets and contract liabilities from April 28, 2018 to January 26, 2019 were due to the timing of billing schedules and revenue recognition, which can vary significantly depending on the contractual

payment terms and the seasonality of the sports markets. We had no material impairments of contract assets for the year.

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As of January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, we had three contracts in progress that were identified as loss contracts and a provision for losses of \$1,465 and \$87, respectively. These were included in the "Accrued expenses" line item in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

During the nine months ended January 26, 2019, we recognized revenue of \$34,268 related to our contract liabilities as of April 28, 2018.

Remaining performance obligations

As of January 26, 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations was \$222,155. We expect approximately \$185,993 of our remaining performance obligations to be recognized over the next 12 months with the remainder recognized thereafter. Remaining performance obligations related to product and service agreements are \$167,890 and \$54,265, respectively. Although remaining performance obligations reflect business that is considered to be legally binding; cancellations, deferrals or scope adjustments may occur. Any known project cancellations, revisions to project scope and cost, foreign currency exchange fluctuations and project deferrals are reflected or excluded in the remaining performance obligation balance as appropriate.

Note 5. Segment Reporting

We have organized and manage our business by five segments which meet the definition of reportable segments under ASC 280-10, Segment Reporting: Commercial, Live Events, High School Park and Recreation, Transportation, and International. These segments are based on the customer type or geography and are the same as our business units. We evaluate segment performance based on operating results through contribution margin, which is comprised of gross profit less selling expense. We exclude general and administration expense, product design and development expense, non-operating income and expense and income tax expense in the segment analysis. Separate financial information is available and regularly evaluated by our chief operating decision-maker (CODM), the president and chief executive officer, in making resource allocation decisions for our segments.

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The following table sets forth certain financial information for each of our five reporting segments for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	January 26,	January 27,	January 26,	January 27,
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net sales:				
Commercial	\$37,159	\$35,483	\$113,797	\$102,723
Live Events	29,995	45,167	134,566	191,432
High School Park and Recreation	14,798	11,463	74,498	69,602
Transportation	15,390	11,189	50,624	46,577
International	17,727	27,014	68,464	62,019
	115,069	130,316	441,949	472,353
Gross profit:				
Commercial	8,942	7,546	27,593	21,085
Live Events	3,950	9,747	26,495	43,056
High School Park and Recreation	2,736	2,768	21,997	23,672
Transportation	5,880	3,570	17,471	16,696
International	3,361	4,936	12,317	11,308
	24,869	28,567	105,873	115,817
Contribution margin: (1)				
Commercial	4,460	3,131	13,984	7,307
Live Events	347	5,904	16,250	32,494
High School Park and Recreation	(384)	) 42	12,874	15,599
Transportation	4,959	2,625	14,245	13,612
International	(50)	) 1,594	480	1,245
	9,332	13,296	57,833	70,257
Non-allocated operating expenses:				
General and administrative	8,574	8,335	25,685	26,138
Product design and development	8,280	8,299	26,611	26,294
Operating (loss) income	(7,522)	) (3,338)	) 5,537	17,825
Nonoperating income (expense):				
Interest income	328	158	713	520
Interest expense	(45)	) (40)	) (86)	) (173)
Other (expense) income, net	(203)	) (487)	) (423)	) (429)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(7,442)	) (3,707)	) 5,741	17,743
Income tax (benefit) expense	(4,123)	) 2,482	(4,120)	) 8,371
Net (loss) income	\$(3,319)	) \$(6,189)	) \$9,861	\$9,372
Depreciation and amortization:				
Commercial	\$1,206	\$1,550	\$3,620	\$4,628
Live Events	1,332	1,192	3,838	3,626
High School Park and Recreation	503	401	1,463	1,245
Transportation	279	281	830	860

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International	766	284	2,189	835
Unallocated corporate depreciation	668	725	2,114	2,141
	\$4,754	\$ 4,433	\$14,054	\$ 13,335

(1) Contribution margin consists of gross profit less selling expense.

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No single geographic area comprises a material amount of our net sales or property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, other than the United States. The following table presents information about net sales and property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, in the United States and elsewhere:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	January 26,	January 27,	January 26,	January 27,
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net sales:				
United States	\$94,418	\$ 98,989	\$361,679	\$ 398,894
Outside United States	20,651	31,327	80,270	73,459
	\$115,069	\$ 130,316	\$441,949	\$ 472,353
			January 26,	April 28,
			2019	2018
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation:				
United States	\$59,665	\$ 61,206		
Outside United States	6,100	6,853		
	\$65,765	\$ 68,059		

We have numerous customers worldwide for sales of our products and services, and no customer accounted for 10% or more of net sales; therefore, we are not economically dependent on a limited number of customers for the sale of our products and services.

We have numerous raw material and component suppliers, and no supplier accounts for 10% or more of our cost of sales; however, we have a number of single-source suppliers that could limit our supply or cause delays in obtaining raw material and components needed in manufacturing.

Note 6. Marketable Securities

We have a cash management program which provides for the investment of cash balances not used in current operations. We classify our investments in marketable securities as available-for-sale in accordance with the provisions of ASC 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities. Marketable securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value with unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. As it relates to fixed income marketable securities, it is not likely we will be required to sell any of these investments before recovery of the entire amortized cost basis. In addition, as of January 26, 2019, we anticipate we will recover the entire amortized cost basis of such fixed income securities, and we have determined no other-than-temporary impairments associated with credit losses were required to be recognized. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Where quoted market prices are not available, we use the market price of similar types of securities traded in the market to estimate fair value.

As of January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, our available-for-sale securities consisted of the following:

	Amortized	Unrealized	Fair
	Cost	Losses	Value
Balance as of January 26, 2019			
Certificates of deposit	\$ 3,959	\$ —	\$3,959
U.S. Government securities	15,493	(11)	15,482
U.S. Government sponsored entities	14,929	(65)	14,864
Municipal bonds	3,297	(6)	3,291

	\$ 37,678	\$ (82	)	\$37,596
Balance as of April 28, 2018				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 8,669	\$ —		\$8,669
U.S. Government securities	999	(7	)	992
U.S. Government sponsored entities	20,072	(123	)	19,949
Municipal bonds	4,936	(24	)	4,912
	\$ 34,676	\$ (154	)	\$34,522

Realized gains or losses on investments are recorded in our condensed consolidated statements of operations as "Other (expense) income, net." Upon the sale of a security classified as available-for-sale, the security's specific unrealized gain (loss) is reclassified out of

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accumulated other comprehensive loss into earnings based on the specific identification method. In the nine months ended January 26, 2019 and January 27, 2018, the reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive loss to net earnings were immaterial.

All available-for-sale securities are classified as current assets, as they are readily available to support our current operating needs. The contractual maturities of available-for-sale debt securities as of January 26, 2019 were as follows:

	Less than 12 months	1-5 Years	Total
Certificates of deposit	\$1,985	\$1,974	\$3,959
U.S. Government securities	14,488	994	15,482
U.S. Government sponsored entities	11,646	3,218	14,864
Municipal bonds	3,134	157	3,291
	\$31,253	\$6,343	\$37,596

Note 7. Business Combinations

AJT Systems, Inc. Acquisition

We acquired the net assets of AJT Systems, Inc. ("AJT"), a Florida-based company, on June 21, 2018. The results of its operations have been included in our condensed consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. We have not made pro forma disclosures because the results of its operations are not material to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

AJT is a developer of real-time live to air graphics rendering and video server systems for the broadcast TV industry. This acquisition will allow our organization to grow and strengthen our solution offerings to the market. This acquisition was primarily funded with cash on hand.

Note 8. Sale of Non-Digital Division Assets

In September 2017, we sold our non-digital division assets, primarily consisting of inventory, non-digital manufacturing equipment, patented and unpatented technology and know-how, customer lists, and backlog, net of warranty obligations and accounts payable with a net book value of \$517. We recorded a gain of \$1,267 on the disposal, which is included in cost of sales in the International business unit during the second quarter of fiscal 2018. No gain was recorded in the three or nine months ended January 26, 2019.

Note 9. Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill related to each reportable segment for the nine months ended January 26, 2019 were as follows:

	Live Events	Commercial	Transportation	International	Total
Balance as of April 28, 2018	\$2,295	\$ 3,344	\$ 67	\$ 2,558	\$8,264
Foreign currency translation	(14)	(99)	(14)	(169)	(296)
Balance as of January 26, 2019	\$2,281	\$ 3,245	\$ 53	\$ 2,389	\$7,968

We perform an analysis of goodwill on an annual basis, and it is tested for impairment more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired. We perform our annual analysis during our third quarter of each fiscal year, based on the goodwill amount as of the first business day of our third fiscal quarter.

In conducting our impairment testing, we compare the fair value of each of our business units to the related carrying value of the allocated assets. We utilize the income approach based on discounted projected cash flows to estimate the fair value of each unit. The projected cash flows use many estimates including market conditions, expected market demand and our ability to grow or maintain market share, gross profit, and expected expenditures for capital and operating expenses. Assets shared or not directly attributed to a reportable segment's activities are allocated to the reportable segment based on sales and other measures.

We performed our annual impairment test on October 29, 2018 and concluded no goodwill impairment existed.

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Note 10. Selected Financial Statement Data

Inventories consisted of the following:

	January 26, 2019	April 28, 2018
Raw materials	\$ 27,028	\$ 30,570
Work-in-process	10,743	8,645
Finished goods	34,416	36,120
	\$ 72,187	\$ 75,335

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	January 26, 2019	April 28, 2018
Land	\$ 1,738	\$ 2,161
Buildings	66,170	67,773
Machinery and equipment	98,409	93,439
Office furniture and equipment	6,079	5,878
Computer software and hardware	55,000	53,004
Equipment held for rental	287	287
Demonstration equipment	7,331	7,035
Transportation equipment	7,724	7,632
	242,738	237,209
Less accumulated depreciation	176,973	169,150
	\$ 65,765	\$ 68,059

Note 11. Receivables

Accounts receivable are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,387 and \$2,151 at January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, respectively. Included in accounts receivable as of January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018 was \$928 and \$964, respectively, of retainage on construction-type contracts, all of which is expected to be collected within one year.

In connection with certain sales transactions, we have entered into sales contracts with installment payments exceeding 12 months and sales-type leases. The present value of these contracts and leases are recorded as a receivable as the revenue is recognized in accordance with GAAP, and profit is recognized to the extent the present value is in excess of cost. We generally retain a security interest in the equipment or in the cash flow generated by the equipment until the contract is paid. The present value of long-term contracts and lease receivables, including accrued interest and current maturities, was \$3,245 and \$3,393 as of January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, respectively. Contract and lease receivables bearing annual interest rates of 4.8 to 9.0 percent are due in varying annual installments through August 2024. The face amount of long-term receivables was \$3,440 as of January 26, 2019 and \$3,733 as of April 28, 2018.

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation: We are a party to legal proceedings and claims which arise during the ordinary course of business. We review our legal proceedings and claims, regulatory reviews and inspections, and other legal matters on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. We establish accruals for those contingencies when the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and we

disclose the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for our condensed financial statements to not be misleading. We do not record an accrual when the likelihood of loss being incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated, or when the loss is believed to be only reasonably possible or remote, although disclosures will be made for material matters as required by ASC 450-20, Contingencies - Loss Contingencies. Our assessment of whether a loss is reasonably possible or probable is based on our assessment and consultation with legal counsel regarding the ultimate outcome of the matter following all appeals.

As of April 28, 2018, we recorded a liability and related other receivable of \$1,904 for a net claim from a customer against work performed by one of our subcontractors during installation which damaged our customer's property. The amount recorded was for probable and reasonably estimated cost to remediate the damage. During the third quarter of fiscal 2019, this claim settled and was fully covered by insurance.

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As of January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, a customer was withholding \$2,224 of payment claiming we did not perform to the customer's specifications. We believe we have performed to the agreed-upon written specifications, have strong contractual documentation to support our position, and customer with wherewithal to pay. We believe that we will ultimately prevail in collections. Although our assessment of the loss is remote, a number of factors could change the outcome.

For other unresolved legal proceedings or claims, we do not believe there is a reasonable probability that any material loss would be incurred. Accordingly, no material accrual or disclosure of a potential range of loss has been made related to these matters. We do not expect the ultimate liability of these unresolved legal proceedings or claims to have a material effect on our financial position, liquidity or capital resources.

Warranties: We offer a standard parts coverage warranty for periods varying from one to five years for most of our products. We also offer additional types of warranties to include on-site labor, routine maintenance and event support. In addition, the terms of warranties on some installations can vary from one to 10 years. The specific terms and conditions of these warranties vary primarily depending on the type of product sold. We estimate the costs which may be incurred under the contractual warranty obligations (assurance type warranty) and record a liability in the amount of such estimated costs at the time the revenue is recognized. Factors affecting our estimate of the cost of our warranty obligations include historical experience and expectations of future conditions. We continually assess the adequacy of our recorded warranty accruals and, to the extent we experience any changes in warranty claim activity or costs associated with servicing those claims, our accrued warranty obligation is adjusted accordingly. For service-type warranty contracts, we allocate revenue to this performance obligation and recognize the revenue over time and costs as incurred.

We disclosed a warranty issue in Note 18 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 28, 2018 regarding a mechanical device failure within a module for displays. During the nine months ended January 26, 2019 and January 27, 2018, we recognized warranty expense and estimated equipment service agreement losses for probable and reasonably estimated costs to remediate this issue of \$1,610 and \$4,034, respectively. As of January 26, 2019, we had \$828 remaining accrued for equipment service agreement obligations for the estimate of probable future claims related to this issue. Our contractual warranty arrangements have expired for products with this issue and we do not expect material changes to the equipment service agreement accrual.

Changes in our warranty obligation for the nine months ended January 26, 2019 consisted of the following:

	January 26, 2019
Beginning accrued warranty obligations	\$ 29,953
Warranties issued during the period	6,642
Settlements made during the period	(12,571)
Changes in accrued warranty obligations for pre-existing warranties during the period, including expirations	2,629
Ending accrued warranty obligations	\$ 26,653

Performance guarantees: We have entered into standby letters of credit and surety bonds with financial institutions relating to the guarantee of our future performance on contracts, primarily construction type contracts. As of January 26, 2019, we had outstanding letters of credit and surety bonds in the amount of \$14,795 and \$6,587, respectively. Performance guarantees are issued to certain customers to guarantee the operation and installation of the equipment and our ability to complete a contract. These performance guarantees have various terms but are generally one year.

Leases: We lease vehicles, office space and equipment for various global sales and service locations, including manufacturing space in the United States and China. Some of these leases, including the lease for manufacturing facilities in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, include provisions for extensions or purchase. The lease for the facilities in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, can be extended for an additional five years past its current term, which ends March 31, 2022. This lease contains an option to purchase the property subject to the lease from March 31, 2017 to March 31, 2022 for \$9,000, which approximates fair value. If the lease is extended, the purchase option increases to \$9,090 for the year ending March 31, 2023 and \$9,180 for the year ending March 31, 2024. Rental expense for operating leases was \$2,551 and \$2,568 for the nine months ended January 26, 2019 and January 27, 2018, respectively.

Future minimum payments under noncancelable operating leases, excluding executory costs such as management and maintenance fees, with initial or remaining terms of one year or more consisted of the following at January 26, 2019:

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Fiscal years ending	Amount
2019	\$ 826
2020	2,966
2021	2,482
2022	1,607
2023	249
Thereafter	294
	\$ 8,424

Purchase commitments: From time to time, we commit to purchase inventory, advertising, cloud-based information systems, information technology maintenance and support services, and various other products and services over periods that extend beyond one year. As of January 26, 2019, we were obligated under the following conditional and unconditional purchase commitments, which included \$150 in conditional purchase commitments:

Fiscal years ending	Amount
2019	\$2,422
2020	5,368
2021	3,728
2022	1,851
2023	1,820
Thereafter	266
	\$15,455

Note 13. Income Taxes

We calculate the provision for income taxes during interim reporting periods by applying an estimate of the annual effective tax rate for the full fiscal year to “ordinary” income or loss (pre-tax income or loss excluding unusual or infrequently occurring discrete items) for the reporting period. Due to various factors and operating in multiple state and foreign jurisdictions, our effective tax rate is subject to fluctuation. We recorded an effective tax rate of 55.4 percent and (71.8) percent for the three and nine months ended January 26, 2019, respectively, and an effective tax rate of (67.0) percent and 47.2 percent for the three and nine months ended January 27, 2018, respectively. The changes in the effective tax rates are due to tax credits proportionate to pre-tax book income, the release of \$2,775 in unrecognized tax benefits related to a lapse of statute, the release of \$480 for a valuation allowance reversal related to foreign net operating loss carryforwards, and a decrease in the federal statutory tax rate from 30.4 percent to 21 percent pursuant to the Tax Act as compared to the same prior year periods, which included a re-measurement of deferred taxes resulting in a \$3,679 impact to tax expense due to the lowering of the tax rate under the Tax Act. The Tax Act reduced the federal normal statutory rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; however, since we are a fiscal year tax filer, a blended rate of 30.4 percent was used for fiscal year 2018.

Pursuant to the Tax Act, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Act (SAB 118), which allows us to record provisional amounts during a measurement period not to extend beyond one year from the enactment date of December 22, 2017. As of January 26, 2019, the accounting for the remeasurement of U.S. deferred tax assets and deemed repatriation tax was finalized, resulting in additional tax expense of \$12 and \$5, respectively. We have also elected to recognize tax resulting from any Global Intangible Low Taxed Income (GILTI) inclusion as a period cost if, and when, incurred. We have not previously provided deferred taxes on unremitted earnings attributable to foreign subsidiaries that have been considered to be reinvested indefinitely. The full effects of the Tax Act require a reassessment of previous indefinite reinvestment assertions with respect to certain jurisdictions. As of January 26, 2019, undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries were considered to have been reinvested indefinitely.

We are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income taxes of multiple state and foreign jurisdictions. Fiscal years 2016- 2018 remain open to federal tax examinations and fiscal years 2015-2018 for state income tax examinations. Certain subsidiaries are also subject to income tax in several foreign jurisdictions which have open tax years varying by jurisdiction beginning in fiscal 2008. In the event of any future tax assessments, we have elected to record the income taxes and any related interest and penalties as income tax expense on our condensed consolidated statement of operations.

As of January 26, 2019, we had \$575 of unrecognized tax benefits which would reduce our effective tax rate if recognized.

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Note 14. Fair Value Measurement

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The fair value hierarchy within ASC 820 distinguishes between the following three levels of inputs which may be utilized when measuring fair value.

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

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly (for example, quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets not considered to be active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or market-corroborated input).

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity based on our own assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities.

The fair values for fixed-rate long-term receivables are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis based on interest rates currently being offered for contracts with similar terms to customers with similar credit quality. The carrying amounts reported on our condensed consolidated balance sheets for long-term receivables approximate fair value and have been categorized as a Level 2 fair value measurement. Fair values for fixed-rate long-term marketing obligations are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation applying interest rates currently being offered for debt with similar terms and underlying collateral. The total carrying value of long-term marketing obligations as reported on our condensed consolidated balance sheets within other long-term obligations approximates fair value and has been categorized as a Level 2 fair value measurement.

The following table sets forth by Level within the fair value hierarchy our financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis at January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018 according to the valuation techniques we used to determine their fair values. There have been no transfers of assets or liabilities among the fair value hierarchies presented.

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Balance as of January 26, 2019				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$33,281	\$—	\$—	\$33,281
Restricted cash	26	—	—	26
Available-for-sale securities:				
Certificates of deposit	—	3,959	—	3,959
U.S. Government securities	15,482	—	—	15,482
U.S. Government sponsored entities	—	14,864	—	14,864
Municipal bonds	—	3,291	—	3,291
Derivatives - asset position	—	20	—	20
Derivatives - liability position	—	(24)	—	(24)
Contingent liabilities	—	—	(1,354)	(1,354)
	\$48,789	\$22,110	\$(1,354)	\$69,545
Balance as of April 28, 2018				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$29,727	\$—	\$—	\$29,727
Restricted cash	28	—	—	28

Available-for-sale securities:

Certificates of deposit	—	8,669	—	8,669
U.S. Government securities	992	—	—	992
U.S. Government sponsored entities	—	19,949	—	19,949
Municipal bonds	—	4,912	—	4,912
Derivatives - asset position	—	41	—	41
Derivatives - liability position	—	(236)	—	(236)
Contingent liabilities	—	—	(1,000)	(1,000)
	\$30,747	\$33,335	\$(1,000)	\$63,082

A roll forward of the Level 3 contingent liabilities, both short- and long-term, for the nine months ended January 26, 2019 is as follows:

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Contingent liability as of April 28, 2018	\$	1,000	
Additions		1,316	
Fair value adjustments (1)	(956)
Interest	9		
Foreign currency translation	(15)
Contingent liabilities as of January 26, 2019	\$	1,354	

(1) We recorded an adjustment to the contingent consideration liability in the second quarter of fiscal 2019, resulting in an increase in income from operations. The adjustment was caused by a change in the fair value of the contingent liability, which reflected future financial performance measures established by the seller prior to the close of the acquisition.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument. There have been no changes in the valuation techniques used by us to value our financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents: Consists of cash on hand in bank deposits and highly liquid investments, primarily money market accounts. The fair value was measured using quoted market prices in active markets. The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Restricted cash: Consists of cash and cash equivalents held in bank deposit accounts to secure issuances of foreign bank guarantees. The fair value of restricted cash was measured using quoted market prices in active markets. The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Certificates of deposit: Consists of time deposit accounts with original maturities of less than three years and various yields. The fair value of these securities was measured based on valuations observed in less active markets than Level 1 investments from a third-party financial institution. The carrying amount approximates fair value.

U.S. Government securities: Consists of U.S. Government treasury bills, notes, and bonds with original maturities of less than three years and various yields. The fair value of these securities was measured using quoted market prices in active markets.

U.S. Government sponsored entities: Consists of Fannie Mae and Federal Home Loan Bank investment grade debt securities trading with sufficient frequency and volume to enable us to obtain pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of these securities was measured based on valuations observed in less active markets than Level 1 investments. The contractual maturities of these investments vary from one month to three years.

Municipal bonds: Consists of investment grade municipal bonds trading with sufficient frequency and volume to enable us to obtain pricing information on an ongoing basis. The contractual maturities of these investments vary from two to three years. The fair value of these bonds was measured based on valuations observed in less active markets than Level 1 investments.

Derivatives – currency forward contracts: Consists of currency forward contracts trading with sufficient frequency and volume to enable us to obtain pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of these securities was

measured based on a valuation from a third-party bank. See "Note 15. Derivative Financial Instruments" for more information regarding our derivatives.

Contingent liabilities: Consists of the fair value of liabilities measured on expected future payments relating to business acquisitions if future financial performance measures are achieved. The contingent liabilities were calculated by estimating the discounted present value of expected future payments for estimated performance measure attainment. To estimate future performance measure attainment, we utilized significant unobservable inputs as of January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018. The unobservable inputs included management expectations and forecasts for business sales and profit performance and an estimated discount rate based on current borrowing interest rates. To the extent that these assumptions changed, or actual results differed from these estimates, the fair value of the contingent consideration liabilities could change from \$1,354 to \$0 or increase in proportion to increased business performance from this estimate. The contingent liabilities are presented in the "Current portion of other long-term obligations" and "Other long-term obligations" line items in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Non-recurring measurements: The fair value measurement standard also applies to certain non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Certain long-lived assets such as goodwill, intangible assets and property and equipment are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as when there is evidence of impairment.

Other measurements using fair value: Some of our financial instruments, such as accounts receivable, long-term receivables, prepaid expense and other assets, contract assets and liabilities, accounts payable, warranty obligations, and other long-term obligations, are reflected in the condensed consolidated balance sheets at carrying value, which approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

Note 15. Derivative Financial Instruments

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We utilize derivative financial instruments to manage the economic impact of fluctuations in currency exchange rates on those transactions denominated in currencies other than our functional currency, which is the U.S. dollar. We enter into currency forward contracts to manage these economic risks. We account for all derivatives on the condensed consolidated balance sheets within accounts receivable or accounts payable measured at fair value, and changes in fair values are recognized in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met for cash flow or net investment hedges. As of January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018, we had not designated any of our derivative instruments as accounting hedges, and thus we recorded the changes in fair value in "Other (expense) income, net" in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The foreign currency exchange contracts in aggregated notional amounts in place to exchange U.S. dollars at January 26, 2019 and April 28, 2018 were as follows:

	January 26, 2019		April 28, 2018	
	U.S. Dollar	Foreign Currency	U.S. Dollars	Foreign Currency
Foreign Currency Exchange Forward Contracts:				
U.S. Dollars/Australian Dollars	3,800	5,286	1,081	1,400
U.S. Dollars/Canadian Dollars	623	821	2,165	2,819
U.S. Dollars/British Pounds	—	—	5,856	4,368
U.S. Dollars/Singapore Dollars	—	—	236	312
U.S. Dollars/Euros	—	—	(854)	(708)
U.S. Dollars/Swiss Franc	—	—	41	40
U.S. Dollars/Malaysian Ringgit	473	1,966	—	—

As of January 26, 2019, there was an asset and liability of \$20 and \$24, respectively, and as of April 28, 2018, there was an asset and liability of \$41 and \$236, respectively, representing the fair value of foreign currency exchange forward contracts, which were determined using Level 2 inputs from a third-party bank.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (including exhibits and any information incorporated by reference herein) contains both historical and forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The statements contained in this Report that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions and strategies for the future. These statements appear in a number of places in this Report and include all statements that are not historical statements of fact regarding the intent, belief or current expectations with respect to, among other things: (i.) our competition; (ii.) our financing plans; (iii.) trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations; (iv.) our growth strategy and operating strategy; (v.) the declaration and payment of dividends; (vi.) the timing and magnitude of future contracts; (vii.) raw material shortages and lead times; (viii.) fluctuations in margins; (ix.) the seasonality of our business; (x.) the introduction of new products and technology; (xi.) the amount and frequency of warranty claims; (xii.) our ability to manage the impact that new or adjusted tariffs may have on the cost of raw materials and components and our ability to sell product internationally; (xiii.) resolution of litigation contingencies; and (xiv.) the timing and magnitude of any acquisitions or dispositions. The words "may," "would," "could," "should," "will," "expect," "estimate," "anticipate,"

“intend,” “plan” and similar expressions and variations thereof are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our ability to control, and that actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors discussed herein, including those discussed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 28, 2018 in the section entitled “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and “Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and those factors discussed in detail in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). This discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Report. The preparation of these condensed financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments affecting the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On a regular basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to total costs on long-term

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construction-type contracts, costs to be incurred for product warranties and extended maintenance contracts, bad debts, excess and obsolete inventory, income taxes, share-based compensation, goodwill impairment and contingencies. Our estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

OVERVIEW

We design, manufacture and sell a wide range of display systems to customers throughout the world. We focus our sales and marketing efforts on markets, geographical regions and products. Our five business segments consist of four domestic business units and the International business unit. The four domestic business units consist of Commercial, Live Events, High School Park and Recreation, and Transportation, all of which include the geographic territories of the United States and Canada. Disclosures related to our business segments are provided in "Note 5. Segment Reporting" of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report.

Our net sales and profitability historically have fluctuated due to the impact of uniquely configured orders, such as display systems for professional sports facilities, colleges and universities, and spectacular projects in the commercial area, as well as the seasonality of the sports market. Uniquely configured orders can include several displays, controllers, and subcontracted structure builds, each of which can occur on varied schedules per the customer's needs. Outdoor installation sales can be impacted by outdoor weather conditions and the construction season. Our third fiscal quarter tends to be a slower quarter because it includes two holidays, it is affected by sports seasonality, and generally less outdoor construction work occurs due to weather conditions.

Our gross margins tend to fluctuate more on uniquely configured orders than on limited configured orders. Uniquely configured orders involving competitive bidding and substantial subcontract work for product installation generally have lower gross margins. Although we follow the over time method of recognizing revenues for uniquely configured orders, we nevertheless have experienced fluctuations in operating results and expect our future results of operations will be subject to similar fluctuations.

Our remaining performance obligations ("backlog") consist of contractually binding sales agreements or purchase orders for integrated electronic display systems and related products and exclude extended service agreements and service only orders. Orders are included in backlog when we are in receipt of an executed contract and any required deposits or security. As a result, certain orders for which we have received binding letters of intent or contracts will not be included in backlog until all required contractual documents and deposits are received. Backlog can fluctuate due to large order bookings and the timing and seasonality of net sales. Because order backlog fluctuates and may be subject to extended delivery schedules, orders may be canceled and have varied estimated profitability. Our backlog is not necessarily indicative of future net sales or net income.

GENERAL

Our mission is to be the world leader at informing and entertaining audiences through dynamic audio-visual communication systems. We measure our success through estimated market share based on estimated market demand for digital displays and generating profits over the long-term. Our success is contingent on the depth and quality of our products, including related control systems, the depth of our service offerings and our technology serving these market demands. These qualities are important for our long-term success because our products have finite lifetimes, and we strive to win replacement business from existing customers.

Increases in user adoption, the acceptance of a variety of digital solutions, and the decline of digital solution pricing over the years have increased the size of the global market. With this positive demand, strong competition exists across all of our business units, which causes margin constraints. Projects with multimillion-dollar revenue potential also attract competition, which generally reduces profitability.

We organize around customer segments and geographic regions as further described in "Note 5. Segment Reporting" of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report. Each business segment also has unique key growth drivers and challenges.

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Commercial Business Unit: Over the long-term, we believe growth in the Commercial business unit will result from a number of factors, including:

Standard display product market growth due to market adoption and lower product costs, which drive marketplace expansion. Standard display products are used to attract or communicate with customers and potential customers of retail, commercial, and other establishments. Pricing and economic conditions are the principal factors that impact our success in this business unit. We utilize a reseller network to distribute our standard products.

National accounts standard display market opportunities due to customers' desire to communicate their message, advertising and content consistently across the country. Increased demand is possible from retailers, quick serve restaurants, petroleum businesses, and other nationwide organizations.

Increasing interest in spectaculars, which include very large and sometimes highly customized displays as part of entertainment venues such as casinos, shopping centers, cruise ships and Times Square type locations.

Dynamic messaging systems demand growth due to market adoption and marketplace expansion.

The use of architectural lighting products for commercial buildings, which real estate owners use to add accents or effects to an entire side or circumference of a building to communicate messages or to decorate the building.

The continued deployment of digital billboards as Out-of-Home ("OOH") advertising companies continue developing new sites and replacing digital billboards reaching end of life. This is dependent on no adverse changes occurring in the digital billboard regulatory environment restricting future billboard deployment, as well as maintaining our current market share in a business that is concentrated in a few large OOH companies.

Replacement cycles within each of these areas.

Live Events Business Unit: Over the long-term, we believe growth in the Live Events business unit will result from a number of factors, including:

Facilities spending more on larger display systems to enhance the game-day and event experience for attendees.

Lower product costs, driving an expansion of the marketplace.

Our product and service offerings, which remain the most integrated and comprehensive offerings in the industry.

The competitive nature of sports teams, which strive to out-perform their competitors with display systems.

The desire for high-definition video displays, which typically drives larger displays or higher resolution displays, both of which increase the average transaction size.

Dynamic messaging systems needs throughout a sports facility.

Replacement cycles within each of these areas.

High School Park and Recreation Business Unit: Over the long-term, we believe growth in the High School Park and Recreation business unit will result from a number of factors, including:

Increased demand for video systems in high schools as school districts realize the revenue generating potential of these displays compared to traditional scoreboards.

Increased demand for different types of displays and dynamic messaging systems, such as message centers at schools to communicate to students, parents and the broader community.

The use of more sophisticated displays in school athletic facilities, such as large integrated video systems.

Transportation Business Unit: Over the long-term, we believe growth in the Transportation business unit will result from increasing applications and acceptance of electronic displays to manage transportation systems, including roadway, airport, parking, transit and other applications. Effective use of the United States transportation infrastructure requires intelligent transportation systems. This growth is highly dependent on government spending, primarily by state and federal governments, along with the continuing acceptance of private/public partnerships as an

alternative funding source. Growth is also expected in dynamic messaging systems for advertising and way-finding use in public transport and airport terminals.

International Business Unit: Over the long-term, we believe growth in the International business unit will result from achieving greater penetration in various geographies and building products more suited to individual markets. We continue to broaden our product offerings into the transportation segment in Europe and the Middle East. We also focus on sports facility, spectacular-type, and third-party advertising market opportunities and the factors listed in each of the other business units to the extent they apply outside of the United States and Canada.

Each of our business units is impacted by adverse economic conditions in different ways and to different degrees. The effects of an adverse economy are generally less severe on our sports related business as compared to our other businesses, although in severe economic downturns, the sports business also can be seriously impacted. Our Commercial and International business units are highly dependent on economic conditions in general.

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The cost to manufacture and the selling prices of our products have decreased over time and are expected to continue to decrease in the future. As a result, each year we must sell more product to generate the same or greater level of net sales as in previous fiscal years. This price decline has been significant as a result of increased competition across all business units.

Our Annual Report discloses Risk Factors we face, including exposure to geopolitical, economic, and social changes. For fiscal year 2019, while we remain optimistic about long-term growth in the digital display industry, the recent U.S. Administrative trade actions, including tariffs and sanctions, and related reactions and responses outside the U.S. are very dynamic. This environment has created volatility, such as increases in pricing of and demand for aluminum, electrical, and other components we use in our production. We continue to monitor the situation and evaluate ways to minimize these impacts through vendor negotiations, alternative sources, and potential price adjustments. We also expect some of the measures being contemplated by various governments will create market reactions and will possibly have significant financial impact in future quarters.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

COMPARISON OF THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 26, 2019 AND JANUARY 27, 2018

Net Sales

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	January 26, 2019	January 27, 2018		
Net sales:				
Commercial	\$37,159	\$ 35,483	\$ 1,676	4.7 %
Live Events	29,995	45,167	(15,172)	(33.6)
High School Park and Recreation	14,798	11,463	3,335	29.1
Transportation	15,390	11,189	4,201	37.5
International	17,727	27,014	(9,287)	(34.4)
	\$ 115,069	\$ 130,316	\$(15,247)	(11.7)%
Orders:				
Commercial	\$41,114	\$ 28,745	\$ 12,369	43.0 %
Live Events	45,767	39,911	5,856	14.7
High School Park and Recreation	17,034	13,451	3,583	26.6
Transportation	11,541	14,641	(3,100)	(21.2)
International	19,973	29,405	(9,432)	(32.1)
	\$ 135,429	\$ 126,153	\$ 9,276	7.4 %

Commercial: The increase in net sales for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was primarily due to the timing of large custom projects in the spectacular niche, increased order volumes in the on-premise niche, and a decrease in shipments in the OOH niche.

The increase in orders for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was the net result of volatility in order timing of large custom projects in the spectacular niche and increased demand in the on-premise and OOH niches.

Live Events: The decrease in net sales for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was primarily due to lower orders on a year to date basis. During the third quarter of fiscal 2018, we recognized more than \$15 million in sales on three projects, with no similar sized projects in the third quarter of fiscal

2019.

Orders increased for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago due to the increased number of projects in professional sports and college and university venues. During the third quarter of fiscal 2019, we were awarded two projects each valued at over \$4 million, with no similar sized projects in the third quarter of fiscal 2018.

High School Park and Recreation: The increase in net sales for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was primarily due to increased shipments of scoring systems and message centers as a result of growth in market activity and the timing of customer demand.

Orders increased for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago due to overall strong market demand and an increase in projects for larger video systems.

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Transportation: The increase in net sales for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was primarily due to the timing of production for large orders and an increase in demand for intelligent transportation systems.

Orders for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago decreased primarily due to variability caused by large order timing.

International: Net sales for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago decreased primarily due to the size and timing of large contracts and fluctuations in conversion to revenue inherent in this large contract business.

Orders decreased for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago primarily due to the variability of timing caused by large projects.

Product Order Backlog

The product order backlog as of January 26, 2019 was \$168 million as compared to \$151 million as of January 27, 2018 and \$150 million at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2019. Historically, our product order backlog varies due to the seasonality of our business, the timing of large projects, and customer delivery schedules for these orders. The product order backlog as of January 26, 2019 increased from January 27, 2018 in our Commercial, Live Events, High School Park and Recreation, and Transportation business units and decreased in our International business unit.

Gross Profit

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended			
	January 26, 2019		January 27, 2018	
	Amount	As a Percent of Net Sales	Amount	As a Percent of Net Sales
Commercial	\$8,942	24.1 %	\$7,546	21.3 %
Live Events	3,950	13.2	9,747	21.6
High School Park and Recreation	2,736	18.5	2,768	24.1
Transportation	5,880	38.2	3,570	31.9
International	3,361	19.0	4,936	18.3
	\$24,869	21.6 %	\$28,567	21.9 %

Gross profit is net sales less cost of sales. Cost of sales consists primarily of inventory, consumables, salaries, other employee-related costs, facilities-related costs for manufacturing locations, machinery and equipment maintenance and depreciation, site sub-contractors, warranty costs, and other service delivery expenses.

The decrease in our gross profit percentage for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was primarily due to lower sales volumes over relatively fixed infrastructure costs, \$1.8 million in expenses for an unprofitable project and a litigation claim, and an increase in commodity costs due to the current global trade environment, which was partly offset by lower warranty expenses and a change in sales mix. Total warranty as a percent of sales decreased to 1.6% for the three months ended January 26, 2019 as compared to 2.9% during the three months ended January 27, 2018. The following describes the overall impact by business unit:

Commercial: The gross profit percent increase for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was due to lower warranty and service expenses and sales mix.

Live Events: The gross profit percent decrease for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was primarily due to lower sales volumes over relatively fixed infrastructure costs and an unprofitable project.

High School Park and Recreation: The gross profit percent decrease for the three months ended January 26, 2019 as compared to the same period one year ago was primarily due to a litigation claim, partly offset by higher sales volumes over relatively fixed infrastructure.

Transportation: The gross profit percent increase for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was primarily due to higher sales volumes over relatively fixed infrastructure costs and a change in sales mix.

International: The gross profit percent increase for the three months ended January 26, 2019 compared to the same period one year ago was primarily the result of lower warranty expenses and a change in sales mix, partly offset by lower sales volumes over relatively fixed infrastructure costs.

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Contribution Margin

	Three Months Ended					
	January 26, 2019			January 27, 2018		
	As a	As a		As a	As a	
(in thousands)	Amount	Percent	Percent	Amount	Percent	Change
		of Net	Change		of Net	
		Sales			Sales	
Commercial	\$4,460	12.0 %	42.4 %	\$3,131	8.8 %	
Live Events	347	1.2	(94.1)	5,904	13.1	