

Sino Clean Energy Inc
Form 8-K
November 22, 2011

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
the Securities Exchange Act 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): November 18, 2011

SINO CLEAN ENERGY INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

001-34773
(Commission File Number)

75-2882833
(IRS Employer Identification
No.)

Room 1502, Building D, Wangzuo International City
Building

No. 1 Tangyuan Road, Gaoxin District
Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, People's Republic of China
(Address of principal executive offices)

N/A
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (86-29) 8209-1099

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 5.07 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

On November 18, 2011, Sino Clean Energy Inc. (the “Company”) held the Company’s 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “Annual Meeting”). At the Annual Meeting, the stockholders reelected each of the following nominees to the board of directors of the Company to serve until the next Annual Meeting or until their successors are duly elected and qualified: Baowen Ren, Peng Zhou, Zhixin Jing, Wenjie Zhang and Paul Kam Shing Chiu. Additionally, the stockholders ratified the appointment of Weinberg & Company, P.A. as the Company’s independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2011. The stockholders also approved by advisory vote the compensation paid to the Company’s named executive offices, as disclosed under the caption Election of Directors—Executive Compensation, pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K, including the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, compensation tables, and narrative discussion in the Company’s filings with the SEC, and how frequently the Company should seek such an advisory vote on the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers.

The voting at the Annual Meeting was as follows:

1. Election of Directors

Nominee	For	Withheld	Broker Non-Votes
Baowen Ren	4,226,051	79,863	14,149,946
Peng Zhou	4,225,051	80,863	14,149,946
Wenjie Zhang	3,928,021	77,893	14,149,946
Zhixin Jing	4,221,054	84,860	14,149,946
Paul Kam Shing Chiu	4,226,511	79,403	14,149,946

2. Ratification of Weinberg & Company, P.A. as the Company’s Independent Auditors

For	Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Votes
13,372,637	894,271	102,663	4,086,289

3. Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

For	Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Votes
4,089,246	191,605	25,063	14,179,946

3. Advisory Vote on Frequency of Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

1 year	2 years	3 years	Abstain	Broker Non-Votes
363,284	31,971	3,807,971	51,353	14,201,281

SIGNATURE

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

Dated: November 22, 2011

Sino Clean Energy Inc.

By:/s/ Baowen Ren

Name: Baowen Ren

Title: Chief Executive Officer

normal;font-style:normal;text-transform:none;font-variant: normal;font-family:'Times New Roman';font-size:10pt;">the impact of any potential future impairment of our assets;
risks related to changes in accounting interpretations;
the impact of provisions of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "2017 Tax Act"), including, among other things, our ability to fully account for all effects of the 2017 Tax Act, reasonably estimate the income tax effect of the 2017 Tax Act on our financial statements and utilize provisional amounts during an interim that in no circumstances will extend beyond one year after the enactment date of the 2017 Tax Act;
consequences of, and uncertainties regarding, foreign currency exchange including fluctuations thereto from time to time;

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- legal, political and other risks associated with our operations located outside the United States;
- the effect of changes in broadcast transmission standards by the Advanced Television Systems Committee's 3.0 standard ("ATSC 3.0") that may impact our ability to monetize our spectrum assets; and
- the uncertainty and impact, including additional and/or changing costs, of mandates and other obligations that may be imposed upon us as a result of federal healthcare laws, including the Affordable Care Act, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, any executive action with respect thereto, and any changes with respect to any of the foregoing in Congress.

For a detailed description of these and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement, please see the section entitled "Risk Factors," beginning on page 30 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ENTRAVISION COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 108,892	39,560
Marketable securities	132,435	-
Restricted cash	769	222,294
Trade receivables, (including related parties of \$5,356 and \$4,653) net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,167 and \$2,566	76,378	84,348
Assets held for sale	1,179	-
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (including related parties of \$274 and \$274)	11,990	6,260
Total current assets	331,643	352,462
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$184,093 and \$179,869	58,562	60,337
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net of accumulated amortization of \$90,562 and \$87,632 (including related parties of \$8,941 and \$9,555)	25,828	26,758
Intangible assets not subject to amortization	254,506	251,163
Goodwill	73,566	70,557
Other assets	4,442	4,690
Total assets	\$748,547	\$765,967
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (including related parties of \$1,920 and \$2,548)	52,787	57,563
Deferred revenue	3,386	1,959
Total current liabilities	59,173	62,522
Long-term debt, less current maturities, net of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$3,513 and \$3,761	291,237	292,489
Other long-term liabilities	19,553	21,447
Deferred income taxes	42,326	40,639
Total liabilities	412,289	417,097
Commitments and contingencies (note 5)		

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Stockholders' equity

Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 260,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding 2018 64,554,155; 2017 66,069,325	6	7
Class B common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding 2018 and 2017 14,927,613	2	2
Class U common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding 2018 and 2017 9,352,729	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	874,508	888,650
Accumulated deficit	(536,697)	(539,730)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,562)	(60)
Total stockholders' equity	336,258	348,870
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$748,547	\$765,967

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRAVISION COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three-Month Period		Six-Month Period	
	Ended June 30, 2018	2017	Ended June 30, 2018	2017
Net Revenue	\$74,329	\$70,509	\$141,167	\$128,019
Expenses:				
Cost of revenue - digital	11,384	8,762	22,009	10,514
Direct operating expenses (including related parties of \$2,208, \$2,392, \$4,256 and \$4,712) (including non-cash stock-based compensation of \$76, \$307, \$293 and \$530)	31,117	29,915	62,150	57,007
Selling, general and administrative expenses	12,673	12,030	25,967	23,230
Corporate expenses (including non-cash stock-based compensation of \$1,100, \$778, \$2,133 and \$1,530)	6,266	5,619	12,241	11,486
Depreciation and amortization (includes direct operating of \$2,560, \$2,398, \$5,097 and \$4,604; selling, general and administrative of \$1,301, \$1,849, \$2,614 and \$2,865; and corporate of \$153, \$329, \$242 and \$654) (including related parties of \$307, \$580, \$614 and \$1,161)	4,019	4,577	7,958	8,123
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(913)	-	1,187	-
Foreign currency (gain) loss	(17)	351	196	351
	64,529	61,254	131,708	110,711
Operating income (loss)	9,800	9,255	9,459	17,308
Interest expense	(4,001)	(3,683)	(7,399)	(7,328)
Interest income	1,039	110	1,952	219
Dividend income	417	-	545	-
Other income (loss)	273	-	295	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	7,528	5,682	4,852	10,199
Income tax benefit (expense)	(2,652)	(2,119)	(1,721)	(4,018)
Income (loss) before equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate	4,876	3,563	3,131	6,181
Equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate, net of tax	(36)	(68)	(98)	(68)
Net income (loss)	\$4,840	\$3,495	\$3,033	\$6,113
Basic and diluted earnings per share:				
Net income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.07
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$0.05	\$0.03	\$0.05	\$0.06
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	88,959,935	90,354,982	89,635,759	90,296,057
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	90,021,949	92,033,111	90,805,086	91,897,150

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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ENTRAVISION COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three-Month Period Ended June 30, 2018		Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2017	
Net income (loss)	\$4,840	\$3,495	\$3,033	\$6,113
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Change in foreign currency translation	(550)	61	(260)	61
Change in fair value of available for sale securities	(3)	-	(1,242)	-
Change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements	-	283	-	836
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(553)	344	(1,502)	897
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$4,287	\$3,839	\$1,531	\$7,010

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRAVISION COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands)

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$3,033	\$6,113
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,958	8,123
Deferred income taxes	1,029	3,428
Non-cash interest expense	538	369
Amortization of syndication contracts	352	218
Payments on syndication contracts	(360)	(215)
Equity in net (income) loss of nonconsolidated affiliate	98	68
Non-cash stock-based compensation	2,425	2,060
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	9,170	13,581
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(6,547)	(1,447)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(780)	(8,992)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,916	23,306
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment and intangible assets	33	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(5,710)	(7,296)
Purchases of intangible assets	(3,153)	-
Purchases of businesses, net of cash acquired	(3,563)	(7,489)
Purchases of marketable securities	(159,403)	-
Proceeds from marketable securities	25,000	-
Purchases of investments	(35)	(2,200)
Deposits on acquisitions	-	(190)
Net cash used in investing activities	(146,831)	(17,175)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from stock option exercises	106	526
Tax payments related to shares withheld for share-based compensation plans	(2,239)	-
Payments on long-term debt	(1,500)	(1,875)
Dividends paid	(8,960)	(5,647)
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(7,660)	-
Payment of contingent consideration	(2,015)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(22,268)	(6,996)
Effect of exchange rates on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(10)	(18)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(152,193)	(883)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash:		
Beginning	261,854	61,520
Ending	\$109,661	\$60,637

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

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Cash payments for:

Interest	\$6,861	\$6,959
Income taxes	\$692	\$590

Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:

Capital expenditures financed through accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$400	\$579
Contingent consideration included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$15,096	\$18,300

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRAVISION COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

JUNE 30, 2018

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Presentation

The consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by Entravision Communications Corporation (the “Company”), pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) have been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These consolidated financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. The unaudited information contained herein has been prepared on the same basis as the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements and, in the opinion of the Company’s management, includes all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the information for the periods presented. The interim results presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the full fiscal year ending December 31, 2018 or any other future period.

Certain amounts in the Company’s prior year period consolidated financial statements and notes to the financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

2. THE COMPANY AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

The Company is a leading global media company that, through its television and radio segments, reaches and engages U.S. Hispanics across acculturation levels and media channels. Additionally, the Company’s digital segment, whose operations are located primarily in Spain, Mexico, Argentina and other countries in Latin America, reaches a global market. The Company’s portfolio encompasses integrated marketing and media solutions, comprised of television, radio, and digital properties (including data analytics services). The Company’s management has determined that the Company operates in three reportable segments as of June 30, 2018, based upon the type of advertising medium, which segments are television, radio, and digital. As of June 30, 2018, the Company owns and/or operates 55 primary television stations located primarily in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington, D.C. The Company’s television operations comprise the largest affiliate group of both the top-ranked primary television network of Univision and Univision’s UniMás network. The television broadcasting segment includes revenue generated from advertising, retransmission consent agreements and the monetization of the Company’s spectrum assets. Radio operations consist of 49 operational radio stations, 38 FM and 11 AM, in 16 markets located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. The

Company also operates Entravision Solutions as its national sales representation division, through which it sells advertisements and syndicate radio programming to more than 300 stations across the United States. The Company operates a proprietary technology and data platform that delivers digital advertising in various advertising formats that allows advertisers to reach audiences across a wide range of Internet-connected devices on its owned and operated digital media sites, the digital media sites of its publisher partners, and on other digital media sites it can access through third-party platforms and exchanges.

Restricted Cash

As of June 30, 2018, the Company's balance sheet includes \$0.8 million in restricted cash, which was deposited into a separate account as temporary collateral for the Company's letters of credit. As of December 31, 2017, the Company's balance sheet includes \$222.3 million in restricted cash of which \$221.5 million relates to proceeds received by the Company for its participation in the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") auction for broadcast spectrum which were deposited into the account of a qualified intermediary to comply with Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 requirements to execute a like-kind exchange. The remaining \$0.8 million in restricted cash was used as temporary collateral for the Company's letters of credit.

Related Party

Substantially all of the Company's stations are Univision- or UniMás-affiliated television stations. The Company's network affiliation agreement with Univision provide certain of its owned stations the exclusive right to broadcast Univision's primary network and UniMás network programming in their respective markets. Under the network affiliation agreement, the Company retains the right to sell no less than four minutes per hour of the available advertising time on stations that broadcast Univision network programming, and the right to sell approximately four and a half minutes per hour of the available advertising time on stations that broadcast UniMás network programming, subject to adjustment from time to time by Univision.

Under the network affiliation agreement, Univision acts as the Company's exclusive third-party sales representative for the sale of certain national advertising on the Company's Univision- and UniMás-affiliate television stations, and it pays certain sales representation fees to Univision relating to sales of all advertising for broadcast on the Company's Univision- and UniMás-affiliate television stations. During the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the amount the Company paid Univision in this capacity was \$2.2 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the amount the Company paid Univision in this capacity was \$4.3 million and \$4.7 million, respectively.

The Company also generates revenue under two marketing and sales agreements with Univision, which gives the Company the right to manage the marketing and sales operations of Univision-owned Univision affiliates in six markets – Albuquerque, Boston, Denver, Orlando, Tampa and Washington, D.C.

Under the Company's proxy agreement with Univision, the Company grants Univision the right to negotiate the terms of retransmission consent agreements for its Univision- and UniMás-affiliated television station signals. Among other things, the proxy agreement provides terms relating to compensation to be paid to the Company by Univision with respect to retransmission consent agreements entered into with multichannel video programming distributors ("MVPDs"). As of June 30, 2018, the amount due to the Company from Univision was \$5.4 million related to the agreements for the carriage of its Univision and UniMás-affiliated television station signals. During the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, retransmission consent revenue accounted for approximately \$9.1 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, of which \$7.5 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, relate to the Univision proxy agreement. During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, retransmission consent revenue accounted for approximately \$18.0 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, of which \$15.1 million and \$14.6 million, respectively, relate to the Univision proxy agreement. The term of the proxy agreement extends with respect to any MVPD for the length of the term of any retransmission consent agreement in effect before the expiration of the proxy agreement.

Univision currently owns approximately 10% of the Company's common stock on a fully-converted basis. The Class U common stock held by Univision has limited voting rights and does not include the right to elect directors. As the holder of all of the Company's issued and outstanding Class U common stock, so long as Univision holds a certain number of shares, the Company will not, without the consent of Univision, merge, consolidate or enter into another business combination, dissolve or liquidate the Company or dispose of any interest in any Federal Communications Commission, license for any of its Univision-affiliated television stations, among other things. Each share of Class U common stock is automatically convertible into one share of Class A common stock (subject to adjustment for stock splits, dividends or combinations) in connection with any transfer to a third party that is not an affiliate of Univision.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company measures all stock-based awards using a fair value method and recognizes the related stock-based compensation expense in the consolidated financial statements over the requisite service period. As stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures.

Stock-based compensation expense related to grants of stock options and restricted stock units was \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense related to grants of stock options and restricted stock units was \$2.4 million and \$2.1 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Stock Options

Stock-based compensation expense related to stock options is based on the fair value on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is amortized over the vesting period, generally between 1 to 4 years.

As of June 30, 2018, there was less than \$0.1 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to grants of stock options that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.7 years.

Restricted Stock Units

Stock-based compensation expense related to restricted stock units is based on the fair value of the Company's stock price on the date of grant and is amortized over the vesting period, generally between 1 to 4 years.

The following is a summary of non-vested restricted stock units granted (in thousands, except grant date fair value data):

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2018	
	Weighted-Average	
	Number of	
	Grants	
	Fair Value	
Restricted stock units	120	\$ 4.00

As of June 30, 2018, there was approximately \$4.9 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to grants of restricted stock units that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.4 years.

Income (Loss) Per Share

The following table illustrates the reconciliation of the basic and diluted income (loss) per share computations required by Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 260-10, “Earnings per Share” (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Three-Month Period Ended June 30,		Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Basic earnings per share:				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss)	\$4,840	\$3,495	\$3,033	\$6,113
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	88,959,935	90,354,982	89,635,759	90,296,057
Per share:				
Net income (loss) per share	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.07
Diluted earnings per share:				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss)	\$4,840	\$3,495	\$3,033	\$6,113
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	88,959,935	90,354,982	89,635,759	90,296,057
Dilutive securities:				
Stock options and restricted stock units	1,062,014	1,678,129	1,169,327	1,601,093
Diluted shares outstanding	90,021,949	92,033,111	90,805,086	91,897,150
Per share:				
Net income (loss) per share	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.07

Basic income (loss) per share is computed as net income (loss) divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution, if any, that could occur from shares issuable through stock options and restricted stock awards.

For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018, a total of 242,735 and 139,468 shares of dilutive securities, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted income per share because the exercise prices of the dilutive securities were greater than the average market price of the common shares.

For the three- and six-month period ended June 30, 2017, a total of 30,584 and 16,880 shares of dilutive securities, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted income per share because the exercise prices of the dilutive securities were greater than the average market price of the common shares.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is included as a deduction from equity in the Stockholders' Equity section of the consolidated balance sheets.

On July 13, 2017, the Board of Directors approved a share repurchase of up to \$15.0 million of the Company's outstanding common stock. On April 11, 2018, the Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to an additional \$15.0 million of the Company's Class A common stock, for a total repurchase authorization of up to \$30.0 million. Under the share repurchase program, the Company is authorized to purchase shares from time to time through open market purchases or negotiated purchases, subject to market conditions and other factors. The share repurchase program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice.

The Company repurchased 1.1 million shares of Class A common stock at an average price of \$4.81, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$5.3 million, during the three-month period ended June 30, 2018. As of June 30, 2018, the Company repurchased a total of approximately 2.5 million shares of Class A common stock for aggregate purchase price of approximately \$13.0 million, or an average price per share of \$5.08, since the beginning of the share repurchase program. All such repurchased shares were retired as of June 30, 2018.

2017 Credit Facility

On November 30, 2017 (the "Closing Date"), the Company entered into its 2017 Credit Facility pursuant to the 2017 Credit Agreement. The 2017 Credit Facility consists of a \$300.0 million senior secured Term Loan B Facility (the "Term Loan B Facility"), which was drawn in full on the Closing Date. In addition, the 2017 Credit Facility provides that the Company may increase the aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Credit Facility by up to an additional \$100.0 million plus the amount that would result in its first lien net leverage ratio (as such term is used in the 2017 Credit Agreement) not exceeding 4.0 to 1.0, subject to satisfying certain conditions.

Borrowings under the Term Loan B Facility were used on the Closing Date to (a) repay in full all of the Company's and its subsidiaries' outstanding obligations under the Company's previous credit facility ("2013 Credit Facility") and to terminate the agreement governing the 2013 Credit Facility ("2013 Credit Agreement"), (b) pay fees and expenses in connection with the 2017 Credit Facility, and (c) for general corporate purposes.

The 2017 Credit Facility is guaranteed on a senior secured basis by certain of its existing and future wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries, and is secured on a first priority basis by the Company's and those subsidiaries' assets.

The Company's borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility bear interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof from the date when made at a rate per annum equal to either: (i) the Eurodollar Rate (as defined in the 2017 Credit Agreement) plus 2.75%; or (ii) the Base Rate (as defined in the 2017 Credit Agreement) plus 1.75%. The Term Loan B Facility expires on November 30, 2024 (the "Maturity Date").

The amounts outstanding under the 2017 Credit Facility may be prepaid at the Company's option without premium or penalty, provided that certain limitations are observed, and subject to customary breakage fees in connection with the prepayment of a Eurodollar rate loan. The principal amount of the Term Loan B Facility shall be paid in installments on the dates and in the respective amounts set forth in the 2017 Credit Agreement, with the final balance due on the Maturity Date.

Subject to certain exceptions, the 2017 Credit Facility contains covenants that limit the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

- incur liens on the Company's property or assets;
- make certain investments;
- incur additional indebtedness;
- consummate any merger, dissolution, liquidation, consolidation or sale of substantially all assets;
- dispose of certain assets;
- make certain restricted payments;

• make certain acquisitions;
• enter into substantially different lines of business;
• enter into certain transactions with affiliates;
• use loan proceeds to purchase or carry margin stock or for any other prohibited purpose;
• change or amend the terms of the Company's organizational documents or the organization documents of certain restricted subsidiaries in a materially adverse way to the lenders, or change or amend the terms of certain indebtedness;
• enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
• make prepayments of any subordinated indebtedness, subject to certain conditions; and
• change the Company's fiscal year, or accounting policies or reporting practices.

The 2017 Credit Facility also provides for certain customary events of default, including the following:

• default for three (3) business days in the payment of interest on borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility when due;
• default in payment when due of the principal amount of borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility;
• failure by the Company or any subsidiary to comply with the negative covenants and certain other covenants relating to maintaining the legal existence of the Company and certain of its restricted subsidiaries and compliance with anti-corruption laws;
• failure by the Company or any subsidiary to comply with any of the other agreements in the 2017 Credit Agreement and related loan documents that continues for thirty (30) days [or ten (10) days in the case of failure to comply with covenants related to inspection rights of the administrative agent and lenders and permitted uses of proceeds from borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility] after the Company's officers first become aware of such failure or first receive written notice of such failure from any lender;

- default in the payment of other indebtedness if the amount of such indebtedness aggregates to \$15.0 million or more, or failure to comply with the terms of any agreements related to such indebtedness if the holder or holders of such indebtedness can cause such indebtedness to be declared due and payable;

• certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency with respect to the Company or any significant subsidiary;

- final judgment is entered against the Company or any restricted subsidiary in an aggregate amount over \$15.0 million, and either enforcement proceedings are commenced by any creditor or there is a period of thirty (30) consecutive days during which the judgment remains unpaid and no stay is in effect;

• any material provision of any agreement or instrument governing the 2017 Credit Facility ceases to be in full force and effect; and
• any revocation, termination, substantial and adverse modification, or refusal by final order to renew, any media license, or the requirement (by final non-appealable order) to sell a television or radio station, where any such event or failure is reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect.

The Term Loan B Facility does not contain any financial covenants. In connection with the Company entering into the 2017 Credit Agreement, the Company and its restricted subsidiaries also entered into a Security Agreement, pursuant to which the Company and the Credit Parties each granted a first priority security interest in the collateral securing the 2017 Credit Facility for the benefit of the lenders under the 2017 Credit Facility.

Additionally, the 2017 Credit Agreement contains a definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" that excludes revenue related to the Company's participation in the FCC auction for broadcast spectrum and related expenses, as compared to the definition of "Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA" under the 2013 Credit Agreement which included such items.

The carrying amount of the Term Loan B Facility as of June 30, 2018 was \$294.2 million, net of \$3.5 million of unamortized debt issuance costs and original issue discount. The estimated fair value of the Term Loan B Facility as of June 30, 2018 was \$294.8 million. The estimated fair value is based on quoted prices in markets where trading occurs infrequently.

Derivative Instruments

Prior to November 28, 2017, the Company used derivatives in the management of interest rate risk with respect to interest expense on variable rate debt. The Company was party to interest rate swap agreements with financial institutions that fixed the variable benchmark component (LIBOR) of its interest rate on a portion of its term loan beginning December 31, 2015. On November 28, 2017, the Company terminated these swap agreements in conjunction with the refinancing of its debt. The Company's current policy prohibits entering into derivative instruments for speculation or trading purposes.

The carrying amount of the Company's interest rate swap agreements were recorded at fair value, including consideration of non-performance risk, when material. The fair value of each interest rate swap agreement was determined by using multiple broker quotes, adjusted for non-performance risk, when material, which estimate the future discounted cash flows of any future payments that may be made under such agreements.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant at the measurement date.

ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", defines and establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In accordance with ASC 820, the Company has categorized its financial assets and liabilities, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy as set forth below.

Level 1 – Assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices for similar attributes in active markets; quoted prices in markets where trading occurs infrequently; and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 – Assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated balance sheets (in millions):

June 30, 2018	
Total	Fair Value Measurement Category
Fair	
Value	

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and
Carrying

	Value on Balance Sheet			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Money market account	\$ 86.9	\$ -	\$ 86.9	\$
Certificates of deposit	\$ 8.2	\$ -	\$ 8.2	\$
Corporate bonds	\$ 124.2	\$ -	\$ 124.2	\$
Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$ 15.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$15.1

December 31, 2017
Total
Fair
Value

and
Carrying

	Value on Balance Sheet			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$ 15.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$15.9

As of June 30, 2018, the Company held investments in a money market fund, certificates of deposit, and corporate bonds. All certificates of deposit are within the current Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits and all corporate bonds are investment grade.

The Company's available for sale securities are comprised of certificates of deposit and bonds. These securities are valued using quoted prices for similar attributes in active markets (Level 2). Since these investments are classified as available for sale, they are recorded at their fair market value within "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Marketable securities" in the consolidated balance sheet and their unrealized gains or losses are included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)".

As of June 30, 2018, the following table summarizes the amortized cost and the unrealized (gains) losses of the available for sale securities (in thousands):

	Certificates of Deposit		Corporate Bonds	
	Unrealized (gains)		Unrealized (gains)	
	Amortized Cost	losses	Amortized Cost	losses
Due within a year	\$-	\$ -	\$10,012	\$ (33)
Due after one year through five years	8,282	(64)	115,797	(1,558)
Total	\$8,282	\$ (64)	\$125,809	\$ (1,591)

The Company periodically reviews its available for sale securities for other-than-temporary impairment. For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018, the Company did not consider any of its securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired and, accordingly, did not recognize any impairment losses.

Included in interest income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 was interest income related to the Company's available-for-sale securities of \$1.0 and \$1.8 million, respectively.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) includes the cumulative gains and losses of derivative instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges, foreign currency translation adjustments and changes in the fair value of available for sale securities. The following table provides a roll-forward of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 (in millions):

	2018	2017
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of January 1,	\$(0.1)	\$(3.0)
Foreign currency translation (gain) loss	(0.3)	0.1
Change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements	(1.6)	1.4
Income tax benefit (expense)	0.4	(0.6)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(1.5)	0.9
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of June 30,	\$(1.6)	\$(2.1)

Foreign Currency

The Company's reporting currency is the United States dollar. All transactions initiated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars in accordance with ASC Topic 830, "Foreign Currency Matters" and the related rate fluctuation on transactions is included in "Foreign currency gain (loss)" in the consolidated statements of operations.

For foreign operations with the local currency as the functional currency, assets and liabilities are translated from the local currencies into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date and equity is translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Translation adjustments resulting from the process of translating the local currency financial statements into U.S. dollars are included in determining other comprehensive (income) loss.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue related to the Company's television segment consists primarily of the carrying value of spectrum usage rights that were surrendered in the FCC auction for broadcast spectrum. Cost of revenue related to the Company's digital segment consists primarily of the costs of online media acquired from third-party publishers.

Assets Held For Sale

Assets are classified as held for sale when the carrying value is expected to be recovered through a sale rather than through their continued use and all of the necessary classification criteria have been met. Assets held for sale are recorded at the lower of their carrying value or estimated fair value less selling costs and classified as current assets. Depreciation is not recorded on assets classified as held for sale.

During the second quarter, the Company relocated the operations of two of its television stations in the Palm Springs market and management approved the sale of the vacated building. The building and related improvements met the criteria for classification as assets held for sale and their carrying value is presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet. Assets held for sale are classified as current assets as management believes the sale will be completed within one year.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases which addresses several issues related to the application of the new guidance in ASC 842, Leases. The guidance clarifies, among other issues, the rate implicit in the lease, impairment of the net investment in the lease, lessee reassessment of lease classification, lessor reassessment of lease term and purchase options, variable payments that depend on an index or rate and certain transition adjustments. The amendments in ASU 2018-10 affect the amendments in ASU 2016-02, which are not yet effective, but for which early adoption upon issuance is permitted. For entities that early adopted Topic 842, the amendments are effective upon issuance of ASU 2018-10, and the transition requirements are the same as those in Topic 842. For entities that have not adopted Topic 842, the effective date and transition requirements will be the same as the effective date and transition requirements in Topic 842. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-09, Codification Improvements which does not prescribe any new accounting guidance but instead makes minor improvements and clarifications across nine subtopics of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification based on comments from various stakeholders. The transition and effective date guidance are based on the facts and circumstances of each amendment. Some of the amendments in ASU 2018-09 do not require transition guidance and will be effective upon issuance while others provide for a transition period to adopt as part of the next fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-07, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Non-employee Share-based Payment Accounting, which supersedes Subtopic 505-50, Equity—Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees and expands the scope of Topic 718 to include share-based payments issued to nonemployees for goods and services. The amendments also clarify that Topic 718 does not apply to share-based payments used to effectively provide financing to the issuer or awards granted in conjunction with selling goods or services to customers as part of a contract accounted for under Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that fiscal year. Early adoption is permitted, but no earlier than a company’s adoption date of Topic 606. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-04, Investments – Debt Securities (Topic 320) and Regulated Operations (Topic 980), amendments to SEC Paragraphs pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 117 and SEC Release No. 33-9273. The amendments in this update provide guidance about certain amendments made to SEC materials and

staff guidance relating to Investments – Debt Securities (Topic 320) and Regulated Operations (Topic 980). The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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. ASU 2018-02 allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the 2017 Tax Act and also requires entities to disclose their accounting policy for releasing income tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. This guidance should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period in which the effects of the change in the U.S. federal income tax rate in the 2017 Tax Act is recognized. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08, Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20), Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities, which shortens the amortization period for certain callable debt

securities held at a premium. Specifically, the amendments require the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date. The update is effective for annual reporting periods and interim periods within those annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted and the modified retrospective transition method should be applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The Company does not expect the adoption of the ASU to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory which allows entities to recognize the income tax consequences on an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. 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. In addition, there has been diversity in the application of the current guidance for transfers of certain intangible and tangible assets. The objective is to reduce complexity in accounting standards. ASU 2016-16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of the ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) that amends current guidance on other-than-temporary impairments of available-for-sale debt securities. This amended standard requires the use of an allowance to record estimated credit losses on these assets when the fair value is below the amortized cost of the asset. This standard also removes the evaluation of the length of time that a security has been in a loss position to avoid recording a credit loss. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is still assessing the impact this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842, and subsequent ASU 2018-01) which specifies the accounting for leases. For operating leases, ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, in its balance sheet. The standard also requires a lessee to recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term, on a generally straight-line basis. ASU 2016-02 is effective for public companies for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. This standard requires adoption based upon a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with optional practical expedients. Based on a preliminary assessment, the Company expects that most of its operating lease commitments will be subject to the new guidance and recognized as operating lease liabilities and right-of-use assets upon adoption, resulting in a significant increase in the assets and liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet. The Company is continuing its assessment, which may identify additional impacts this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Newly Adopted Accounting Standards

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-05, Income Taxes (Topic 740), Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118. The ASU adds various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of the December 2017 SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“SAB 118”), which was effective immediately. The SEC issued SAB 118 to address concerns about reporting entities’ ability to timely comply with the accounting requirements to recognize all of the effects of the 2017 Tax Act in the period of enactment. SAB 118 allows disclosure that timely determination of some or all of the income tax effects from the 2017 Tax Act are incomplete by the due date of the financial statements and if possible to provide a reasonable estimate. The Company has accounted for the tax effects of the 2017 Tax Act under the guidance of SAB 118, on a provisional basis. The Company’s accounting for certain income tax effects is incomplete, but it has

determined reasonable estimates for those effects and has recorded provisional amounts in its consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting, to clarify and reduce both (i) diversity in practice and (ii) cost and complexity when applying the guidance in Topic 718, to change the terms and conditions of a share-based payment award. Specifically, an entity would not apply modification accounting if the fair value, vesting conditions, and classification of the awards are the same immediately before and after the modification. ASU 2017-09 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted ASU 2017-09 on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU 2017-09 did not have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations, as the Company has not had any modifications to share-based payment awards. However, if the Company does have a modification to an award in the future, it will follow the guidance in ASU 2017-09.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805) - Clarifying the Definition of a Business to provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is considered a business. ASU 2017-01 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted this standard prospectively on January 1, 2018.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force) which provides specific guidance on eight cash flow classification issues arising from certain cash receipts and cash payments. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2018 and is required to apply it on a retrospective basis. There was no material impact on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) which amended the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 establishes principles for recognizing revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers, in an amount that reflects the expected consideration received in exchange for those goods or services. Subsequently, the FASB has issued the following standards related to ASU 2014-09: ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations; ASU 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing; ASU 2016-12, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients; and ASU 2016-20, Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers .

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC Topic 606 using the modified retrospective method applied to those contracts which were not completed as of January 1, 2018. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under Topic 606, while prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with our historic accounting under Topic 605.

Opening retained earnings as of January 1, 2018 were not affected as there was no cumulative impact of adopting Topic 606.

United States Tax Reform

On December 22, 2017, the President signed the 2017 Tax Act. The 2017 Tax Act makes broad and complex changes to the United States tax code that affected the Company's financial results for the year ended December 31, 2017 and may affect financial results for the year ending December 31, 2018 and future years, including, but not limited to, some or all of the following: (1) a reduction of the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%; (2) a general elimination of U.S. federal income taxes on dividends from foreign subsidiaries; (3) a new provision designed to tax global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI"); (4) limitations on the deductibility of certain executive compensation; and (5) limitations on the use of Federal Tax Credits to reduce the U.S. income tax liability.

The staff of the SEC issued SAB 118, which provides guidance on accounting for the tax effects of the 2017 Tax Act. SAB 118 provides a measurement period that should not extend beyond one year from the 2017 Tax Act enactment date for the Company to complete the accounting under ASC 740. In accordance with SAB 118, the Company must reflect the income tax effects of those aspects of the Act for which the accounting under ASC 740 is complete. To the extent that accounting for certain income tax effects of the 2017 Tax Act is incomplete but the Company is able to determine a reasonable estimate, it must record a provisional estimate in the financial statements. The Company was able to make a reasonable estimate of the impact of the reduction in the corporate tax rate and no significant provisional items were identified that could result in a material impact to the estimate upon finalization in 2018.

Effective January 1, 2018, the 2017 Tax Act subjects a U.S. corporation to tax on its GILTI. The Company has elected an accounting policy to treat taxes due on the GILTI inclusion as a current period expense. The impact on the effective tax rate for the period ended June 30, 2018 was not significant.

3. REVENUES

Adoption of ASC Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when control of the promised services is transferred to the Company's customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

Broadcast Advertising. Television and radio revenue related to the sale of advertising is recognized at the time of broadcast. Broadcast advertising rates are fixed based on each medium's ability to attract audiences in demographic groups targeted by advertisers and rates can vary based on the time of day and ratings of the programming airing in that day part.

Digital Advertising. Revenue from digital advertising primarily consists of two types: (1) Display advertisements on websites and mobile applications that are sold based on a cost-per-thousand impressions delivered (typically referred to as "CPM"). These impressions are delivered through the Company's websites and through third party publishers either through direct relationships with the publishers or through digital advertising exchanges. (2) Performance driven advertising whereby the customer engages the Company to drive consumers to perform an action such as the download of a mobile application, the installation of an application, or the first use of an application (typically referred to cost per action "CPA" or cost per installation "CPI").

Broadcast and digital advertising revenue is recognized over time in a series as a single performance obligation as the ad, impression or performance advertising is delivered per the insertion order. The Company applies the practical expedient to recognize

revenue for each distinct advertising service delivered at the amount the Company has the right to invoice, which corresponds directly to the value a customer has received relative to the Company's performance. Contracts with customers are short term in nature and billing occurs on a monthly basis with payment due in 30 days. Value added taxes collected concurrent with advertising revenue producing activities are excluded from revenue. Cash payments received prior to services rendered result in deferred revenue, which is then recognized as revenue when the advertising time or space is actually provided.

Retransmission Consent. The Company generates revenue from retransmission consent agreements that are entered into with multichannel video programming distributors, or MVPDs. The Company grants the MVPDs access to its television station signals so that they may rebroadcast the signals and charge their subscribers for this programming. Payments are received on a monthly basis based on the number of monthly subscribers.

Retransmission revenues are considered licenses of functional intellectual property and are recognized over time utilizing the sale-based or usage-based royalty exception. The Company's performance obligation is to provide the licensee access to our intellectual property. MVPD subscribers receive and consume the content monthly as the television signal is delivered.

Spectrum Usage Rights. The Company generates revenue from agreements associated with its television stations' spectrum usage rights from a variety of sources, including but not limited to agreements with third parties to utilize excess spectrum for the broadcast of their multicast networks; charging fees to accommodate the operations of third parties, including moving channel positions or accepting interference with broadcasting operations; and modifying and/or relinquishing spectrum usage rights while continuing to broadcast through channel sharing or other arrangements.

Revenue generated by spectrum usage rights agreements are recognized over the period of the lease or when we have relinquished all or a portion of our spectrum usage rights for a station or have relinquished our rights to operate a station on the existing channel free from interference.

Other Revenue. The Company generates other revenues that are related to its broadcast operations which primarily consist of representation fees earned by the Company's radio national representation firm, talent fees for the Company's on air personalities, ticket and concession sales for radio events, rent from tenants of the Company's owned facilities, barter revenue, and revenue generated under joint sales agreements.

In the case of representation fees, the Company does not control the distinct service, the commercial advertisement, prior to delivery and therefore recognizes revenue on a net basis. Similarly for joint service agreements, the Company does not own the station providing the airtime and therefore recognizes revenue on a net basis. In the case of talent fees, the on air personality is an employee of the Company and therefore the Company controls the service provided and recognizes revenue gross with an expense for fees paid to the employee.

Practical Expedients and Exemptions

The Company does not disclose the value of unsatisfied performance obligations when (i) contracts have an original expected length of one year or less, which applies to effectively all advertising contracts, and (ii) variable consideration is a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property, which applies to retransmission consent revenue.

The Company applies the practical expedient to expense contract acquisition costs, such as sales commissions generated either by internal direct sales employees or through third party advertising agency intermediaries, when incurred because the amortization period is one year or less. These costs are recorded within direct operating

expenses.

Disaggregated Revenue

The following table presents our revenues disaggregated by major source for the three- and six-month periods ended (in thousands):

	Three-Month Period		Six-Month Period	
	Ended June 30, 2018	2017	Ended June 30, 2018	2017
Broadcast advertising	\$41,533	\$44,026	\$79,242	\$86,814
Digital advertising	20,558	15,582	38,802	19,663
Spectrum usage rights	523	-	631	-
Retransmission consent	9,143	7,471	17,996	15,431
Other	2,572	3,430	4,496	6,111
Total revenue	\$74,329	\$70,509	\$141,167	\$128,019

Contracts are entered into directly with customers or through an advertising agency that represents the customer. Sales of advertising to customers or agencies within a station's designated market area ("DMA") are referred to as local revenue, whereas sales from outside the DMA are referred to as national revenue. The following table further disaggregates the Company's broadcast advertising revenue by sales channel for the three- and six-month periods ended (in thousands):

	Three-Month Period Ended June 30,		Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Local direct	\$15,315	\$17,041	\$29,908	\$33,544
Local agency	7,265	7,540	14,181	14,943
National agency	18,953	19,445	35,153	38,327
Total revenue	\$41,533	\$44,026	\$79,242	\$86,814

Deferred Revenues

The Company records deferred revenues when cash payments are received or due in advance of its performance, including amounts which are refundable. The increase in the deferred revenue balance for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 is primarily driven by cash payments received or due in advance of satisfying the Company's performance obligations, offset by revenues recognized that were included in the deferred revenue balance as of December 31, 2017.

The Company's payment terms vary by the type and location of customer and the products or services offered. The term between invoicing and when payment is due is not significant, typically 30 days. For certain customer types, the Company requires payment before the services are delivered to the customer.

(in thousands)	December		June
	31, 2017	Increase	30, Decrease * 2018
Deferred revenue	\$ 1,959	3,386	(1,959) \$3,386

*The amount disclosed in the decrease column reflects revenue that has been recorded in the six-month period ended June 30, 2018.

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's management has determined that the Company operates in three reportable segments as of June 30, 2018, based upon the type of advertising medium, which segments are television, radio, and digital. The Company's segments results reflect information presented on the same basis that is used for internal management reporting and it is also how the chief operating decision maker evaluates the business.

Television

The Company owns and/or operates 55 primary television stations located primarily in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington, D.C.

Radio

The Company owns and operates 49 radio stations (38 FM and 11 AM) located primarily in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas.

The Company owns and operates a national sales representation division, Entravision Solutions, through which the Company sells advertisements and syndicates radio programming to more than 300 stations across the United States.

Digital

The Company owns and operates certain digital assets, offering mobile, digital and other interactive media platforms and services on Internet-connected devices, including local websites and social media, which provide users with news, information and other content.

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Separate financial data for each of the Company's operating segments are provided below. Segment operating profit (loss) is defined as operating profit (loss) before corporate expenses and foreign currency (gain) loss. The Company generated 20% and 15% of its revenue outside the United States during the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company generated 19% and 15% of its revenue outside the United States during the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on the following (in thousands):

	Three-Month Period			Six-Month Period		
	Ended June 30, 2018	2017	% Change	Ended June 30, 2018	2017	% Change
Net revenue						
Television	\$36,531	\$37,764	(3)%	\$71,022	\$75,474	(6)%
Radio	17,240	17,163	0 %	31,343	32,882	(5)%
Digital	20,558	15,582	32 %	38,802	19,663	97 %
Consolidated	74,329	70,509	5 %	141,167	128,019	10 %
Cost of revenue - digital						
	11,384	8,762	30 %	22,009	10,514	109 %
Direct operating expenses						
Television	15,038	14,873	1 %	30,588	29,627	3 %
Radio	10,935	11,039	(1)%	21,609	22,056	(2)%
Digital	5,144	4,003	29 %	9,953	5,324	87 %
Consolidated	31,117	29,915	4 %	62,150	57,007	9 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses						
Television	5,551	5,277	5 %	11,523	10,728	7 %
Radio	4,502	4,581	(2)%	9,108	9,285	(2)%
Digital	2,620	2,172	21 %	5,336	3,217	66 %
Consolidated	12,673	12,030	5 %	25,967	23,230	12 %
Depreciation and amortization						
Television	2,277	2,500	(9)%	4,481	4,963	(10)%
Radio	621	662	(6)%	1,240	1,388	(11)%
Digital	1,121	1,415	(21)%	2,237	1,772	26 %
Consolidated	4,019	4,577	(12)%	7,958	8,123	(2)%
Segment operating profit (loss)						
Television	13,665	15,114	(10)%	24,430	30,156	(19)%
Radio	1,182	881	34 %	(614)	153	(501)%
Digital	289	(770)	(138)%	(733)	(1,164)	-37 %
Consolidated	15,136	15,225	(1)%	23,083	29,145	(21)%
Corporate expenses						
Corporate expenses	6,266	5,619	12 %	12,241	11,486	7 %
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(913)	-	*	1,187	-	*
Foreign currency (gain) loss	(17)	351	*	196	351	(44)%
Operating income (loss)	9,800	9,255	6 %	9,459	17,308	(45)%

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Interest expense	\$ (4,001)	\$ (3,683)	9	%	\$ (7,399)	\$ (7,328)	1	%
Interest income	1,039	110	845	%	1,952	219	791	%
Dividend income	417	-	*		545	-	*	
Other income (loss)	273	-	*		295	-	*	
Income (loss) before income taxes	7,528	5,682	32	%	4,852	10,199	(52)	%

Capital expenditures

Television	\$ 1,942	\$ 4,985			\$ 4,023	\$ 5,952
Radio	81	575			162	843
Digital	181	4			247	13
Consolidated	\$ 2,204	\$ 5,564			\$ 4,432	\$ 6,808

	June 30,	December
	2018	31,
		2017
Total assets		
Television	535,660	556,942
Radio	123,901	126,248
Digital	88,986	82,777
Consolidated	\$ 748,547	\$ 765,967

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*Percentage not meaningful.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is subject to various outstanding claims and other legal proceedings that may arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, any liability of the Company that may arise out of or with respect to these matters will not materially adversely affect the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

6. ACQUISITIONS

KMCC-TV

On January 16, 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of television station KMCC-TV, which serves the Las Vegas, Nevada area, for an aggregate \$3.6 million. The transaction was treated as an asset acquisition with the majority of the purchase price recorded in “Intangible assets not subject to amortization” on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet.

SMADEX

On June 11, 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the stock of Smadex, S.L. (“Smadex”), a leading mobile programmatic solutions provider and demand-side platform that delivers performance-based solutions and data insights for marketers. The Company acquired Smadex to gain unique technology expertise, broaden its digital solutions offering, enhance its execution of performance campaigns and drive incremental revenues. The transaction was funded from cash on hand for an aggregate cash consideration of \$3.6 million, net of \$1.2 million of cash acquired.

The following is a summary of the initial purchase price allocation for the Company’s acquisition of Smadex (unaudited; in millions):

Accounts receivable	\$1.0
Other current assets	0.2
Intangible assets subject to amortization	2.0
Goodwill	3.0
Current liabilities	(1.8)
Long-term liabilities	(0.4)
Deferred Tax	(0.4)

The fair value of assets acquired includes trade receivables of \$1.0 million. The gross amount due under contract is \$1.0 million, all of which is expected to be collectible.

During the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018, Smadex generated net revenue and expenses of \$0.4 million, which are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

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The goodwill, which is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes, is assigned to the digital segment and is attributable to Smadex workforce and expected synergies from combining their operations with those of the Company. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for each of the Company's operating segments for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2017	Acquisition	June 30, 2018
Television	\$40,549	\$-	\$40,549
Digital	30,008	3,009	33,017
Consolidated	\$70,557	\$3,009	\$73,566

The fair value of the acquired intangible assets is provisional pending receipt of the final valuations for those assets.

The following unaudited pro forma information for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, has been prepared to give effect to the acquisition of Smadex as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2017. This pro forma information does not purport to represent what the actual results of operations of the Company would have been had this acquisition occurred on such date, nor does it purport to predict the results of operations for future periods.

	Three-Month Period Ended June 30,		Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Pro Forma:				
Total revenue	\$76,213	\$71,787	\$145,085	\$130,314
Net income (loss)	\$5,234	\$3,538	\$3,320	\$6,112
Basic and diluted earnings per share:				
Net income per share, basic and diluted	\$0.06	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.07
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	88,959,935	90,354,982	89,635,759	90,296,057
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	90,021,949	92,033,111	90,805,086	91,897,150

The unaudited pro forma information for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, was adjusted to exclude acquisition fees and costs of \$0.4 million in 2018.

7. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

Change in Fair Value of Contingent Consideration

On April 4, 2017, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the stock of several entities collectively doing business as Headway (“Headway”), a provider of mobile, programmatic, data and performance digital marketing solutions primarily in the United States, Mexico and other markets in Latin America. The acquisition of Headway includes a contingent consideration arrangement that requires additional consideration to be paid by the Company to Headway based upon the achievement of certain annual performance benchmarks over a three-year period. As of June 30, 2018, the Company adjusted the fair value of contingent consideration to \$15.1 million, resulting in income of \$0.9 million and a loss of \$1.2 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018, respectively. These amounts were recorded in “Change in Fair Value of Contingent Consideration” in the Company’s consolidated statement of operations.

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

Overview

We are a leading global media company that, through our television and radio segments, reaches and engages U.S. Hispanics across acculturation levels and media channels. Additionally, our digital segment, whose operations are located primarily in Spain, Mexico, Argentina and other countries in Latin America, reaches a global market. Our portfolio encompasses integrated marketing and media solutions, comprised of television, radio and digital properties (including data analytics services). For financial reporting purposes, we report in three segments, based upon the type of advertising medium: television, radio and digital. Our net revenue for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 was \$74.3 million. Of that amount, revenue attributed to our television segment accounted for approximately 49%, revenue attributed to our digital segment accounted for approximately 28% and revenue attributed to our radio segment accounted for approximately 23%.

As of the date of filing this report, we own and/or operate 55 primary television stations located primarily in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington, D.C. We own and operate 49 radio stations in 16 U.S. markets. Our radio stations consist of 38 FM and 11 AM stations located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. We also operate Entravision Solutions as our national sales representation division, through which we sell advertisements and syndicate radio programming to more than 300 stations across the United States. We own and operate certain digital assets, offering mobile, digital and other interactive media platforms and services on Internet-connected devices, including local websites and social media, which provide users with news, information and other content. We provide digital advertising solutions that allow advertisers to reach primarily online Hispanic audiences worldwide. We operate a proprietary technology and data platform that delivers digital advertising in various advertising formats that allows advertisers to reach audiences across a wide range of Internet-connected devices on our owned and operated digital media sites; the digital media sites of our publisher partners; and on other digital media sites we access through third-party platforms and exchanges.

We generate revenue primarily from sales of national and local advertising time on television stations, radio stations and digital media platforms, and from retransmission consent agreements that are entered into with MVPDs. Advertising rates are, in large part, based on each medium's ability to attract audiences in demographic groups targeted by advertisers. We recognize advertising revenue when commercials are broadcast and when display or other digital advertisements record impressions on the websites of our third party publishers or as the advertiser's previously agreed-upon performance criteria are satisfied. We do not obtain long-term commitments from our advertisers and, consequently, they may cancel, reduce or postpone orders without penalties. We pay commissions to agencies for local, regional and national advertising. For contracts directly with agencies, we record net revenue from these agencies. Seasonal revenue fluctuations are common in our industry and are due primarily to variations in advertising expenditures by both local and national advertisers. Our first fiscal quarter generally produces the lowest net revenue for the year. In addition, advertising revenue is generally higher during presidential election years (2016, 2020, etc.) resulting from significant political advertising and, to a lesser degree, Congressional off-year election years (2018, 2022, etc.), resulting from increased political advertising, compared to other years.

We refer to the revenue generated by agreements with MVPDs as retransmission consent revenue, which represents payments from MVPDs for access to our television station signals so that they may rebroadcast our signals and charge their subscribers for this programming. We recognize retransmission consent revenue earned as the television signal is delivered to the MVPD.

Our FCC licenses grant us spectrum usage rights within each of the television markets in which we operate. We regard these rights as a valuable asset. With the proliferation of mobile devices and advances in technology that have

freed up excess spectrum capacity, the monetization of our spectrum usage rights has become a significant part of our business in recent years. We generate revenue from agreements associated with these television stations' spectrum usage rights from a variety of sources, including but not limited to agreements with third parties to utilize excess spectrum for the broadcast of their multicast networks; charging fees to accommodate the operations of third parties, including moving channel positions or accepting interference with broadcasting operations; and modifying and/or relinquishing spectrum usage rights while continuing to broadcast through channel sharing or other arrangements. Revenue generated by such agreements is recognized over the period of the lease or when we have relinquished all or a portion of our spectrum usage rights for a station or have relinquished our rights to operate a station on the existing channel free from interference. In addition, we will consider strategic acquisitions of television stations to further this strategy from time to time, as well as additional monetization opportunities expected to arise as the television broadcast industry anticipates advances in ATSC 3.0.

Our primary expenses are employee compensation, including commissions paid to our sales staff and amounts paid to our national representative firms, as well as expenses for general and administrative functions, promotion and selling, engineering, marketing, and local programming. Our local programming costs for television consist primarily of costs related to producing a local newscast in most of our markets. Cost of revenue related to our television segment consists primarily of the carrying value of spectrum usage rights that were surrendered in the FCC auction for broadcast spectrum. In addition, cost of revenue related to our digital segment consists primarily of the costs of online media acquired from third-party publishers and third party server costs. Direct operating expenses include salaries and commissions of sales staff, amounts paid to national representation firms, production and programming expenses, fees for ratings services, and engineering costs. Corporate expenses consist primarily of salaries related to

corporate officers and back office functions, third party legal and accounting services, and fees incurred as a result of being a publicly traded company.

Highlights

During the second quarter of 2018, our consolidated revenue increased to \$74.3 million from \$70.5 million in the prior year period, primarily due to growth in the digital segment and retransmission consent revenue in our television segment. Our audience shares remained strong in the nation's most densely populated Hispanic markets.

Net revenue in our television segment decreased to \$36.5 million in the second quarter of 2018 from \$37.8 million in the second quarter of 2017. This decrease of approximately \$1.3 million, or 3%, in net revenue was primarily due to decreases in national and local advertising revenue, partially offset by an increase in retransmission consent revenue and an increase in political advertising revenue, which was not material in 2017. We generated a total of \$9.1 million of retransmission consent revenue in the second quarter of 2018. We anticipate that retransmission consent revenue for the full year 2018 will be greater than it was for the full year 2017 and will continue to be a significant source of net revenues in future periods.

Net revenue in our radio segment remained constant at \$17.2 million for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Net revenue in our digital segment increased to \$20.6 million in the second quarter of 2018 from \$15.6 million in the second quarter of 2017. This increase of approximately \$5.0 million, or 32%, in net revenue was primarily due to growth in the Headway business which was acquired in the second quarter of 2017.

Relationship with Univision

Substantially all of our television stations are Univision- or UniMás-affiliated television stations. Our network affiliation agreement with Univision provides certain of our owned stations the exclusive right to broadcast Univision's primary network and UniMás network programming in their respective markets. Under the network affiliation agreement, we retain the right to sell no less than four minutes per hour of the available advertising time on stations that broadcast Univision network programming, and the right to sell approximately four and a half minutes per hour of the available advertising time on stations that broadcast UniMás network programming, subject to adjustment from time to time by Univision.

Under the network affiliation agreement, Univision acts as our exclusive third-party sales representative for the sale of certain national advertising on our Univision- and UniMás-affiliate television stations, and we pay certain sales representation fees to Univision relating to sales of all advertising for broadcast on our Univision- and UniMás-affiliate television stations. During the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the amount we paid Univision in this capacity was \$2.2 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the amount we paid Univision in this capacity was \$4.3 million and \$4.7 million, respectively.

We also generate revenue under two marketing and sales agreements with Univision, which give us the right to manage the marketing and sales operations of Univision-owned Univision affiliates in six markets – Albuquerque, Boston, Denver, Orlando, Tampa and Washington, D.C.

Under our proxy agreement with Univision, we grant Univision the right to negotiate the terms of retransmission consent agreements for our Univision- and UniMás-affiliated television station signals. Among other things, the proxy agreement provides terms relating to compensation to be paid to us by Univision with respect to retransmission

consent agreements entered into with MVPDs. During the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, retransmission consent revenue accounted for approximately \$9.1 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, of which \$7.5 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, relate to the Univision proxy agreement. During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, retransmission consent revenue accounted for approximately \$18.0 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, of which \$15.1 million and \$14.6 million, respectively, relate to the Univision proxy agreement. The term of the proxy agreement extends with respect to any MVPD for the length of the term of any retransmission consent agreement in effect before the expiration of the proxy agreement

Univision currently owns approximately 10% of our common stock on a fully-converted basis. Our Class U common stock held by Univision has limited voting rights and does not include the right to elect directors. As the holder of all of our issued and outstanding Class U common stock, so long as Univision holds a certain number of shares, we may not, without the consent of Univision, merge, consolidate or enter into another business combination, dissolve or liquidate our company or dispose of any interest in any FCC, license for any of our Univision-affiliated television stations, among other things. Each share of Class U common stock is

automatically convertible into one share of Class A common stock (subject to adjustment for stock splits, dividends or combinations) in connection with any transfer to a third party that is not an affiliate of Univision.

Critical Accounting Policies

For a description of our critical accounting policies, please refer to “Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates” in Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the SEC on March 30, 2018.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases which addresses several issues related to the application of the new guidance in ASC 842, Leases. The guidance clarifies, among other issues, the rate implicit in the lease, impairment of the net investment in the lease, lessee reassessment of lease classification, lessor reassessment of lease term and purchase options, variable payments that depend on an index or rate and certain transition adjustments. The amendments in ASU 2018-10 affect the amendments in ASU 2016-02, which are not yet effective, but for which early adoption upon issuance is permitted. For entities that early adopted Topic 842, the amendments are effective upon issuance of ASU 2018-10, and the transition requirements are the same as those in Topic 842. For entities that have not adopted Topic 842, the effective date and transition requirements will be the same as the effective date and transition requirements in Topic 842. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-09, Codification Improvements which does not prescribe any new accounting guidance but instead makes minor improvements and clarifications across nine subtopics of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification based on comments from various stakeholders. The transition and effective date guidance are based on the facts and circumstances of each amendment. Some of the amendments in ASU 2018-09 do not require transition guidance and will be effective upon issuance while others provide for a transition period to adopt as part of the next fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-07, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Non-employee Share-based Payment Accounting, which supersedes Subtopic 505-50, Equity—Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees and expands the scope of Topic 718 to include share-based payments issued to nonemployees for goods and services. The amendments also clarify that Topic 718 does not apply to share-based payments used to effectively provide financing to the issuer or awards granted in conjunction with selling goods or services to customers as part of a contract accounted for under Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that fiscal year. Early adoption is permitted, but no earlier than a company’s adoption date of Topic 606. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-04, Investments – Debt Securities (Topic 320) and Regulated Operations (Topic 980), amendments to SEC Paragraphs pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 117 and SEC Release No. 33-9273. The amendments in this update provide guidance about certain amendments made to SEC materials and staff guidance relating to Investments – Debt Securities (Topic 320) and Regulated Operations (Topic 980). The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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. ASU 2018-02 allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the 2017 Tax Act, which was signed into law on December 22, 2017, and also requires entities to disclose their accounting policy for releasing income tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. This guidance should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period in which the effects of the change in the U.S. federal income tax rate in the 2017 Tax Act is recognized. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08, Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20), Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities, which shortens the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium. Specifically, the amendments require the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date. The update is effective for annual reporting periods and interim periods within those annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted and the modified retrospective transition method should be applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment

directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The Company does not expect the adoption of the ASU to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory which allows entities to recognize the income tax consequences on an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. 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. In addition, there has been diversity in the application of the current guidance for transfers of certain intangible and tangible assets. The objective is to reduce complexity in accounting standards. ASU 2016-16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of the ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) that amends current guidance on other-than-temporary impairments of available-for-sale debt securities. This amended standard requires the use of an allowance to record estimated credit losses on these assets when the fair value is below the amortized cost of the asset. This standard also removes the evaluation of the length of time that a security has been in a loss position to avoid recording a credit loss. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is still assessing the impact this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842, and subsequent ASU 2018-01) which specifies the accounting for leases. For operating leases, ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, in its balance sheet. The standard also requires a lessee to recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term, on a generally straight-line basis. ASU 2016-02 is effective for public companies for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. This standard requires adoption based upon a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with optional practical expedients. Based on a preliminary assessment, the Company expects that most of its operating lease commitments will be subject to the new guidance and recognized as operating lease liabilities and right-of-use assets upon adoption, resulting in a significant increase in the assets and liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet. The Company is continuing its assessment, which may identify additional impacts this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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Three- and Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

The following table sets forth selected data from our operating results for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Three-Month Period			Six-Month Period		
	Ended June 30, 2018	2017	% Change	Ended June 30, 2018	2017	% Change
Statements of Operations Data:						
Net Revenue	\$74,329	\$70,509	5 %	141,167	128,019	10 %
Cost of revenue - digital	11,384	8,762	30 %	22,009	10,514	109 %
Direct operating expenses	31,117	29,915	4 %	62,150	57,007	9 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	12,673	12,030	5 %	25,967	23,230	12 %
Corporate expenses	6,266	5,619	12 %	12,241	11,486	7 %
Depreciation and amortization	4,019	4,577	(12) %	7,958	8,123	(2) %
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(913)	-	*	1,187	-	*
Foreign currency (gain) loss	(17)	351	*	196	351	(44) %
	64,529	61,254	5 %	131,708	110,711	19 %
Operating income (loss)	9,800	9,255	6 %	9,459	17,308	(45) %
Interest expense	(4,001)	(3,683)	9 %	(7,399)	(7,328)	1 %
Interest income	1,039	110	845 %	1,952	219	791 %
Dividend income	417	-	*	545	-	*
Other income (loss)	273	-	*	295	-	*
Income before income (loss) taxes	7,528	5,682	32 %	4,852	10,199	(52) %
Income tax benefit (expense)	(2,652)	(2,119)	25 %	(1,721)	(4,018)	(57) %
Income (loss) before equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate	4,876	3,563	37 %	3,131	6,181	(49) %
Equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate, net of tax	(36)	(68)	(47) %	(98)	(68)	44 %
Net income (loss)	\$4,840	\$3,495	38 %	\$3,033	\$6,113	(50) %
Other Data:						
Capital expenditures	2,204	5,564		4,432	6,808	
Consolidated adjusted EBITDA (adjusted for non-cash stock-based compensation) (1)				21,803	27,494	
Net cash provided by operating activities				16,916	23,306	
Net cash used in investing activities				(146,831)	(17,175)	
Net cash used in financing activities				(22,268)	(6,996)	

(1) Consolidated adjusted EBITDA means net income (loss) plus gain (loss) on sale of assets, depreciation and amortization, non-cash impairment charge, non-cash stock-based compensation included in operating and corporate expenses, net interest expense, other income (loss), non-recurring cash expenses, gain (loss) on debt extinguishment, income tax (expense) benefit, equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate, non-cash losses, syndication programming amortization less syndication programming payments, revenue from FCC

spectrum incentive auction less related expenses, expenses associated with investments, acquisitions and dispositions and certain pro-forma cost savings. We use the term consolidated adjusted EBITDA because that measure is defined in our 2017 Credit Facility and does not include gain (loss) on sale of assets, depreciation and amortization, non-cash impairment charge, non-cash stock-based compensation, net interest expense, other income (loss), non-recurring cash expenses, gain (loss) on debt extinguishment, income tax (expense) benefit, equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate, non-cash losses, syndication programming amortization less syndication programming payments, revenue from FCC spectrum incentive auction less related expenses, expenses associated with investments, acquisitions and dispositions and certain pro-forma cost savings.

Since consolidated adjusted EBITDA is a measure governing several critical aspects of our 2017 Credit Facility, we believe that it is important to disclose consolidated adjusted EBITDA to our investors. We may increase the aggregate principal amount outstanding by an additional amount equal to \$100.0 million plus the amount that would result in our total net leverage ratio, or the ratio of consolidated total senior debt (net of up to \$75.0 million of unrestricted cash) to trailing-twelve-month consolidated

adjusted EBITDA, not exceeding 4.0. In addition, beginning December 31, 2018, at the end of every calendar year, in the event our total net leverage ratio is within certain ranges, we must make a debt prepayment equal to a certain percentage of our Excess Cash Flow, which is defined as consolidated adjusted EBITDA, less consolidated interest expense, less debt principal payments, less taxes paid, less other amounts set forth in the definition of Excess Cash Flow in the 2017 Credit Agreement. The total leverage ratio was as follows (in each case as of June 30): 2018, 4.9 to 1; 2017, 3.3 to 1.

While many in the financial community and we consider consolidated adjusted EBITDA to be important, it should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, other measures of liquidity and financial performance prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, such as cash flows from operating activities, operating income and net income. As consolidated adjusted EBITDA excludes non-cash gain (loss) on sale of assets, non-cash depreciation and amortization, non-cash impairment charge, non-cash stock-based compensation expense, net interest expense, other income (loss), non-recurring cash expenses, gain (loss) on debt extinguishment, income tax (expense) benefit, equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate, non-cash losses, syndication programming amortization less syndication programming payments, revenue from FCC spectrum incentive auction less related expenses, expenses associated with investments, acquisitions and dispositions and certain pro-forma cost savings, consolidated adjusted EBITDA has certain limitations because it excludes and includes several important financial line items. Therefore, we consider both non-GAAP and GAAP measures when evaluating our business. Consolidated adjusted EBITDA is also used to make executive compensation decisions. Consolidated adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to consolidated adjusted EBITDA is cash flows from operating activities. A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to cash flows from operating activities follows (in thousands):

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Consolidated adjusted EBITDA	\$21,803	\$27,494
Interest expense	(7,399)	(7,328)
Interest income	1,952	219
Dividend income	545	-
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1,721)	(4,018)
Equity in net loss of nonconsolidated affiliates	(98)	(68)
Amortization of syndication contracts	(352)	(218)
Payments on syndication contracts	360	215
Non-cash stock-based compensation included in direct operating expenses	(292)	(530)
Non-cash stock-based compensation included in corporate expenses	(2,133)	(1,530)
Depreciation and amortization	(7,958)	(8,123)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(1,187)	-
Non-recurring cash severance charge	(782)	-
Other income (loss)	295	-
Net income (loss)	3,033	6,113
Depreciation and amortization	7,958	8,123
Deferred income taxes	1,029	3,428
Non-cash interest expense	538	369
Amortization of syndication contracts	352	218

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Payments on syndication contracts	(360)	(215)
Equity in net (income) loss of nonconsolidated affiliate	98	68
Non-cash stock-based compensation	2,425	2,060
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	9,170	13,581
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(6,547)	(1,447)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(780)	(8,992)
Cash flows from operating activities	\$16,916	\$23,306

Consolidated Operations

Net Revenue. Net revenue increased to \$74.3 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$70.5 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$3.8 million. Of the overall increase, approximately \$5.0 million was attributable to our digital segment and was primarily due to growth in the Headway business which was acquired during the second quarter of 2017. The overall increase was partially offset by a decrease in our television segment of approximately \$1.3 million primarily due to decreases in national and local advertising revenue, partially offset by an increase in retransmission consent revenue and an increase in political advertising revenue, the latter of which was not material in 2017.

Net revenue increased to \$141.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$128.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$13.2 million. Of the overall increase, approximately \$19.1 million was attributable to our digital segment and was primarily due to the acquisition of Headway during the second quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to our results of operations for the full six-month period in 2017. The overall increase was partially offset by a decrease in our television segment of approximately \$4.5 million primarily due to decreases in national and local advertising revenue, partially offset by an increase in retransmission consent revenue and an increase in political advertising revenue, the latter of which was not material in 2017. Additionally, the overall increase was partially offset by a decrease in our radio segment of approximately \$1.6 million primarily due to decreases in local and national advertising revenue, partially offset by an increase in net revenue from the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

We currently anticipate that for the full year 2018 net revenue will increase from the digital segment, political advertising revenue in all our segments, and retransmission consent revenue in our television segment, compared to 2017. In general, we have seen a decline in advertising in traditional media, including television and radio, as advertising moves increasingly to new media, such as digital media. We anticipate that this trend will continue for at least the foreseeable future.

Cost of revenue-Digital. Cost of revenue in our digital segment increased to \$11.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$8.8 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$2.6 million, primarily due to the increased revenue in our digital segment.

Cost of revenue in our digital segment increased to \$22.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$10.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$11.5 million, primarily due to the acquisition of Headway during the second quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to our results of operations for the full six-month period in 2017.

Direct Operating Expenses. Direct operating expenses increased to \$31.1 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$29.9 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$1.2 million. Of the overall increase, approximately \$1.1 million was attributable to our digital segment and was primarily driven by expenses associated with the increase in revenue and an increase in salary expense. Additionally, approximately \$0.2 million of the overall increase was attributable to our television segment and was primarily due to the acquisition of station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to direct operating expenses in the prior year period, partially offset by a decrease in expenses associated with the decrease in advertising revenue and a decrease in salary expense. The overall increase was partially offset by a decrease in our radio segment of approximately \$0.1 million primarily due to a decrease in salary expense. As a percentage of net revenue, direct operating expenses remained constant at 42% for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Direct operating expenses increased to \$62.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$57.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$5.1 million. Of the overall increase, approximately \$4.6

million was attributable to our digital segment and was primarily due to the acquisition of Headway during the second quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to cost of revenue for the full six-month period in 2017. Additionally, approximately \$1.0 million of the overall increase was attributable to our television segment and was primarily due to the acquisition of station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to direct operating expenses in the prior year period, partially offset by a decrease in expenses associated with the decrease in advertising revenue and a decrease in salary expense. The overall increase was partially offset by a decrease in radio segment of approximately \$0.5 million primarily due to a decrease in expenses associated with the decrease in advertising revenue and a decrease in salary expense. As a percentage of net revenue, direct operating expenses decreased to 44% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from 45% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017.

We currently anticipate that for the full year 2018, direct operating expenses will increase as a result of acquiring station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of 2017 and operating Headway for a full year in 2018 compared to nine months in 2017, partially offset by decreases associated with a previously announced reduction in personnel and other discretionary expense cuts, both of which were implemented during the three-month period ended June 30, 2018.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$12.7 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$12.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$0.7 million. Of the overall increase, \$0.4 million was attributable to our digital segment and was primarily due to an increase in salary expense. Additionally, approximately \$0.3 million of the increase was attributable to our television segment primarily due to the acquisition of station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to selling, general and administrative expenses in the prior year period, an increase in salary expense and an increase in bad debt expense. The overall increase was partially offset by a decrease in the radio segment of approximately \$0.1 million and was primarily due to a decrease in salary expense. As a percentage of net revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses remained constant at 17% for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$26.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$23.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$2.8 million. Of the overall increase, \$2.1 million was attributable to our digital segment and was primarily due to the acquisition of Headway during the second quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to our results of operations for the full six-month period in 2017. Additionally, approximately \$0.8 million of the increase was attributable to our television segment due to the acquisition of station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to selling, general and administrative expenses in the prior year period, an increase in salary expense and an increase in bad debt expense. The overall increase was partially offset by a decrease in radio segment of approximately \$0.2 million and was primarily due to a decrease in promotional expenses. As a percentage of net revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses remained constant at 18% for each of the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

We currently anticipate that for the full year 2018, selling, general and administrative expenses will increase as a result of acquiring station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of 2017 and operating Headway for a full year in 2018 compared to nine months in 2017, partially offset by decreases associated with a previously announced reduction in personnel and other discretionary expense cuts, both of which were implemented during the six-month period ended June 30, 2018.

Corporate Expenses. Corporate expenses increased to \$6.3 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$5.6 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$0.7 million. The increase was primarily due to legal and financial due diligence costs related to the Smadex acquisition and an increase in non-cash stock-based compensation expense. As a percentage of net revenue, corporate expenses remained constant at 8% for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Corporate expenses increased to \$12.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$11.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$0.7 million. The increase was primarily due to legal and financial due diligence costs related to the Smadex acquisition and an increase in non-cash stock-based compensation expense, partially offset by a decrease in due diligence costs incurred in prior year related to the Headway acquisition. As a percentage of net revenue, corporate expenses remained constant at 9% for each of the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

We currently anticipate that corporate expenses will decrease for the full year 2018 compared to 2017 as a result of expenses in 2017 related to the FCC auction for broadcast spectrum and the acquisition of Headway.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization decreased to \$4.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$4.6 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$0.6 million. The decrease was primarily due to certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

Depreciation and amortization decreased to \$8.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$8.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$0.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to certain assets becoming fully depreciated, partially offset by increased amortization related to intangible assets acquired in the Headway and Smadex acquisitions.

Change in fair value of contingent consideration. As a result of the change in fair value of the contingent consideration related to the Headway acquisition, we recognized income of \$0.9 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018.

As a result of the change in fair value of the contingent consideration related to the Headway acquisition, we recognized an expense of \$1.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018.

Operating Income. As a result of the above factors, operating income was \$9.8 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, compared to operating income of \$9.3 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017. As a result of the above factors, operating income was \$9.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, compared to operating income of \$17.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017.

Interest Expense, net. Interest expense, net decreased to \$3.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$3.6 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$0.6 million. This decrease was primarily due to interest income earned on available-for-sale securities.

Interest expense, net decreased to \$5.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$7.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$1.7 million. This decrease was primarily due to interest income earned on available-for-sale securities.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 was \$1.7 million, or 35% of our pre-tax income. Income tax expense for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 was \$4.0 million, or 39% of our pre-tax income. The effective tax rate for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 differed from the statutory rate of 21% primarily because of foreign and state taxes, and nondeductible expenses. The effective tax rate differs from prior quarters as a result of the change in the US federal statutory tax rate from 35% to 21% due to the enactment of the 2017 Tax Act. The company computes its interim tax expense by projecting its effective tax rate for the year and applying the projected annual effective tax rate to the year to date pre-tax income from continuing operations for the reporting quarter. Additional discrete items (such as excess tax benefits from share based compensation) may adjust the year to date tax expense in the quarter in which such items occur.

Our management periodically evaluates the realizability of the deferred tax assets and, if it is determined that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets are realizable, adjusts the valuation allowance accordingly. Valuation allowances are established and maintained for deferred tax assets on a “more likely than not” threshold. The process of evaluating the need to maintain a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets and the amount maintained in any such allowance is highly subjective and is based on many factors, several of which are subject to significant judgment calls.

Based on our analysis we determined that it was more likely than not that our deferred tax assets would be realized.

Segment Operations

Television

Net Revenue. Net revenue in our television segment decreased to \$36.5 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$37.8 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of approximately \$1.3 million. The decrease was primarily due to decreases in national and local advertising revenue, as part of a trend for advertising to move increasingly from traditional media, such as television, to new media, such as digital media. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in retransmission consent revenue and an increase in political advertising revenue, the latter of which was not material in 2017. We generated a total of \$9.1 million and \$7.5 million in retransmission consent revenue for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Net revenue in our television segment decreased to \$71.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$75.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of approximately \$4.5 million. The decrease was primarily due to decreases in national and local advertising revenue, as part of a trend for advertising to move increasingly from traditional media, such as television, to new media, such as digital media. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in retransmission consent revenue and an increase in political advertising revenue, the latter of which was not material in 2017. We generated a total of \$18.0 million and \$15.4 million in retransmission consent revenue for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Direct Operating Expenses. Direct operating expenses in our television segment increased to \$15.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$14.9 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of approximately \$0.1 million. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of station KMIR-TV in the

fourth quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to direct operating expenses in the prior year period, partially offset by a decrease in expenses associated with the decrease in advertising revenue and a decrease in salary expense resulting from the previously announced reduction in personnel.

Direct operating expenses in our television segment increased to \$30.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$29.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of approximately \$1.0 million. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to direct operating expenses in the prior year period, partially offset by a decrease in expenses associated with the decrease in advertising revenue and a decrease in salary expense resulting from the previously announced reduction in personnel.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses in our television segment increased to \$5.6 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$5.3 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of approximately \$0.3 million. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of

2017, which did not contribute to selling, general and administrative expenses in the prior year period, and increases in salary expense and bad debt expense.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in our television segment increased to \$11.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$10.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of approximately \$0.8 million. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of station KMIR-TV in the fourth quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to selling, general and administrative expenses in the prior year period, and increases in salary expense and bad debt expense.

Radio

Net Revenue. Net revenue in our radio segment remained constant at \$17.2 million for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. There was an increase in net revenue from 2018 FIFA World Cup, offset by decreases in local and national advertising revenue, as part of the trend for advertising to move increasingly from traditional media, such as radio, to new media, such as digital media.

Net revenue in our radio segment decreased to \$31.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$32.9 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$1.6 million. The decrease was primarily due to decreases in local and national advertising revenue, as part of a trend for advertising to move increasingly from traditional media, such as radio, to new media, such as digital media. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in net revenue from the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

Direct Operating Expenses. Direct operating expenses in our radio segment decreased to \$10.9 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$11.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$0.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in salary expense resulting from the previously announced reduction in personnel.

Direct operating expenses in our radio segment decreased to \$21.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$22.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$0.5 million. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in expenses associated with the decrease in advertising revenue and a decrease in salary expense resulting from the previously announced reduction in personnel.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses in our radio segment decreased to \$4.5 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$4.6 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$0.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in salary expense resulting from the previously announced reduction in personnel.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in our radio segment decreased to \$9.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$9.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, a decrease of \$0.2 million. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in promotional expense.

Digital

Net Revenue. Net revenue in our digital segment increased to \$20.6 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$15.6 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$5.0 million. The increase was primarily due growth in the Headway business that was acquired during the second quarter of 2017. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in national revenue in our preexisting digital business, driven by continued shifts in the digital advertising industry toward video advertising and the increased use of automated buying platforms, referred to in our industry as programmatic revenue. The digital advertising industry is dynamic and undergoing rapid

change, which includes the shift towards programmatic revenue. We anticipate that this trend will continue in the digital advertising industry, and we are responding by continuing to emphasize our programmatic revenue offerings within our digital segment. We also anticipate that other trends may emerge, which will require us to respond to those changing consumer demands as, when and how they occur.

Net revenue in our digital segment increased to \$38.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$19.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$19.1 million. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of Headway during the second quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to our results of operations for the full six-month period in 2017. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in national revenue in our preexisting digital business, driven by continued shifts in the digital advertising industry toward video advertising and the increased use of automated buying platforms, referred to in our industry as programmatic revenue. The digital advertising industry is dynamic and undergoing rapid change, which includes the shift towards programmatic revenue. We anticipate that this trend will continue in the digital advertising industry, and we are responding by continuing to emphasize our programmatic revenue offerings within our digital segment. We also anticipate that other trends may emerge, which will require us to respond to those changing consumer demands as, when and how they occur.

Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue in our digital segment increased to \$11.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$8.8 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$2.6 million. This increase was due to the increase in revenue in the quarter. Because of third party media costs, our margins tend to be smaller in our digital segment than in our other segments. As a percentage of digital net revenue, cost of revenue decreased to 55% for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from 56% for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017.

Cost of revenue in our digital segment increased to \$22.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$10.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$11.5 million. This increase was due to the acquisition of Headway during the second quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to our results of operations for the full six-month period in 2017. Because of third party media costs, our margins tend to be smaller in our digital segment than in our other segments. As a percentage of digital net revenue, cost of revenue increased to 57% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from 53% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. The increase in cost of revenue as a percentage of digital revenue was primarily due to the acquisition of Headway and a higher percentage of programmatic revenue in our preexisting digital business. Because of the high volume and relative efficiencies of these programmatic platforms, the margins tend to be lower.

Direct operating expenses. Direct operating expenses in our digital segment increased to \$5.1 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$4.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$1.1 million. The increase was primarily due to expenses associated with the increase in revenue and an increase in salary expense.

Direct operating expenses in our digital segment increased to \$9.9 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$5.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$4.6 million. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of Headway during the second quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to our results of operations for the full six-month period in 2017. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in our preexisting digital business due to a decrease in expenses associated with the decrease in advertising revenue and a decrease in salary expense.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses in our digital segment increased to \$2.6 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$2.2 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$0.4 million. The increase was primarily due to an increase in salary expense.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in our digital segment increased to \$5.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from \$3.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$2.1 million. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of Headway during the second quarter of 2017, which did not contribute to our results of operations for the full six-month period in 2017.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had net income of \$176.3 million, \$20.4 million, and \$25.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. We had positive cash flow from operations of \$301.5 million, \$57.3 million and \$62.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. We generated cash flows from operations of \$16.9 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018. We expect to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and payments of principal and interest on outstanding indebtedness, with cash on hand and cash flows from operations. We currently anticipate that funds generated from operations, cash on hand and available borrowings under our 2017 Credit Facility will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. At June 30, 2018, we held cash and cash equivalents of \$10.3 million in accounts outside the United States. Our liquidity is not materially impacted by the amount held in accounts outside the United States as our

operating cash flows are driven primarily by U.S. sources.

2017 Credit Facility

On November 30, 2017 (the “Closing Date”), we entered into our 2017 Credit Facility pursuant to the 2017 Credit Agreement. The 2017 Credit Facility consists of a \$300.0 million senior secured Term Loan B Facility (the “Term Loan B Facility”), which was drawn in full on the Closing Date. In addition, the 2017 Credit Facility provides that we may increase the aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Credit Facility by up to an additional \$100.0 million plus the amount that would result in our first lien net leverage ratio (as such term is used in the 2017 Credit Agreement) not exceeding 4.0 to 1.0, subject to us satisfying certain conditions.

Borrowings under the Term Loan B Facility were used on the Closing Date to (a) repay in full all of our and our subsidiaries’ outstanding obligations under the 2013 Credit Facility and to terminate the 2013 Credit Agreement, (b) pay fees and expenses in connection with the 2017 Credit Facility, and (c) for general corporate purposes.

The 2017 Credit Facility is guaranteed on a senior secured basis by certain of our existing and future wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries, and is secured on a first priority basis by our and those subsidiaries' assets.

Our borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility bear interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof from the date when made at a rate per annum equal to either: (i) the Eurodollar Rate (as defined in the 2017 Credit Agreement) plus 2.75%; or (ii) the Base Rate (as defined in the 2017 Credit Agreement) plus 1.75%. The Term Loan B Facility expires on November 30, 2024 (the "Maturity Date").

The amounts outstanding under the 2017 Credit Facility may be prepaid at our option without premium or penalty, provided that certain limitations are observed, and subject to customary breakage fees in connection with the prepayment of a Eurodollar rate loan. The principal amount of the Term Loan B Facility shall be paid in installments on the dates and in the respective amounts set forth in the 2017 Credit Agreement, with the final balance due on the Maturity Date.

Subject to certain exceptions, the 2017 Credit Facility contains covenants that limit the ability of us and our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

- incur liens on our property or assets;
- make certain investments;
- incur additional indebtedness;
- consummate any merger, dissolution, liquidation, consolidation or sale of substantially all assets;
- dispose of certain assets;
- make certain restricted payments;
- make certain acquisitions;
- enter into substantially different lines of business;
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates;
- use loan proceeds to purchase or carry margin stock or for any other prohibited purpose;
- change or amend the terms of our organizational documents or the organization documents of certain restricted subsidiaries in a materially adverse way to the lenders, or change or amend the terms of certain indebtedness;
- enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- make prepayments of any subordinated indebtedness, subject to certain conditions; and
- change our fiscal year, or accounting policies or reporting practices.

The 2017 Credit Facility also provides for certain customary events of default, including the following:

- default for three (3) business days in the payment of interest on borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility when due;
- default in payment when due of the principal amount of borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility;
- failure by us or any subsidiary to comply with the negative covenants and certain other covenants relating to maintaining the legal existence of the Company and certain of its restricted subsidiaries and compliance with anti-corruption laws;
- failure by us or any subsidiary to comply with any of the other agreements in the 2017 Credit Agreement and related loan documents that continues for thirty (30) days [or ten (10) days in the case of failure to comply with covenants related to inspection rights of the administrative agent and lenders and permitted uses of proceeds from borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility] after our officers first become aware of such failure or first receive written notice of such failure from any lender;
 - default in the payment of other indebtedness if the amount of such indebtedness aggregates to \$15.0 million or more, or failure to comply with the terms of any agreements related to such indebtedness if the holder or holders of such indebtedness can cause such indebtedness to be declared due and payable;

certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency with respect to us or any significant subsidiary;
final judgment is entered against us or any restricted subsidiary in an aggregate amount over \$15.0 million, and either enforcement proceedings are commenced by any creditor or there is a period of thirty (30) consecutive days during which the judgment remains unpaid and no stay is in effect;
any material provision of any agreement or instrument governing the 2017 Credit Facility ceases to be in full force and effect; and
any revocation, termination, substantial and adverse modification, or refusal by final order to renew, any media license, or the requirement (by final non-appealable order) to sell a television or radio station, where any such event or failure is reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect.

In connection with our entering into the 2017 Credit Agreement, we and our restricted subsidiaries also entered into a Security Agreement, pursuant to which we and the Credit Parties each granted a first priority security interest in the collateral securing the 2017 Credit Facility for the benefit of the lenders under the 2017 Credit Facility.

Additionally, the 2017 Credit Agreement contains a definition of “Consolidated EBITDA” that excludes revenue related to our participation in the FCC auction for broadcast spectrum and related expenses, as compared to the definition of “Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA” under the 2013 Credit Agreement which included such items.

The carrying amount of the Term Loan B Facility as of June 30, 2018 was \$294.2 million, net of \$3.5 million of unamortized debt issuance costs and original issue discount. The estimated fair value of the Term Loan B Facility as of June 30, 2018 was \$294.8 million. The estimated fair value is based on quoted prices in markets where trading occurs infrequently.

Derivative Instruments

Prior to November 28, 2017, we used derivatives in the management of interest rate risk with respect to interest expense on variable rate debt. We were party to interest rate swap agreements with financial institutions that fixed the variable benchmark component (LIBOR) of our interest rate on a portion of our term loan beginning December 31, 2015. On November 28, 2017, we terminated these swap agreements in conjunction with the refinancing of our debt under our 2017 Credit Facility, as discussed above. Our current policy prohibits entering into derivative instruments for speculation or trading purposes.

We recognize all of our derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship, and further, on the type of hedging relationship. The interest rate swap agreements were designated and qualified as a cash flow hedge; therefore, the effective portion of the changes in fair value was a component of other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portions of the changes in fair value of the interest rate swap agreements would be immediately recognized directly to interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

The carrying amount of our interest rate swap agreements were recorded at fair value, including consideration of non-performance risk, when material. The fair value of each interest rate swap agreement was determined by using multiple broker quotes, adjusted for non-performance risk, when material, which estimate the future discounted cash flows of any future payments that may be made under such agreements

Share Repurchase Program

On July 13, 2017, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program of up to \$15.0 million of our outstanding common stock. On April 11, 2018, our Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to an additional \$15.0 million of our outstanding common stock, for a total repurchase authorization of up to \$30.0 million. Under the

share repurchase program we are authorized to purchase shares from time to time through open market purchases or negotiated purchases, subject to market conditions and other factors.

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, we repurchased 1.1 million shares of our Class A common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.3 million, or an average price per share of \$4.81. As of June 30, 2018, we repurchased a total of approximately 2.5 million shares of our Class A common stock for aggregate purchase price of approximately \$13.0 million, or an average price per share of \$5.08, since the beginning of share repurchase program. All such repurchased shares were retired as of June 30, 2018.

Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA

Consolidated adjusted EBITDA (as defined below) decreased to \$21.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to \$27.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. As a percentage of net revenue, consolidated adjusted EBITDA decreased to 15% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to 21% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. The decrease as a percentage of net revenue is primarily due to our digital segment generating a larger percentage of our net revenue in the current year. Because of third party media costs, our margins tend to be smaller in our digital segment than in our other segments.

Consolidated adjusted EBITDA, as defined in our 2017 Credit Agreement, means net income (loss) plus gain (loss) on sale of assets, depreciation and amortization, non-cash impairment charge, non-cash stock-based compensation included in operating and corporate expenses, net interest expense, other income (loss), non-recurring cash expenses, gain (loss) on debt extinguishment, income tax (expense) benefit, equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate, non-cash losses, syndication programming amortization less syndication programming payments, revenue from FCC spectrum incentive auction less related expenses, expenses associated with investments, acquisitions and dispositions and certain pro-forma cost savings. We use the term consolidated adjusted EBITDA because that measure is defined in our 2017 Credit Agreement and does not include gain (loss) on sale of assets, depreciation and amortization, non-cash impairment charge, non-cash stock-based compensation, net interest expense, other income (loss), non-recurring cash expenses, gain (loss) on debt extinguishment, income tax (expense) benefit, equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate, non-cash losses, syndication programming amortization less syndication programming payments, revenue from FCC spectrum incentive auction less related expenses, expenses associated with investments, acquisitions and dispositions and certain pro-forma cost savings.

Since consolidated adjusted EBITDA is a measure governing several critical aspects of our 2017 Credit Facility, we believe that it is important to disclose consolidated adjusted EBITDA to our investors. We may increase the aggregate principal amount outstanding by an additional amount equal to \$100.0 million plus the amount that would result in our total net leverage ratio, or the ratio of consolidated total senior debt (net of up to \$75.0 million of unrestricted cash) to trailing-twelve-month consolidated adjusted EBITDA, not exceeding 4.0. In addition, beginning December 31, 2018, at the end of every calendar year, in the event our total net leverage ratio is within certain ranges, we must make a debt prepayment equal to a certain percentage of our Excess Cash Flow, which is defined as consolidated adjusted EBITDA, less consolidated interest expense, less debt principal payments, less taxes paid, less other amounts set forth in the definition of Excess Cash Flow in the 2017 Credit Agreement. The total leverage ratio was as follows (in each case as of June 30): 2018, 4.9 to 1; 2017, 3.3 to 1.

While many in the financial community and we consider consolidated adjusted EBITDA to be important, it should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, other measures of liquidity and financial performance prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, such as cash flows from operating activities, operating income and net income. As consolidated adjusted EBITDA excludes non-cash gain (loss) on sale of assets, non-cash depreciation and amortization, non-cash impairment charge, non-cash stock-based compensation expense, net interest expense, other income (loss), non-recurring cash expenses, gain (loss) on debt extinguishment, income tax (expense) benefit, equity in net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliate, non-cash losses, syndication programming amortization less syndication programming payments, revenue from FCC spectrum incentive auction less related expenses, expenses associated with investments, acquisitions and dispositions and certain pro-forma cost savings, consolidated adjusted EBITDA has certain limitations because it excludes and includes several important financial line items. Therefore, we consider both non-GAAP and GAAP measures when evaluating our business. Consolidated adjusted EBITDA is also used to make executive compensation decisions.

Consolidated adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. For a reconciliation of consolidated adjusted EBITDA to cash flows from operating activities, its most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, please see page 28.

Cash Flow

Net cash flow provided by operating activities was \$16.9 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, compared to net cash flow provided by operating activities of \$23.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. We had net income of \$3.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, which was partially reduced by non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization expense of \$8.0 million and non-cash stock-based compensation of \$2.4 million. We had net income of \$6.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, which was partially reduced by non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization expense of \$8.1 million, deferred income taxes of \$3.4 million, and non-cash stock-based compensation of \$2.1 million. We expect to have positive cash flow from operating activities for the full year 2018.

Net cash flow used in investing activities was \$146.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, compared to net cash flow used in investing activities of \$17.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, we spent \$159.4 million on the purchase of marketable securities, \$3.6 million on the acquisition of Smadex, \$5.7 million on net capital expenditures and \$3.2 million on the purchase of intangible assets offset by \$25.0 million in proceeds from

the maturity of marketable securities. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, we purchased the business of Headway for \$7.5 million, net of cash acquired, spent \$7.3 million on net capital expenditures, spent \$2.2 million on investments and made a deposit on a potential future acquisition of \$0.2 million. We anticipate that our capital expenditures will be approximately \$13.0 million during the full year 2018. Of this amount, we expect that approximately \$4.0 million will be expended in connection with the required relocation of certain of our television stations to a different channel as part of the broadcast television repack following the FCC auction for broadcast spectrum, which amount we expect to be reimbursed to us by the FCC. The amount of our anticipated capital expenditures may change based on future changes in business plans, our financial condition and general economic conditions, and the amount of net capital expenditures may change depending upon FCC reimbursement policy for broadcast television repack. We expect to fund capital expenditures with cash on hand and net cash flow from operations.

Net cash flow used in financing activities was \$22.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, compared to net cash flow used in financing activities of \$7.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, we made dividend payments of \$9.0 million, payments of \$7.7 million for the repurchase of Class A common stock under our stock repurchase program, payments of \$2.2 million for taxes related to shares withheld for share-based compensation plans, contingent consideration payments of \$2.0 million and debt payments of \$1.5 million. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, we made dividend payments of \$5.6 million, debt repayments of principal in the amount of \$1.9 million and received proceeds of \$0.5 million related to the issuance of common stock upon the exercise of stock options.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

General

Market risk represents the potential loss that may impact our financial position, results of operations or cash flows due to adverse changes in the financial markets. We are exposed to market risk from changes in the base rates on our Term Loan B.

Interest Rates

As of June 30, 2018, we had \$297.8 million of variable rate bank debt outstanding under our 2017 Credit Facility. The debt bears interest at the three-month Eurodollar rate plus a margin of 2.75%.

Because our debt is subject to interest at a variable rate, our earnings will be affected in future periods by changes in interest rates. If the three-month Eurodollar rate were to increase by 100 basis points, or one percentage point, from its June 30, 2018 level, our annual interest expense would increase and cash flow from operations would decrease by approximately \$3.0 million based on the outstanding balance of our term loan as of June 30, 2018.

Prior to November 28, 2017, we used derivative instruments in the management of interest rate risk with respect to interest expense on variable debt as required by the terms of our previous 2013 Credit Agreement. On December 16, 2013, we entered into three forward-starting interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$186.0 million at a fixed rate of 2.73%, resulting in an all-in fixed rate of 5.23%. The interest rate swap agreements took effect on December 31, 2015 with a maturity date on December 31, 2018. Under these interest rate swap agreements, we paid at a fixed rate and received payments at a variable rate based on three-month Eurodollar rate. The interest rate swap agreements effectively fixed the floating Eurodollar rate-based interest of \$186.0 million outstanding Eurodollar rate-based debt. The interest rate swap agreements were designated and qualified as a cash flow hedge; therefore, the effective portion of the changes in fair value was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portions of the changes in fair value of the interest rate swap agreements were immediately recognized directly to interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations. On November 28,

2017, we terminated these swap agreements in conjunction with the refinancing of our debt under our 2017 Credit Facility, as discussed above. Our current policy prohibits entering into derivative instruments for speculation or trading purposes.

Foreign Currency

We have foreign currency risks related to our revenue and operating expenses denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Our historical revenues have primarily been denominated in U.S. dollars, and the majority of our current revenues continue to be, and are expected to remain, denominated in U.S. dollars. However, we expect an increasing portion of our future revenues to be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Mexican peso, Argentine peso and various other Latin American currencies. Recently, the Argentine peso has experienced significant devaluation relative to the U.S. dollar. The effect of an immediate and arbitrary 10% adverse change in foreign exchange rates on foreign-denominated accounts receivable at June 30, 2018 would not be material to our overall financial condition or consolidated results of operations. Our operating expenses are generally denominated in the currencies of the countries in which our operations are located, primarily the United States and, to a much lesser extent, Spain, Mexico, Argentina and other Latin American countries. Increases and decreases in our foreign-denominated revenue from movements in foreign exchange rates are partially offset by the corresponding decreases or increases in our foreign-denominated operating expenses.

As our operations grow, our risks associated with fluctuation in currency rates will become greater, and we will continue to reassess our approach to managing this risk. In addition, currency fluctuations or a weakening U.S. dollar can increase the costs of our

international operations. To date, we have not entered into any foreign currency hedging contracts, since exchange rate fluctuations historically have not had a material impact on our operating results and cash flows.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of the evaluation date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting identified in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, as described below.

Notwithstanding the conclusion that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this report, we believe that our consolidated financial statements and other information contained in this quarterly report present fairly, in all material respects, our business, financial condition and results of operations for the interim periods presented.

Material Weakness

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

A material weakness in our internal controls existed as of December 31, 2017 due to insufficient accounting resources and personnel to ensure proper application of U.S. GAAP and to effectively design and execute process level controls around certain complex or non-recurring transactions. Although the control weakness did not result in any material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements, it could lead to a material misstatement of account balances or disclosures. Accordingly, management has concluded that this control weakness constitutes a material weakness.

Management's Plan for Remediation

We are continuing to implement a remediation plan to address the material weakness previously identified in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. As part of this plan, we have implemented a new enterprise reporting software to provide additional system controls to free up accounting resources, hired additional accounting personnel in certain of our foreign operations to strengthen our accounting resources in these locations and further free up corporate accounting resources, and hired additional accounting personnel to address complex accounting matters primarily related to the expanding geographic scope of our business operations, primarily our digital operations.

We believe that these changes will strengthen our internal control over financial reporting and remediate the material weakness we have identified. However, these changes have not been operating long enough to evaluate their operating effectiveness and are subject to continued management review supported by confirmation and testing, as well as Audit Committee oversight. As we continue to implement the remediation plan outlined above, we may also identify additional measures to address the material weakness or modify certain of the remediation procedures described above. We also may implement additional changes to our internal control over financial reporting as may be appropriate in the course of remediating the material weakness. Management, with the oversight of the Audit Committee, will continue to take steps to remedy the material weakness as expeditiously as possible to reinforce the overall design and capability of our control environment.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Changes in Internal Control

In addition to the changes noted above to remediate the previously-identified material weakness, during the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, we finished integrating policies, processes, personnel, technology and operations in connection with our acquisition of Headway in April 2017. Management's most recent assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 did not include the internal controls related to Headway, which is permitted by applicable rules and regulations,

but will include Headway as a part of management's next assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.

PART II.

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We currently and from time to time are involved in litigation incidental to the conduct of our business, but we are not currently a party to any lawsuit or proceeding which, in the opinion of management, is likely to have a material adverse effect on us or our business.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

No material change.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On July 13, 2017, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program of up to \$15.0 million of our outstanding common stock. On April 11, 2018, our Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to an additional \$15.0 million of our outstanding common stock, for a total repurchase authorization of up to \$30.0 million. Under the share repurchase program we are authorized to purchase shares from time to time through open market purchases or negotiated purchases, subject to market conditions and other factors.

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, we repurchased 1.1 million shares of our Class A common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.3 million, or an average price per share of \$4.81. As of June 30, 2018, we repurchased a total of approximately 2.5 million shares of our Class A common stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$13.0 million, or an average price per share of \$5.08, since the beginning of share repurchase program. All such repurchased shares were retired as of June 30, 2018.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 31.1* Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 31.2* Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 32* Certification of Periodic Financial Report by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS* XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.

*Filed herewith.

SIGNATURE

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

ENTRAVISION COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

By: /s/ Christopher T. Young
Christopher T. Young

Executive Vice President, Treasurer

and Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 6, 2018