

MYR GROUP INC
Form 424B3
September 16, 2008

FILE NO. 333-148864
FILED UNDER RULE 424(b)(3)

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT No. 3
to Prospectus dated August 12, 2008
MYR GROUP INC.

This prospectus supplement supplements the prospectus dated August 12, 2008, as supplemented, relating to the resale of up to 19,690,777 shares of our common stock by certain of our stockholders. The prospectus was filed as part of our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-148864).

MYR Group Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2008

MYR Group Inc.'s ("MYR") Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the six months ended June 30, 2008 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is set forth below commencing after this cover page.

Additional Information

On September 4, 2008, MYR's common stock was approved for listing on the Nasdaq Global Market. Trading on the Nasdaq Global Market commenced on September 9, 2008.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. You should read the sections of our Prospectus and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 13 and 38, respectively, for a discussion of certain risk factors that you should consider before investing in our common stock.

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

You should rely on information contained in this prospectus supplement, the prospectus or in any related free writing prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and used or referred to in an offering to you of these securities. Neither we nor the selling stockholders have authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The selling stockholders are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus supplement.

September 16, 2008

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number: 1-083257

MYR GROUP INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-3158643
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Three Continental Towers **60008-4007**
1701 West Golf Road (Zip Code)
Suite 1012
Rolling Meadows, IL
(Address of principal executive offices)

(847) 290-1891
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated
filer

Accelerated
filer

Non-accelerated
filer

Smaller reporting
company

(Do not check if a
smaller reporting
company)

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

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As of *September 15, 2008* there were 19,712,811 outstanding shares of the registrant's \$0.01 par value common stock.

WEBSITE ACCESS TO COMPANY'S REPORTS

MYR Group Inc.'s internet website address is *www.myrgroup.com*. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act will be available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Table of Contents**MYR Group Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****As of December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008**

(in thousands of dollars, except share data)	As of December 31, 2007	As of June 30, 2008
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,547	\$ 25,720
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$1,213 and \$1,331, respectively	99,570	91,359
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	27,851	25,659
Construction materials inventory		1,023
Deferred income tax assets	10,110	10,110
Receivable for insurance claims in excess of deductibles	7,358	7,015
Refundable income taxes	5,136	941
Other current assets	2,315	2,656
Total current assets	186,887	164,483
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$10,791 and \$15,702 respectively	57,609	67,579
Goodwill	46,599	46,599
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$884 and \$1,051, respectively	12,208	12,041
Other assets	2,488	2,343
Total assets	\$ 305,791	\$ 293,045
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 30,834	\$ 22,878
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	35,880	32,510
Accrued self insurance	30,409	30,935
Other current liabilities	37,638	25,838
Total current liabilities	134,761	112,161
Long term debt, net of current maturities	30,000	30,000
Deferred income tax liabilities	8,662	8,662
Other liabilities	1,432	1,404
Total liabilities	174,855	152,227
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock \$0.01 par value per share; 4,000,000 authorized shares; none issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008		
Common stock \$0.01 par value per share; 100,000,000 authorized shares; 34,229,576 and 19,712,811 shares issued and 19,712,811 and 19,712,811 shares outstanding at December 31, 2007, and at June 30, 2008, respectively	342	197
Additional paid-in capital	315,732	140,830
Accumulated deficit	(9,630)	(209)

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Treasury stock, at cost (14,516,765 and 0 shares, respectively)	(175,508)	
Total stockholders' equity	130,936	140,818
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 305,791	\$293,045

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MYR Group Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations****Three and Six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008**

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Contract revenues	\$ 158,041	\$ 147,170	\$ 299,400	\$ 283,933
Contract costs	139,965	127,202	268,183	243,765
Gross profit	18,076	19,968	31,217	40,168
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11,641	12,236	22,407	24,154
Amortization of intangible assets	257	84	601	167
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(210)	(337)	(233)	(485)
Income from operations	6,388	7,985	8,442	16,332
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	238	239	653	659
Interest expense	(150)	(374)	(285)	(916)
Other, net	(58)	(50)	(68)	(107)
Income before provision for income taxes	6,418	7,800	8,742	15,968
Income tax expense	2,754	3,198	3,711	6,547
Net income	\$ 3,664	\$ 4,602	\$ 5,031	\$ 9,421
Income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.48
Diluted	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.45
Weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding:				
Basic	16,446,842	19,712,811	16,446,842	19,712,811
Diluted	16,446,842	20,713,241	16,446,842	20,721,074

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MYR Group Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity****Six months ended June 30, 2008**

(in thousands of dollars)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$	\$ 342	\$ 315,732	\$ (9,630)	\$(175,508)	\$ 130,936
Net income				9,421		9,421
Retirement of outstanding treasury stock		(145)	(175,363)		175,508	
Stock-based compensation expenses related to awards			459			459
Notes receivable from stockholders			2			2
Balance at June 30, 2008	\$	\$ 197	\$ 140,830	\$ (209)	\$	\$ 140,818

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

MYR Group Inc.**Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****Three and Six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008**

(in thousands of dollars)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income	\$ 3,664	\$ 4,602	\$ 5,031	\$ 9,421
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities				
Depreciation	2,134	2,512	5,052	5,129
Amortization of intangible assets	257	84	601	167
Stock-based compensation expense related to awards		229		459
Other non-cash items	374	21	459	42
Deferred income taxes	(159)		(1,078)	
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(210)	(337)	(233)	(485)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Accounts receivable, net	(7,757)	(12,703)	(16,967)	8,211
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(3,825)	(241)	(10,204)	2,192
Construction materials inventory	2,467	(583)	(6,382)	(1,023)
Receivable for insurance claims in excess of deductibles	481	66	1,548	343
Other assets	1,765	1,248	821	3,957
Accounts payable	(934)	4,270	8,171	(6,892)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	1,494	(674)	15,548	(3,370)
Accrued self insurance	(51)	29	(1,174)	526
Other liabilities	3,081	1,473	(3,740)	(7,552)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	2,781	(4)	(2,547)	11,125
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	210	343	233	1,504
Purchases of property and equipment	(13,141)	(6,236)	(17,526)	(17,182)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(12,931)	(5,893)	(17,293)	(15,678)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Equity financing costs		(225)		(1,978)
Payment on note payable to FirstEnergy		(2,298)		(2,298)
Notes receivable from purchase of common stock	144		144	2
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	144	(2,523)	144	(4,274)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(10,006)	(8,420)	(19,696)	(8,827)
Cash and cash equivalents				
Beginning of period	16,533	34,140	26,223	34,547
End of period	\$ 6,527	\$ 25,720	\$ 6,527	\$ 25,720

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MYR Group Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)

1. Organization and Business

MYR Group Inc. (the "Company") consists of the following wholly owned subsidiaries: The L. E. Myers Co., a Delaware corporation; Hawkeye Construction Inc., an Oregon corporation; Harlan Electric Company, a Michigan corporation; Sturgeon Electric Company, Inc., a Michigan corporation; MYRcom, Inc., a Delaware corporation; ComTel Technology, Inc., a Colorado corporation; MYRpower, Inc., a Delaware corporation and Great Southwestern Construction, Inc., a Colorado corporation.

The Company performs construction services in two business segments: Transmission and Distribution ("T&D"), and Commercial and Industrial ("C&I"). T&D customers include more than 125 electric utilities, cooperatives and municipalities nationwide. The Company's broad range of services includes design, engineering, procurement, construction, upgrade, maintenance and repair services with a particular focus on construction, maintenance and repair throughout the continental United States. The Company also provides C&I electrical contracting services to facility owners and general contractors in the western United States.

2. Basis of Presentation

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include all the information disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to state fairly the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2008, and the results of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year or the results for any future periods. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2007 has been derived from the audited financial statements as of that date. It is suggested that these condensed financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related footnotes included in the Company's Form S-1, as amended, for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the period reported. The most significant estimates are related to the accounts receivable reserve, estimates to complete on contracts, self insurance reserves, valuation allowance on deferred income taxes, tax reserves, recoverability of

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MYR Group Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)

2. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

goodwill and intangibles and estimates surrounding stock-based compensation. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes methods used to measure fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal periods. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement under Statement 13*, ("FSP FAS 157-1") and FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* ("FSP FAS 157-2"). FSP FAS 157-1 clarifies the FASB position that SFAS No. 157 does not apply to the various accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements of leases, with the exception of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that would be subject to measurement requirements under SFAS 141 or SFAS 141R. FSP FAS 157-1 is effective upon the adoption of SFAS No. 157. FSP FAS 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS No. 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities. The partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 effective January 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. The adoption of the remaining provisions of SFAS No. 157 and FSP FAS 157-1 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations*. SFAS No. 141R will require an acquiring entity to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also, in December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS No. 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, this statement requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest (minority interest) as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity. SFAS No. 160 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - An Amendment to FASB Statement No. 133*. SFAS No. 161 enhances required disclosures regarding derivatives and hedging activities. SFAS No. 161 is effective for fiscal years and

Table of Contents**MYR Group Inc.****Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)

2. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, result of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets*. FSP FAS 142-3 improves the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007). FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, result of operations or cash flows.

3. Supplemental Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Cash paid during the period for				
Income taxes	\$2,155	\$2,316	\$2,479	\$2,351
Interest expense	150	353	285	874
Noncash investing activities:				
Acquisition of property and equipment for which payment is pending		1,022		1,022

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had purchased \$2,086 of property and equipment for which payment was pending, all of which was paid during the six months ended June 30, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, the Company had \$1,022 of additional property and equipment for which payment was pending.

4. Contracts in Process

The net asset (liability) position for contracts in process consisted of the following at December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008 as follows:

	2007	2008
Cost incurred on completed contracts	\$772,454	\$ 908,146
Estimated earnings	86,515	112,346
	858,969	1,020,492
Less: Billings to date	866,998	1,027,343
	\$ (8,029)	\$ (6,851)

Table of Contents**MYR Group Inc.****Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)****4. Contracts in Process (Continued)**

The net asset (liability) position for contracts in process is included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008 as follows:

	2007	2008
Cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	\$ 27,851	\$ 25,659
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(35,880)	(32,510)
	\$ (8,029)	\$ (6,851)

5. Property and Equipment

In September 2007, the Company acquired a new parcel of land for approximately \$900. The Company completed the building of a new facility in the Salt Lake City, Utah area in July 2008. As of June 30, 2008, the Company has capitalized approximately \$2,777 related to the building of the new facility.

On January 24, 2008, the Company sold an existing parcel of land in Salt Lake City, Utah for \$966. The net gain resulting from the disposal of this property was approximately \$47.

6. Credit Agreement

On August 31, 2007, the Company entered into a new five year syndicated credit agreement (the "2007 Credit Agreement") for an initial facility of \$125,000, providing \$75,000 for revolving loans and letters of credit and \$50,000 for term loans.

The 2007 Credit Agreement is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, as amended on April 21, 2008, the Company has the ability to increase the revolving or term loan portions of the facility up to an aggregate of \$175,000 in minimum increments of \$5,000. In addition, the Company has the ability to decrease the revolving commitments at any time in minimum decrements of \$1,000. Company borrowings under this 2007 Credit Agreement are charged interest at the Alternate Base Rate which is the greater of the Prime Rate or the Federal Funds rate plus 0.5% and an additional 0.0% to 0.25% based on the Company's leverage ratio or LIBOR plus 1.0% to 1.75% based on the Company's leverage ratio. Upon the execution of the 2007 Credit Agreement, the Company borrowed \$50,000 under the term loan facility. In December 2007, the Company repaid \$20,000 of the term loan and renegotiated the repayment terms to remove the quarterly repayment schedule. The entire term loan is due on August 31, 2012. At June 30, 2008, the Company has \$30,000 outstanding under the term loan at an interest rate of 3.5% and \$15,000 of letters of credit outstanding under the revolving portion of the facility at an interest fee rate of 1.125%. The Company has \$60,000 remaining available under the 2007 Credit Agreement at June 30, 2008.

The 2007 Credit Agreement is guaranteed by certain material subsidiaries of the Company ("Guarantor Subsidiaries"). The Guarantor Subsidiaries are all 100% owned subsidiaries and are composed of the following entities: Harlan Electric Company, The L. E. Myers Co., Hawkeye

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MYR Group Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)

6. Credit Agreement (Continued)

Construction, Inc., Sturgeon Electric Company, Inc., and Great Southwestern Construction, Inc. All non-guarantor subsidiaries are considered immaterial to the Company. The guarantees are full, unconditional, joint and several. There are no restrictions on the subsidiary guarantees and the parent company does not own independent assets or operations. The Company is subject to certain financial covenants under the 2007 Credit Agreement: a leveraged debt ratio and a minimum interest coverage test. At June 30, 2008, the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

7. Income Taxes

The difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35% and the Company's effective tax rates for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 is principally due to state income taxes.

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, on January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN No. 48 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, there have been no material changes to the amount of unrecognized tax benefits. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax liabilities as a component of income tax expense in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company does not anticipate that total unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change in the future.

The Company is subject to taxation in various jurisdictions. The Company continues to remain subject to examination by U.S. federal authorities for the years 2004 through 2007 and for various state authorities for the years 2003 through 2007.

8. Related Party Transactions

The consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 include legal costs of \$335 and \$382, respectively, incurred on behalf of the Company by ArcLight, its former parent. These costs have been included in the Company's selling, general and administrative expenses and as a contribution to capital by ArcLight. There were no such costs incurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2008.

At December 31, 2007, the Company had a stockholder note receivable outstanding of \$2, which was reflected as a reduction to stockholders' equity. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, the Company received a cash payment to settle this note.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Letters of Credit

At December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008 the Company had outstanding irrevocable standby letters of credit totaling \$15,000, at each date, related to the Company's payment obligation under its insurance programs.

On July 12, 2006, the Company issued an irrevocable standby letter of credit for \$12,000 to its bonding company, which expired on March 25, 2008. The bonding company permanently eliminated the

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MYR Group Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)

9. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

requirement of the Company to post letters of credit as collateral to guarantee performance under the various contracts and to ensure payment to the Company's suppliers and subcontractors.

Leases

The Company leases real estate and construction equipment under operating leases with terms ranging from one to five years. Future minimum lease payments for these operating leases subsequent to June 30, 2008 are \$5,567 for the remainder of 2008, \$8,641 for 2009, \$6,262 for 2010, \$3,300 for 2011, \$1,248 for 2012, and \$193 thereafter.

The Company has guaranteed the residual value of the underlying assets under certain equipment operating leases at the date of termination of such leases. The Company has agreed to pay any differences between this residual value and the fair market value of each underlying asset as of the lease termination date. As of June 30, 2008, the maximum guaranteed residual value was approximately \$3.6 million. The Company does not believe that significant payments will be made as a result of the difference between the fair market value of the leased equipment and the guaranteed residual value. However, there can be no assurance that future payments will not be required.

Total rent expense for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 was \$8,865 and \$6,706, respectively. Total rent expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 was \$16,238 and \$13,812, respectively.

Self Insurance

The Company has a self-insured retention for the following policies: workers' compensation, general liability and automobile liability. The Company's deductible for each line of coverage is the first \$1,000 per claim up to the claim aggregate amount as defined per each policy. The claim aggregate for each policy is calculated as the cumulative excess over the first \$500 of each claim incurred, up to the deductible amount per claim. The claim aggregate amount for each policy is as follows: \$1,500 for workers' compensation, \$1,500 for general liability and \$1,000 for automobile liability. Once a policy's claim aggregate is reached per line of coverage, the deductible for that policy is reduced to \$500 per claim.

Health insurance benefits are subject to a \$100 deductible for qualified individuals. Losses up to the stop loss amounts are accrued based upon the Company's estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported.

The insurance accruals are based on known facts, actuarial estimates and historical trends. While recorded accruals are based on the ultimate liability, which includes amounts in excess of the stop loss deductible, a corresponding receivable for amounts in excess of the stop loss deductible are recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Employment Agreements

In December 2007, the Company entered into employment agreements with six executive officers (each an "Employment Agreement"). The Employment Agreements generally terminate upon a named executive officer's (a) death, (b) disability, (c) termination for "cause" or without "good reason" (as

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MYR Group Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)

9. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

both are defined in the Employment Agreements), (d) termination without cause or for good reason or (e) termination without cause or for good reason following a "change of control" (as defined in the Employment Agreements). If termination results from any of the foregoing, each named executive officer would be entitled to all compensation earned and all benefits and reimbursements due through the date of termination. As of June 30, 2008, the Company had a contingent termination payment liability of approximately \$1,462 related to the Employment Agreements which is included in other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. No adjustments to this liability have been recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2008. While the ultimate liability upon termination varies based upon the circumstances related to the termination, the Company has recorded the amount the named executive officers have full eligibility to receive under the Employment Agreements if they terminate employment without cause or for good reason at any time. As of June 30, 2008, no named executive officer had exercised that right.

Surety Bonds

In certain circumstances, the Company is required to provide performance bonds in connection with its future performance on contractual commitments. The Company has indemnified its sureties for any expenses paid out under these performance bonds. As of June 30, 2008, the total amount of outstanding performance bonds was approximately \$318,836, and the estimated cost to complete these bonded projects was approximately \$86,254.

Litigation and Other Legal Matters

The Company is from time to time party to various lawsuits, claims, and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions typically seek among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract and/or property damages, punitive damages, civil penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, the Company records reserves when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company does not believe that any of these proceedings, separately or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

In 2005, one of the Company's subsidiaries was convicted of a criminal misdemeanor for a violation of certain Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or OSHA, safety regulations that occurred in 1999. The Company was assessed a fine of \$500, which is included in contract costs in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2005. The Company paid the \$500 fine in 2005. The subsidiary was sentenced to a three-year probation period, as currently in effect, which ends December 8, 2008. The Company believes that it is in compliance with the terms of the probation. The Company has appealed this decision, but cannot predict whether the appeal will be successful. The conviction and subsequent probation have not had a material impact on the subsidiary or on the Company generally and the Company does not believe either will have a material adverse effect on the Company or the subsidiary in the future.

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MYR Group Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)

9. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Liability Settlement

In June 2008, the Company settled an outstanding liability with its former parent, FirstEnergy for \$2,498. The amount of this liability at December 31, 2007 was \$2,501, which was included in other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. This liability related to the sale of a subsidiary, whereby the Company owed FirstEnergy for the amounts collected on a note receivable from the purchaser. As part of the final settlement agreement, FirstEnergy agreed to give the Company a \$200 credit for reimbursement of certain administrative costs surrounding the sale of the subsidiary and the subsequent monitoring of certain provisions. In June 2008, the Company paid FirstEnergy a net amount of \$2,298, of which the credit of \$200 and the remaining amount of the liability of \$3 were recorded as reductions to selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

10. Stockholders' Equity

Management Stockholders Agreement

The Company and its former owners entered into a management stockholders agreement that provided certain members of management the right to purchase common shares of the Company's common stock. The Company has imputed an 8% rate of return on the purchase price of the management shares and recorded compensation expense of \$39 and \$77 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

In December 2007, the management stockholders agreement was amended to eliminate the 8% annual rate of return provision, as well as the Company's obligation to repurchase shares. As a result of the amendment, the Company adjusted the liability related to the management shares subject to redemption to stockholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. This adjustment was treated as a liability-to-equity modification on an award under SFAS 123R, whereby the Company changed the classification of the management shares subject to redemption from a liability-classified award to an equity-classified award, recognizing compensation expense in the fourth quarter of 2007. Therefore, no compensation expense related to this agreement has been recorded for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008.

Treasury Stock

On January 19, 2008, the Company retired 14,516,765 shares of the Company's treasury stock, resulting in the elimination of treasury stock, a reduction in the par value of common stock of \$145 and a reduction in additional paid-in-capital of \$175,363.

11. Stock Option Plans

In March 2006, the Board of Directors approved the 2006 Stock Option Plan (the "2006 Plan") for the Company. Prior to December 2007 the Company recognized no cost associated with the 2006 Plan as the Company assessed the probability of meeting performance conditions associated with these awards at 0%. In December 2007, the Company modified the outstanding stock option awards granted under the 2006 Plan by accelerating the vesting of the awards to 100% and recording all compensation expense associated with these awards in the fourth quarter 2007. No other stock option grants are

Table of Contents**MYR Group Inc.****Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)****11. Stock Option Plans (Continued)**

expected to be awarded under the 2006 Plan as it has been replaced by the new Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP").

In November 2007, the Board of Directors approved the LTIP for the Company. The LTIP provides for grants of (a) incentive stock options qualified as such under U.S. federal income tax laws, (b) stock options that do not qualify as incentive stock options, (c) stock appreciation rights, (d) restricted stock awards, (e) performance awards, (f) phantom stock, (g) stock bonuses, (h) dividend equivalents, or (i) any combination of such awards. The LTIP permits the granting of 2,000,000 shares to directors, officers and employees of the Company.

The Company did not grant any options during the three months ended June 30, 2008. The Company recognized stock compensation expense related to all stock options granted under the LTIP of approximately \$229 and \$459 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, respectively, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

As of June 30, 2008, there was approximately \$3,171 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the LTIP. This remaining cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.47 years. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for any future changes in estimated and actual forfeitures.

The Company used the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of each LTIP stock option grant as of the date of grant. The resulting compensation cost for fixed awards with graded vesting schedules is amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period for the entire award. The expected term of awards granted under the LTIP has been determined using the simplified method as outlined in the applicable SFAS No. 123R guidance (SAB No. 107, as amended by SAB No. 110). The expected volatility is determined based on the average of comparable public companies, deemed competitors of the Company, historical stock prices over the most recent period commensurate with the expected term of the award. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term commensurate with the expected term of the award.

The fair value of each option granted has been estimated on the applicable grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Weighted Average
Expected stock price volatility	50.0%
Risk free interest rate	3.67%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%
Expected life of options	6.25 years

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MYR Group Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)

11. Stock Option Plans (Continued)

A summary of the activity relating to the outstanding options of the Company under the various stock option plans for the six months ended June 30, 2008 is presented below.

	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding, December 31, 2007	1,913,673	\$ 6.29		
Options granted				
Options exercised				
Options forfeited				
Options outstanding, June 30, 2008	1,913,673	\$ 6.29	8.4 years	\$ 19,538
Exercisable at June 30, 2008	1,373,673	\$ 3.65	8.0 years	\$ 17,648

The aggregate intrinsic value above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value which would have been received by our stock option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date. The stock price used to calculate the pre-tax intrinsic value was \$16.50, which was the last trading price on or before June 30, 2008.

The following table summarizes information with respect to all stock options outstanding under all of our share-based compensation plans as of June 30, 2008:

Exercise Price Ranges	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
\$3.65 - \$3.87	1,373,673	\$ 3.65	8.0 years	1,373,673	\$ 3.65
\$13.00	540,000	13.00	9.5 years		
	1,913,673	\$ 6.29	8.4 years	1,373,673	\$ 3.65

12. Segment Information

The information in the following table for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 is derived from the segment's internal financial reports used for corporate management purposes.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Contract revenues:				
T&D	\$115,967	\$105,961	\$218,182	\$204,533
C&I	42,074	41,209	81,218	79,400
	\$158,041	\$147,170	\$299,400	\$283,933

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Operating income (loss):				
T&D	\$ 7,723	\$ 9,788	\$ 12,287	\$ 19,957
C&I	3,151	3,922	4,601	7,274
General Corporate	(4,486)	(5,725)	(8,446)	(10,899)
	\$ 6,388	\$ 7,985	\$ 8,442	\$ 16,332

Table of Contents**MYR Group Inc.****Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share data)****13. Earnings Per Share**

The Company calculates net income (loss) per common share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*. Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similarly, except that it reflects the potential dilutive impact that would occur if dilutive securities were exercised into common shares. Potential common shares of 540,000, with a weighted average exercise price of \$13.00 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, are not included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share calculation as the inclusion of such shares would be anti-dilutive. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, 1,436,836 option shares were not included as performance conditions were not met.

The weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic and diluted net income per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 were as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Weighted average basic common shares outstanding	16,446,842	19,712,811	16,446,842	19,712,811
Assumed exercise of stock options		1,000,430		1,008,263
Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding	16,446,842	20,713,241	16,446,842	20,721,074

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 appearing elsewhere in this report and with our registration statement on Form S-1, which was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2008. In addition to historical information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from management's expectations. Factors that could cause such differences are discussed in "Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors." We assume no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a leading specialty contractor serving the electrical infrastructure market in the United States. We are one of the largest national contractors servicing the T&D sector of the United States electric utility industry. Our T&D customers include more than 125 electric utilities, cooperatives and municipalities nationwide. Our broad range of services includes design, engineering, procurement, construction, upgrade, maintenance and repair services with a particular focus on construction, maintenance and repair throughout the continental United States. We also provide C&I electrical contracting services to facility owners and general contractors in the western United States.

We had consolidated revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2008 of \$283.9 million, of which 72.0% was attributable to our T&D customers and 28.0% was attributable to our C&I customers. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, our net income and EBITDA(1) were \$9.4 million and \$21.5 million, respectively, compared to \$5.0 million and \$14.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

(1)

EBITDA is not defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to be an alternative to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. For further explanation regarding the use of EBITDA, refer to footnote 4 on page 8 of the Company's registration statement on Form S-1. The following is a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income and a reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:

(dollars in thousands)	For the three month ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Reconciliation of EBITDA to Net income:				
EBITDA(1)	\$ 8,721	\$ 10,531	\$ 14,027	\$ 21,521
<i>Add/(subtract)</i>				
Interest income (expense), net	88	(135)	368	(257)
Provision for income taxes	(2,754)	(3,198)	(3,711)	(6,547)
Depreciation & amortization	(2,391)	(2,596)	(5,653)	(5,296)
Net income	\$ 3,664	\$ 4,602	\$ 5,031	\$ 9,421

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(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Reconciliation of EBITDA to Net Cash Flows provided by (used in) operating activities:				
EBITDA(1)	\$ 8,721	\$ 10,531	\$ 14,027	\$ 21,521
<i>Add/(subtract)</i>				
Interest income (expense), net	88	(135)	368	(257)
Provision for income taxes	(2,754)	(3,198)	(3,711)	(6,547)
Depreciation & amortization	(2,391)	(2,596)	(5,653)	(5,296)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	2,396	2,509	4,801	5,312
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(3,279)	(7,115)	(12,379)	(3,608)
Net Cash Flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 2,781	\$ (4)	\$ (2,547)	\$ 11,125

Our margin growth has been driven by successful bids for, and execution of, several large projects, our ability to continue to capitalize on increased infrastructure spending in our markets and the breadth of our customer base. We believe our centralized fleet and skilled workforce provide us with a competitive advantage as increased spending in the transmission infrastructure market has resulted in an increased demand for a limited supply of specialized equipment and labor. We believe these factors have created a more profitable bidding environment for our services. We expect to continue to grow our business organically, as well as selectively consider strategic acquisitions that improve our competitive position within our existing markets, expand our geographic footprint or strengthen our fleet.

We derive our revenues from two reportable segments which we refer to as our T&D segment and our C&I segment:

Transmission and Distribution. We provide our T&D services to electric utilities and other similar entities. The services we provide include the construction and maintenance of high voltage transmission lines, substations and lower voltage underground and overhead distribution systems to electric utilities and other similar entities. We also provide emergency restoration services in response to hurricane, ice or other storm related damage which typically accounts for less than \$25.0 million, or approximately 4.5% of combined revenue, per year. As a result of several key industry trends, including increased attention to the inadequacy of the existing electric utility infrastructure as well as the impact of the passage of the Energy Act in 2005, the demand for transmission construction and maintenance services has increased and is projected by the Edison Electric Institute ("EEI") to continue to grow significantly in the future. We believe that the increased capital spending on transmission infrastructure represents a growth opportunity for our T&D business as transmission construction, maintenance and repair has long been a core competency for us. We have completed several large transmission turn key engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") projects including one of the largest EPC projects ever completed in the T&D market. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, our T&D revenues were approximately \$204.5 million or 72.0% of total revenue. Revenue from transmission projects represented 63.3% of T&D revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

In our T&D segment, we generally serve the electric utility industry as a prime contractor. We have long-standing relationships with many of our T&D customers who rely on us to construct and maintain reliable electric and other utility infrastructure. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, measured by revenue in our T&D segment, we provided 44.6% of our T&D services under fixed-price contracts. We also provide many services to our customers under multi-year master service agreements ("MSAs") and other variable service agreements. We focus on managing our profitability by selecting projects we believe will provide attractive margins. We achieve these margins by actively managing the

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costs of completing our projects, holding customers accountable for changes to contract specifications and rewarding our employees for keeping costs under budget.

Commercial and Industrial. Our C&I segment provides electrical contracting services for commercial and industrial construction in the western United States. We are focused on the Arizona and Colorado regional markets where we have achieved sufficient scale to deploy the level of resources necessary to achieve what we believe are leading market shares. We concentrate our efforts on projects where our technical and project management expertise are critical to successful and timely execution. Typical C&I contracts cover electrical contracting services for airports, hospitals, data centers, hotels, casinos, arenas, convention centers, manufacturing plants, processing facilities and transportation control and management systems. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, our C&I revenues were approximately \$79.4 million or 28.0% of total revenue.

In our C&I segment, we generally provide our electric construction and maintenance services as a subcontractor to general contractors in the C&I industry as well as facility owners. We have a diverse customer base with many long-standing relationships. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, measured by revenue in our C&I segment, we provided 49.9% of our services under fixed-price contracts.

Recent Company History

From 1996 to 2000, we were a public company with our stock traded on the NYSE. In 2000, we were acquired by GPU, Inc., which was subsequently acquired by FirstEnergy Corp. During 2003 and 2004, our results were negatively affected by reduced utility capital expenditures, weakness in the construction market and our non-core mechanical contracting operations. In December 2003, we made several changes to our management team, including the appointment of Mr. Koertner as our president and chief executive officer, who prior to this appointment had been serving as our chief financial officer for five years. Since that time, we have worked to position our business to focus on high growth electrical utility infrastructure projects and safety, resulting in a more stable workforce and higher operating margins. In 2004 and 2005, we sold the non-core businesses of D.W. Close Company, Inc. ("D.W. Close") and Power Piping Company ("Power Piping"), respectively. In March 2006, ArcLight acquired approximately 60% of our capital stock and then purchased most of our remaining shares in November 2006. We repurchased 14,515,284 shares held by ArcLight and its affiliates with the proceeds of the 2007 Private Placement, as described below. As of June 30, 2008, ArcLight continued to own approximately 7.1% of our outstanding common stock.

Recent Events and Offering Related Items

2007 Private Placement. In December 2007, we completed the sale of a total of 17,780,099 shares of our common stock at a sale price of \$13.00 per share in a private placement (the "2007 Private Placement"). We used the net proceeds from the private placement to repurchase 14,515,284 shares of our common stock from ArcLight and its affiliates for approximately \$175.5 million; 1,481 shares of our common stock from certain of our management stockholders for approximately \$0.02 million; and 49,675 shares of our common stock underlying options held by certain members of management for approximately \$0.4 million. The remaining net proceeds to us from the 2007 Private Placement (after the initial purchaser's discount, placement fees and expenses) were \$36.6 million and are being used for general corporate purposes, including the recent repayment of \$20.0 million of the outstanding balance under our \$50.0 million term loan facility. In connection with the 2007 Private Placement, we entered into employment agreements and transaction bonus agreements with our executive officers and certain key employees. Under the agreements, we granted options to acquire 540,000 shares of common stock and made cash payments totaling up to \$3.0 million.

Pre-Offering Preparation Expenses. As a result of the 2007 Private Placement, we incurred certain pre-offering preparation expenses of \$2.3 million related to the preparation of historical financial

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statements and related disclosures. Pre-offering preparation expenses included periodic operating costs such as accounting and tax services, valuation services, and accounting and legal support services.

Vesting of Certain Stock Options. In connection with the 2007 Private Placement and the provisions of our previous stock incentive plan, we accelerated the vesting of options granted under our previous stock incentive plan to allow all options outstanding to become vested upon the completion of the private placement. We incurred non-cash compensation charges of approximately \$14.5 million in connection with this vesting in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 123R.

Management Stock Compensation, Severance and Transaction Bonus Charges. In connection with the 2007 Private Placement, we incurred a non-cash compensation charge of approximately \$4.0 million (or approximately \$3.3 million, net of tax) as a result of the agreement with certain members of management who purchased shares of our common stock in May 2006 and July 2007 under the former management stockholder agreement. Subsequent to the 2007 Private Placement, we agreed to pay certain members of management a discretionary bonus of approximately \$1.2 million authorized at year end (or approximately \$0.7 million, net of tax) to cover their individual income tax obligations related to the stock value discount in conjunction with the July 2007 share purchase. Also in 2007, we incurred a compensation charge of approximately \$1.5 million (or approximately \$0.9 million, net of tax) as a result of severance payments that became due to our executive officers under the employment agreements with certain members of management and a charge of approximately \$3.0 million (or approximately \$1.8 million, net of tax) as a result of transaction bonus payments that we paid to each of our named executive officers and certain other key employees.

Our New Long-term Incentive Plan. Our future financial results will reflect the application of SFAS 123R to the 540,000 stock options granted to certain directors, officers and employees in connection with the 2007 Private Placement. These options vest over a four year period and have an exercise price of \$13.00 per share.

Stock compensation expense related to the new long-term incentive plan of approximately \$27,000 and \$459,000 was recognized in 2007 and for the six months ended June 30, 2008, respectively, for these options based upon a weighted-average grant date fair value of approximately \$6.87 per share, excluding the impact of expected forfeitures.

As of June 30, 2008, there was approximately \$3.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the new Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP"). This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.47 years. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for any future changes in estimated and actual forfeitures.

Business Drivers and Measures; Seasonality; Fluctuations of Results

Although our revenues are primarily driven by spending patterns in our customers' industries, our revenues, particularly those derived from our T&D segment, and results of operations can be subject to seasonal variations. These variations are influenced by weather, hours of daylight, customer spending patterns, available system outages from utilities, bidding seasons and holidays. Typically, our revenues in the first quarter can be affected by adverse weather conditions and the cyclical nature of customer bidding activities. Bidding activity with respect to new projects is usually light from late-November through mid-January due to the holidays and the fact that our customers typically wait for year-end results to finalize capital and maintenance budgets for the upcoming year. The second quarter is typically better than the first, as some projects typically begin, but continued cold and wet weather can often impact second quarter productivity. Revenues in our third quarter may be affected by fewer available system outages during which we can perform electrical line service work due to peak electrical demands during hot summer months as well as storm restoration services. Revenues during the fourth quarter of the year are typically stronger as many projects are completed in the fourth quarter and revenues often are impacted positively by customers seeking to spend their allocated capital budget on existing projects

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before the end of the year; however, the holiday season and inclement weather sometimes can cause delays and thereby affect revenues.

We also provide storm restoration services to our T&D customers which tend to have a higher profit margin and offsets some of the negative effects of severe weather on our revenue. Higher profit margins on storm restoration services can offset the lost revenues in connection with weather-related delays in our construction, maintenance and repair work for our T&D customers. However, storm restoration service work is highly unpredictable and can cause our results of operations to vary greatly from quarter-to-quarter. We do not view storm restoration as a major revenue source, as revenues from storm restoration services are typically less than \$25.0 million, or approximately 4.5% of consolidated revenue, per year. Our revenues will also fluctuate based on the timing of our large EPC contracts. As a result of the positive and negative effects of weather-related events on the services we provide and periodic effect of our large EPC contracts, it is difficult to predict recurring quarterly trends for our business.

Additionally, our industry can be highly cyclical. As a result, our volume of business may be adversely affected by declines in new projects in various geographic regions in the United States. The financial condition of our customers and their access to capital, variations in the margins of projects performed during any particular quarter and regional economic conditions may also materially affect quarterly results. Accordingly, our operating results in any particular quarter or year may not be indicative of the results that can be expected for any other quarter or for any other year. You should read "Understanding Gross Margins" below for additional discussion of trends and challenges that may affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Backlog

As of June 30, 2008, our backlog was approximately \$240.5 million, consisting of \$155.0 million and \$85.5 million in our T&D and C&I segments, respectively. As of June 30, 2007, our backlog was approximately \$243.8 million, consisting of \$157.8 million and \$86.0 million in our T&D and C&I segments, respectively. The change in backlog from period to period is the result of normal fluctuations in contracts and projects.

We refer to our estimated revenue on uncompleted contracts, including the amount of revenue on contracts for which work has not begun, minus the revenue we have recognized under such contracts, as "backlog". We calculate backlog differently for different types of contracts. For our fixed-price contracts, we include the full remaining portion of the contract in our calculation of backlog. For our unit-price, time-and-equipment, time-and-materials and cost-plus contracts, our projected revenue for a three-month period is included in the calculation of backlog, regardless of the duration of the contract, which typically exceeds such three-month period. These types of contracts are generally awarded as part of MSAs which typically have a one- to three-year duration from execution. Given the duration of our contracts and MSAs and our method of calculating backlog, our backlog at any point in time may not accurately represent the revenue that we expect to realize during any period and our backlog as of the end of a fiscal year may not be indicative of the revenue we expect to earn in the following fiscal year and should not be viewed or relied upon as a stand-alone indicator. For further discussion, see "Risk Factors Backlog may not be realized or may not result in profits."

Certain of the projects that we undertake are not completed in one accounting period. Revenue on construction contracts is recorded on the percentage-of-completion accounting method determined by the ratio of cost incurred to date on the contracts (excluding uninstalled direct materials) to management's estimates of total contract costs. Projected losses are provided for in their entirety when identified. There can be no assurance as to our customers' requirements or that our estimates of existing and future needs under MSAs, or the values of our cost or time-dependent contracts, are accurate and, therefore, our backlog may not be reflected in our actual revenues.

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Understanding Gross Margins

Our gross margin is gross profit expressed as a percentage of revenues. Contract costs consists primarily of salaries, wages and benefits to employees, depreciation, fuel and other equipment expenses, equipment rentals, subcontracted services, insurance, facilities expenses, materials and parts and supplies. Various factors some of which are beyond our control impact our gross margins on a quarterly or annual basis.

Capital Expenditures. We are spending a significant amount of capital on property, facilities and equipment, with the majority of such expenditures used to purchase additional specialized equipment to enhance our fleet and to reduce our reliance on operating leases and short term equipment rentals. We expect our gross margins to benefit from our capital expenditure plan, although there can be no assurance in this regard. However, we will continue to rely on leases for non-specialized equipment, such as light trucks. We believe that the investment in specialized equipment will reduce our costs and improve our margins over the long term.

Depreciation and Amortization. We include depreciation in contract costs. This is common practice in our industry, but can make comparability to other companies difficult. We expect that, as a result of our new capital expenditure program, depreciation expenses will increase in the future. Depreciation and amortization expenses have also increased as a result of the increase in tangible and intangible assets in the purchase price allocation recorded in connection with the acquisition of our common stock by affiliates of ArcLight. We consider equipment lease and rental costs to be costs associated with performing a contract. We believe decreased contract costs with respect to lower rental or lease payments for some types of equipment will more than offset higher depreciation expense associated with buying more specialized equipment for our projects.

Geographical. The mix of business conducted in different parts of the country will affect margins, as some parts of the country offer the opportunity for higher gross margins than others.

Seasonal and Weather. As discussed above, seasonal patterns, primarily related to weather conditions, can have a significant impact on gross margins in a given period. For example, it is typical during the winter months that parts of the country may experience snow or rainfall that may negatively impact our revenue and gross margin. Additionally, our T&D customers often cannot remove their T&D lines from service during the summer months, when consumer demand for electricity is at its peak, delaying the demand for our maintenance and repair services. In both cases, projects may be delayed or temporarily placed on hold. Conversely, in periods when weather remains dry and temperatures are moderate, more work can be done, sometimes with less cost, which would have a favorable impact on gross margins. In some cases, tornadoes, ice storms, hurricanes or other strong storm activity can provide us with high profit margin storm restoration services work, which generally has a positive impact on margins. However, storm restoration services work is highly unpredictable and we do not view it as a significant revenue source, as revenues from storm restoration services are typically less than \$25.0 million, or approximately 4.5% of consolidated revenue, per year.

Revenue Mix. The mix of revenue derived from the industries we serve will impact gross margins. Changes in our customers' spending patterns in each of the industries we serve can cause an imbalance in supply and demand and, therefore, affect margins and mix of revenue by industry served. Storm restoration services typically command higher profit margins than maintenance services. Environmental factors, as noted above, can impact the timing at which customers perform maintenance and repairs which can cause a shift in the revenue mix. For example, during the period following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, our resources were temporarily shifted to storm restoration services work from maintenance and repair services.

Service and Maintenance Compared to New Construction. In general, new construction work has a higher gross margin than maintenance and repair work. This is because new construction work is often obtained on a fixed-price basis, which carries a higher risk than other types of pricing arrangements

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because a contractor bears the risk of increased expenses. As such, we generally bid fixed-price contracts with higher profit margins built into our bids. We typically derive approximately 13.0% to 25.0% of our revenue from maintenance and repair work, which is performed under pre-established or negotiated prices or cost-plus pricing arrangements, which generally allows us to achieve a set margin above our costs. Thus, a higher portion of new construction work in a given period may result in a higher gross margin.

Subcontract Work. We generally experience lower gross margins when we subcontract portions of our work because we typically mark up subcontractor costs less than our labor and equipment costs. We typically subcontract approximately 8.0% to 11.0% of our work to other service providers.

Materials versus Labor. Margins may be lower on projects on which we furnish materials because we are not able to mark up materials as much as labor and equipment costs. In a given period, a higher percentage of work that has a higher materials component may decrease overall gross margin.

Insurance. Gross margins could be impacted by fluctuations in insurance accruals related to our deductibles in the period in which such adjustments are made. As of June 30, 2008, we have a self-insured retention for the following policies: workers' compensation, general liability and automobile liability. Our deductible for each line of coverage is the first \$1.0 million per claim up to the claim aggregate amount as defined per each policy. The claim aggregate for each policy is calculated as the cumulative excess over the first \$0.5 million of each claim incurred, up to the deductible amount per claim. The claim aggregate amount for each policy is as follows: \$1.5 million for workers' compensation, \$1.5 million for general liability and \$1.0 million for automobile liability. Once a policy's claim aggregate is reached per line of coverage, the deductible for that policy is reduced to \$0.5 million per claim. We also have an employee health care benefit plan for employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements, which is subject to a deductible of \$0.1 million per covered individual per year. Losses up to the deductible amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. The determination of such estimated losses and their appropriateness are reviewed by management and updated at least quarterly.

Project Bonding Requirements. Approximately 28.1% and 19.8% of our business by revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008, respectively, requires surety bonds or other means of financial assurance to secure contractual performance. If we fail to perform or pay subcontractors and vendors, the customer may demand that the surety provide services or make payments under the bond. We must reimburse the surety for any expenses or outlays it incurs. To date, we have not been required to make any reimbursements to our surety for claims against the bonds. As of June 30, 2008, the total amount of bonded backlog was approximately \$97.0 million, which represented 40.4% of our backlog at that time.

Estimation, Fleet Utilization and Bidding. We operate a centrally-managed fleet in order to achieve the highest equipment utilization. We also develop internal equipment rates to reflect our true equipment costs, which in turn provides our business units with appropriate cost information to estimate bids for new projects more accurately. Availability of equipment for a particular contract is determined by our internal fleet ordering process which is designed to optimize the use of internal fleet assets and allocate equipment costs to individual contracts. We believe these processes allow us to utilize our equipment efficiently, which leads to improved gross margins. We also believe our teams of trained estimators help us to determine potential costs and revenues and make informed decisions on whether to bid for a project and the rates to use in making that bid. The ability to accurately estimate labor needs and material costs in connection with a new project also leads to improved gross margins.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and related benefits to management, administrative salaries and benefits, marketing, office rent and utilities, communications, professional fees and bad debt expense. Not all industry participants define selling,

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general and administrative expenses and contract costs in the same way. This can make comparisons between industry participants more difficult.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table sets forth selected statements of operations data and such data as a percentage of revenues for the three and six months indicated (dollars in thousands):

	For the three months ended June 30,				For the six months ended June 30,			
	2007		2008		2007		2008	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Contract revenues	\$ 158,041	100.0%	\$ 147,170	100.0%	\$ 299,400	100.0%	\$ 283,933	100.0%
Contract costs	139,965	88.6	127,202	86.4	268,183	89.6	243,765	85.9
Gross profit	18,076	11.4	19,968	13.6	31,217	10.4	40,168	14.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11,641	7.4	12,236	8.3	22,407	7.5	24,154	8.5
Amortization of intangible assets	257	0.2	84	0.1	601	0.2	167	0.1
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(210)	(0.1)	(337)	(0.2)	(233)	(0.1)	(485)	(0.2)
Income from operations	6,388	3.9	7,985	5.4	8,442	2.8	16,332	5.7
Other income (expense)								
Interest income	238	0.2	239	0.2	653	0.2	659	0.2
Interest expense	(150)	(0.1)	(374)	(0.3)	(285)	(0.1)	(916)	(0.3)
Other, net	(58)		(50)		(68)		(107)	
Income before provision for income taxes	6,418	4.0	7,800	5.3	8,742	2.9	15,968	5.6
Income tax expense	2,754	1.7	3,198	2.2	3,711	1.2	6,547	2.3
Net income	\$ 3,664	2.3%	\$ 4,602	3.1%	\$ 5,031	1.7%	\$ 9,421	3.3%

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Three Months Ended June 30, 2007 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2008

Revenues. Revenues decreased \$10.9 million, or 6.9%, from \$158.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$147.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease in revenues was the result of the timing on a few significant projects that were in production during the second quarter of 2007 that were completed during 2007.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$1.9 million, or 10.5%, from \$18.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$20.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. As a percentage of overall revenues, gross margin increased from 11.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to 13.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in gross margins, as a percentage of overall revenues, for the three months ended June 30, 2008, was attributable to a couple of factors. During the three months ended June 30, 2007, there were a few underperforming contracts that generated contract losses of approximately \$1.1 million for the period. Also, during the three months ended June 30, 2008, we experienced strong performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$2.1 million in additional gross profits for the period.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$0.6 million, or 5.1%, from \$11.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$12.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase relates primarily to the adding of additional support staff, annual salary increases and increases in bonus expense for the period. As a percentage of revenues, these expenses increased from 7.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to 8.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2008.

Gain on Sale of Property and Equipment. Gain from the sale of property and equipment increased by \$0.1 million from \$0.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in gain from the sale of property and equipment resulted from the routine sale of property and equipment that was no longer useful or valuable to our ongoing operations.

Interest Income. Interest income remained constant at \$0.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and for the three months ended June 30, 2008.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$0.2 million from \$0.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$0.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in interest expense is due mainly to the increased average borrowings of \$30.0 million under the 2007 Credit Agreement.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$2.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007, with an effective tax rate of 42.9% compared to \$3.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008, with an effective tax rate of 41.0%. The higher effective tax rate in 2007 is due mainly to certain non-deductible related party expenses.

Table of Contents**Segment Results**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statements of operations data by segment in thousands of dollars, segment net sales as percentage of total net sales and segment operating income as a percentage of segment net sales.

(dollars in thousands)	Three months Ended June 30,			
	2007		2008	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Contract revenues:				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 115,967	73.4%	\$ 105,961	72.0%
Commercial & Industrial	42,074	26.6	41,209	28.0
Total	\$ 158,041	100.0	\$ 147,170	100.0
Operating income (loss):				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 7,723	6.7	\$ 9,788	9.2
Commercial & Industrial	3,151	7.5	3,922	9.5
Total	10,874	6.9	13,710	9.3
Corporate	(4,486)	(2.9)	(5,725)	(3.9)
Consolidated	\$ 6,388	4.0%	\$ 7,985	5.4%

Transmission & Distribution

Net sales for our T&D segment for the three months ended June 30, 2007 were \$116.0 million compared to \$106.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$10.0 million or 8.6%. The decrease in revenues was a result of a few large T&D projects that were in production during the second quarter of 2007 that were completed during 2007.

Operating income for our T&D segment for the three months ended June 30, 2007 was \$7.7 million compared to \$9.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$2.1 million or 26.7%. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 6.7% for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to 9.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in operating income in the T&D segment was attributable to a couple of factors. During the three months ended June 30, 2007, there were a few underperforming contracts that generated contract losses of approximately \$1.1 million for the period. Also, during the three months ended June 30, 2008, we experienced strong performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$1.1 million in additional gross profits for the period.

Commercial & Industrial

Net sales for our C&I segment for the three months ended June 30, 2007 were \$42.1 million compared to \$41.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$0.9 million or 2.1%.

Operating income for our C&I segment for the three months ended June 30, 2007 was \$3.2 million compared to \$3.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$0.7 million or 24.5%. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 7.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to 9.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in operating income in our C&I segment was due mainly to a better mix of higher margin projects and favorable cost estimates where efficiencies were gained during the construction process and costs were controlled better than expected. During the three months ended June 30, 2008, we experienced strong

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performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$1.0 million in gross profits for the period.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2008

Revenues. Revenues decreased \$15.5 million, or 5.2%, from \$299.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$283.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease in revenues was the result of the timing on a few significant projects that were in production during the first six months of 2007 that were completed during 2007.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$9.0 million, or 28.7%, from \$31.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$40.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. As a percentage of overall revenues, gross margin increased from 10.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to 14.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in gross margins, as a percentage of overall revenues, for the six months ended June 30, 2008, was attributable to several factors. During the six months ended June 30, 2007, there were a few underperforming contracts that generated contract losses of approximately \$2.1 million for the period. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, we experienced strong performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$4.2 million in additional gross profits for the period. Additionally, we experienced lower equipment costs resulting from our reduced reliance on operating leases and short term rentals to finance our fleet of construction equipment.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$1.8 million, or 7.8%, from \$22.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$24.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase relates primarily to the adding of additional support staff, annual salary increases and increases in bonus expense for the period. As a percentage of revenues, these expenses increased from 7.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to 8.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Gain on Sale of Property and Equipment. Gain from the sale of property and equipment increased by \$0.3 million from \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$0.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in gain from the sale of property and equipment resulted from the routine sale of property and equipment that was no longer useful or valuable to our ongoing operations.

Interest Income. Interest income remained constant at \$0.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$0.6 million from \$0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$0.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in interest expense is due mainly to the increased average borrowings of \$30.0 million under the 2007 Credit Agreement.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$3.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, with an effective tax rate of 42.5% compared to \$6.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, with an effective tax rate of 41.0%. The higher effective tax rate in 2007 is due mainly to certain non-deductible related party expenses.

Table of Contents**Segment Results**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statements of operations data by segment in thousands of dollars, segment net sales as percentage of total net sales and segment operating income as a percentage of segment net sales.

(dollars in thousands)	Six months Ended June 30,			
	2007		2008	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Contract revenues:				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 218,182	72.9%	\$ 204,533	72.0%
Commercial & Industrial	81,218	27.1	79,400	28.0
Total	\$ 299,400	100.0	\$ 283,933	100.0
Operating income (loss):				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 12,287	5.6	\$ 19,957	9.8
Commercial & Industrial	4,601	5.7	7,274	9.2
Total	16,888	5.6	27,231	9.6
Corporate	(8,446)	(2.8)	(10,899)	(3.8)
Consolidated	\$ 8,442	2.8%	\$ 16,332	5.8%

Transmission & Distribution

Net sales for our T&D segment for the six months ended June 30, 2007 were \$218.2 million compared to \$204.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$13.7 million or 6.3%. The decrease in revenues was a result of a few significant T&D projects that were in production during the first quarter of 2007 that were completed during 2007.

Operating income for our T&D segment for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was \$12.3 million compared to \$20.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$7.7 million or 62.4%. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 5.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to 9.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in operating income in the T&D segment was due to several factors. During the six months ended June 30, 2007, there were a few underperforming contracts that generated contract losses of approximately \$2.1 million for the period. Also, during the six months ended June 30, 2008, we experienced strong performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$2.5 million in additional gross profits for the period. We also experienced lower equipment costs resulting from our reduced reliance on operating leases and short term rentals to finance our fleet of construction equipment.

Commercial & Industrial

Net sales for our C&I segment for the six months ended June 30, 2007 were \$81.2 million compared to \$79.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$1.8 million or 2.2%.

Operating income for our C&I segment for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was \$4.6 million compared to \$7.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$2.7 million or 58.1%. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 5.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to 9.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in operating income in our C&I segment was due mainly to a better mix of higher margin projects and favorable cost estimates where efficiencies were gained during the construction process and costs were controlled better than expected. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, we experienced strong performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$1.7 million in gross profits for the period.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Requirements

Our cash and cash equivalents on hand totaled \$25.7 million as of June 30, 2008. We anticipate that our cash and cash equivalents on hand, our borrowing availability under the 2007 Credit Agreement, our short term investments, if any, and our future cash flow from operations will provide sufficient cash to enable us to meet our future operating needs, debt service requirements and planned capital expenditures and to facilitate our future ability to grow. Our anticipated participation in large scale initiatives to rebuild the United States electric power grid may require a significant amount of additional working capital.

Sources and Uses of Cash

As of June 30, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$25.7 million, positive working capital of \$52.3 million and long-term liabilities, in the amount of \$40.0 million, which consisted of the long-term portion of our term loan facility, deferred tax and deferred compensation obligations. We also had \$15.0 million of letters of credit outstanding under the 2007 Credit Agreement. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, operating activities associated with our T&D and C&I segments resulted in net cash flow from operations of \$11.1 million compared to negative \$2.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Cash flow from operations is primarily influenced by demand for our services, operating margins and the type of services we provide our customers. We used net cash in investing activities of \$15.7 million, including \$17.2 million used for capital expenditures, offset by \$1.5 million of proceeds from the sale of equipment. We used net cash in financing activities of \$4.3 million, resulting primarily from net cash paid for equity financing costs related to the 2007 Private Placement and from the payment of a note payable to FirstEnergy.

Debt Instruments

On August 31, 2007, we entered into an agreement for a \$125.0 million senior secured credit facility which provides for a refinancing of our existing \$75.0 million revolving credit line (which may be increased or decreased in accordance with the terms of the related credit agreement) and a \$50.0 million term loan facility. At our option, borrowings under these facilities bear interest at the greater of a prime rate or the Federal funds rate plus a spread or at an adjusted LIBOR index rate plus a spread based upon our leverage ratio. There were \$30.0 million of borrowings outstanding at an interest rate of 3.5% at June 30, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, we had \$15.0 million of outstanding letters of credit, which reduces our borrowing capacity under the revolving credit line. The 2007 Credit Agreement expires on August 31, 2012. We had \$60.0 million available under the 2007 Credit Agreement as of June 30, 2008.

The terms of the 2007 Credit Agreement require, among other things, that we adhere to a maximum leverage ratio and maintain a minimum EBITDA-based interest coverage ratio, both calculations of which are defined under the 2007 Credit Agreement, as amended April 21, 2008, and determined on a rolling four consecutive quarter basis. The EBITDA-based interest coverage ratio covenant requires us to have a ratio of EBITDA to interest expense of not less than a ratio of 3.0 to 1.0. We are also not permitted to have a maximum leverage ratio of greater than 3.0 to 1.0. As of June 30, 2008, our interest coverage ratio was in excess of 18.0 to 1.0 and our maximum leverage ratio was less than 1.0 to 1.0, both within the required covenant levels permitted under the 2007 Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement also includes other specific limits or restrictions on additional indebtedness, liens and capital expenditure activity. Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by a lien on all of our property (including the capital stock of our subsidiaries) other than any property

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subject to a certificate of title, subject to a lease or similar interest and our real property and fixtures. As of June 30, 2008, we were in compliance with all applicable debt covenants.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

As is common in our industry, we have entered into certain off-balance sheet arrangements in the ordinary course of business that result in risks not directly reflected in our balance sheets. Our significant off-balance sheet transactions include liabilities associated with non-cancelable operating leases, letter of credit obligations and surety guarantees entered into in the normal course of business. We have not engaged in any off-balance sheet financing arrangements through special purpose entities.

Leases

We enter into non-cancelable operating leases for many of our facility, vehicle and equipment needs. These leases allow us to conserve cash by paying a monthly lease rental fee for the use of facilities, vehicles and equipment rather than purchasing them. We may decide to cancel or terminate a lease before the end of its term, in which case we are typically liable to the lessor for the remaining lease payments under the term of the lease.

We have guaranteed the residual value of the underlying assets under certain of our equipment operating leases at the date of termination of such leases. We have agreed to pay any difference between this residual value and the fair market value of each underlying asset as of the lease termination date. As of June 30, 2008, the maximum guaranteed residual value was approximately \$3.6 million. We believe that no significant payments will be made as a result of the difference between the fair market value of the leased equipment and the guaranteed residual value. However, there can be no assurance that future significant payments will not be required.

We typically have purchase options on the equipment underlying our long term operating leases and many of our short term rental arrangements. We are now exercising many of these purchase options as the need for equipment is on-going and the purchase option price is favorable compared to pricing for similar equipment.

Letters of Credit

Certain of our vendors require letters of credit to ensure reimbursement for amounts they are disbursing on our behalf, such as to beneficiaries under our self-funded insurance programs. In addition, from time-to-time some customers require us to post letters of credit to ensure payment to our subcontractors and vendors under those contracts and to guarantee performance under our contracts. Such letters of credit are generally issued by a bank or similar financial institution. The letter of credit commits the issuer to pay specified amounts to the holder of the letter of credit if the holder claims that we have failed to perform specified actions in accordance with the terms of the letter of credit. If this were to occur, we would be required to reimburse the issuer of the letter of credit. Depending on the circumstances of such a reimbursement, we may also have to record a charge to earnings for the reimbursement. We do not believe that it is likely that any claims will be made under any letter of credit in the foreseeable future.

As of June 30, 2008, we had \$15.0 million in letters of credit outstanding under our prior credit facility primarily to secure obligations under our casualty insurance and bonding programs. These are irrevocable stand-by letters of credit with maturities expiring at various times throughout 2008. Upon maturity, we expect that the majority of these letters of credit will be renewed for subsequent one-year periods.

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Many customers, particularly in connection with new construction, require us to post performance and payment bonds issued by a financial institution known as a surety. These bonds provide a guarantee to the customer that we will perform under the terms of a contract and that we will pay subcontractors and vendors. If we fail to perform under a contract or to pay subcontractors and vendors, the customer may demand that the surety make payments or provide services under the bond. We must reimburse the surety for any expenses or outlays it incurs. Under our continuing indemnity and security agreement with the surety, with the consent of our lenders under the 2007 Credit Agreement, we have granted security interests in certain of our assets to collateralize our obligations to the surety. We may be required to post letters of credit or other collateral in favor of the surety or our customers. Posting letters of credit in favor of the surety or our customers would reduce the borrowing availability under the 2007 Credit Agreement. To date, we have not been required to make any reimbursements to the surety for bond-related costs. We believe that it is unlikely that we will have to fund significant claims under our surety arrangements in the foreseeable future. As of June 30, 2008, an aggregate of approximately \$318.8 million in original face amount of bonds issued by the surety were outstanding. Our estimated cost to complete these bonded projects was approximately \$86.3 million as of June 30, 2008.

Contractual Obligations

As of June 30, 2008, our future contractual obligations are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Remainder of						Other
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	
Long-term debt obligations	\$30,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$30,000	\$	\$
Operating lease obligations	25,211	5,567	8,641	6,262	3,300	1,248	193	
Income tax contingencies	688							688
Total	\$55,899	\$ 5,567	\$8,641	\$6,262	\$3,300	\$31,248	\$ 193	\$ 688

The above cash requirements exclude interest charges relating to the 2007 Credit Agreement, which carries interest at LIBOR plus 1.00%. Management believes that fluctuations in the applicable variable interest rate will not have a material impact on our cash flows and financial position.

Excluded from the above table are our multi-employer pension plan contributions which are determined annually based on our union employee payrolls, which cannot be determined for future periods in advance.

The amount of income tax contingencies has been presented in the "Other" column in the table above due to the fact that the period of future payment cannot be reliably estimated. See Note 7 to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Concentration of Credit Risk

We grant credit under normal payment terms, generally without collateral, to our customers, which include electric power companies, governmental entities, general contractors and builders, owners and managers of commercial and industrial properties located in the United States. Consequently, we are subject to potential credit risk related to changes in business and economic factors throughout the United States. However, we generally have certain statutory lien rights with respect to services provided. Under certain circumstances such as foreclosures or negotiated settlements, we may take title to the underlying assets in lieu of cash in settlement of receivables. Since 2005, no customer has accounted for more than 14.2% of annual consolidated revenues. For the six months ended June 30, 2007 or 2008, no customer accounted for more than 13.2% of revenues. Management believes the

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terms and conditions in its contracts, billing and collection policies are adequate to minimize the potential credit risk.

Borrowings under the 2007 Credit Agreement are based upon an interest rate that will vary depending upon the Federal fund rates and LIBOR. If we borrow additional amounts under the 2007 Credit Agreement, the interest rate on those borrowings will also be variable. If the Federal fund rates or LIBOR rise, our interest payment obligations will increase and have a negative effect on our cash flow and financial condition. We currently do not maintain any hedging contracts that would limit our exposure to variable rates of interest. As of June 30, 2008, we had \$30.0 million of borrowings outstanding under the 2007 Credit Agreement. The 2007 Credit Agreement currently accrues annual interest at one-month LIBOR rates in effect at each month end plus 1.00% as defined in the credit agreement governing the 2007 Credit Agreement. A 0.125% increase or decrease in the interest rate would have the effect of changing our interest expense by \$37,500 per annum.

Legal Proceedings

We are from time-to-time party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions typically seek, among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract and/or property damages, punitive damages, civil and criminal penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, we record reserves when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We do not believe that any of these proceedings, separately or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We are routinely subject to other civil claims, litigation and arbitration, and regulatory investigations, arising in the ordinary course of our present business as well as in respect of our divested businesses. Some of these claims and litigations include claims related to our current services and operations, and asbestos-related claims concerning historic operations of a predecessor affiliate. We believe that we have strong defenses to these claims as well as adequate insurance coverage in the event any asbestos-related claim is not resolved in our favor. These claims have not had a material impact on us to date and we believe the likelihood that a future material adverse outcome will result from these claims is remote. However, if facts and circumstances change in the future, we cannot be certain that an adverse outcome of one or more of these claims would not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

In 2005, one of our subsidiaries was convicted of a criminal misdemeanor for a violation of certain Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or OSHA, safety regulations that occurred in 1999. We were assessed and paid a fine of \$0.5 million and the subsidiary was sentenced to a three-year probation period, as currently in effect, ending December 8, 2008. We believe that we are in compliance with the terms of the probation. We have appealed this decision, but cannot predict whether we will be successful in our appeal. The conviction and subsequent probation have not had a material impact on our subsidiary or on us generally and we do not believe either will have a material adverse effect on us in the future.

Inflation

Due to relatively low levels of inflation experienced during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, inflation did not have a significant effect on our results.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes methods used to measure fair value and expands disclosure

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requirements about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal periods. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement Under Statement 13*, ("FSP FAS 157-1") and FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* ("FSP FAS 157-2"). FSP FAS 157-1 clarifies the FASB position that SFAS No. 157 does not apply to the various accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements of leases, with the exception of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that would be subject to measurement requirements under SFAS 141 or SFAS 141R. FSP FAS 157-1 is effective upon the adoption of SFAS No. 157. FSP FAS 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS No. 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities. The partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 effective January 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. The adoption of the remaining provisions of SFAS No. 157 and FSP FAS 157-1 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (Revised 2007), *Business Combinations*. SFAS No. 141R will require an acquiring entity to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also, in December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS No. 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, the statement requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest (minority interest) as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity. SFAS No. 160 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - An Amendment to FASB Statement No. 133*. SFAS No. 161 enhances the required disclosures regarding derivatives and hedging activities. SFAS No. 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, result of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets*. FSP FAS 142-3 improves the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007). FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, result of operations or cash flows.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles

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generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis, based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates. We believe the following accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue under long-term contracts using the percentage-of-completion method prescribed in SOP 81-1. Under this method, revenue is recognized based on the percentage of costs incurred to date to total estimated costs for each contract. Provisions for the total estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, estimated profitability, weather and final contract settlements may result in revisions to costs and income and their effects are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. Delays in construction due to weather or job performance can result in changes in estimates for the percentage-of-completion calculations.

Valuation of Intangibles and Long-Lived Assets. SFAS No. 142 provides that goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives not be amortized but, instead, must be tested at least annually for impairment, and intangible assets that have finite useful lives should continue to be amortized over their useful lives. SFAS No. 142 also provides specific guidance for testing goodwill and other nonamortized intangible assets for impairment. Goodwill of a reporting unit is tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would, more likely than not, reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Examples of such events or circumstances may include a significant change in business climate or a loss of key customers or personnel.

SFAS No. 142 requires that management make certain estimates and assumption in order to allocate goodwill to reporting units and to determine the fair value of reporting unit net assets and liabilities, including, among other things, an assessment of market conditions, projected cash flows, cost of capital and growth rates, which could significantly impact the reported value of goodwill and other intangible assets. Estimating future cash flows requires significant judgment, and our projections may vary from cash flows eventually realized. We believe our assumptions used in discounting future cash flows are appropriately conservative. Any increase in estimated cash flows would have no impact on the reported carrying amount of goodwill. However, if our current estimates of projected cash flow for our T&D and C&I operating segments had been approximately 17% and 28% lower, respectively, the fair value of the reporting unit would have been lower than the carrying value thus requiring us to perform an impairment test to determine the "implied value" of goodwill. The excess of the carrying value of goodwill over the "implied value" of goodwill would need to be written down for impairment. Without performing the second step of the goodwill impairment test, it would be difficult to determine the actual amount of impairment to be recorded, but theoretically, the full amount of goodwill would be at risk for impairment, depending on the size of the future cash flow reduction.

We review long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be realizable. If an evaluation is required, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset are compared to the asset's carrying amount to determine if an impairment of such asset is necessary. Estimating future cash flows requires significant judgment, and our projections may vary from cash flows eventually realized. The effect of any impairment would be to expense the difference between the fair value of such asset and its carrying value.

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Insurance. We have a self-insured retention for the following policies: workers' compensation, general liability and automobile liability. We have a deductible for each line of coverage that is the first \$1.0 million per claim up to the claim aggregate amount as defined per each policy. The claim aggregate for each policy is calculated as the cumulative excess over the first \$0.5 million of each claim incurred, up to the deductible amount per claim. The claim aggregate amount for each policy is as follows: \$1.5 million for workers' compensation, \$1.5 million for general liability and \$1.0 million for automobile liability. Once a policy's claim aggregate is reached per line of coverage, the deductible for that policy is reduced to \$0.5 million per claim.

Health insurance benefits are subject to a \$0.1 million deductible for qualified individuals. Losses up to the stop loss amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported.

Losses up to the deductible amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported on an estimate of claims incurred but not reported. However, insurance liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties, the number of incidents not reported and the effectiveness of our safety program. The accruals are based upon known facts and historical trends and management believes such accruals to be adequate.

Income Taxes. We follow the liability method accounting for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under this method, deferred assets and liabilities are recorded for future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the underlying assets or liabilities are recovered or settled.

We regularly evaluate valuation allowances established for deferred tax assets for which future realization is uncertain and we maintain an allowance for tax contingencies that we believe is adequate. The estimation of required valuation allowances includes estimates of future taxable income. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. We consider projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. If actual future taxable income differs from our estimates, we may not realize deferred tax assets to the extent we have estimated. At December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008, we did not have any valuation allowances established for deferred tax assets as future realization is deemed more likely than not.

Stock-Based Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, we account for stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment". SFAS No. 123R requires the measurement of compensation for stock-based awards based on the estimated fair values at the grant date for equity classified awards and the recognition of the related compensation expense over the appropriate vesting period and, for liability classified awards, based on the fair value of the award at each period until settled. Recognition of compensation expense for liability awards is based upon changes in fair value and is prorated over the appropriate vesting period subject, if applicable, to performance conditions. Under SFAS 123R, compensation expense is based, among other things, on (i) the classification of an award as either an equity or a liability award, (ii) assumptions relating to fair value measurement such as the value of the Company's stock and volatility, the expected term of the award and forfeiture rates, and (iii) whether performance criteria, if any, have been met. The Company uses both internal and external data to assess compensation expense. Changes in these estimates based on factors such as market volatility or employee behavior, such as terminations or exercise of awards, could significantly impact stock based compensation expense in the future.

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Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements and Information

We are including the following discussion to inform you of some of the risks and uncertainties that can affect our company and to take advantage of the protections for forward-looking statements that applicable federal securities law affords.

Various statements in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q contain, including those that express a belief, expectation, or intention, as well as those that are not statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements may include projections and estimates concerning the timing and success of specific projects and our future production, revenue, income and capital spending. Our forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by words such as "estimate," "project," "predict," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "potential," "plan," "goal" or other words that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. The forward-looking statements in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q speak only as of the date of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q; we disclaim any obligation to update these statements (unless required by securities laws), and we caution you not to rely on them unduly. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and assumptions about future events. While our management considers these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks, contingencies and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. These and other important factors, including those discussed under "Risk Factors," may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks, contingencies and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

our operating results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter;

demand for our services is cyclical and we are vulnerable to industry downturns and regional and national downturns;

we may be unsuccessful in generating internal growth;

backlog may not be realized or may not result in profits;

the Energy Policy Act of 2005 may fail to result in increased spending on electric power transmission infrastructure;

our use of percentage-of-completion accounting could result in a reduction or elimination of previously recognized profits;

our actual costs may be greater than expected in performing our fixed-price and unit-price contracts;

we self-insure against many potential liabilities and our reserves for estimated losses may be less than our actual costs;

we may incur liabilities or suffer negative financial impact relating to occupational health and safety matters and our failure to comply with environmental laws could result in significant liabilities;

we may pay our suppliers and subcontractors before receiving payment from our customers for the related services;

we extend credit to customers for purchases of our services, and in the past we have had, and in the future we may have, difficulty collecting receivables from major customers that are subject to protection under bankruptcy or insolvency laws or are otherwise experiencing financial difficulties;

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we derive a significant portion of our revenues from a few customers, and the loss of one or more of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;

many of our contracts may be cancelled upon short notice and we may be unsuccessful in replacing our contracts if they are canceled or as they are completed or expire;

a significant portion of our business depends on our ability to provide surety bonds and we may be unable to compete for or work on certain projects if we are not able to obtain the necessary surety bonds and our bonding requirements may limit our ability to incur indebtedness;

our unionized workforce could adversely affect our operations and our business is labor intensive, and we may be unable to attract and retain qualified employees;

inability to perform our obligations under engineering, procurement and construction contracts may adversely affect our business;

we require subcontractors to assist us in providing certain services and we may be unable to retain the necessary subcontractors to complete certain projects;

our business growth could outpace the capability of our internal infrastructure and seasonal and other variations, including severe weather conditions, may cause significant fluctuations in our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows; increases in the costs of certain materials and fuel could reduce our operating margins;

if we fail to integrate future acquisitions successfully, this could adversely affect our business and results of operations; and

we have identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting that, if not properly corrected, could result in material misstatements in our financial reporting.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We grant credit under normal payment terms, generally without collateral, to our customers, which include electric power companies, governmental entities, general contractors and builders, owners and managers of commercial and industrial properties located in the United States. Consequently, we are subject to potential credit risk related to changes in business and economic factors throughout the United States. However, we generally have certain statutory lien rights with respect to services provided. Under certain circumstances such as foreclosures or negotiated settlements, we may take title to the underlying assets in lieu of cash in settlement of receivables. No customer accounted for more than 13.2% of revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2007 or 2008. Management believes the terms and conditions in its contracts, billing and collection policies are adequate to minimize the potential credit risk.

Borrowings under the 2007 Credit Agreement are based upon an interest rate that will vary depending upon the Federal fund rates and LIBOR. If we borrow additional amounts under the 2007 Credit Agreement, the interest rate on those borrowings will also be variable. If the Federal fund rates or LIBOR rise, our interest payment obligations will increase and have a negative effect on our cash flow and financial condition. We currently do not maintain any hedging contracts that would limit our exposure to variable rates of interest. As of June 30, 2008, we had \$30 million of borrowings outstanding under the 2007 Credit Agreement. The 2007 Credit Agreement currently accrues annual interest at one-month LIBOR rates in effect at each month end plus 1.00% as defined in the credit agreement governing the 2007 Credit Agreement. A 0.125% increase or decrease in the interest rate would have the effect of changing our interest expense by \$37,500 per annum.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of June 30, 2008. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of that date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the material weakness to our internal control over financial reporting described in Item 1A "Risk Factors" ("We have identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting that, if not properly corrected, could result in material misstatements in our financial reporting.") of this Form 10-Q and that continued to exist at June 30, 2008.

Nonetheless, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe that the subsequent procedures we performed in connection with our preparation of this Form 10-Q, including, in particular, implementing additional controls, reporting processes and procedures to address the accounting requirements for non-recurring and complex transactions, provide reasonable assurance that the identified material weakness did not lead to material misstatements in our financial statements presented in this Form 10-Q and that the financial statements included in this Form 10-Q fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates, and for the periods presented, in accordance with U.S. GAAP. See "Changes In Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting" below for a discussion of our ongoing remediation of this material weakness.

Changes In Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is in the process of remediating the material weakness to our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) described in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this Form 10-Q through the design and implementation of enhanced controls to aid in the correct preparation, review, presentation and disclosures of its consolidated statements. Management has taken steps to improve and continues to improve our internal control over financial reporting, including the hiring of experienced financial reporting professional consultants and staff, redefining and realigning responsibilities and defining additional controls, reporting processes and procedures to address the accounting requirements for non-recurring and complex transactions. We concluded the material weakness was still in the process of being remediated as of June 30, 2008. Management will continue to monitor, evaluate and test the operating effectiveness of these controls, however, as of the date hereof, we have had only limited operating experience with the remedial measures that have been made to date and cannot provide assurance that these measures or any future measures will adequately remediate the material weakness. During the process of finalizing our reporting for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, we also have established a disclosure committee which is comprised of members of the management team from various functions within the Company, including accounting and finance, legal, operations, human resources and risk management. While we are continuing to develop and implement remediation plans with respect to the identified material weakness, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, other than those discussed above, that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the disclosure controls or the Company's internal control over financial reporting will

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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. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon 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. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with associated policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are from time-to-time party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions typically seek, among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract and/or property damages, punitive damages, civil and criminal penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, we record reserves when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We do not believe that any of these proceedings, separately or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We are routinely subject to other civil claims, litigation and arbitration, and regulatory investigations, arising in the ordinary course of our present business as well as in respect of our divested businesses. Some of these claims and litigations include claims related to our current services and operations, and asbestos-related claims concerning historic operations of a predecessor affiliate. We believe that we have strong defenses to these claims as well as adequate insurance coverage in the event any asbestos-related claim is not resolved in our favor. These claims have not had a material impact on us to date and we believe the likelihood that a future material adverse outcome will result from these claims is remote. However, if facts and circumstances change in the future, we cannot be certain that an adverse outcome of one or more of these claims would not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

In 2005, one of our subsidiaries was convicted of a criminal misdemeanor for violation of certain OSHA safety regulations that occurred in 1999. We were assessed and paid a fine of \$0.5 million and the subsidiary was sentenced to a three-year probation period, as currently in effect, ending December 8, 2008. We believe that we are in compliance with the terms of the probation. We have appealed this decision, but cannot predict whether we will be successful in our appeal. The conviction and subsequent probation have not had a material impact on our subsidiary or on us generally and we do not believe either will have a material adverse effect on us in the future.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risks as well as other information contained in this report, including our unaudited consolidated financial statements. The occurrence of any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

Our operating results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter.

Our quarterly results also may be materially and adversely affected by:

the timing and volume of work under contract;

regional and general economic conditions;

the budgetary spending patterns of customers;

variations in the margins of projects performed during any particular quarter;

a change in the demand for our services and increased costs of performance of our services caused by severe weather conditions;

increases in design and construction costs that we are unable to pass through to our customers;

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the termination of existing agreements;

losses experienced in our operations not otherwise covered by insurance;

a change in the mix of our customers, contracts and business;

payment risk associated with the financial condition of our customers;

cost overruns on fixed-price contracts;

availability of qualified labor hired for specific projects;

changes in bonding requirements applicable to existing and new agreements; and

costs we incur to support growth internally or through acquisitions or otherwise.

Accordingly, our operating results in any particular quarter may not be indicative of the results that you can expect for any other quarter or for the entire year.

Demand for our services is cyclical and vulnerable to downturns in the industries we serve as well as regional and general economic downturns, which may result in extended periods of low demand for our services.

The demand for infrastructure construction and maintenance services from our customers has been, and will likely continue to be, cyclical in nature and vulnerable to downturns in the industries we serve as well as the United States economy in general. If the general level of economic activity slows, or if the economic activity in the regions that we serve slows, financing conditions for our industry could be adversely affected and our customers may delay commencement of work on or cancel new projects or maintenance activity on existing projects or may undertake to outsource less work to contractors such as us. A number of other factors, including financing conditions for the industry and customer financial conditions, could adversely affect our customers' ability or willingness to fund capital expenditures. As a result, demand for our services could decline substantially for extended periods, particularly during economic downturns, which could decrease revenues, margins, profits and cash flows and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our industry is highly competitive.

Our industry is served by numerous small, owner-operated private companies, a few public companies and several large national and regional companies. In addition, relatively few barriers prevent entry into the C&I market and the distribution market. As a result, any organization that has adequate financial resources and access to technical expertise may become one of our competitors in those areas. Competition in the industry depends on a number of factors, including price. Certain of our competitors, including our competitors in the transmission market, may have lower overhead cost structures and, therefore, may be able to provide their services at lower rates than ours. In addition, some of our competitors may have greater resources than we do. Furthermore, two of our largest competitors have recently merged. We cannot be certain that our competitors will not develop the expertise, experience and resources to provide services that are superior in both price and quality to our services. Similarly, we cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain or enhance our competitive position within the markets we serve or maintain our customer base at current levels. We also may face competition from the in-house service organizations of our existing or prospective customers. Electric power providers often employ personnel to internally perform some of the same types of services we do. We cannot be certain that our existing or prospective customers will continue to outsource services in the future which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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We may be unsuccessful at generating internal growth.

Our ability to generate internal growth will be affected by, among other factors, our ability to:

attract new customers;

increase the number of projects performed for existing customers;

hire and retain qualified personnel;

successfully bid for new projects; and

adapt the range of services we offer to customers to address their evolving construction needs.

In addition, our customers may reduce the number or size of projects available to us due to their inability to obtain capital. Many of the factors affecting our ability to generate internal growth may be beyond our control, and we cannot be certain that our strategies will be successful or that we will be able to generate cash flow sufficient to fund our operations and to support internal growth. If we are unsuccessful, we may not be able to achieve internal growth, expand our operations or grow our business and the failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Backlog may not be realized or may not result in profits.

Backlog is difficult to determine accurately and different companies within our industry may define backlog differently. We refer to our estimated revenue on uncompleted contracts, including the amount of revenue on contracts on which work has not begun, minus the revenue we have recognized under such contracts as "backlog." We calculate backlog differently for different types of contracts. For our fixed-price contracts, we include the full remaining portion of the contract in our calculation of backlog. For our unit-price, time-and-equipment, time-and-materials and cost-plus contracts, our projected revenue for a three-month period is included in the calculation of backlog, regardless of the duration of the contract, which typically exceeds such three-month period. In addition, we work with some of our customers under MSAs. Although the terms of most MSAs do not require our customers to assign work to us, we include an estimate based upon our historical experience of expected revenues under MSAs for the upcoming three months in our backlog.

Most contracts, including MSAs, may be terminated by our customers on short notice, typically 30 to 90 days, but sometimes less. Reductions in backlog due to cancellation by a customer or for other reasons could significantly reduce the revenue and profit we actually receive from contracts in backlog. In the event of a project cancellation, we may be reimbursed for certain costs but we typically have no contractual right to the total revenues reflected in our backlog. Projects may remain in backlog for extended periods of time. The timing of contract awards and duration of large new contracts can significantly affect backlog reporting. Given these factors and our method of calculating backlog, our backlog at any point in time may not accurately represent the revenue that we expect to realize during any period and our backlog as of the end of a fiscal year may not be indicative of the revenue we expect to earn in the following fiscal year and should not be viewed or relied upon as a stand-alone indicator. Consequently, we cannot assure you as to our customers' requirements or our estimates. Inability to realize revenue from our backlog could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Energy Act may fail to result in increased spending on electric power transmission infrastructure.

Implementation of the Energy Act remains subject to considerable fiscal and regulatory uncertainty. Many of the regulations implementing the components of the Energy Act have not been promulgated and many others have only recently been finalized at the agency level, and the effect of these regulations, once implemented and after any judicial review or challenge is uncertain. The Energy

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Act may not streamline the process for siting and permitting new transmission projects or eliminate the barriers to new transmission investments. As a result, the Energy Act may not result in the anticipated increased spending on the electric power transmission infrastructure. Continued uncertainty regarding the new infrastructure investments and the implementation and impact of the Energy Act may result in slower growth in demand for our services.

Our use of percentage-of-completion accounting could result in a reduction or elimination of previously reported profits.

As discussed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results from Operations Critical Accounting Policies" and in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, a significant portion of our revenues is recognized on a percentage-of-completion method of accounting, using the cost-to-cost method. This method is used because management considers expended costs to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts. This accounting method is standard for fixed-price contracts. The percentage-of-completion accounting practice we use results in our recognizing contract revenues and earnings ratably over the contract term in proportion to our incurrence of contract costs. The earnings or losses recognized on individual contracts are based on estimates of contract revenues, costs and profitability. Contract losses are recognized in full when determined, and contract profit estimates are adjusted based on ongoing reviews of contract profitability. Penalties are recorded when known or finalized, which generally is during the latter stages of the contract. In addition, we record adjustments to estimated costs of contracts when we believe the change in estimate is probable and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. These adjustments could result in both increases and decreases in profit margins. Actual results could differ from estimated amounts and could result in a reduction or elimination of previously recognized earnings. In certain circumstances, it is possible that such adjustments could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our actual costs may be greater than expected in performing our fixed-price and unit-price contracts.

We currently generate, and expect to continue to generate, a portion of our revenues and profits under fixed-price and unit-price contracts. We must estimate the costs of completing a particular project to bid for these types of contracts. The actual cost of labor and materials, however, may vary from the costs we originally estimated and we may not be successful in recouping additional costs from our customers. These variations, along with other risks inherent in performing fixed-price and unit-price contracts, may cause actual revenue and gross profits for a project to differ from those we originally estimated and could result in reduced profitability or losses on projects due to changes in a variety of factors such as:

failure to properly estimate costs of engineering, material, equipment or labor;

unanticipated technical problems with the structures, materials or services being supplied by us, which may require that we spend our own money to remedy the problem;

project modifications creating unanticipated costs;

changes in the costs of equipment, materials, labor or subcontractors;

our suppliers' or subcontractors' failure to perform;

difficulties in our customers obtaining required governmental permits or approvals;

changes in local laws and regulations;

delays caused by local weather conditions; and

exacerbation of any one or more of these factors as projects grow in size and complexity.

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Depending upon the size of a particular project, variations from the estimated contract costs could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our financial results are based upon estimates and assumptions that may differ from actual results.

In preparing our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP, several estimates and assumptions are used by management in determining the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses recognized during the periods presented and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date of the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions must be made because certain information that is used in the preparation of our financial statements is dependent on future events, cannot be calculated with a high degree of precision from data available or is not capable of being readily calculated based on generally accepted methodologies. In some cases, these estimates are particularly difficult to determine and we must exercise significant judgment. Estimates may be used in our assessment of the allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of inventory, useful lives of property and equipment, fair value assumptions in analyzing goodwill and long-lived asset impairments, self-insured claims liabilities, forfeiture estimates relating to stock-based compensation, revenue recognition under percentage-of-completion accounting and provision for income taxes. From time-to-time we may publicly provide earnings or other forms of guidance, which reflect our predictions about future revenue, operating costs and capital structure, among other factors. These predictions may be impacted by estimates, as well as other factors that are beyond our control and may not turn out to be correct. Actual results for all estimates could differ materially from the estimates and assumptions that we use, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We self-insure against many potential liabilities and our reserves for estimated losses may be less than our actual losses.

Although we maintain insurance policies with respect to automobile liability, general liability, workers' compensation and employers' liability, those policies do not cover all possible claims. Our deductible for each line of coverage is the first \$1.0 million per claim up to the claim aggregate amount as defined per each policy. The claim aggregate for each policy is calculated as the cumulative excess over the first \$0.5 million of each claim incurred, up to the deductible amount per claim. The claim aggregate amount for each policy is as follows: \$1.5 million for workers' compensation, \$1.5 million for general liability and \$1.0 million for automobile liability. Once a policy's claim aggregate is reached per line of coverage, the deductible for that policy is reduced to \$0.5 million per claim. We also have an employee health care benefit plan for employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements, which is subject to a deductible of \$0.1 million per covered individual per year. Losses up to the deductible amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. However, insurance liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties, the number of incidents not reported and the effectiveness of our safety program. If we were to experience insurance claims or costs significantly above our estimates, such claims or costs could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may incur liabilities or suffer negative financial impact relating to occupational health and safety matters.

Our operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations relating to the maintenance of safe conditions in the workplace. While we have invested, and will continue to invest, substantial resources in our occupational health and safety programs, our industry involves a high degree of operational risk and there can be no assurance that we will avoid significant liability exposure. Our business is subject to numerous safety risks, including electrocutions, fires, natural gas explosions, mechanical failures, weather-related incidents, transportation accidents and damage to equipment on which we work. These

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hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment and other consequential damages and could lead to suspension of operations, large damage claims and, in extreme cases, criminal liability. Although we have taken what we believe are appropriate precautions, we have suffered serious injuries and fatalities in the past and may suffer additional serious injuries and fatalities in the future. Claims for damages to persons, including claims for bodily injury or loss of life, could result in substantial costs and liabilities. In addition, we have in the past and we may in the future be subject to criminal penalties relating to occupational health and safety violations, which have resulted in and could in the future result in substantial costs and liabilities.

Our customers seek to minimize safety risks on their sites and they frequently review the safety records of outside contractors during the bidding process. If our safety record were to substantially deteriorate over time, we might become ineligible to bid on certain work and our customers could cancel our contracts and not award us future business.

We may pay our suppliers and subcontractors before receiving payment from our customers for the related services.

We use suppliers to obtain the necessary materials and subcontractors to perform portions of our services and to manage work flow. In some cases, we pay our suppliers and subcontractors before our customers pay us for the related services. If we pay our suppliers and subcontractors for materials purchased and work performed for customers who fail to pay, or delay paying, us for the related work, we could experience a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We extend credit to customers for purchases of our services, and in the past we have had, and in the future we may have, difficulty collecting receivables from major customers that are subject to protection under bankruptcy or insolvency laws or are otherwise experiencing financial difficulties.

We grant credit, generally without collateral, to our customers in our T&D segment, which include investor-owned utilities, independent power producers, municipalities and cooperatives across the United States and in our C&I segment, which include general contractors, commercial and industrial facility owners, local governments and developers located primarily in the western United States. Consequently, we are subject to potential credit risk related to changes in business and economic factors throughout the continental United States. Our customers also include special purpose entities that own T&D projects which do not have the financial resources of traditional transmission utility operators. If any of our major customers file for bankruptcy or experience financial difficulties, we could experience reduced cash flows and losses in excess of current allowances provided. In addition, material changes in any of our customer's revenues or cash flows could affect our ability to collect amounts due from them.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from a few customers, and the loss of one or more of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our customer base is highly concentrated, with our top ten customers accounting for 43.3% and 51.1% of our revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008, respectively. Our largest customer accounted for 9.3%, and 13.2% of our revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008, respectively. Our revenue could significantly decline if we lose one or more of our significant customers. In addition, revenues under our contracts with significant customers may vary from period-to-period depending on the timing and volume of work which such customers order in a given period and as a result of competition from the in-house service organizations of our customers. Reduced demand for our services or a loss of a significant customer could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Many of our contracts may be canceled on short notice, and we may be unsuccessful in replacing our contracts if they are canceled or as they are completed or expire.

We could experience a decrease in our revenue, net income and liquidity if any of the following occur:

our customers cancel a significant number of contracts;

we fail to win a significant number of our existing contracts upon re-bid;

we complete a significant number of non-recurring projects and cannot replace them with similar projects; or

we fail to reduce operating and overhead expenses consistent with any decrease in our revenue.

Many of our customers may cancel our contracts on short notice, typically 30-90 days, even if we are not in default under the contract. Certain of our customers assign work to us on a project-by-project basis under MSAs. Under these agreements, our customers often have no obligation to assign a specific amount of work to us. Our operations could decline significantly if the anticipated volume of work is not assigned to us. Many of our contracts, including our MSAs, are opened to public bid at the expiration of their terms. There can be no assurance that we will be the successful bidder on our existing contracts that come up for re-bid.

A significant portion of our business depends on our ability to provide surety bonds and we may be unable to compete for or work on certain projects if we are not able to obtain the necessary surety bonds.

Our contracts may require that we provide to our customers security for the performance of their projects. This security may be in the form of bonds whereby a commercial surety provides for the benefit of the customer a bond insuring completion of the project, a "performance bond," a separate bond insuring persons furnishing labor and materials to the project are paid, a "payment bond," or both. Further, under standard terms in the surety market, sureties issue or continue bonds on a project-by-project basis and can decline to issue bonds at any time or require the posting of additional collateral as a condition to issuing or renewing any bonds.

Current or future market conditions, as well as changes in our surety's assessment of our operating and financial risk, could cause our surety providers to decline to issue or renew, or substantially reduce the amount of, bonds for our work and could increase our bonding costs. These actions could be taken on short notice. If our surety providers were to limit or eliminate our access to bonding, our alternatives would include seeking bonding capacity from other sureties, finding more business that does not require bonds and posting other forms of collateral for project performance, such as letters of credit or cash. We may be unable to secure these alternatives in a timely manner, on acceptable terms, or at all. Accordingly, if we were to experience an interruption or reduction in the availability of bonding capacity, we may be unable to compete for or work on certain projects and such interruption or reduction could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our bonding requirements may limit our ability to incur indebtedness.

Our ability to obtain surety bonds depends upon various factors including our capitalization, working capital and amount of our indebtedness. In order to help ensure that we can obtain required bonds, we may be limited in our ability to incur additional indebtedness that may be needed to refinance our existing credit facilities upon maturity and to execute our business plan. Our inability to incur additional indebtedness could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

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Inability to hire or retain key personnel could disrupt business.

We depend on the continued efforts of our executive officers and senior management, including management at each operating subsidiary. Other than with respect to our named executive officers and one additional member of our senior management team, we do not have employment or non-competition agreements with any of our employees. The relationships between our executive officers and senior management and our customers are important to our being retained. We are also dependent upon our project managers and field supervisors who are responsible for managing and drawing employees to our projects. There can be no assurance that any individual will continue in his or her capacity for any particular period of time. Industry-wide competition for managerial talent has increased and the loss of one or more of our key employees could have an adverse effect on our business. The loss of key personnel, or the inability to hire and retain qualified employees, could negatively impact our ability to manage our business and relationships with our customers. We do not carry key person life insurance on employees.

Our unionized workforce could adversely affect our operations.

As of June 30, 2008, approximately 89% of our field labor employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Although the majority of these agreements prohibit strikes and work stoppages, we cannot be certain that strikes or work stoppages will not occur in the future. Strikes or work stoppages would adversely impact our relationships with our customers and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business is labor intensive, and we may be unable to attract and retain qualified employees.

Our ability to maintain our productivity and profitability will be limited by our ability to employ, train and retain skilled personnel necessary to meet our requirements. We may not be able to maintain an adequate skilled labor force necessary to operate efficiently and to support our growth strategy. We have from time-to-time experienced shortages of certain types of qualified personnel. For example, there is a shortage of engineers, project managers, field supervisors, linemen and other skilled workers capable of working on and supervising the construction of high-voltage electric lines and substations. During periods with volumes of storm restoration services work, linemen are frequently recruited across geographic regions to satisfy demand. Many linemen are willing to travel in order to earn premium wages for such work, which from time-to-time makes it difficult for us to retain these workers for ongoing projects when storm conditions persist. The supply of experienced engineers, project managers, field supervisors, linemen and other skilled workers may not be sufficient to meet current or expected demand. The commencement of new, large-scale infrastructure projects or increased demand for infrastructure improvements as well as the aging utility workforce further depletes the pool of skilled workers available to us, even if we are not awarded such projects. Labor shortages or increased labor costs could impair our ability to maintain our business or grow our revenues. If we are unable to hire employees with the requisite skills, we may also be forced to incur significant training expenses.

Inability to perform our obligations under EPC contracts may adversely affect our business.

EPC contracts require us to perform a range of services for our customers, some of which we routinely subcontract to other parties. We believe that these types of contracts will become increasingly prevalent in the T&D industry. In most instances, these contracts require completion of a project by a specific date, achievement of certain performance standards or performance of our services at a certain standard of quality. If we subsequently fail to meet such dates or standards, we may be held responsible for costs resulting from such failure. Our inability to obtain the necessary material and equipment to meet a project schedule or the installation of defective material or equipment could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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We require subcontractors to assist us in providing certain services and we may be unable to retain the necessary subcontractors to complete certain projects.

We use subcontractors to perform portions of our contracts and to manage workflow, particularly for design, engineering, procurement and some foundation work. We are not dependent on any single subcontractor. However, general market conditions may limit the availability of subcontractors on which we rely to perform portions of our contracts and this could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business growth could outpace the capability of our internal infrastructure.

Our internal infrastructure may not be adequate to support our operations as they expand. To the extent that we are unable to buy or build equipment necessary for a project, either due to a lack of available funding or equipment shortages in the marketplace, we may be forced to rent equipment on a short-term basis or to find alternative ways to perform the work without the benefit of equipment ideally suited for the job, which could increase the costs of completing the project. Furthermore, we may be unable to buy or rent the specialty equipment and tooling we require due to the limited number of manufacturers and distributors in the marketplace. We often bid for work knowing that we will have to rent equipment on a short-term basis and we include our assumptions of market equipment rental rates into our bid. If market rates for rental equipment increase between the time of bid submission and project execution, our margins for the project may be reduced. In addition, our equipment requires continuous maintenance, which we generally provide through our own repair facilities. If we are unable to continue to maintain the equipment in our fleet, we may be forced to obtain additional third-party repair services at a higher cost or be unable to bid on contracts.

Future growth also could impose additional responsibilities on members of our senior management. To the extent that we are unable to manage our growth effectively, we may not be able to expand our operations or execute our business plan.

Seasonal and other variations, including severe weather conditions, may cause significant fluctuations in our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Although our revenues are primarily driven by spending patterns in our customers' industries, our revenues, particularly those derived from our T&D segment, and results of operations can be subject to seasonal variations. These variations are influenced by weather, hours of daylight, customer spending patterns, available system outages from utilities, bidding seasons and holidays, and can have a significant impact on our gross margins. Our profitability may decrease during the winter months and during severe weather conditions because work performed during these periods may be restricted and more costly to complete. Additionally, our T&D customers often cannot remove their T&D lines from service during the summer months, when consumer demand for electricity is at its peak, delaying the demand for our maintenance and repair services. Working capital needs are also influenced by the seasonality of our business. We generally experience a need for additional working capital during the spring when we increase outdoor construction in weather-affected regions of the country, and we convert working capital assets to cash during the winter months. Significant disruptions in our ability to perform services due to these seasonal variations could have a material adverse effect on our financial conditions, results of operation and cash flows.

Increases in the costs of certain materials and fuel could reduce our operating margins.

Because we generally buy materials for our C&I projects, we are exposed to market risk of fluctuations in commodity prices of materials such as copper. Additionally, the price of fuel needed to run our vehicles and equipment is unpredictable and fluctuates based on events outside our control, including geopolitical developments, supply and demand for oil and gas, actions by OPEC, and other oil and gas producers, war and unrest in oil producing countries, regional production patterns and

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environmental concerns. Most of our contracts do not allow us to adjust our pricing. Accordingly, any increase in material or fuel costs could reduce our profitability and liquidity.

We could incur liquidated damages or other damages if we do not complete our projects in the time allotted under the applicable contract or we may be required to perform additional work if our services do not meet certain standards of quality.

In many instances, our contracts require completion of a project by a specific date and/or the achievement of certain performance or quality standards. If we fail to meet such completion dates or standards, we may be responsible for payment in the form of contractually agreed upon liquidated or other damages or we may be required to perform additional services without payment. To the extent that any of these events occur, the total costs of a project could exceed the original estimated costs, and we would experience reduced profits or, in some cases, a loss. Failure to comply with the completion dates and quality standards contained in our contracts could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The timing of new contracts may result in unpredictable fluctuations in our cash flow and profitability.

A substantial portion of our revenues are derived from project-based work that is awarded through a competitive bid process. It is generally very difficult to predict the timing and geographic distribution of the projects that we will be awarded. The selection of, timing of or failure to obtain projects, delays in awards of projects, the re-bidding or termination of projects due to budget overruns, cancellations of projects or delays in completion of contracts could result in the under-utilization of our assets and reduce our cash flows. Even if we are awarded contracts, we face additional risks that could affect whether, or when, work will begin. For example, some of our contracts are subject to financing and other contingencies that may delay or result in termination of projects. This can present difficulty in matching workforce size and equipment location with contract needs. In some cases, we may be required to bear the cost of a ready workforce and equipment that is larger than necessary, resulting in unpredictability in our cash flow, expenses and profitability. If an expected contract award or the related work release is delayed or not received, we could incur substantial costs without receipt of any corresponding revenues. Moreover, construction projects for which our services are contracted may require significant expenditures by us prior to receipt of relevant payments by a customer and may expose us to potential credit risk if such customer should encounter financial difficulties. Finally, the winding down or completion of work on significant projects that were active in previous periods will reduce our revenue and earnings if such significant projects have not been replaced in the current period.

Our failure to comply with environmental laws could result in significant liabilities.

We are subject to numerous federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations governing our operations, including the occasional handling, transportation and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous substances and wastes, as well as emissions and discharges into the environment, including discharges to air, surface water, groundwater and soil. We also are subject to laws and regulations that impose liability and cleanup responsibility for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The presence of contamination from or wastes on our properties or at a job site could interfere with ongoing operations. In addition, a part of our business is done in the southwestern United States, where we run a greater risk of fines, work stoppages or other sanctions for disturbing Native American artifacts and archeological sites.

New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination or leaks, or the imposition of new clean-up requirements could require us to incur significant costs or become the basis for new or increased liabilities that could harm our financial condition and results of operations. In certain instances, we have obtained indemnification

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or covenants from third parties (including predecessors or lessors) for some or all of such cleanup and other obligations and liabilities. However, such third-party indemnities or covenants may not cover all of our costs, and such unanticipated obligations or liabilities, or future obligations and liabilities, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Opportunities within the government arena could lead to increased governmental regulation applicable to us.

Most government contracts are awarded through a regulated competitive bidding process. If we were to be successful in being awarded government contracts, significant costs could be incurred by us before any revenues were realized from these contracts. Government agencies may review a contractor's performance, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. If government agencies determine through these reviews that costs were improperly allocated to specific contracts, they will not reimburse the contractor for those costs or may require the contractor to refund previously reimbursed costs. If government agencies determine that we engaged in improper activity, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties. Government contracts are also subject to renegotiation of profit and termination by the government prior to the expiration of the term which could lead to reduced revenues and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If we fail to integrate future acquisitions successfully, this could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

As part of our growth strategy, we may acquire companies that expand, complement, or diversify our business. Future acquisitions may expose us to operational challenges and risks, including the diversion of management's attention from our existing business, the failure to retain key personnel or customers of an acquired business, the assumption of unknown liabilities of the acquired business for which there are inadequate reserves and the potential impairment of acquired intangible assets. Our ability to sustain our growth and maintain our competitive position may be affected by our ability to successfully integrate any businesses acquired.

Our business may be affected by difficult work environments.

We perform our work under a variety of conditions, including, but not limited to, difficult terrain, difficult site conditions and busy urban centers where delivery of materials and availability of labor may be impacted. Performing work under these conditions can slow our progress, potentially causing us to incur contractual liability to our customers. These difficult conditions may also cause us to incur additional, unanticipated costs that we might not be able to pass on to our customers.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

There has been a limited public market for our common stock, and we do not know if one will develop that will provide you with adequate liquidity. The trading price for our common stock may be volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations.

Although our common stock is listed for trading on the NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC ("Nasdaq"), we cannot assure you that we will continue to meet Nasdaq's listing requirements, and therefore may not be able to maintain such listing. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that an active trading market for our common stock will develop. The liquidity of any market for the shares of our common stock will depend on a number of factors, including:

the number of stockholders;

our operating performance and financial condition;

the market for similar securities;

the extent of coverage of us by securities or industry analysts; and

the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the shares of our common stock.

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Historically, the market for equity securities has also been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of these securities, which may not have corresponded to the business or financial success of the particular company. We cannot assure you that the market for the shares of our common stock will be free from similar disruptions. Any such disruptions could have an adverse effect on stockholders. In addition, the price of the shares of our common stock could decline significantly if our future operating results fail to meet or exceed the expectations of market analysts and investors.

Even if an active trading market develops, the market price for our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. Some of the facts that could negatively affect our share price include:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in our funds from operations or earnings estimates;
- publication of misleading or unfavorable research reports about us or the industry in which we operate;
- increases in market interest rates, which may increase our cost of capital;
- changes in applicable laws or regulations, court rulings and enforcement and legal actions;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- actions by our stockholders;
- speculation in the press or investment community; and
- general market and economic conditions.

Future offerings of debt securities, which would rank senior to our common stock upon our liquidation, and future offerings of equity securities, which would dilute our existing stockholders and may be senior to our common stock for the purposes of dividend and liquidating distributions, may adversely affect the market value of common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making offerings of debt or additional offerings of equity securities, including commercial paper, medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes and classes of preferred stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market value of our common stock, or both. Our preferred stock, if issued, could have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividend payments that could limit our ability to make a dividend distribution to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, holders of our common stock bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market value of our common stock and diluting their share holdings in us.

Future sales of our common stock could have an adverse effect on our share price.

In general, under Rule 144, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who is not an affiliate of ours and has not been one of our affiliates at any time during the six months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least one year, including the holding period of any prior owner other than an affiliate, is entitled to sell his or her shares without registration and without complying with the manner of sale, public information, volume limitation, or notice provisions of Rule 144. In addition, under Rule 144, once we have been subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for at least 90 days, a person (or persons whose shares are

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aggregated) who is not an affiliate of ours and has not been one of our affiliates at any time during the six months preceding a sale, may sell his or her shares without registration, subject to the continued availability of current public information about us after only a six-month holding period. Any sales by affiliates under Rule 144, even after the applicable holding periods, are subject to requirements and/or limitations with respect to volume, manner of sale, notice, and the availability of current public information about us. As shares of common stock become eligible for sale under Rule 144, the volume of sales of common stock on applicable securities markets may increase, which could reduce the market value of common stock.

As of June 30, 2008, there were 19,712,811 shares of our common stock outstanding. The market price of the shares of our common stock could decline as a result of sales by our stockholders or the perception that such sales might occur after the termination of the lock-up restrictions to which our directors and certain members of management are subject. If any of our existing stockholders sell a significant number of shares, the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected and our ability to raise capital may be impaired.

We do not anticipate paying any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We do not expect to declare or pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future on our common stock, as we intend to use cash flow generated by operations to expand our business. Our current and future debt instruments also may restrict our ability to declare or pay cash dividends on our common stock.

We will incur increased costs as a result of being public company.

We have only recently become a public company, and previously we have not been responsible for the corporate governance and financial reporting practices and policies required of a public company. As a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting, investor relations and other expenses that we do not currently incur. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules implemented by the SEC, and to the extent applicable to us, the Nasdaq or other stock exchanges, require changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. We expect these rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

Risks Related to Our Accounting, Financial Results and Financing Plans

Failure to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and value of our capital stock.

Maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and is important in helping to prevent financial fraud. If we are unable to achieve and maintain adequate internal controls, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed. We will be required to furnish an assessment by our management on the design and operating effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting with our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2009 and our independent registered public accounting firm will issue a report on that assessment. During the course of this documentation and testing, we may identify significant deficiencies or material weaknesses that we may be unable to remediate before the requisite deadline for those reports. If our management or our independent registered public accounting firm were to conclude in their reports that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective, this could have a material adverse effect on our ability to process and report financial information and the value of our common stock could significantly decline.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting that, if not properly corrected, could result in material misstatements in our financial reporting.

During the preparation of our financial statements to reflect purchase accounting for the 2006 acquisition of our common stock by affiliates of ArcLight, we discovered errors in the accounting for

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certain items in our previously issued consolidated financial statements in 2004 and 2005. These items included (a) an adjustment to our purchase price allocation for FirstEnergy Corp.'s acquisition of us on November 7, 2001, (b) an adjustment to the amount recorded to reflect the impairment of goodwill in 2005, based upon the revised goodwill amounts and the Company's identification of two reporting units as opposed to the one unit previously utilized, (c) an adjustment to reflect additional tax benefits on the excess of tax over book basis deductions related to our previous owners' stock award plans as additional paid in capital rather than income tax benefit, and (d) other adjustments related to out of period items, reclassifications of non-operating income and expenses to income (loss) from operations, and recording of the goodwill allocated to discontinued operations as a component of income (loss) on sale of discontinued operations rather than as a component of discontinued operations. We corrected these errors through a restatement of our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2001 through 2005.

We are not currently required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and are therefore not required to make an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting for that purpose. However, we have considered the implications of the restatement of our 2005 financial statements, and we have determined that we did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of generally accepted accounting principles to nonstandard and unusual transactions commensurate with our financial reporting requirements and the complexity of our operations and transactions. These deficiencies constitute material weaknesses, which have resulted in material misstatements of our accounts and disclosures and material adjustments to our financial statements. These material weaknesses could result in further material misstatements in our interim or annual consolidated financial statements, which would not be prevented or detected.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management has taken steps to improve and continues to improve our internal control over financial reporting, including the hiring of experienced financial reporting professional consultants, redefining and realigning responsibilities and defining additional controls, reporting processes and procedures to address the accounting requirements for non-recurring and complex transactions. The Company concluded the material weakness was still in the process of being remediated as of June 30, 2008.

As of the date hereof, we have had only limited operating experience with the remedial measures that have been made to date and cannot provide assurance that these measures or any future measures will adequately remediate the material weakness. In addition, other material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting may be identified in the future. Any failure to remediate the material weakness, to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results, cause failure to meet reporting obligations on a timely basis or result in material misstatements in the annual or interim financial statements. Inadequate internal controls over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in the reported financial information, which could cause the stock price to decline.

Provisions in our organizational documents and under Delaware law could delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

The existence of some provisions in our organizational documents and under Delaware law could delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could adversely affect the price of our common stock. The provisions in our certificate of incorporation and by-laws that could delay or prevent an unsolicited change in control of our company include a staggered board of directors, board authority to issue preferred stock, and advance notice provisions for director nominations or business to be considered at a stockholder meeting. In addition, Delaware law imposes restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between us and any holder of 15% or more of our outstanding common stock.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

On May 6, 2008, we held our 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. At the 2008 Annual Meeting, our stockholders elected three directors to hold office until the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and until their respective successors are elected and qualified, by the following votes:

	For:	
Henry W. Fayne	16,747,735	Abstain: 150,000
	For:	
Gary R. Johnson	16,747,735	Abstain: 150,000
	For:	Abstain:
Carter A. Ward	13,723,535	3,174,200

The following directors continue to hold office until their terms expire in 2009: Jack L. Alexander and Betty R. Johnson, and until their terms expire in 2010: William A. Koertner, Larry A. Altenbaumer, and William D. Patterson.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Number	Description
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation*
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws*
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement, dated December 20, 2007, between the Registrant and Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc.*
10.1	Credit Agreement, dated August 31, 2007, between the Registrant and Fifth Third Bank, Citibank, N.A. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association*
10.2	Amendment No. 1 to the Credit Agreement, dated October 26, 2007*
10.3	Amendment No. 2 to the Credit Agreement, dated January 18, 2008*
10.4	Amendment No. 3 to the Credit Agreement, dated April 21, 2008*
10.5	2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan*
10.6	2006 Stock Option Plan*
10.7	Management Stockholders' Agreement*
10.8	Form of Addendum to the Management Stockholders' Agreement*
10.9	Employment Agreement, dated December 1, 2007, between the Registrant and William A. Koertner*

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- 10.10 Employment Agreement, dated December 1, 2007, between the Registrant and Gerald B. Engen, Jr.*
- 10.11 Employment Agreement, dated December 1, 2007, between the Registrant and John A. Fluss*

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- 10.12 Employment Agreement, dated December 1, 2007, between the Registrant and William H. Green*
 - 10.13 Employment Agreement, dated December 1, 2007, between the Registrant and Marco A. Martinez*
 - 10.14 Employment Agreement, dated December 1, 2007, between the Registrant and Richard S. Swartz, Jr.*
 - 10.15 Form of First Amendment to the Management Stockholders' Agreement*
 - 21.1 List of Subsidiaries*
 - 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
 - 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
 - 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350
 - 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350
 - 99.1 Charter of the Audit Committee*
 - 99.2 Charter of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee*
 - 99.3 Charter of the Compensation Committee*
 - 99.4 Code of Ethics*
-

*

Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-148864), as amended.

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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.

MYR GROUP INC.
(Registrant)

September 16, 2008

/s/ MARCO A. MARTINEZ

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer

PROSPECTUS

MYR Group Inc.

19,690,777 Shares Common Stock

MYR Group Inc. is a leading specialty contractor serving the electrical infrastructure market in the United States. We are one of the largest national contractors servicing the transmission and distribution sector of the United States electric utility industry. We also provide commercial and industrial electrical contracting services in the western United States.

This prospectus relates to the offer and sale of up to 19,690,777 shares of our common stock, including 1,373,673 shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options, which may be offered for sale by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus. The selling stockholders acquired the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus in private placements. We are registering the offer and sale of the shares of common stock to satisfy registration rights we have granted.

We are not selling any shares of common stock pursuant to this prospectus and will not receive any proceeds from sales of common stock by the selling stockholders. The shares of common stock to which this prospectus relates may be offered and sold from time to time directly by the selling stockholders or through underwriters, broker dealers or agents. For more information regarding the sales of common stock by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus, please read "Plan of Distribution."

There is no current market for our common stock. Until trading of our common stock commences in the over-the-counter market or a market otherwise emerges for our common stock, the sales price to the public will be between \$15.50 and \$17.50 per share. We expect that shortly following the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, our common stock will be approved for trading in the over-the-counter market and will be quoted on the Bulletin Board operated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. We have applied for listing on the Nasdaq Global Market or Nasdaq Capital Market, collectively referred to in this prospectus as Nasdaq, although such application cannot be approved until we meet the applicable listing requirements, including the requirement that our common stock be held by 400 or 300 round lot holders, respectively. Following the date of this prospectus, the selling stockholders may sell all or a portion of their shares from time to time in transactions in the over-the-counter market or any national market or exchange on which our common stock may be listed in the future at prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices.

See "Risk Factors" on page 13 to read about factors you should consider before investing in our common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other state or federal regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Prospectus dated August 12, 2008.

MARKET DATA

Market data used in this prospectus has been obtained from independent industry sources and publications as well as from research reports prepared for other purposes. We have not independently verified the data obtained from these sources, and we cannot assure you of the accuracy or completeness of the data. Forward-looking information obtained from these sources is subject to the same qualifications and the additional uncertainties regarding the other forward-looking statements in this prospectus.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in our common stock. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, especially the risks of investing in our common stock discussed under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 13, and the consolidated financial statements and notes to those consolidated financial statements, before making an investment decision. As used in this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires or indicates, "MYR," "the company," "we," "our," and "us" refer to MYR Group Inc. and its subsidiaries taken as a whole.

Our Business

We are a leading specialty contractor serving the electrical infrastructure market in the United States. We are one of the largest national contractors servicing the transmission and distribution, or T&D, sector of the United States electric utility industry. Our T&D customers include more than 125 electric utilities, cooperatives and municipalities nationwide. Our broad range of services includes design, engineering, procurement, construction, upgrade, maintenance and repair services with a particular focus on construction, maintenance and repair throughout the continental United States. We also provide commercial and industrial, or C&I, electrical contracting services to facility owners and general contractors in the western United States. We derive our revenues from two reportable segments which we refer to as our T&D segment and our C&I segment.

The following chart illustrates our revenue mix for the twelve months ended December 31, 2007:

Transmission and Distribution. Our T&D services include the construction and maintenance of high voltage transmission lines, substations and lower voltage underground and overhead distribution systems. We also provide emergency restoration services in response to hurricane, ice or other storm related damage which typically accounts for less than \$25.0 million, or 4.5% of total revenue, per year. We have completed several large transmission turn key engineering, procurement and construction, or EPC, projects including a \$125.0 million T&D project in Iowa, or the Iowa T&D Contract, one of the largest EPC projects ever completed in the T&D market. For the year ended December 31, 2007, our T&D revenues were approximately \$434.5 million or 71.2% of revenue. Revenue from transmission projects represented 64.9% of T&D revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Commercial and Industrial. Our C&I segment provides electrical contracting services for commercial and industrial construction in the western United States. We are focused on the Arizona and Colorado regional markets where we have achieved sufficient scale to deploy the level of resources necessary to achieve what we believe are leading market shares. Typical C&I contracts cover electrical contracting services for airports, hospitals, data centers, hotels, casinos, arenas, convention centers, manufacturing plants, processing facilities and transportation control and management systems. For the

year ended December 31, 2007, and our C&I revenues were approximately \$175.8 million or 28.8% of revenue.

On a consolidated basis our overall revenues from continuing operations grew from \$508.7 million in 2005 to \$610.3 million in 2007, representing a compound annual growth rate of 9.5%, all of which was organic. During that same period, our EBITDA improved from \$1.6 million in 2005 to \$7.9 million in 2007. During that same period, income from continuing operations improved from negative \$8.6 million in 2005 to negative \$3.2 million in 2007, including offering charges related to our 2007 private placement. Net income and EBITDA results in 2007 include pretax offering related charges of \$26.5 million (\$16.5 million after income tax benefit), of which \$18.6 million was noncash compensation charges; for more information, refer to Note 2 on page F-22. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 our revenues, net income and EBITDA were \$136.8 million, \$4.8 million and \$11.0 million, respectively, compared to \$141.4 million, \$1.3 million and \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. EBITDA is not defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to be an alternative to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income and a reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash flows provided by operating activities, refer to footnote 4 on page 8.

As of March 31, 2008, we employed a highly skilled workforce of approximately 2,900 people. Our workforce is supported by a large modern fleet of specialty vehicles, equipment and tooling. Our fleet consists of over 4,500 vehicles and pieces of equipment, including approximately 2,100 pieces of specialized equipment, and is highly mobile, allowing us to easily relocate our equipment across all of the regions we serve.

Key Industry Trends

We believe that our business will benefit from the following industry trends:

Inadequacy of Existing Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Networks. According to a recent North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or NERC, survey of industry professionals, the largest challenge to reliability is the combined risk caused by the aging infrastructure and limited new construction of infrastructure. Recent de-regulation in the utility sector has converted a portion of the existing electric transmission grid to a competitive marketplace for the delivery of electricity across regional transmission systems, a development which was not contemplated when the grid was designed.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005. Since being signed into law in August 2005, several segments of the Energy Act have come into effect and, as a result, have better positioned utilities to finance and implement system enhancements. These new policies include granting NERC the legal authority to enforce reliability standards with all United States owners, operators, and users of bulk power system, and making compliance with those standards mandatory as opposed to voluntary; providing lucrative incentives to promote transmission grid investment; creating of National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors, or NIETC; and repealing the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, or PUHCA.

Increased Outsourcing of Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance. We believe that electric utility and other transmission network operators are increasingly focusing on their core competencies, resulting in an increase in the outsourcing of construction and maintenance services. We believe utilities will increasingly rely on outsourced service suppliers to supplement or completely outsource such utilities' T&D construction, maintenance and repair workforce.

Emergence of Energy Companies Focused on Electrical Transmission Infrastructure. Over the past 19 years several companies that focus solely on owning electrical transmission assets, such as American Transmission Company, International Transmission Company and Trans-Elect, Inc. have emerged in the

T&D sector. We believe these companies will be a source of additional transmission work and ongoing maintenance opportunities.

Increased Demand Calls for New Generation Sources. Based on data from NERC, peak demand for electricity in the U.S. occurs in the summer and is forecasted to increase by over 135,000 megawatts or 17.7% over the next ten years, while committed new generation resources are projected to increase by only 77,000 megawatts or 8.4% over the same period. We expect this new plant construction will also significantly contribute to growth in the T&D industry over the next several years.

Shift Toward Renewable Energy Sources. According to NERC's 2007 Reliability Assessment, transmission infrastructure must be developed to reliably integrate renewable energy sources like wind, solar, geothermal, hydrogen and biomass. This increased demand for renewable power sources will drive related transmission infrastructure spending since each new unit will require a connection to the transmission grid.

Competitive Strengths

We believe our significant competitive strengths are as follows:

Broad National Presence. We are one of the largest national providers of T&D services to electric utilities, cooperatives and municipalities. We believe that our national presence better positions us to win not only the larger T&D projects, but also the potentially higher profit margin mid-size to smaller T&D projects that may not attract regional or national competition in our local markets.

Strong, Long-Standing Relationships Across a High Quality Customer Base. We have established a strong base of long-standing customer relationships, particularly in our T&D segment, by providing high quality service in a cost-efficient and timely manner. We believe this focus on relationships has allowed us to better meet our customers' unique needs and become a valuable partner to our broad base of customers.

Established EPC Track Record. We have an established track record for successful completion of EPC contracts and other large projects. We believe that we are well positioned to capitalize on the shift in the utility industry to EPC or similar contract structures as the framework for large scale transmission construction.

Specialized Equipment and Centralized Fleet Management. The services we provide, particularly transmission construction and maintenance, require specialized equipment, tooling and expertise. Our centralized fleet management group enables us to optimize and maintain our equipment to achieve the highest equipment utilization which helps to maintain a competitive position.

High Quality Workforce and Industry Leading Safety Record. We are committed to providing the highest level of customer service through the development of a highly-trained workforce. We have committed a significant amount of resources to the process of recruiting new employees who can learn from the more seasoned, experienced members of our team. We have also developed strong safety programs with stringent safety standards. We continually work to maintain safe working conditions and we believe that our safety record is one of the best in the industry.

Financial Resources to Capitalize on Industry Growth. We believe we have the financial resources to compete effectively for projects across the United States. We believe our strong balance sheet, coupled with capacity under our credit facility, allows us to undertake large scale projects that we expect to be constructed over the next several years.

Experienced Management Team. Our management team, which includes our chief executive officer, chief operating officer and our regional vice presidents, plays a significant role in establishing and

maintaining long-term relationships with our customers, thereby supporting the growth of our business and managing the financial aspects of our operations. Our chief executive officer, William A. Koertner, has over 28 years of experience in the electric utility industry and has served with us for almost ten years, first as our chief financial officer until December 2003 and as our president and chief executive officer since that time. The average tenure of our management team is over 14 years with us and over 20 years in our industry.

Growth Strategy

We intend to continue to grow revenues and strengthen our competitive position by using the following strategies:

Capitalize on Favorable Trends in Certain Key End Markets. We believe that we are well positioned to capitalize on the projected capital spending by customers in the T&D market. We believe our strong and diverse customer relationships, track record and geographic reach should allow us to continue to benefit from the growing investment by electric power customers and third-party investors in T&D infrastructure.

Focus on Operating Efficiencies and Expanding Margins. We intend to continue to focus on operating efficiencies and improving our margins in order to maximize earnings for our stockholders. This includes focusing our growth on more profitable services like T&D, continuing to be selective on the projects for which we decide to bid, and managing projects efficiently throughout their estimation, negotiation and execution, including actively monitoring change orders, billing and cost overruns.

Expanding Our Fleet to Meet Customer Demands. In 2008, we plan to spend approximately \$30.0 million on property, plant and equipment, with the majority of such expenditures used to purchase additional equipment to enhance our fleet and to reduce our reliance on operating leases and short term equipment rentals. Because the equipment and tooling required for our business, particularly with respect to transmission, is extensive and in limited supply, we believe investing in our fleet will give us a competitive advantage that smaller firms will not be able to match and will allow us to win more contracts at higher profit margins.

Increase Market Share within T&D Markets. We intend to continue to increase our penetration and market share for T&D projects by expanding our existing customer relationships, attracting new customers and pursuing selective acquisitions. We believe our quality service, national presence, T&D expertise, ability to mobilize people and equipment quickly, and strong safety record will enable us to develop our business with both existing and prospective customers as they continue to further outsource their T&D servicing needs.

Attract and Maintain High Quality Employees. Competitive strength in the electrical services industry depends on the expertise, talent and commitment of a firm's employees. We intend to continue to invest in our personnel, which we believe is essential to ensure we are always prepared to execute our business initiatives and capitalize on new opportunities.

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions. Although acquisitions are not essential to achieving our objectives, we will evaluate acquisition opportunities to bolster our presence in select regional markets or to broaden and enhance our service offerings. Future acquisitions may, among other things, focus on expanding our geographic presence and provide incremental equipment and workforce.

Organization

Our predecessors have served the utility infrastructure markets since 1891 and have been recognized as innovators in the industry. MYR Group Inc. was created in 1995 through the merger of three longstanding specialty contractor franchises. We were a public company with our stock traded on

the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, until 2000 when we were acquired by GPU, Inc., which was subsequently acquired by FirstEnergy Corp. In 2006, ArcLight Capital Partners, LLC, or ArcLight, acquired substantially all of our capital stock from FirstEnergy Corp. We repurchased 14,515,284 shares held by ArcLight and its non-manager stockholders with the proceeds of a private placement of our common stock completed on December 20, 2007 and December 26, 2007, together the "2007 Private Placement." As of March 31, 2008, ArcLight continued to own approximately 7.1% of our outstanding common stock. Members of our senior management acquired shares of capital stock in 2006 and 2007, and are also selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus.

From 1999 to 2005, we acquired and exited numerous businesses as we shifted our strategic focus to better serving the utility infrastructure needs of our customers. In 2003, we made several changes in our management team, including the appointment of Mr. Koertner as our chief executive officer. Since that time, management has worked to position our business to focus on high growth electrical utility infrastructure projects and increased emphasis on safety, leading to a more stable workforce and higher operating margins. Our various stockholders have provided the incremental financial and strategic resources necessary for us to build upon our established foundation, improve our overall performance, invest in our asset base, and position ourselves for substantial growth.

Additional Information

Our principal executive offices are located at Three Continental Towers, 1701 West Golf Road, Suite 1012, Rolling Meadows, Illinois 60008-4007. The telephone number of our principal executive offices is (847) 290-1891, and we maintain a website at www.myrgroup.com. Information contained on our website does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

THE OFFERING

The following summary is provided solely for your convenience. This summary is not intended to be complete. You should read the full text and more specific details contained elsewhere in this prospectus. For a more detailed description of the common stock, see "Description of Capital Stock."

Common stock offered by selling stockholders(1)	19,690,777 shares
Dividend policy	We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on shares of our common stock for the foreseeable future.
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders.
Listing and trading	Once we are able to meet the applicable listing requirements we intend to apply to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market or the Nasdaq Capital Market.
Risk factors	Please read the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 13 for a discussion of some of the factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our common stock.

(1) See "Selling Stockholders" for more information on the selling stockholders. The shares being sold pursuant to this prospectus include all of the outstanding shares of common stock and shares issuable pursuant to options granted prior to December 20, 2007, other than 1,395,707 shares owned by affiliates of ArcLight.

SUMMARY HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED AND UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION

Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Information

The following table sets forth certain summary consolidated financial information on a historical basis.

The summary statement of operations and balance sheet data set forth below for the year ended December 31, 2005 and for the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006 (Predecessor basis); for the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2007 (Successor basis); and as of December 31, 2006 and 2007 (Successor basis), has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 and balance sheet data set forth below as of March 31, 2008 have been derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus and which have been prepared on a basis consistent with our audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, which consist of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for the unaudited periods presented. The summary balance sheet data set forth below as of December 31, 2005 (Predecessor basis) has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results we expect in the future and quarterly results are not necessarily indicative of the results of any future quarter or any full-year period. The information below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results from Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus.

	Predecessor(1)		Successor(1)			
Statement of operations data:	For the year ended December 31, 2005	For the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006	For the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	For the year ended December 31, 2007	For the three months ended March 31,	
(in thousands, except share and per share data)					2007	2008
Contract revenues	\$ 508,700	\$ 489,055	\$ 46,202	\$ 610,314	\$ 141,359	\$ 136,763
Contract costs	457,287	435,520	41,381	540,868	128,218	116,563
Gross profit	51,413	53,535	4,821	69,446	13,141	20,200
Selling, general and administrative expenses	37,438	37,754	3,126	45,585	10,766	11,918
Amortization of intangible assets	306	281	115	769	344	83
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(855)	(434)	(10)	(768)	(23)	(148)
Goodwill impairment(8)	16,618					
Offering related charges				26,513		
Income (loss) from operations	(2,094)	15,934	1,590	(2,653)	2,054	8,347
Other income (expense):						
Interest income	469	1,382	145	1,234	415	420
Interest expense	(18)	(299)	(41)	(1,694)	(135)	(542)
Other, net	(343)	(192)	(20)	(153)	(10)	(57)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(1,986)	16,825	1,674	(3,266)	2,324	8,168
Income tax expense (benefit)	6,624	6,807	741	(64)	957	3,349
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net	(8,610)	10,018	933	(3,202)	1,367	4,819

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	Predecessor(1)		Successor(1)			
Statement of operations data:						
Discontinued operations:						
Discontinued operations, net of income tax expense of \$328 in 2005	492					
Loss on sale of discontinued, operations, net of income tax (benefit) of \$(450) in 2005	(1,356)					
Loss from discontinued operations, net	(864)					
Net income (loss)	\$ (9,474)	\$ 10,018	\$ 933	\$ (3,202)	\$ 1,367	\$ 4,819

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Basic income (loss) per common share(7)												
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	(.52)	\$.61	\$.06	\$	(.19)	\$.08	\$.24
Income (loss) from discontinued operations				.03								
(Loss) on sale of discontinued operations				(.08)								
Net income (loss)	\$	(.57)	\$	.61	\$	.06	\$	(.19)	\$	.08	\$	.24

Diluted income (loss) per common share(7)												
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	(.52)	\$	.61	\$	.06	\$	(.19)	\$	.08	\$	.23
(Loss) from discontinued operations				.03								
(Loss) from sale of discontinued operations				(.08)								
Net income (loss)	\$	(.57)	\$	.61	\$	.06	\$	(.19)	\$	.08	\$	.23

Weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding(7):												
Basic		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,540,392		16,446,842		19,712,811
Diluted		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,540,392		16,446,842		20,711,409

	Predecessor(1)		Successor(1)					
	As of December 31, 2005	As of December 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2007	As of Mar. 31 2008			
Balance sheet data:								
(in thousands)								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	28,937	\$	26,223	\$	34,547	\$	34,140
Working capital(2)		54,664		41,636		52,126		51,776
Total assets		243,631		256,544		305,791		284,978
Long term debt(3)						30,000		30,000
Total liabilities		138,612		128,753		174,855		148,991
Stockholders' equity	\$	105,019	\$	127,791	\$	130,936	\$	135,987

	Predecessor(1)		Successor(1)							
	For the year ended December 31, 2005	For the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006	For the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	For the year ended December 31, 2007	For the three months ended March 31, 2007 2008					
Other Data:(Unaudited)										
(in thousands)										
EBITDA(4)	\$	1,586	\$	20,654	\$	2,690	\$	7,862	5,306	10,990
Backlog(5)		224,006		N/A		N/A		216,602	290,392	230,827
Capital expenditures		5,302		12,482		1,331		28,171	4,385	10,946
Depreciation and amortization(6)		4,887		4,912		1,120		10,668	3,262	2,700
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		21,408		15,600		6,331		16,693	(5,328)	11,129
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(780)		(11,984)		(1,319)		(26,022)	(4,362)	(9,785)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities		(4,387)		(6,342)		(5,000)		17,653		(1,751)

(1)

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On March 10, 2006 and November 30, 2006, ArcLight, through its affiliates MYR Group Holdings LLC and MYR Group Holdings II LLC, purchased approximately 98% of the outstanding shares of our common stock from FirstEnergy Corp. The transaction was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, which required our net assets to be recognized at fair value upon acquisition. The effect of this acquisition was reflected in our financial statements on November 30, 2006. Our financial statements for periods prior to December 1, 2006 (our Predecessor periods) were prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting, which existed prior to the transaction. Our financial statements for periods subsequent to November 30, 2006 (our Successor periods) were prepared on a new basis of accounting, that is, fair value. As a result, our results for the Successor periods are not necessarily comparable to the Predecessor periods.

- (2) Working capital represents total current assets less total current liabilities.
- (3) Long term debt represents the \$30.0 million draw under our term loan facility at December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2008, including current maturities.
- (4) EBITDA, a performance measure used by management, is defined as net income (loss) plus: interest expense, provision for income taxes and depreciation and amortization, as shown in the table below. EBITDA, as presented for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2007, for the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, and for the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, and for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2008, is not defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Because not all companies use identical calculations, this

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presentation of EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly-titled measures of other companies. We use, and we believe investors benefit from the presentation of, EBITDA in evaluating our operating performance because it provides us and our investors with an additional tool to compare our operating performance on a consistent basis by removing the impact of certain items that management believes do not directly reflect our core operations. We believe that EBITDA is useful to investors and other external users of our financial statements in evaluating our operating performance and cash flow because EBITDA is widely used by investors to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest expense, taxes, depreciation and amortization, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon accounting methods and book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired.

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

The following table provides a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA:

	Predecessor(1)		Successor(1)			
	For the year ended December 31, 2005	For the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006	For the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	For the year ended December 31, 2007	For the three months ended March 31,	
					2007	2008
(dollars in thousands)						
Net income (loss)	\$ (9,474)	\$ 10,018	\$ 933	\$ (3,202)	\$ 1,367	\$ 4,819
Interest expense (income), net	(451)	(1,083)	(104)	460	(280)	122
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	6,624	6,807	741	(64)	957	3,349
Depreciation and amortization(6)	4,887	4,912	1,120	10,668	3,262	2,700
EBITDA	\$ 1,586	\$ 20,654	\$ 2,690	\$ 7,862	\$ 5,306	\$ 10,990

We also use EBITDA as a liquidity measure. We believe this financial measure is important in analyzing our liquidity because it is a key component of certain material covenants contained within our Credit Agreement, which is discussed in more detail in Note 6, Credit Agreement, on pages F-9 through F-10 to our financial statements. Non-compliance with these financial covenants under our Credit Agreement our interest coverage ratio and our leverage ratio could result in our lenders requiring us to immediately repay all amounts borrowed. If we anticipated a potential covenant violation, we would seek relief from our lenders, causing us to incur additional cost, and such relief might not be on terms as favorable as those in our existing Credit Agreement. In addition, if we cannot satisfy these financial covenants, we would be prohibited under our Credit Agreement from engaging in certain activities, such as incurring additional indebtedness, making certain payments, and acquiring or disposing of assets. Based on the information above, management believes that the presentation of EBITDA as a liquidity measure would be useful to investors and relevant to their assessment of our capacity to service, or incur, debt.

	Predecessor(1)		Successor(1)		
	For the year ended	For the period from January 1,	For the period from December 1,	For the year ended	For the three months

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	Predecessor(1)		Successor(1)			
	December 31, 2005	2006 to November 30, 2006	2006 to December 31, 2006	December 31, 2007	ended March 31,	
					2007	2008
(dollars in thousands)						
EBITDA	1,586	\$ 20,654	\$ 2,690	7,862	\$ 5,306	\$ 10,990
<i>Add/(subtract)</i>						
Interest income (expense), net	451	1,083	104	(460)	280	(122)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	\$ (6,624)	(6,807)	(741)	\$ 64	(957)	(3,349)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,887)	(4,912)	(1,120)	(10,668)	(3,262)	(2,700)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	20,309	2,995	315	23,191	2,405	2,803
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	10,573	2,587	5,083	(3,296)	(9,100)	3,507
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 21,408	\$ 15,600	\$ 6,331	\$ 16,693	\$ (5,328)	\$ 11,129

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- (5) Backlog represents our estimated revenue on uncompleted contracts, including the amount of revenue on contracts on which work has not begun, minus the revenue we have recognized under such contracts. We calculate backlog differently for different types of contracts. For our fixed-price contracts, we include the full remaining portion of the contract in our calculation of backlog. For our unit-price, time-and-equipment, time-and-materials and cost-plus contracts, our projected revenue for a three-month period is included in the calculation of backlog, regardless of the duration of the contract, which typically exceeds such three-month period. These types of contracts are generally awarded as part of master service agreements ("MSAs") which typically have a one to three-year duration from execution. Given the duration of our contracts and MSAs and our method of calculating backlog, our backlog at any point in time may not accurately represent the revenue that we expect to realize during any period and our backlog as of the end of a fiscal year may not be indicative of the revenue we expect to earn in the following fiscal year and should not be viewed or relied upon as a stand-alone indicator.
- (6) Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation on capital assets and amortization of finite lived intangible assets.
- (7) Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share data and our basic diluted weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding reflects the effect of the approximately 164.47 common shares for one common share stock split of our common stock completed on December 13, 2007.
- (8) As part of the business valuation associated with the acquisition of our common stock by affiliates of ArcLight, subsequent to the December 31, 2005 balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements were issued for the year ended December 31, 2005, it was determined that an impairment had occurred at December 31, 2005. Based on the second step comparison of the fair value to the restated carrying value, the impairment loss of \$16.6 million was recorded by the T&D and C&I reporting units of \$12.4 million and \$4.2 million, respectively.

Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

The following table sets forth our summary unaudited pro forma financial information for the year ended December 31, 2007 which has been derived from our unaudited pro forma financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The summary unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of operations information for the year ended December 31, 2007 is presented:

on an actual basis; and

on a pro forma as adjusted basis to give effect to (a) our entrance into our Credit Facility, including the draw of \$50.0 million under the term loan facility on August 31, 2007, as if we entered into the facility on January 1, 2007; (b) the issuance of 17,780,099 shares of common stock pursuant to the 2007 Private Placement and the repurchase of 14,516,765 shares of common stock and 49,675 shares of common stock underlying options, from our current and prior stockholders and option holders with the proceeds thereof; and (c) the repayment of \$20.0 million under our term loan facility with the proceeds of the 2007 Private Placement, as if all such transactions occurred on January 1, 2007.

The pro forma adjustments are based upon available information and assumptions that we believe are reasonable. The summary unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for illustrative and informational purposes only, and is not necessarily indicative of what our actual financial position or results of operations would have been had the described transactions occurred on the dates or during the periods presented, nor does it purport to represent the results of any future periods.

The information below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results from Operations" and the pro forma financial information and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Statement of operations data:
(in thousands except share and per share data)

	For the year ended December 31, 2007	
	Actual	Pro forma as adjusted
Pro forma as adjusted		
Contract revenues	\$ 610,314	\$ 610,314
Contract costs	540,868	540,868
Gross profit	69,446	69,446
Selling, general and administrative expenses	45,585	45,585
Amortization of intangible assets	769	769
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(768)	(768)
Offering related charges	26,513	26,513
Income (loss) from operations	(2,653)	(2,653)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	1,234	1,234
Interest expense	(1,694)	(2,723)
Other, net	(153)	(153)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(3,266)	(4,295)
Income tax expense	(64)	(476)
Net income (loss)	(3,202)	(3,819)
Income (loss) per common share:		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.19)	
Pro forma income (loss) per common share:		
Basic and diluted		\$ (0.21)
Weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	16,540,392	18,542,042

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risks as well as other information contained in this prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements before investing in our common stock. The occurrence of any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow, in which case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

Our operating results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter.

Our quarterly results also may be materially and adversely affected by:

the timing and volume of work under contract;

regional and general economic conditions;

the budgetary spending patterns of customers;

variations in the margins of projects performed during any particular quarter;

a change in the demand for our services and increased costs of performance of our services caused by severe weather conditions;

increases in design and construction costs that we are unable to pass through to our customers;

the termination of existing agreements;

losses experienced in our operations not otherwise covered by insurance;

a change in the mix of our customers, contracts and business;

payment risk associated with the financial condition of our customers;

cost overruns on fixed-price contracts;

availability of qualified labor hired for specific projects;

changes in bonding requirements applicable to existing and new agreements; and

costs we incur to support growth internally or through acquisitions or otherwise.

Accordingly, our operating results in any particular quarter may not be indicative of the results that you can expect for any other quarter or for the entire year.

Demand for our services is cyclical and vulnerable to downturns in the industries we serve as well as regional and general economic downturns, which may result in extended periods of low demand for our services.

The demand for infrastructure construction and maintenance services from our customers has been, and will likely continue to be, cyclical in nature and vulnerable to downturns in the industries we serve as well as the United States economy in general. If the general level of economic activity slows, or if the economic activity in the regions that we serve slows, financing conditions for our industry could be adversely affected and our customers may delay commencement of work on or cancel new projects or maintenance activity on existing projects or may undertake to outsource less work to contractors such as us. A number of other factors, including financing conditions for the industry and customer financial conditions, could adversely affect our customers' ability or willingness to fund capital expenditures. As a result, demand for our services could decline substantially for extended periods, particularly during economic downturns, which could decrease revenues, margins, profits and cash flows and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our industry is highly competitive.

Our industry is served by numerous small, owner-operated private companies, a few public companies and several large national and regional companies. In addition, relatively few barriers prevent entry into the C&I market and the distribution market. As a result, any organization that has adequate financial resources and access to technical expertise may become one of our competitors in those areas. Competition in the industry depends on a number of factors, including price. Certain of our competitors, including our competitors in the transmission market, may have lower overhead cost structures and, therefore, may be able to provide their services at lower rates than ours. In addition, some of our competitors may have greater resources than we do. Furthermore, two of our largest competitors have recently merged. We cannot be certain that our competitors will not develop the expertise, experience and resources to provide services that are superior in both price and quality to our services. Similarly, we cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain or enhance our competitive position within the markets we serve or maintain our customer base at current levels. We also may face competition from the in-house service organizations of our existing or prospective customers. Electric power providers often employ personnel to internally perform some of the same types of services we do. We cannot be certain that our existing or prospective customers will continue to outsource services in the future which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may be unsuccessful at generating internal growth.

Our ability to generate internal growth will be affected by, among other factors, our ability to:

attract new customers;

increase the number of projects performed for existing customers;

hire and retain qualified personnel;

successfully bid for new projects; and

adapt the range of services we offer to customers to address their evolving construction needs.

In addition, our customers may reduce the number or size of projects available to us due to their inability to obtain capital. Many of the factors affecting our ability to generate internal growth may be beyond our control, and we cannot be certain that our strategies will be successful or that we will be able to generate cash flow sufficient to fund our operations and to support internal growth. If we are unsuccessful, we may not be able to achieve internal growth, expand our operations or grow our business and the failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Backlog may not be realized or may not result in profits.

Backlog is difficult to determine accurately and different companies within our industry may define backlog differently. We refer to our estimated revenue on uncompleted contracts, including the amount of revenue on contracts on which work has not begun, minus the revenue we have recognized under such contracts as "backlog." We calculate backlog differently for different types of contracts. For our fixed-price contracts, we include the full remaining portion of the contract in our calculation of backlog. For our unit-price, time-and-equipment, time-and-materials and cost-plus contracts, our projected revenue for a three-month period is included in the calculation of backlog, regardless of the duration of the contract, which typically exceeds such three-month period. In addition, we work with some of our customers under MSAs. Although the terms of most MSAs do not require our customers to assign work to us, we include an estimate based upon our historical experience of expected revenues under MSAs for the upcoming three months in our backlog.

Most contracts, including MSAs, may be terminated by our customers on short notice, typically 30 to 90 days, but sometimes less. Reductions in backlog due to cancellation by a customer or for other

reasons could significantly reduce the revenue and profit we actually receive from contracts in backlog. In the event of a project cancellation, we may be reimbursed for certain costs but we typically have no contractual right to the total revenues reflected in our backlog. Projects may remain in backlog for extended periods of time. The timing of contract awards and duration of large new contracts can significantly affect backlog reporting. Given these factors and our method of calculating backlog, our backlog at any point in time may not accurately represent the revenue that we expect to realize during any period and our backlog as of the end of a fiscal year may not be indicative of the revenue we expect to earn in the following fiscal year and should not be viewed or relied upon as a stand-alone indicator. Consequently, we cannot assure you as to our customers' requirements or our estimates. Inability to realize revenue from our backlog could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Energy Act may fail to result in increased spending on electric power transmission infrastructure.

Implementation of the Energy Act remains subject to considerable fiscal and regulatory uncertainty. Many of the regulations implementing the components of the Energy Act have not been promulgated and many others have only recently been finalized at the agency level, and the effect of these regulations, once implemented and after any judicial review or challenge is uncertain. The Energy Act may not streamline the process for siting and permitting new transmission projects or eliminate the barriers to new transmission investments. As a result, the Energy Act may not result in the anticipated increased spending on the electric power transmission infrastructure. Continued uncertainty regarding the new infrastructure investments and the implementation and impact of the Energy Act may result in slower growth in demand for our services.

Our use of percentage-of-completion accounting could result in a reduction or elimination of previously reported profits.

As discussed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results from Operations Critical Accounting Policies" and in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, a significant portion of our revenues is recognized on a percentage-of-completion method of accounting, using the cost-to-cost method. This method is used because management considers expended costs to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts. This accounting method is standard for fixed-price contracts. The percentage-of-completion accounting practice we use results in our recognizing contract revenues and earnings ratably over the contract term in proportion to our incurrence of contract costs. The earnings or losses recognized on individual contracts are based on estimates of contract revenues, costs and profitability. Contract losses are recognized in full when determined, and contract profit estimates are adjusted based on ongoing reviews of contract profitability. Penalties are recorded when known or finalized, which generally is during the latter stages of the contract. In addition, we record adjustments to estimated costs of contracts when we believe the change in estimate is probable and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. These adjustments could result in both increases and decreases in profit margins. Actual results could differ from estimated amounts and could result in a reduction or elimination of previously recognized earnings. In certain circumstances, it is possible that such adjustments could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our actual costs may be greater than expected in performing our fixed-price and unit-price contracts.

We currently generate, and expect to continue to generate, a portion of our revenues and profits under fixed-price and unit-price contracts. We must estimate the costs of completing a particular project to bid for these types of contracts. The actual cost of labor and materials, however, may vary from the costs we originally estimated and we may not be successful in recouping additional costs from our customers. These variations, along with other risks inherent in performing fixed-price and unit-price contracts, may cause actual revenue and gross profits for a project to differ from those we originally

estimated and could result in reduced profitability or losses on projects due to changes in a variety of factors such as:

failure to properly estimate costs of engineering, material, equipment or labor;

unanticipated technical problems with the structures, materials or services being supplied by us, which may require that we spend our own money to remedy the problem;

project modifications creating unanticipated costs;

changes in the costs of equipment, materials, labor or subcontractors;

our suppliers' or subcontractors' failure to perform;

difficulties in our customers obtaining required governmental permits or approvals;

changes in local laws and regulations;

delays caused by local weather conditions; and

exacerbation of any one or more of these factors as projects grow in size and complexity.

Depending upon the size of a particular project, variations from the estimated contract costs could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our financial results are based upon estimates and assumptions that may differ from actual results.

In preparing our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP, several estimates and assumptions are used by management in determining the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses recognized during the periods presented and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date of the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions must be made because certain information that is used in the preparation of our financial statements is dependent on future events, cannot be calculated with a high degree of precision from data available or is not capable of being readily calculated based on generally accepted methodologies. In some cases, these estimates are particularly difficult to determine and we must exercise significant judgment. Estimates may be used in our assessment of the allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of inventory, useful lives of property and equipment, fair value assumptions in analyzing goodwill and long-lived asset impairments, self-insured claims liabilities, forfeiture estimates relating to stock-based compensation, revenue recognition under percentage-of-completion accounting and provision for income taxes. From time-to-time we may publicly provide earnings or other forms of guidance, which reflect our predictions about future revenue, operating costs and capital structure, among other factors. These predictions may be impacted by estimates, as well as other factors that are beyond our control and may not turn out to be correct. Actual results for all estimates could differ materially from the estimates and assumptions that we use, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We self-insure against many potential liabilities and our reserves for estimated losses may be less than our actual losses.

Although we maintain insurance policies with respect to automobile liability, general liability, workers' compensation and employers' liability, those policies do not cover all possible claims. Our deductible for each line of coverage is the first \$1.0 million per claim up to the claim aggregate amount as defined per each policy. The claim aggregate for each policy is calculated as the cumulative excess over the first \$0.5 million of each claim incurred, up to the deductible amount per claim. The claim aggregate amount for each policy is as follows: \$1.5 million for workers' compensation, \$1.5 million for general liability and \$1.0 million for automobile liability. Once a policy's claim aggregate is reached per line of coverage, the deductible for that policy is reduced to \$0.5 million per claim. We also have an employee health care benefit plan for employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements, which is subject to a deductible of \$0.1 million per covered individual per year. Losses up to the deductible

amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. However, insurance liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties, the number of incidents not reported and the effectiveness of our safety program. If we were to experience insurance claims or costs significantly above our estimates, such claims or costs could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may incur liabilities or suffer negative financial impact relating to occupational health and safety matters.

Our operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations relating to the maintenance of safe conditions in the workplace. While we have invested, and will continue to invest, substantial resources in our occupational health and safety programs, our industry involves a high degree of operational risk and there can be no assurance that we will avoid significant liability exposure. Our business is subject to numerous safety risks, including electrocutions, fires, natural gas explosions, mechanical failures, weather-related incidents, transportation accidents and damage to equipment on which we work. These hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment and other consequential damages and could lead to suspension of operations, large damage claims and, in extreme cases, criminal liability. Although we have taken what we believe are appropriate precautions, we have suffered serious injuries and fatalities in the past and may suffer additional serious injuries and fatalities in the future. Claims for damages to persons, including claims for bodily injury or loss of life, could result in substantial costs and liabilities. In addition, we have in the past and we may in the future be subject to criminal penalties relating to occupational health and safety violations, which have resulted in and could in the future result in substantial costs and liabilities.

Our customers seek to minimize safety risks on their sites and they frequently review the safety records of outside contractors during the bidding process. If our safety record were to substantially deteriorate over time, we might become ineligible to bid on certain work and our customers could cancel our contracts and not award us future business.

We may pay our suppliers and subcontractors before receiving payment from our customers for the related services.

We use suppliers to obtain the necessary materials and subcontractors to perform portions of our services and to manage work flow. In some cases, we pay our suppliers and subcontractors before our customers pay us for the related services. If we pay our suppliers and subcontractors for materials purchased and work performed for customers who fail to pay, or delay paying, us for the related work, we could experience a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We extend credit to customers for purchases of our services, and in the past we have had, and in the future we may have, difficulty collecting receivables from major customers that are subject to protection under bankruptcy or insolvency laws or are otherwise experiencing financial difficulties.

We grant credit, generally without collateral, to our customers in our T&D segment, which include investor-owned utilities, independent power producers, municipalities and cooperatives across the United States and in our C&I segment, which include general contractors, commercial and industrial facility owners, local governments and developers located primarily in the western United States. Consequently, we are subject to potential credit risk related to changes in business and economic factors throughout the continental United States. Our customers also include special purpose entities that own T&D projects which do not have the financial resources of traditional transmission utility operators. If any of our major customers file for bankruptcy or experience financial difficulties, we could experience reduced cash flows and losses in excess of current allowances provided. In addition,

material changes in any of our customer's revenues or cash flows could affect our ability to collect amounts due from them.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from a few customers, and the loss of one or more of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our customer base is highly concentrated, with our top ten customers accounting for 42.6% of our revenue for the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, 52.4% of our revenue for the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, 45.8% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007, and 53.0% of our revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2008. Our largest customer accounted for 11.9%, 11.6%, 10.9%, and 14.9% of our revenue for the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, for the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, for the year ended December 31, 2007, and for the three months ended March 31, 2008, respectively. Our revenue could significantly decline if we lose one or more of our significant customers. In addition, revenues under our contracts with significant customers may vary from period-to-period depending on the timing and volume of work which such customers order in a given period and as a result of competition from the in-house service organizations of our customers. Reduced demand for our services or a loss of a significant customer could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Many of our contracts may be canceled on short notice, and we may be unsuccessful in replacing our contracts if they are canceled or as they are completed or expire.

We could experience a decrease in our revenue, net income and liquidity if any of the following occur:

our customers cancel a significant number of contracts;

we fail to win a significant number of our existing contracts upon re-bid;

we complete a significant number of non-recurring projects and cannot replace them with similar projects; or

we fail to reduce operating and overhead expenses consistent with any decrease in our revenue.

Many of our customers may cancel our contracts on short notice, typically 30-90 days, even if we are not in default under the contract. Certain of our customers assign work to us on a project-by-project basis under MSAs. Under these agreements, our customers often have no obligation to assign a specific amount of work to us. Our operations could decline significantly if the anticipated volume of work is not assigned to us. Many of our contracts, including our MSAs, are opened to public bid at the expiration of their terms. There can be no assurance that we will be the successful bidder on our existing contracts that come up for re-bid.

A significant portion of our business depends on our ability to provide surety bonds and we may be unable to compete for or work on certain projects if we are not able to obtain the necessary surety bonds.

Our contracts may require that we provide to our customers security for the performance of their projects. This security may be in the form of bonds whereby a commercial surety provides for the benefit of the customer a bond insuring completion of the project, a "performance bond," a separate bond insuring persons furnishing labor and materials to the project are paid, a "payment bond," or both. Further, under standard terms in the surety market, sureties issue or continue bonds on a project-by-project basis and can decline to issue bonds at any time or require the posting of additional collateral as a condition to issuing or renewing any bonds.

Current or future market conditions, as well as changes in our surety's assessment of our operating and financial risk, could cause our surety providers to decline to issue or renew, or substantially reduce

the amount of, bonds for our work and could increase our bonding costs. These actions could be taken on short notice. If our surety providers were to limit or eliminate our access to bonding, our alternatives would include seeking bonding capacity from other sureties, finding more business that does not require bonds and posting other forms of collateral for project performance, such as letters of credit or cash. We may be unable to secure these alternatives in a timely manner, on acceptable terms, or at all. Accordingly, if we were to experience an interruption or reduction in the availability of bonding capacity, we may be unable to compete for or work on certain projects and such interruption or reduction could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our bonding requirements may limit our ability to incur indebtedness.

Our ability to obtain surety bonds depends upon various factors including our capitalization, working capital and amount of our indebtedness. In order to help ensure that we can obtain required bonds, we may be limited in our ability to incur additional indebtedness that may be needed to refinance our existing credit facilities upon maturity and to execute our business plan. Our inability to incur additional indebtedness could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Inability to hire or retain key personnel could disrupt business.

We depend on the continued efforts of our executive officers and senior management, including management at each operating subsidiary. Other than with respect to our named executive officers and one additional member of our senior management team, we do not have employment or non-competition agreements with any of our employees. The relationships between our executive officers and senior management and our customers are important to our being retained. We are also dependent upon our project managers and field supervisors who are responsible for managing and drawing employees to our projects. There can be no assurance that any individual will continue in his or her capacity for any particular period of time. Industry-wide competition for managerial talent has increased and the loss of one or more of our key employees could have an adverse effect on our business. The loss of key personnel, or the inability to hire and retain qualified employees, could negatively impact our ability to manage our business and relationships with our customers. We do not carry key person life insurance on employees.

Our unionized workforce could adversely affect our operations.

As of March 31, 2008, approximately 90% of our field labor employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Although the majority of these agreements prohibit strikes and work stoppages, we cannot be certain that strikes or work stoppages will not occur in the future. Strikes or work stoppages would adversely impact our relationships with our customers and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business is labor intensive, and we may be unable to attract and retain qualified employees.

Our ability to maintain our productivity and profitability will be limited by our ability to employ, train and retain skilled personnel necessary to meet our requirements. We may not be able to maintain an adequate skilled labor force necessary to operate efficiently and to support our growth strategy. We have from time-to-time experienced shortages of certain types of qualified personnel. For example, there is a shortage of engineers, project managers, field supervisors, linemen and other skilled workers capable of working on and supervising the construction of high-voltage electric lines and substations. During periods with volumes of storm restoration services work, linemen are frequently recruited across geographic regions to satisfy demand. Many linemen are willing to travel in order to earn premium wages for such work, which from time-to-time makes it difficult for us to retain these workers for ongoing projects when storm conditions persist. The supply of experienced engineers, project managers,

field supervisors, linemen and other skilled workers may not be sufficient to meet current or expected demand. The commencement of new, large-scale infrastructure projects or increased demand for infrastructure improvements as well as the aging utility workforce further depletes the pool of skilled workers available to us, even if we are not awarded such projects. Labor shortages or increased labor costs could impair our ability to maintain our business or grow our revenues. If we are unable to hire employees with the requisite skills, we may also be forced to incur significant training expenses.

Inability to perform our obligations under EPC contracts may adversely affect our business.

EPC contracts require us to perform a range of services for our customers, some of which we routinely subcontract to other parties. We believe that these types of contracts will become increasingly prevalent in the T&D industry. In most instances, these contracts require completion of a project by a specific date, achievement of certain performance standards or performance of our services at a certain standard of quality. If we subsequently fail to meet such dates or standards, we may be held responsible for costs resulting from such failure. Our inability to obtain the necessary material and equipment to meet a project schedule or the installation of defective material or equipment could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We require subcontractors to assist us in providing certain services and we may be unable to retain the necessary subcontractors to complete certain projects.

We use subcontractors to perform portions of our contracts and to manage workflow, particularly for design, engineering, procurement and some foundation work. We are not dependent on any single subcontractor. However, general market conditions may limit the availability of subcontractors on which we rely to perform portions of our contracts and this could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business growth could outpace the capability of our internal infrastructure.

Our internal infrastructure may not be adequate to support our operations as they expand. To the extent that we are unable to buy or build equipment necessary for a project, either due to a lack of available funding or equipment shortages in the marketplace, we may be forced to rent equipment on a short-term basis or to find alternative ways to perform the work without the benefit of equipment ideally suited for the job, which could increase the costs of completing the project. Furthermore, we may be unable to buy or rent the specialty equipment and tooling we require due to the limited number of manufacturers and distributors in the marketplace. We often bid for work knowing that we will have to rent equipment on a short-term basis and we include our assumptions of market equipment rental rates into our bid. If market rates for rental equipment increase between the time of bid submission and project execution, our margins for the project may be reduced. In addition, our equipment requires continuous maintenance, which we generally provide through our own repair facilities. If we are unable to continue to maintain the equipment in our fleet, we may be forced to obtain additional third-party repair services at a higher cost or be unable to bid on contracts.

Future growth also could impose additional responsibilities on members of our senior management. To the extent that we are unable to manage our growth effectively, we may not be able to expand our operations or execute our business plan.

Seasonal and other variations, including severe weather conditions, may cause significant fluctuations in our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Although our revenues are primarily driven by spending patterns in our customers' industries, our revenues, particularly those derived from our T&D segment, and results of operations can be subject to seasonal variations. These variations are influenced by weather, hours of daylight, customer spending patterns, available system outages from utilities, bidding seasons and holidays, and can have a significant impact on our gross margins. Our profitability may decrease during the winter months and

during severe weather conditions because work performed during these periods may be restricted and more costly to complete. Additionally, our T&D customers often cannot remove their T&D lines from service during the summer months, when consumer demand for electricity is at its peak, delaying the demand for our maintenance and repair services. Working capital needs are also influenced by the seasonality of our business. We generally experience a need for additional working capital during the spring when we increase outdoor construction in weather-affected regions of the country, and we convert working capital assets to cash during the winter months. Significant disruptions in our ability to perform services due to these seasonal variations could have a material adverse effect on our financial conditions, results of operation and cash flows.

Increases in the costs of certain materials and fuel could reduce our operating margins.

Because we generally buy materials for our C&I projects, we are exposed to market risk of fluctuations in commodity prices of materials such as copper. Additionally, the price of fuel needed to run our vehicles and equipment is unpredictable and fluctuates based on events outside our control, including geopolitical developments, supply and demand for oil and gas, actions by OPEC, and other oil and gas producers, war and unrest in oil producing countries, regional production patterns and environmental concerns. Most of our contracts do not allow us to adjust our pricing. Accordingly, any increase in material or fuel costs could reduce our profitability and liquidity.

We could incur liquidated damages or other damages if we do not complete our projects in the time allotted under the applicable contract or we may be required to perform additional work if our services do not meet certain standards of quality.

In many instances, our contracts require completion of a project by a specific date and/or the achievement of certain performance or quality standards. If we fail to meet such completion dates or standards, we may be responsible for payment in the form of contractually agreed upon liquidated or other damages or we may be required to perform additional services without payment. To the extent that any of these events occur, the total costs of a project could exceed the original estimated costs, and we would experience reduced profits or, in some cases, a loss. Failure to comply with the completion dates and quality standards contained in our contracts could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The timing of new contracts may result in unpredictable fluctuations in our cash flow and profitability.

A substantial portion of our revenues are derived from project-based work that is awarded through a competitive bid process. It is generally very difficult to predict the timing and geographic distribution of the projects that we will be awarded. The selection of, timing of or failure to obtain projects, delays in awards of projects, the re-bidding or termination of projects due to budget overruns, cancellations of projects or delays in completion of contracts could result in the under-utilization of our assets and reduce our cash flows. Even if we are awarded contracts, we face additional risks that could affect whether, or when, work will begin. For example, some of our contracts are subject to financing and other contingencies that may delay or result in termination of projects. This can present difficulty in matching workforce size and equipment location with contract needs. In some cases, we may be required to bear the cost of a ready workforce and equipment that is larger than necessary, resulting in unpredictability in our cash flow, expenses and profitability. If an expected contract award or the related work release is delayed or not received, we could incur substantial costs without receipt of any corresponding revenues. Moreover, construction projects for which our services are contracted may require significant expenditures by us prior to receipt of relevant payments by a customer and may expose us to potential credit risk if such customer should encounter financial difficulties. Finally, the winding down or completion of work on significant projects that were active in previous periods will reduce our revenue and earnings if such significant projects have not been replaced in the current period.

Our failure to comply with environmental laws could result in significant liabilities.

We are subject to numerous federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations governing our operations, including the occasional handling, transportation and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous substances and wastes, as well as emissions and discharges into the environment, including discharges to air, surface water, groundwater and soil. We also are subject to laws and regulations that impose liability and cleanup responsibility for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The presence of contamination from or wastes on our properties or at a job site could interfere with ongoing operations. In addition, a part of our business is done in the southwestern United States, where we run a greater risk of fines, work stoppages or other sanctions for disturbing Native American artifacts and archeological sites.

New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination or leaks, or the imposition of new clean-up requirements could require us to incur significant costs or become the basis for new or increased liabilities that could harm our financial condition and results of operations. In certain instances, we have obtained indemnification or covenants from third parties (including predecessors or lessors) for some or all of such cleanup and other obligations and liabilities. However, such third-party indemnities or covenants may not cover all of our costs, and such unanticipated obligations or liabilities, or future obligations and liabilities, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Opportunities within the government arena could lead to increased governmental regulation applicable to us.

Most government contracts are awarded through a regulated competitive bidding process. If we were to be successful in being awarded government contracts, significant costs could be incurred by us before any revenues were realized from these contracts. Government agencies may review a contractor's performance, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. If government agencies determine through these reviews that costs were improperly allocated to specific contracts, they will not reimburse the contractor for those costs or may require the contractor to refund previously reimbursed costs. If government agencies determine that we engaged in improper activity, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties. Government contracts are also subject to renegotiation of profit and termination by the government prior to the expiration of the term which could lead to reduced revenues and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If we fail to integrate future acquisitions successfully, this could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

As part of our growth strategy, we may acquire companies that expand, complement, or diversify our business. Future acquisitions may expose us to operational challenges and risks, including the diversion of management's attention from our existing business, the failure to retain key personnel or customers of an acquired business, the assumption of unknown liabilities of the acquired business for which there are inadequate reserves and the potential impairment of acquired intangible assets. Our ability to sustain our growth and maintain our competitive position may be affected by our ability to successfully integrate any businesses acquired.

Our business may be affected by difficult work environments.

We perform our work under a variety of conditions, including, but not limited to, difficult terrain, difficult site conditions and busy urban centers where delivery of materials and availability of labor may be impacted. Performing work under these conditions can slow our progress, potentially causing us to incur contractual liability to our customers. These difficult conditions may also cause us to incur additional, unanticipated costs that we might not be able to pass on to our customers.

Risks Related To Our Common Stock

There has been no public market for our common stock, and we do not know if one will develop that will provide you with adequate liquidity. Following the completion of this offering, the trading price for our common stock may be volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations.

Although our common stock has been traded on The PORTAL Market (which is operated by The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc.) since December 20, 2007, we believe that less than 975,000 shares have been traded as of the date of this prospectus (or less than 5.0% of the 17,780,099 shares eligible to be traded). As a result, the trading price of our common stock on The PORTAL Market is probably not an accurate indicator of the trading price of our common stock after this offering.

Although we expect our common stock to trade in the over-the-counter market shortly following the date of this prospectus, we have applied to list the shares of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market or Nasdaq Capital Market, although such application cannot be approved until we meet the applicable listing requirements, including achieving a sufficient number of stockholders to qualify for listing, we cannot assure you that we will ever meet their listing requirements or that even if we are successful in obtaining a listing, we have a sufficient number of stockholders is an ongoing obligation of listing on Nasdaq, and even if we achieve enough holders for an initial listing, given that we may not have many more holders than the initial listing requirement, we cannot assure you that such number of stockholders will continue and we therefore may not be able to maintain our listing once we obtain it. Furthermore, even if we become and remain listed, we cannot assure you that an active trading market for the shares will develop. The liquidity of any market for the shares of our common stock will depend on a number of factors, including:

the number of stockholders;

our operating performance and financial condition;

the market for similar securities;

the extent of coverage of us by securities or industry analysts; and

the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the shares of our common stock.

Historically, the market for equity securities has also been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of these securities, which may not have corresponded to the business or financial success of the particular company. We cannot assure you that the market for the shares of our common stock will be free from similar disruptions. Any such disruptions could have an adverse effect on stockholders. In addition, the price of the shares of our common stock could decline significantly if our future operating results fail to meet or exceed the expectations of market analysts and investors.

Even if an active trading market develops, the market price for our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. Some of the facts that could negatively affect our share price include:

actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;

changes in our funds from operations or earnings estimates;

publication of misleading or unfavorable research reports about us or the industry in which we operate;

increases in market interest rates, which may increase our cost of capital;

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changes in applicable laws or regulations, court rulings and enforcement and legal actions;

changes in market valuations of similar companies;

adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;

additions or departures of key personnel;

actions by our stockholders;

speculation in the press or investment community; and

general market and economic conditions.

You may experience dilution of your ownership interests if we issue additional shares of our common stock in the future.

We may in the future issue additional shares resulting in the dilution of the ownership interests of our present stockholders and purchasers of our common stock offered hereby. We are currently authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock and 4,000,000 shares of preferred stock with such designations, preferences and rights as determined by our board of directors. As of the date of this prospectus, there were 19,712,811 shares of our common stock outstanding, which does not include shares reserved for issuance pursuant to our stock incentive plan, including outstanding options to purchase 1,913,673 shares and options to purchase an additional 1,460,000 shares available for future grants. The potential issuance of such additional shares of common stock may create downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock, if a market for our stock were to develop. Also, we have issued, and we may issue additional, shares of our common stock or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for common stock in connection with additional equity-based compensation to existing employees, the hiring of personnel, future acquisitions, future private placements of our securities for capital raising purposes, or for other business purposes.

Future offerings of debt securities, which would rank senior to our common stock upon our liquidation, and future offerings of equity securities, which would dilute our existing stockholders and may be senior to our common stock for the purposes of dividend and liquidating distributions, may adversely affect the market value of common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making offerings of debt or additional offerings of equity securities, including commercial paper, medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes and classes of preferred stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market value of our common stock, or both. Our preferred stock, if issued, could have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividend payments that could limit our ability to make a dividend distribution to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, holders of our common stock bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market value of our common stock and diluting their share holdings in us.

Future sales of our common stock could have an adverse effect on our share price.

In general, under Rule 144, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who is not an affiliate of ours and has not been one of our affiliates at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least one year, including the holding period of any prior owner other than an affiliate, is entitled to sell his or her shares without registration and without complying with the manner of sale, public information, volume limitation, or notice provisions of Rule 144. In addition, under Rule 144, once we have been subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for at least 90 days, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who is not an affiliate of ours and has not been one of our affiliates at any time during the three months preceding a sale, may sell his or her shares without registration, subject to the continued availability of current public information about us after only a six-month holding period. Any sales by affiliates under Rule 144, even after the applicable holding periods, are subject to requirements and/or limitations with respect to volume, manner of sale, notice, and the availability of current public

information about us. As shares of common stock become eligible for sale under Rule 144, the volume of sales of common stock on applicable securities markets may increase, which could reduce the market value of common stock.

As of the date of this prospectus, there were 19,712,811 shares of our common stock outstanding. The market price of the shares of our common stock could decline as a result of sales by our stockholders or the perception that such sales might occur after the termination of the lock-up restrictions to which our directors and certain members of management are subject. If any of our existing stockholders sell a significant number of shares, the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected and our ability to raise capital may be impaired.

We do not anticipate paying any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We do not expect to declare or pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future on our common stock, as we intend to use cash flow generated by operations to expand our business. Our current and future debt instruments also may restrict our ability to declare or pay cash dividends on our common stock.

We will incur increased costs as a result of being public company.

As a privately held company, we have not been responsible for the corporate governance and financial reporting practices and policies required of a public company. Following the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we will be a public company. Once we become a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting, investor relations and other expenses that we do not currently incur. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules implemented by the SEC, and to the extent applicable to us, the NYSE, Nasdaq or other stock exchanges, require changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. We expect these rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

Failure to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and value of our capital stock.

Maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and is important in helping to prevent financial fraud. If we are unable to achieve and maintain adequate internal controls, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed. After we become a public company upon the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we will furnish an assessment by our management on the design and operating effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting with our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2009 and our independent registered public accounting firm will issue a report on that assessment. During the course of this documentation and testing, we may identify significant deficiencies or material weaknesses that we may be unable to remediate before the requisite deadline for those reports. If our management or our independent registered public accounting firm were to conclude in their reports that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective, this could have a material adverse effect on our ability to process and report financial information and the value of our common stock could significantly decline.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting that, if not properly corrected, could result in material misstatements in our financial reporting.

During the preparation of our financial statements to reflect purchase accounting for the 2006 acquisition of our common stock by affiliates of ArcLight, we discovered errors in the accounting for certain items in our previously issued consolidated financial statements in 2004 and 2005. These items included (a) an adjustment to our purchase price allocation for FirstEnergy Corp.'s acquisition of us on November 7, 2001, (b) an adjustment to the amount recorded to reflect the impairment of goodwill in

2005, based upon the revised goodwill amounts and the Company's identification of two reporting units as opposed to the one unit previously utilized, (c) an adjustment to reflect additional tax benefits on the excess of tax over book basis deductions related to our previous owners' stock award plans as additional paid in capital rather than income tax benefit, and (d) other adjustments related to out of period items, reclassifications of non-operating income and expenses to income (loss) from operations, and recording of the goodwill allocated to discontinued operations as a component of income (loss) on sale of discontinued operations rather than as a component of discontinued operations. We corrected these errors through a restatement of our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2001 through 2005.

We are not currently required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and are therefore not required to make an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting for that purpose. However, we have considered the implications of the restatement of our 2005 financial statements, and we have determined that we did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of generally accepted accounting principles to nonstandard and unusual transactions commensurate with our financial reporting requirements and the complexity of our operations and transactions. These deficiencies constitute material weaknesses, which have resulted in material misstatements of our accounts and disclosures and material adjustments to our financial statements. These material weaknesses could result in further material misstatements in our interim or annual consolidated financial statements, which would not be prevented or detected.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management has taken steps to improve and continues to improve our internal control over financial reporting, including the hiring of experienced financial reporting professional consultants, redefining and realigning responsibilities and defining additional controls, reporting processes and procedures to address the accounting requirements for non-recurring and complex transactions. The Company concluded the material weakness was still in the process of being remediated as of March 31, 2008.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have had only limited operating experience with the remedial measures that have been made to date and cannot provide assurance that these measures or any future measures will adequately remediate the material weakness. In addition, other material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting may be identified in the future. Any failure to remediate the material weakness, to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results, cause failure to meet reporting obligations on a timely basis or result in material misstatements in the annual or interim financial statements. Inadequate internal controls over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in the reported financial information, which could cause the stock price to decline.

Provisions in our organizational documents and under Delaware law could delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

The existence of some provisions in our organizational documents and under Delaware law could delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could adversely affect the price of our common stock. The provisions in our certificate of incorporation and by-laws that could delay or prevent an unsolicited change in control of our company include a staggered board of directors, board authority to issue preferred stock, and advance notice provisions for director nominations or business to be considered at a stockholder meeting. In addition, Delaware law imposes restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between us and any holder of 15% or more of our outstanding common stock.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We are including the following discussion to inform you of some of the risks and uncertainties that can affect our company and to take advantage of the protections for forward-looking statements that applicable federal securities law affords.

Various statements this prospectus contains, including those that express a belief, expectation, or intention, as well as those that are not statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements may include projections and estimates concerning the timing and success of specific projects and our future production, revenue, income and capital spending. Our forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by words such as "estimate," "project," "predict," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "potential," "plan," "goal" or other words that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. The forward-looking statements in this prospectus speak only as of the date of this prospectus; we disclaim any obligation to update these statements (unless required by securities laws), and we caution you not to rely on them unduly. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and assumptions about future events. While our management considers these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks, contingencies and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. These and other important factors, including those discussed under "Risk Factors," may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks, contingencies and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

our operating results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter;

demand for our services is cyclical and we are vulnerable to industry downturns and regional and national downturns;

our industry is highly competitive;

we may be unsuccessful in generating internal growth;

backlog may not be realized or may not result in profits;

the Energy Policy Act of 2005 may fail to result in increased spending on electric power transmission infrastructure;

our use of percentage-of-completion accounting could result in a reduction or elimination of previously recognized profits;

our actual costs may be greater than expected in performing our fixed-price and unit-price contracts;

our financial results are based upon estimates and assumptions that may differ from actual results;

we self-insure against many potential liabilities and our reserves for estimated losses may be less than our actual costs;

we may incur liabilities or suffer negative financial impact relating to occupational health and safety matters;

we may pay our suppliers and subcontractors before receiving payment from our customers for the related services;

we extend credit to customers for purchases of our services, and in the past we have had, and in the future we may have, difficulty collecting receivables from major customers that are subject to

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protection under bankruptcy or insolvency laws or are otherwise experiencing financial difficulties;

we derive a significant portion of our revenues from a few customers, and the loss of one or more of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;

many of our contracts may be cancelled upon short notice and we may be unsuccessful in replacing our contracts if they are canceled or as they are completed or expire;

a significant portion of our business depends on our ability to provide surety bonds and we may be unable to compete for or work on certain projects if we are not able to obtain the necessary surety bonds;

our bonding requirements may limit our ability to incur indebtedness;

inability to hire or retain key personnel could disrupt business;

our unionized workforce could adversely affect our operations;

our business is labor intensive, and we may be unable to attract and retain qualified employees;

inability to perform our obligations under engineering, procurement and construction contracts may adversely affect our business;

we require subcontractors to assist us in providing certain services and we may be unable to retain the necessary subcontractors to complete certain projects;

our business growth could outpace the capability of our internal infrastructure;

seasonal and other variations, including severe weather conditions, may cause significant fluctuations in our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;

increases in the costs of certain materials and fuel could reduce our operating margins;

we could incur liquidated damages or other damages if we do not complete our projects in the time allotted under the applicable contract or we may be required to perform additional work if our services do not meet certain standards of quality;

the timing of new contracts may result in unpredictable fluctuations in our cash flow and profitability;

our failure to comply with environmental laws could result in significant liabilities;

opportunities within the government arena could lead to increased governmental regulation applicable to us;

if we fail to integrate future acquisitions successfully, this could adversely affect our business and results of operations;

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our business may be affected by difficult work environments;

there has been no public market for our common stock, we do not know if one will develop that will provide you with adequate liquidity, and the trading price for our common stock may be volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations;

we have identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting that, if not properly corrected, could result in material misstatements in our financial reporting; and

we will incur increased costs due to the rules and regulations applicable to us as a public company.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus. Any proceeds from the sale of the shares offered by this prospectus will be received by the selling stockholders.

DIVIDEND POLICY

In 2006 and 2007 we paid aggregate dividends of \$55.0 million to our stockholders. These dividends were paid as a \$0.30 per share dividend on December 31, 2006 and a \$3.04 per share dividend on August 31, 2007. We do not currently anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the future. Instead, we currently intend to retain our earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business. The timing and amount of future cash dividends, if any, would be determined by our board of directors and would depend on our earnings, financial condition and cash requirements at the time. Our Credit Facility restricts our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock, and we may also enter into credit agreements or other borrowing arrangements in the future that will restrict our ability to declare or pay cash dividends on our common stock.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of March 31, 2008.

You should read the following table in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results from Operations" appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

(dollars in thousands)	As of March 31, 2008
Long term debt (term loan)	\$ 30,000
Stockholders' equity	
Preferred stock \$0.01 par value per share; 4,000,000 authorized shares; none issued and outstanding	
Common stock \$0.01 par value per share; 100,000,000 authorized shares; 19,712,811 issued and outstanding	197
Additional paid-in capital	140,601
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(4,811)
Total stockholders' equity	135,987
Total capitalization	\$ 165,987

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed financial information has been derived by applying pro forma adjustments to our historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2007 are presented:

on an actual basis;

on a pro forma basis to give effect to our entrance into our Credit Facility, including the draw of \$50.0 million under the term loan facility on August 31, 2007, as if we entered into the facility on January 1, 2007;

on a pro forma as adjusted basis to give effect to the issuance of 17,780,099 shares of common stock pursuant to the 2007 Private Placement and the repurchase of 14,516,765 shares of common stock and 49,675 shares of common stock underlying options, from our current and prior stockholders and option holders with the proceeds thereof; the payment of a dividend to our stockholders of \$3.04 per share of common stock on August 31, 2007; and the repayment of \$20.0 million under our term loan facility with the proceeds of the 2007 Private Placement, as if all such transactions occurred on January 1, 2007.

The common stock options outstanding at December 31, 2007 are deemed anti-dilutive due to the net loss on an actual and pro forma as adjusted basis.

The unaudited pro forma adjustments and the 2007 Private Placement offering adjustments are based on available information and certain assumptions that we believe are reasonable and are described below in the accompanying notes. The unaudited information was prepared on a basis consistent with that used in preparing our audited consolidated financial statements and includes all adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring items, that we consider necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for the unaudited periods.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed statement of operations should be read in conjunction with the sections of this prospectus entitled "Selected Consolidated Financial and Operating Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results from Operations," and our historical consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed statement of operations is for informational purposes only and should not be considered indicative of actual results that would have been achieved had the transactions been consummated on the date indicated. Also, the unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed financial statements should not be viewed as indicative of our results of operations as of any future dates or for any future period. The presentation of a pro forma balance sheet has been excluded as of December 31, 2007 as the transactions were completed before December 31, 2007 and are included in our consolidated balance sheet.

Upon completion of the 2007 Private Placement, we received net proceeds of approximately \$212.5 million from the sale of 17,780,099 shares of common stock, after deducting Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc's initial purchaser's discount and placement fee and our estimated offering expenses of approximately \$2.5 million. We used the net proceeds from the 2007 Private Placement to redeem 14,515,284 million shares of our common stock from our non-management stockholders for approximately \$175.5 million; 1,481 shares of our common stock from certain of our management stockholders for approximately \$0.02 million; and 49,675 shares of our common stock underlying options held by certain members of management for approximately \$0.4 million, in each case, at a purchase price equal to \$12.09 per share. We used the remaining proceeds for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of \$20.0 million of the outstanding balance under our term loan facility.

**Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statement of Operations
for the Year Ended December 31, 2007**

For the year ended December 31, 2007

(in thousands except share and per share data)	Actual	Pro forma Adjustments	Pro forma	Adjustments for the 2007 Private Placement	Pro forma as adjusted
Contract revenues	\$ 610,314	\$	\$ 610,314	\$	\$ 610,314
Contract costs	540,868		540,868		540,868
Gross profit	69,446		69,446		69,446
Selling, general and administrative expenses	45,585		45,585		45,585
Amortization of intangible assets	769		769		769
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(768)		(768)		(768)
Offering related charges(e)	26,513		26,513		26,513
Income (loss) from operations	(2,653)		(2,653)		(2,653)
Other income (expense)					
Interest income	1,234		1,234		1,234
Interest expense	(1,694)	(2,285) (a)	(3,979)	1,256 (b)	(2,723)
Other, net	(153)		(153)		(153)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(3,266)	(2,285)	(5,551)	1,256	(4,295)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(64)	(914) (c)	(978)	502 (c)	(476)
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,202)	\$ (1,371)	\$ (4,573)	\$ 754	\$ (3,819)
Net income (loss) per common share					
Basic and diluted	\$ (.19)				
Pro forma net income per common share					
Basic and diluted					\$ (0.21)
Weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding					
Basic and diluted	16,540,392			2,004,650	18,542,042 (d)

**Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma
Consolidated Condensed Financial Information
(dollars in thousands)**

- (a) The pro forma adjustment of \$2,285 additional interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 assumes the Credit Facility was entered into and the \$50,000 draw on our existing term loan facility was taken on January 1, 2007. The \$2,285 is comprised of \$2,213 of additional interest expense and \$72 of incremental amortization of debt issuance costs. The interest rates used in the calculation were based on (a) the one-month LIBOR rates in effect at each month end as rounded to the nearest sixteenth percent plus (b) 1.25% as defined in the credit agreement governing our Credit Facility. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the average interest rate was 6.52%. Interest rate fluctuations would cause changes in the interest expense we would have incurred on a pro forma basis. A 0.125% increase or decrease in the interest rate would have resulted in a higher or lower pro forma interest expense of approximately \$38 for the year ended December 31, 2007, respectively.
- (b) The pro forma adjustment of the \$1,256 reduction in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 reflects the impact of the repayment of \$20,000 of the debt from the proceeds of the 2007 Private Placement assuming the transaction occurred on January 1, 2007. The \$1,256 is comprised of \$1,321 of interest expense reductions offset by \$65 of incremental amortization of debt issuance costs due to the repayment of debt.
- (c) The income tax adjustments reflect the pro forma tax effect of the adjustments outlined above for the year ended December 31, 2007 utilizing a 40% estimated tax rate.
- (d) Pro forma net income (loss) per common share is calculated using the basic and diluted weighted average shares as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2007
Shares outstanding	19,712,811
Less shares issued general corporate purposes	(1,170,769)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares	18,542,042

The common stock options outstanding at December 31, 2007 are deemed anti-dilutive due to the net loss from continuing operations on an actual and pro forma as adjusted basis.

- (e) Offering related charges:

	Offering related charges
Accelerated vesting of stock options, non-cash	\$ 14,533
Adjustment related to common shares subject to redemption liability-to-equity modification, non-cash	4,039
Bonus related to tax burden associated with management shares	1,166
Executive management employment agreements	1,462
Management transaction bonus	3,000

	Offering related charges
Pre-offering preparation expenses	2,313
	\$ 26,513

These items have been included in the underlying historical financials and remain in the Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information. The Company believes these items to be non-recurring.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

The following table presents our selected historical consolidated financial data at the dates and for the periods indicated. The statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 and the year ended December 31, 2007 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 and 2007 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in the prospectus. The selected historical statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 and balance sheet data set forth below as of March 31, 2008 have been derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus and which have been prepared on a basis consistent with our audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, which consist of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for the unaudited periods presented. The statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 and the financial data as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been derived from our historical consolidated financial statements, in each case, which are not included in this prospectus. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results we expect in the future and quarterly results are not necessarily indicative of the results of any future quarter or any full-year period. The information below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results from Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus.

	Predecessor(1)			Successor(1)				
	For the year ended December 31,			For the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006	For the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	For the year ended December 31, 2007	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2003	2004	2005				2007	2008
(in thousands except share data)								
Contract revenues	\$ 393,122	\$ 322,096	\$ 508,700	\$ 489,055	\$ 46,202	\$ 610,314	\$ 141,359	\$ 136,763
Contract costs	366,586	293,812	457,287	435,520	41,381	540,868	128,218	116,563
Gross profit	26,536	28,284	51,413	53,535	4,821	69,446	13,141	20,200
Selling, general and administrative expenses	38,920	34,575	37,438	37,754	3,126	45,585	10,766	11,918
Amortization of intangible assets	306	306	306	281	115	769	344	83
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(408)	(475)	(855)	(434)	(10)	(768)	(23)	(148)
Goodwill and other intangible impairment(8)			16,618					
Offering related charges						26,513		
Income (loss) from operations	(12,282)	(6,122)	(2,094)	15,934	1,590	(2,653)	2,054	8,347
Other income (expense)								
Interest income	274	194	469	1,382	145	1,234	415	420
Interest expense	(11)	(23)	(18)	(299)	(41)	(1,694)	(135)	(542)
Other, net	(284)	(119)	(343)	(192)	(20)	(153)	(10)	(57)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(12,303)	(6,070)	(1,986)	16,825	1,674	(3,266)	2,324	8,168
Income tax expense (benefit)	(5,077)	(2,595)	6,624	6,807	741	(64)	957	3,349
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net	(7,226)	(3,475)	(8,610)	10,018	933	(3,202)	1,367	4,819
Discontinued operations								
Discontinued operations (net of income tax expense (benefit) of \$(789) and \$328 in 2004 and 2005)	847	(1,183)	492					
		(901)	(1,356)					

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	Predecessor(1)				Successor(1)			
Loss on sale of discontinued operations (net of income tax (benefit) of (\$601) and (\$450) in 2004 and 2005)								
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net	847	(2,084)	(864)					
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,379)	\$ (5,559)	\$ (9,474)	\$ 10,018	\$ 933	\$ (3,202)	\$ 1,367	\$ 4,819

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Basic income (loss) per common share:																
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	(.44)	\$	(.21)	\$	(.52)	\$.61	\$.06	\$	(.19)	\$.08	\$.24
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		.05		(.07)		.03										
(Loss) on sale of discontinued operations				(.05)		(.08)										
Net income (loss)	\$	(.39)	\$	(.33)	\$	(.57)	\$	.61	\$	.06	\$	(.19)	\$	.08	\$	.24

Diluted income (loss) per common share																
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	(.44)	\$	(.21)	\$	(.52)	\$	.61	\$	.06	\$	(.19)	\$	.08	\$	.23
(Loss) from discontinued operations		.05		(.07)		.03										
(Loss) from sale of discontinued operations				(.05)		(.08)										
Net income (loss)	\$	(.39)	\$	(.33)	\$	(.57)	\$	.61	\$	.06	\$	(.19)	\$	.08	\$	.23

Weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding																
Basic(7)		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,540,392		16,446,842		19,712,811
Diluted(7)		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,446,842		16,540,392		16,446,842		20,711,409

	Predecessor(1)			Successor(1)								
	As of December 31,			As of December 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2007	As of March 31, 2008						
	2003	2004	2005									
Balance sheet data:												
(in thousands)												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,281	\$	12,696	\$	28,937	\$	26,233	\$	34,547	\$	34,140
Working capital(2)		60,165		55,990		54,664		41,636		52,126		51,776
Total assets		212,925		203,370		243,631		256,544		305,791		284,978
Long term debt(3)										30,000		30,000
Total liabilities		87,379		82,967		138,612		128,753		174,855		148,991
Stockholders' equity	\$	125,546	\$	120,403	\$	105,019	\$	127,791	\$	130,936	\$	135,987

	Predecessor(1)			Successor(1)												
	For the year ended December 31,			For the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006	For the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	For the year ended December 31, 2007	For the three months ended March 31,									
	2003	2004	2005				2007	2008								
Other Data: (unaudited)																
(in thousands)																
EBITDA(4)	\$	(5,716)	\$	(3,232)	\$	1,586	\$	20,654	\$	2,690	\$	7,862	\$	5,306	\$	10,990
Backlog(5)		120,812		267,072		224,006		N/A		N/A		216,602		290,392		230,827
Capital expenditures		2,601		4,127		5,302		12,482		1,331		28,171		4,385		10,946
Depreciation and amortization(6)		6,003		5,093		4,887		4,912		1,120		10,668		3,262		2,700
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		(4,883)		5,660		21,408		15,600		6,331		16,693		(5,328)		11,129
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		(4,039)		(2,245)		(780)		(11,984)		(1,319)		(26,022)		(4,362)		(9,785)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		(25,000)				(4,387)		(6,342)		(5,000)		17,653				(1,751)

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- (1) On March 10, 2006 and November 30, 2006, ArcLight, through its affiliates MYR Group Holdings LLC and MYR Group Holdings II LLC, purchased approximately 98% of the outstanding shares of our common stock from FirstEnergy Corp. The transaction was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, which required our net assets to be recognized at fair value upon acquisition. The effect of this acquisition was reflected in our financial statements on November 30, 2006. Our financial statements for periods prior to December 1, 2006 (our Predecessor periods) were prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting, which existed prior to the transaction. Our financial statements for periods subsequent to November 30, 2006 (our Successor periods) were prepared on a new basis of accounting. As a result, our results for the Successor periods are not necessarily comparable to the Predecessor periods.
- (2) Working capital represents total current assets less total current liabilities.
- (3) Long term debt represents the \$30.0 million draw under our term loan facility at December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2008, including current maturities.
- (4) EBITDA, a performance measure used by management, is defined as net income (loss) plus: interest expense, provision for income taxes and depreciation and amortization, as shown in the table below. EBITDA, as presented for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007, for the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, for the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, and for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2008, is not defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Because not all companies use identical calculations, this presentation of EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly-titled measures

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of other companies. We use, and we believe investors benefit from the presentation of, EBITDA in evaluating our operating performance because it provides us and our investors with an additional tool to compare our operating performance on a consistent basis by removing the impact of certain items that management believes do not directly reflect our core operations. We believe that EBITDA is useful to investors and other external users of our financial statements in evaluating our operating performance and cash flow because EBITDA is widely used by investors to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest expense, taxes, depreciation and amortization, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon accounting methods and book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired.

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

The following table provides a reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA:

	Predecessor(1)			Successor(1)				
	For the year ended December 31,			For the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006	For the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	For the year ended December 31, 2007	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2003	2004	2005				2007	2008
(dollars in thousands)								
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,379)	\$ (5,559)	\$ (9,474)	\$ 10,018	\$ 933	\$ (3,202)	\$ 1,367	\$ 4,819
Interest expense (income), net	(263)	(171)	(451)	(1,083)	(104)	460	(280)	122
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(5,077)	(2,595)	6,624	6,807	741	(64)	957	3,349
Depreciation and amortization(6)	6,003	5,093	4,887	4,912	1,120	10,668	3,262	2,700
EBITDA	\$ (5,716)	\$ (3,232)	\$ 1,586	\$ 20,654	\$ 2,690	\$ 7,862	\$ 5,306	\$ 10,990

We also use EBITDA as a liquidity measure. We believe this financial measure is important in analyzing our liquidity because it is a key component of certain material covenants contained within our Credit Agreement, which is discussed in more detail in Note 6, Credit Agreement, on pages F-9 through F-10 to our financial statements. Non-compliance with these financial covenants under our Credit Agreement our interest coverage ratio and our leverage ratio could result in our lenders requiring us to immediately repay all amounts borrowed. If we anticipated a potential covenant violation, we would seek relief from our lenders, causing us to incur additional cost, and such relief might not be on terms as favorable as those in our existing Credit Agreement. In addition, if we cannot satisfy these financial covenants, we would be prohibited under our Credit Agreement from engaging in certain activities, such as incurring additional indebtedness, making certain payments, and acquiring or disposing of assets. Based on the information above, management believes that

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the presentation of EBITDA as a liquidity measure would be useful to investors and relevant to their assessment of our capacity to service, or incur, debt.

	Predecessor(1)			Successor(1)				
	For the year ended December 31,			For the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006	For the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	For the year ended December 31, 2007	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2003	2004	2005				2007	2008
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	2008
(dollars in thousands)								
EBITDA	\$ (5,716)	\$ (3,232)	\$ 1,586	\$ 20,654	\$ 2,690	\$ 7,862	\$ 5,306	\$ 10,990
<i>Add/(subtract)</i>								
Interest income (expense), net	263	171	451	1,083	104	(460)	280	(122)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	5,077	2,595	(6,624)	(6,807)	(741)	64	(957)	(3,349)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,003)	(5,093)	(4,887)	(4,912)	(1,120)	(10,668)	(3,262)	(2,700)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	7,145	5,211	20,309	2,995	315	23,191	2,405	2,803
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(5,649)	6,008	10,573	2,587	5,083	(3,296)	(9,100)	3,507
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (4,883)	\$ 5,660	\$ 21,408	\$ 15,600	\$ 6,331	\$ 16,693	\$ (5,328)	\$ 11,129

- (5) Backlog represents our estimated revenue on uncompleted contracts, including the amount of revenue on contracts on which work has not begun, minus the revenue we have recognized under such contracts. We calculate backlog differently for different types of contracts. For our fixed-price contracts, we include the full remaining portion of the contract in our calculation of backlog. For our unit-price, time-and-equipment, time-and-materials and cost-plus contracts, our projected revenue for a three-month period is included in the calculation of backlog, regardless of the duration of the contract, which typically exceeds such three-month period. These types of contracts are generally awarded as part of MSAs which typically have a one to three-year duration from execution. Given the duration of our contracts and MSAs and our method of calculating backlog, our backlog at any point in time therefore may not accurately represent the revenue that we expect to realize during any period and our backlog as of the end of a fiscal year may not be indicative of the revenue we expect to earn in the following fiscal year and should not be viewed or relied upon as a stand-alone indicator.
- (6) Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation on capital assets and amortization of finite lived intangible assets.
- (7) Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share data and our basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding reflects the effect of the approximately 164.47 common shares for one common share stock split of our common stock completed on December 13, 2007.
- (8) As part of the business valuation associated with the acquisition of our common stock by affiliates of ArcLight, subsequent to the December 31, 2005 balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements were issued for the year ended December 31, 2005, it was determined that an impairment had occurred at December 31, 2005. Based on the second step comparison of the fair value to the restated carrying value, the impairment loss of \$16.6 million was recorded by the T&D and C&I reporting units of \$12.4 million and \$4.2 million, respectively.

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	Predecessor		Successor		Combined(1)		Successor	
Discontinued operations, net of income tax expense (benefit)								
Loss on sale of discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit	(1,356)							
Loss from discontinued operations, net	(864)							
Net income (loss)	\$ (9,474)	\$ 10,018	\$ 933	\$ 10,951	\$ (3,202)	\$ 1,367	\$ 4,819	

(1) The presentation of the 2006 results on this combined basis does not comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; however, management believes that this provides useful information to assess the relative performance of the business in all periods presented in the financial statements. The captions included within our statements of operations that are materially impacted by the change in basis of accounting include contract costs, which includes depreciation and amortization. The periods combined are the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006 (Predecessor) and the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (Successor).

(2) The results for the one month period in 2006 and for the 12 months ended December 2007 (Successor) reflect the impact of push down accounting; specifically, depreciation of tangible assets increased by \$457 and \$1,752, and amortization of intangible assets increased by \$89 and \$463, respectively.

The purchase by ArcLight of 60% and 38.33% of the outstanding shares of our common stock for \$69.8 million and \$57.7 million in cash, including transaction costs on March 10, 2006 and November 30, 2006, respectively was accounted for as a step acquisition using the purchase accounting method. As a result ArcLight's basis in our net assets was pushed down since their interest exceeded 95%. The impact of this change due to the application of purchase accounting on our statement of operations for the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2007 was as follows:

Increase (decrease) Due to application of purchase accounting	Period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	Year ended December 31, 2007
(in thousands)		
Contract revenues	\$	\$
Contract costs	463	1,816
Gross profit	(463)	(1,816)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(6)	(64)
Amortization of intangible assets	89	463
Gain on sale of property and equipment		
Goodwill impairment		
Offering related charges		
Income (loss) from operations	(546)	(2,215)
Other income (expense)		
Interest income		
Interest expense		
Other, net		
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(546)	(2,215)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(242)	(904)
Net income (loss)	\$ (304)	\$ (1,311)

We do not believe the impact of these adjustments is significant to an understanding of the underlying business trends or results of operations when comparing the year ended December 31, 2006 on a combined basis to the year ended December 31, 2007.

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The combined financial information for the year ended December 31, 2006 is presented solely for the reader's convenience. As presented in the table, this information is generated from the simple addition of the financial results of the Predecessor and the Successor periods of 2006 for each associated line item. Combined revenues, contract costs, gross profit, income from operations and net income do not purport to be alternatives to revenue, contract costs, gross profit, income from operations and net income as respectively determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as measures of operating performance. We use, and we believe investors benefit from the presentation of, combined measures for 2006 in evaluating operating performance because it provides us and our investors with a basis to compare key performance metrics for 2005, 2006 and 2007 on a consistent, annual basis. We believe the presentation of combined measures is useful to investors and other external users of our financial statements in evaluating our operating performance because combined measures allow for direct comparison with comparable measures between 2005 and 2007. For purposes of Management's Discussion and Analysis, all references to 2006 are made on a combined basis, unless otherwise specified.

Our overall revenues from continuing operations grew from \$508.7 million in 2005 to \$610.3 million in 2007, representing a compound annual growth rate of 9.5%, all of which was organic.

During that same period, our EBITDA improved from \$1.6 million in 2005 to \$7.9 million in 2007 and income from continuing operations improved from negative \$8.6 million in 2005 to negative \$3.2 million in 2007 including offering charges related to our 2007 private placement. Net income and EBITDA results in 2007 include the pretax offering related charges of \$26.5 million (\$16.5 million after income tax benefit), of which \$18.6 million consisted noncash compensation charges. For more information, refer to Note 2 of the Company's consolidated financial statements on page F-22. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 our revenues, net income and EBITDA were \$136.8 million, \$4.8 million and \$11.0 million, respectively, compared to \$141.4 million, \$1.3 million and \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. EBITDA is not defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to be an alternative to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income and a reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash flows provided by operating activities, refer to footnote 4 on page 8.

Our growth has been driven by successful bids for, and execution of, several large projects, our ability to continue to capitalize on increased infrastructure spending in our markets and the breadth of our customer base. We believe our centralized fleet and skilled workforce provide us with a competitive advantage as increased spending in the transmission infrastructure market has resulted in an increased demand for a limited supply of specialized equipment and labor. We believe these factors have created a more profitable bidding environment for our services. We expect to continue to grow our business organically, as well as selectively consider strategic acquisitions that improve our competitive position within our existing markets, expand our geographic footprint or strengthen our fleet.

We derive our revenues from two reportable segments which we refer to as our T&D segment and our C&I segment:

Transmission and Distribution. We provide our T&D services to electric utilities and other similar entities. The services we provide include the construction and maintenance of high voltage transmission lines, substations and lower voltage underground and overhead distribution systems to electric utilities and other similar entities. We also provide emergency restoration services in response to hurricane, ice or other storm related damage which typically accounts for less than \$25.0 million, or 4.5% of combined revenue, per year. As a result of several key industry trends, including increased attention to the inadequacy of the existing electric utility infrastructure as well as the impact of the passage of the Energy Act in 2005, the demand for transmission construction and maintenance services has increased and is projected by EEI to continue to grow significantly in the future. We believe that the increased capital spending on transmission infrastructure represents a growth opportunity for our T&D business as transmission construction, maintenance and repair has long been a core competency for us. We have completed several large transmission turn key EPC projects including one of the largest EPC projects ever completed in the T&D market. For the year ended December 31, 2007, our T&D revenues were approximately \$434.5 million or 71.2% of total revenue. Revenue from transmission projects represented 64.9% of T&D revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007.

In our T&D segment, we generally serve the electric utility industry as a prime contractor. We have long-standing relationships with many of our T&D customers who rely on us to construct and maintain reliable electric and other utility infrastructure. In 2007, measured by revenue in our T&D segment, we provided 47.0% of our T&D services under fixed-price contracts. We also provide many services to our customers under multi-year MSAs and other variable service agreements. We focus on managing our profitability by selecting projects we believe will provide attractive margins. We achieve these margins by actively managing the costs of completing our projects, holding customers accountable for changes to contract specifications and rewarding our employees for keeping costs under budget.

Commercial and Industrial. Our C&I segment provides electrical contracting services for commercial and industrial construction in the western United States. We are focused on the Arizona

and Colorado regional markets where we have achieved sufficient scale to deploy the level of resources necessary to achieve what we believe are leading market shares. We concentrate our efforts on projects where our technical and project management expertise are critical to successful and timely execution. Typical C&I contracts cover electrical contracting services for airports, hospitals, data centers, hotels, casinos, arenas, convention centers, manufacturing plants, processing facilities and transportation control and management systems. For the year ended December 31, 2007, our C&I revenues were approximately \$175.8 million or 28.8% of total revenue.

In our C&I segment, we generally provide our electric construction and maintenance services as a subcontractor to general contractors in the C&I industry as well as facility owners. We have a diverse customer base with many long-standing relationships. In 2007, measured by revenue in our C&I segment, we provided 55.2% of our services under fixed-price contracts.

Recent Company History

From 1996 to 2000, we were a public company with our stock traded on the NYSE. In 2000, we were acquired by GPU, Inc., which was subsequently acquired by FirstEnergy Corp. During 2003 and 2004, our results were negatively affected by reduced utility capital expenditures, weakness in the construction market and our non-core mechanical contracting operations. In December 2003, we made several changes to our management team, including the appointment of Mr. Koertner as our president and chief executive officer, who prior to this appointment had been serving as our chief financial officer for five years. Since that time, we have worked to position our business to focus on high growth electrical utility infrastructure projects and safety, resulting in a more stable workforce and higher operating margins. Most notably, we were awarded the \$125.0 million Iowa T&D Contract during 2004 and sold non-core businesses, D.W. Close Company, Inc. ("D.W. Close") and Power Piping Company ("Power Piping"), in 2004 and 2005, respectively. ArcLight acquired approximately 60% of our capital stock in March 2006 and purchased most of our remaining shares in November 2006. We repurchased 14,515,284 shares held by ArcLight and its affiliates with the proceeds of the 2007 Private Placement. As of March 31, 2008, ArcLight continued to own approximately 7.1% of our outstanding common stock.

Recent Events and Offering Related Items

2007 Private Placement. On December 20, 2007 and December 26, 2007, pursuant to the 2007 Private Placement, we completed the sale of a total of 17,780,099 shares of our common stock at a sale price of \$13.00 per share to qualified institutional buyers, non-U.S. persons and accredited investors. We used the net proceeds from the private placement to redeem 14,515,284 million shares of our common stock from ArcLight and its affiliates for approximately \$175.5 million; 1,481 shares of our common stock from certain of our management stockholders for approximately \$0.02 million; and 49,675 shares of our common stock underlying options held by certain members of management for approximately \$0.4 million. The remaining net proceeds to us from the 2007 Private Placement (after the initial purchaser's discount, placement fees and expenses) were \$36.6 million and are being used for general corporate purposes, including the recent repayment of \$20.0 million of the outstanding balance under our \$50.0 million term loan facility. In connection with the 2007 Private Placement, we entered into employment agreements and transaction bonus agreements with our executive officers and certain key employees. Under the agreements, we granted options to acquire 540,000 shares of common stock and made cash payments totaling up to \$3.0 million.

Pre-Offering Preparation Expenses. As a result of the 2007 Private Placement, we incurred certain pre-offering preparation expenses of \$2.3 million related to the preparation of historical financial statements and related disclosures. Pre-offering preparation expenses included periodic operating costs such as accounting and tax services, valuation services, and accounting and legal support services.

Vesting of certain stock options. In connection with the 2007 Private Placement and the provisions of our previous stock incentive plan, we accelerated the vesting of options granted under our previous stock incentive plan to allow all options outstanding to become vested upon the completion of the private placement. We incurred non-cash compensation charges of approximately \$14.5 million in connection with this vesting in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 123R.

Management Stock Compensation, Severance and Transaction Bonus Charges. In connection with the 2007 Private Placement, we incurred a non-cash compensation charge of approximately \$4.0 million (or approximately \$3.3 million, net of tax) as a result of the agreement with certain members of management who purchased shares of our common stock in May 2006 and July 2007 under the former management stockholder agreement. Subsequent to the 2007 Private Placement, we agreed to pay certain members of management a discretionary bonus of approximately \$1.2 million authorized at year end (or approximately \$0.7 million, net of tax) to cover their individual income tax obligations related to the stock value discount in conjunction with the July 2007 share purchase. We also incurred a compensation charge of approximately \$1.5 million (or approximately \$0.9 million, net of tax) as a result of severance payments that became due to our executive officers under the employment agreements with certain members of management and a charge of approximately \$3.0 million (or approximately \$1.8 million, net of tax) as a result of transaction bonus payments that we paid to each of our named executive officers and certain other key employees.

Our new long-term incentive plan. Our future financial results will reflect the application of SFAS 123R to the 540,000 stock options granted to certain directors, officers and employees in connection with the 2007 Private Placement. These options vest over a four year period and have an exercise price of \$13.00 per share.

Stock compensation expense of approximately \$27,000 and \$230,000 was recognized in 2007 and 2008, respectively, for these options based upon a weighted-average grant date fair value of approximately \$6.87 per share, excluding the impact of expected forfeitures.

As of March 31, 2008, there was approximately \$3.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the new Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP"). This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.72 years. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for any future changes in estimated and actual forfeitures.

Business Drivers and Measures; Seasonality; Fluctuations of Results

Although our revenues are primarily driven by spending patterns in our customers' industries, our revenues, particularly those derived from our T&D segment, and results of operations can be subject to seasonal variations. These variations are influenced by weather, hours of daylight, customer spending patterns, available system outages from utilities, bidding seasons and holidays. Typically, our revenues in the first quarter can be affected by adverse weather conditions and the cyclical nature of customer bidding activities. Bidding activity with respect to new projects is usually light from late-November through mid-January due to the holidays and the fact that our customers typically wait for year-end results to finalize capital and maintenance budgets for the upcoming year. The second quarter is typically better than the first, as some projects typically begin, but continued cold and wet weather can often impact second quarter productivity. Revenues in our third quarter may be affected by fewer available system outages during which we can perform electrical line service work due to peak electrical demands during hot summer months as well as storm restoration services. Revenues during the fourth quarter of the year are typically stronger as many projects are completed in the fourth quarter and revenues often are impacted positively by customers seeking to spend their allocated capital budget on existing projects before the end of the year; however, the holiday season and inclement weather sometimes can cause delays and thereby affect revenues.

We also provide storm restoration services to our T&D customers which tends to have a higher profit margin and offsets some of the negative effects of severe weather on our revenue. Higher profit margins on storm restoration services can offset the lost revenues in connection with weather-related delays in our construction, maintenance and repair work for our T&D customers. However, storm restoration services work is highly unpredictable and can cause our results of operations to vary greatly from quarter-to-quarter. We do not view storm restoration as a major revenue driver, as revenues from storm restoration services are typically less than \$25.0 million, or 4.5% of consolidated revenue, per year. Our revenues will also fluctuate based on the timing of our large EPC contracts. As a result of the positive and negative effects of weather-related events on the services we provide and periodic effect of our large EPC contracts, it is difficult to predict recurring quarterly trends for our business.

Additionally, our industry can be highly cyclical. As a result, our volume of business may be adversely affected by declines in new projects in various geographic regions in the United States. The financial condition of our customers and their access to capital, variations in the margins of projects performed during any particular quarter and regional economic conditions may also materially affect quarterly results. Accordingly, our operating results in any particular quarter or year may not be indicative of the results that can be expected for any other quarter or for any other year. You should read "Understanding Gross Margins" below for additional discussion of trends and challenges that may affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Understanding Gross Margins

Our gross margin is gross profit expressed as a percentage of revenues. Contract costs consists primarily of salaries, wages and benefits to employees, depreciation, fuel and other equipment expenses, equipment rentals, subcontracted services, insurance, facilities expenses, materials and parts and supplies. Various factors some of which are beyond our control impact our gross margins on a quarterly or annual basis.

Capital Expenditures. We have recently begun spending a significant amount of capital on property, facilities and equipment, with the majority of such expenditures used to purchase additional specialized equipment to enhance our fleet and to reduce our reliance on operating leases and short term equipment rentals. We expect our gross margins to benefit from our capital expenditure plan, although there can be no assurance in this regard. However, we will continue to rely on leases for non-specialized equipment, such as light trucks. We believe that the investment in specialized equipment will reduce our costs and improve our margins over the long term.

Depreciation and Amortization. We include depreciation in contract costs. This is common practice in our industry, but can make comparability to other companies difficult. We expect that, as a result of our new capital expenditure program, depreciation expenses will increase in the future. Depreciation and amortization expenses have also increased as a result of the increase in tangible and intangible assets in the purchase price allocation recorded in connection with the acquisition of our common stock by affiliates of ArcLight. We consider equipment lease and rental costs to be costs associated with performing a contract. We believe decreased contract costs with respect to lower rental or lease payments for some types of equipment will more than offset higher depreciation expense associated with buying more specialized equipment for our projects.

Geographical. The mix of business conducted in different parts of the country will affect margins, as some parts of the country offer the opportunity for higher gross margins than others.

Seasonal and Weather. As discussed above, seasonal patterns, primarily related to weather conditions, can have a significant impact on gross margins in a given period. For example, it is typical during the winter months that parts of the country may experience snow or rainfall that may negatively impact our revenue and gross margin. Additionally, our T&D customers often cannot remove their

T&D lines from service during the summer months, when consumer demand for electricity is at its peak, delaying the demand for our maintenance and repair services. In both cases, projects may be delayed or temporarily placed on hold. Conversely, in periods when weather remains dry and temperatures are moderate, more work can be done, sometimes with less cost, which would have a favorable impact on gross margins. In some cases, tornadoes, ice storms, hurricanes or other strong storm activity can provide us with high profit margin storm restoration services work, which generally has a positive impact on margins. However, storm restoration services work is highly unpredictable and we do not view it as a revenue driver, as revenues from storm restoration services are typically less than \$25.0 million, or 4.5% of consolidated revenue, per year.

Revenue Mix. The mix of revenue derived from the industries we serve will impact gross margins. Changes in our customers' spending patterns in each of the industries we serve can cause an imbalance in supply and demand and, therefore, affect margins and mix of revenue by industry served. Storm restoration services typically command higher profit margins than maintenance services. Environmental factors, as noted above, can impact the timing at which customers perform maintenance and repairs which can cause a shift in the revenue mix. For example, during the period following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, our resources were temporarily shifted to storm restoration services work from maintenance and repair services.

Service and Maintenance Compared to New Construction. In general, new construction work has a higher gross margin than maintenance and repair work. This is because new construction work is often obtained on a fixed-price basis, which carries a higher risk than other types of pricing arrangements because a contractor bears the risk of increased expenses. As such, we generally bid fixed-price contracts with higher profit margins built into our bids. We typically derive approximately 13.0% to 25.0% of our revenue from maintenance and repair work, which is performed under pre-established or negotiated prices or cost-plus pricing arrangements, which generally allows us a set margin above our costs. Thus, a higher portion of new construction work in a given period may result in a higher gross margin.

Subcontract Work. We generally experience lower gross margins when we subcontract portions of our work because we typically mark up subcontractor costs less than our labor and equipment costs. We typically subcontract approximately 8.0% to 11.0% of our work to other service providers.

Materials versus Labor. Margins may be lower on projects on which we furnish materials because we are not able to mark up materials as much as labor and equipment costs. In a given period, a higher percentage of work that has a higher materials component may decrease overall gross margin.

Insurance. Gross margins could be impacted by fluctuations in insurance accruals related to our deductibles in the period in which such adjustments are made. As of March 31, 2008, we have a self-insured retention for the following policies: workers' compensation, general liability and automobile liability. Our deductible for each line of coverage is the first \$1.0 million per claim up to the claim aggregate amount as defined per each policy. The claim aggregate for each policy is calculated as the cumulative excess over the first \$0.5 million of each claim incurred, up to the deductible amount per claim. The claim aggregate amount for each policy is as follows: \$1.5 million for workers' compensation, \$1.5 million for general liability and \$1.0 million for automobile liability. Once a policy's claim aggregate is reached per line of coverage, the deductible for that policy is reduced to \$0.5 million per claim. We also have an employee health care benefit plan for employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements, which is subject to a deductible of \$0.1 million per covered individual per year. Losses up to the deductible amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. The determination of such estimated losses and their appropriateness are reviewed by management and updated at least quarterly.

Project Bonding Requirements. Approximately 22.6%, 22.6%, 31.9% and 16.1% of our business by revenue for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 (on a combined basis) and 2007, and the three months ended March 31, 2008 respectively, requires surety bonds or other means of financial assurance to secure contractual performance. If we fail to perform or pay subcontractors and vendors, the customer may demand that the surety provide services or make payments under the bond. We must reimburse the surety for any expenses or outlays it incurs. To date, we have not been required to make any reimbursements to our surety for claims against the bonds. As of March 31, 2008, the total amount of bonded backlog was approximately \$64.9 million, which represented 28.1% of our backlog at that time.

Estimation, Fleet Utilization and Bidding. We operate a centrally-managed fleet in order to achieve the highest equipment utilization. We also develop internal equipment rates to reflect our true equipment costs, which in turn provides our business units with appropriate cost information to estimate bids for new projects more accurately. Availability of equipment for a particular contract is determined by our internal fleet ordering process which is designed to optimize the use of internal fleet assets and allocate equipment costs to individual contracts. We believe these processes allow us to utilize our equipment efficiently, which leads to improved gross margins. We also believe our teams of trained estimators help us to determine potential costs and revenues and make informed decisions on whether to bid for a project and the rates to use in making that bid. The ability to accurately estimate labor needs and material costs in connection with a new project also leads to improved gross margins.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and related benefits to management, administrative salaries and benefits, marketing, office rent and utilities, communications, professional fees and bad debt expense. Not all industry participants define selling, general and administrative expenses and contract costs in the same way. This can make comparisons between industry participants more difficult.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2008

Revenues. Revenues decreased \$4.6 million, or 3.3%, from \$141.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to \$136.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The decrease in revenues was the result of the timing on a few large procurement contracts that were in production during the first quarter of 2007 that were completed during 2007.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$7.1 million, or 53.7%, from \$13.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to \$20.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. As a percentage of overall revenues, gross margin increased from 9.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to 14.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in gross margins for the three months ended March 31, 2008, was attributable to several factors. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, there were a few underperforming contracts, mainly in Ohio and Texas, that generated contract losses of approximately \$1.1 million for the period. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we experienced strong performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$2.1 million in additional gross profits for the period. Additionally, we experienced lower equipment costs resulting from our reduced reliance on operating leases and short term rentals to finance our fleet of construction equipment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$1.1 million, or 10.7%, from \$10.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to \$11.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase relates primarily to additional support staff

added, annual salary increases and increases in bonus expense for the period. As a percentage of revenues, these expenses increased from 7.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to 8.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

Gain on sale of property and equipment. Gain from the sale of property and equipment increased by \$0.1 million from \$0.02 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in gain from the sale of property and equipment resulted from the routine sale of property and equipment that was no longer useful or valuable to our ongoing operations.

Interest income. Interest income remained constant at \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$0.4 million from \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in interest expense is a result of the increased average borrowings and the net \$30.0 million draw under our Credit Facility.

Provision for income taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007, with an effective tax rate of 41.2% compared to \$3.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008, with an effective tax rate of 41.0%.

Segment Results

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statements of operations data by segment in thousands of dollars, segment net sales as percentage of total net sales and segment operating income as a percentage of segment net sales.

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	2007		2008	
Contract revenues:				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 102,215	72.3%	\$ 98,572	72.1%
Commercial & Industrial	39,144	27.7	38,191	27.9
Total	\$ 141,359	100.0	\$ 136,763	100.0
Operating income (loss):				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 4,564	4.5	\$ 10,169	10.3
Commercial & Industrial	1,450	3.7	3,352	8.8
Total	6,014	4.3	13,521	9.9
Corporate	(3,960)	-2.8	(5,174)	-3.8
Consolidated	\$ 2,054	1.5%	\$ 8,347	6.1%

Transmission & Distribution

Net sales for our T&D segment for the three months ended March 31, 2007 were \$102.2 million compared to \$98.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008, a decrease of \$3.6 million or 3.6%. The decrease in revenues was a result of a few large T&D procurement contracts that were in production during the first quarter of 2007 that were completed during 2007.

Operating income for our T&D segment for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was \$4.6 million compared to \$10.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008, an increase of \$5.6 million or 122.8%. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 4.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to 10.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The

increase in operating income in the T&D segment was due to several factors. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, there were a few underperforming contracts, mainly in Ohio and Texas, that generated contract losses of approximately \$1.1 million for the period. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we experienced strong performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$1.4 million in additional gross profits for the period. We also experienced lower equipment costs resulting from our reduced reliance on operating leases and short term rentals to finance our fleet of construction equipment.

Commercial & Industrial

Net sales for our C&I segment for the three months ended March 31, 2007 were \$39.2 million compared to \$38.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008, a decrease of \$1.0 million or 2.4%.

Operating income for our C&I segment for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was \$1.4 million compared to \$3.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008, an increase of \$1.9 million or 131.2%. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 3.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2007 to 8.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in operating income in our C&I segment was due mainly to a better mix of higher margin projects and favorable cost estimates where efficiencies were gained during the construction process and costs were controlled better than expected. Also during the three months ended March 31, 2008, we experienced strong performance and increased margins on a few large contracts that resulted in approximately \$0.7 million in gross profits for the period.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues. Revenues increased \$75.0 million, or 14.0%, from \$535.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$610.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in revenues was a result of successful new transmission contracts in the midwest and west and a significant increase in work across our C&I segment. This increase was offset by the reduction in revenues from the Iowa T&D Contract which was substantially completed during the first six months of 2006, and the net decrease in emergency storm restoration in 2007 compared to 2006. The Iowa T&D Contract provided \$53.2 million in revenues during the year ended December 31, 2006, and total revenues associated with storm restoration services in 2006 were approximately \$23.7 million as compared to \$10.0 million of emergency restoration services in 2007. Excluding the Iowa T&D Contract and emergency storm restoration, revenues increased \$141.9 million, or 31.0% from the same period in 2006.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased \$11.0 million, or 19.0%, from \$58.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$69.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. As a percentage of overall revenues, gross margin increased from 10.9% for the year ended December 31, 2006 to 11.4% for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in gross margins for the year ended December 31, 2007 was attributable to several C&I projects that experienced a contract margin increase as a result of lower than anticipated costs as they near completion. T&D contract margins improved but were largely offset by higher depreciation and amortization charges. Depreciation and amortization increased by approximately \$2.0 million in 2007 due to the November 30, 2006 acquisition of common stock by ArcLight which caused a step up of fixed assets and intangibles.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.7 million, or 11.5%, from \$40.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$45.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase relates primarily to additional support staff added as revenues increased, annual salary increases and increases in bonus expense for the period. As a percentage of revenues, these expenses decreased from 7.6% for the year ended December 31, 2006 to 7.5% for the year ended December 31, 2007.

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Gain on sale of property and equipment. Gains from the sale of property and equipment increased by \$0.4 million from \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in gain from the sale of equipment resulted from the routine sale of property and equipment that was no longer useful or valuable to our ongoing operations.

Offering related charges. Offering related charges of \$26.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, represent significant expenses incurred by us as a result of the 2007 Private Placement. Such expenses include: (1) the non-cash compensation charge of \$14.5 million related to the accelerated vesting of options granted under our previous stock incentive plan, (2) the non-cash compensation charge of \$4.0 million related to the reclassification of management shares subject to redemption from liability to equity, (3) the discretionary bonus of \$1.2 million authorized following the 2007 Private Placement, related to the income tax burden associated with the purchase of shares by management in July 2007, (4) a compensation charge of \$1.5 million related to the potential severance payments to our executive officers under employment agreements entered into in connection with the offering, (5) the compensation charge of \$3.0 million related to the transaction bonus payments that we paid to certain named executive officers and employees, and (6) certain pre-offering preparation expenses of \$2.3 million related to the preparation of historical financial statements and related disclosures required for the 2007 Private Placement. Pre-offering preparation expenses included periodic operating costs such as accounting and tax services, valuation services, and accounting and legal support services.

Interest income. Interest income decreased \$0.3 million from \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease to interest income was attributable to a decrease in average daily cash balance. This reduction in interest income was partially offset by more favorable average interest rates in 2007.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$1.4 million from \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in interest expense is a result of the increased average borrowings and the \$50.0 million draw under our Credit Facility that occurred on August 31, 2007.

Provision for income taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, with an effective tax rate of 40.8% compared to a benefit of \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, with an effective tax rate of 2.0%. The 2007 effective rate was primarily affected by non-deductible compensation expense related to common shares subject to redemption and other permanent items.

Net income (loss). Net income (loss) in 2007 of \$(3.2) million, includes \$26.5 million of offering related charges on a pretax basis (\$16.5 million after income tax benefit) compared to \$11.0 million in 2006.

Segment Results

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statements of operations data by segment in thousands of dollars, segment net sales as a percentage of total net sales and segment operating income as a percentage of segment net sales.

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	2006(1)		2007	
	(unaudited)			
Contract revenues:				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 398,562	74.5%	\$ 434,479	71.2%
Commercial & Industrial	136,695	25.5	175,835	28.8
Total	\$ 535,257	100.0	\$ 610,314	100.0
Operating income (loss):				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 28,699	7.2	\$ 31,369	7.2
Commercial & Industrial	5,264	3.9	10,007	5.7
Total	33,963	6.3	41,376	6.8
Corporate(2)	(16,439)	(3.1)	(44,029)	(7.2)
Consolidated	\$ 17,524	3.2%	\$ (2,653)	(0.4)%

(1) The presentation of the 2006 results on this combined basis does not comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; however, management believes that this provides useful information to assess the relative performance of the businesses in all periods presented in the financial statements. The captions included within our statements of operations that are materially impacted by the change in basis of accounting include depreciation and amortization. The periods combined are the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006 (Predecessor) and the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (Successor).

(2) The corporate charges in 2007 include the offering related charges of \$26.5 million, of which \$18.6 million consisted of noncash compensation charges. For more information, refer to Note 2 on page F-22 of our financial statements.

Transmission & Distribution

Net sales for our T&D segment for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$398.6 million compared to \$434.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$35.9 million or 9.0%. This increase in revenues was a result of several new projects added in the midwest and west offset by the substantial completion of the Iowa T&D Contract during the year of 2006. The Iowa T&D Contract provided \$53.2 million in revenues during the year ended December 31, 2006. Total revenues associated with storm restoration services in 2006 were approximately \$23.7 million as compared to \$10.0 million of emergency restoration services in 2007. Excluding Iowa T&D Contract and emergency storm restoration revenues, our T&D revenues increased \$102.8 million, or 32.0% from the same period in 2006.

Operating income for our T&D segment for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$28.7 million compared to \$31.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$2.7 million, or 9.4%. As a percentage of revenues, operating income remained constant at 7.2% for

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the year ended December 31, 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2007. Higher contract margins in 2007 were offset by higher depreciation and amortization charges. Depreciation and amortization was higher by approximately \$2.0 million in 2007 due to the November 30, 2006 acquisition of common stock by ArcLight which caused a step up of fixed assets and intangibles.

Commercial & Industrial

Net sales for our C&I segment for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$136.7 million compared to \$175.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$39.1 million or 28.6%. The increase is attributed to continued strength in commercial and industrial construction activity in our core markets and new project wins. Operating income for our C&I segment for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$5.3 million compared to \$10.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$4.7 million, or 88.7%. The increase in operating income for our C&I segment during the year ended December 31, 2007 was related to increased contract revenue, a better mix of projects and favorable cost estimate adjustments on several projects nearing completion where efficiencies were gained during the construction process and costs were controlled better than expected. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 3.9% for the year ended December 31, 2006 to 5.7% for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenues. Revenues increased \$26.6 million, or 5.2%, from \$508.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$535.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. This increase in revenue was primarily a result of increased transmission projects in the western United States and continued strength in our C&I business. These increases were offset by reduced storm revenues during 2006 and lower revenues from the Iowa T&D Contract which was substantially completed during the first six months of 2006. Revenues performed under the Iowa T&D Contract totaled \$53.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, down from \$65.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Excluding the Iowa T&D Contract and revenues from storm restoration services, revenues increased \$46.0 million, or 11.2%.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased \$6.9 million, or 13.5%, from \$51.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$58.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. As a percentage of revenues, gross margin increased from 10.1% for the year ended December 31, 2005 to 10.9% for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in gross margins for 2006 as compared to 2005 was primarily attributable to higher profit margins on work from our electric power customers and improved pricing conditions. The increase in gross margins was also related to our margin enhancement initiatives which include our focus on job cost control, marketing and bidding on higher profit margin projects. Margins improved during 2006 on work from our electric power customers despite the lower volume of higher profit margin emergency restoration services in 2006 compared to 2005.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$3.4 million, or 9.2%, from \$37.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$40.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The \$3.5 million increase relates primarily to increased labor costs, which were partially offset by a decrease in costs for outside professional services, including legal services. As a percentage of revenues, these expenses were 7.4% and 7.6% for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment. Gains from the sale of property and equipment decreased by \$0.4 million, or 48.1%, from \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease in gains from the sale of equipment resulted from the routine sale of property and equipment that was no longer useful or valuable to our ongoing operations.

Goodwill impairment. No goodwill impairment charge was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2006, while a goodwill impairment in the amount of \$16.6 million was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2005. The \$16.6 million goodwill impairment charge was recorded in December 2005 based upon our annual goodwill impairment analysis.

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Interest income. Interest income increased \$1.1 million from \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in interest income primarily relates to the higher average cash balance that we carried during 2006 and more favorable interest rates during that same period.

Interest expense. Interest expense was \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily due to interest costs associated with our prior credit facility.

Provision for income taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, with an effective tax rate of negative 333.4% compared to \$7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, with an effective tax rate of 40.8%. We incurred a \$16.6 million goodwill impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2005. The goodwill impairment charge was an expense that significantly reduced our net income for the year ended December 31, 2005. Since the goodwill impairment expense was not deductible for tax purposes, our effective tax rate was significantly higher in 2005 than in other comparable periods.

Discontinued operations. No charges were recorded for discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2006. A net loss from discontinued operations in the amount of \$0.9 million was recorded for the period ended December 31, 2005. This net loss included a goodwill write-off of \$0.7 million in connection with the sale of Power Piping in March 2005 for \$3.2 million. The sale was negotiated for cash and a note receivable of \$0.5 million. We recognized a pretax loss of \$1.0 million on the sale of Power Piping. In addition, during 2005 we recognized an additional pretax loss of \$0.8 million attributed to the sale of D.W. Close in December 2004. This loss was the result of a combination of factors including an additional accrual for guaranteed minimum margin requirement on selected contracts and a purchase price adjustment based on the re-evaluation of net assets as of the date of sale.

Net income (loss). Net income (loss) in 2006 was \$11.0 million compared to \$(9.5) million in 2005, which includes a \$16.6 million goodwill impairment charge (no tax benefit associated with this charge) and loss from discontinued operations, net of tax of \$(0.9) million.

Segment Results

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statements of operations data by segment in thousands of dollars, segment net sales as a percentage of total net sales and segment operating income as a percentage of segment net sales.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2005		2006(1)	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(dollars in thousands)				
(unaudited)				
Contract Revenues:				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 388,273	76.3%	\$ 398,562	74.5%
Commercial & Industrial	120,427	23.7	136,695	25.5
Total	\$ 508,700	100.0	\$ 535,257	100.0
Operating Income:				
Transmission & Distribution	\$ 13,318	3.4	\$ 28,699	7.2
Commercial & Industrial	1,018	0.8	5,264	3.9
Total	14,336	2.8	33,963	6.3
Corporate	(16,430)	(3.2)	(16,439)	(3.1)
Consolidated	\$ (2,094)	(0.4)%	\$ 17,524	3.3%

(1)

The presentation of the 2006 results on this combined basis does not comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; however, management believes that this provides useful information to assess the relative performance of the businesses in all periods presented in the financial statements. The captions included within our statements of operations that are materially impacted by the change in basis of accounting include depreciation and amortization. The periods combined are the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006 (Predecessor) and the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (Successor).

Transmission & Distribution

Net sales for our T&D segment for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$388.3 million compared to \$398.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$10.3 million or 2.6%. This increase in sales was primarily as a result of increased transmission projects in the western United States. The increase was offset by reduced storm revenues during 2006 and lower revenues from the Iowa T&D Contract that was substantially completed during the first six months of 2006. Total revenues associated with storm restoration services in 2005 were approximately \$30.9 million as compared to \$23.7 million of emergency restoration services in 2006. Revenues performed under the Iowa T&D Contract totaled \$53.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease from \$65.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Excluding the Iowa T&D Contract and storm restoration revenues, revenues increased \$29.7 million, or 10.2% from 2005 to 2006.

Operating income for our T&D segment for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$13.3 million compared to \$28.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$15.4 million, or 115.5%. Operating income for 2005 was affected by a \$12.4 million goodwill impairment charge. Excluding the effect of this charge, T&D operating income for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$25.7 million compared to \$28.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$3.0 million, or 11.5%. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 3.4% for the year ended December 31, 2005 to 7.2% for the year ended December 31, 2006. When adjusted for the impairment charge, operating income increased from 6.6% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 to 7.2% of revenues for the year

ended December 31, 2006. The increase in

operating margins for 2006 as compared to 2005 was primarily attributable to our margin enhancement initiatives and higher profit margin transmission projects.

Commercial & Industrial

Net sales for our C&I segment for year ended December 31, 2005 were \$120.4 million compared to \$136.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$16.3 million or 13.5%. The increase in net sales for our C&I segment was driven by improved performance in our market, including several additional contracts.

Operating income for our C&I segment for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$1.0 million compared to \$5.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$4.2 million, or 417.1%. Operating income for 2005 was affected by a \$4.2 million goodwill impairment charge. Excluding the effect of this charge, C&I operating income for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$5.2 million compared to \$5.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. As a percentage of revenues, operating income increased from 0.8% for the year ended December 31, 2005 to 3.9% for the year ended December 31, 2006. When adjusted for the impairment charge, operating income decreased from 4.3% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 to 3.9% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease in operating margin for 2006 as compared to 2005 was primarily attributable to weaker realized margin due to cost overruns.

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table presents our unaudited quarterly results of operations for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 and the three months ended March 31, 2008. You should read the following table in conjunction with our audited and unaudited financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

(in thousands, except share and per share data) (unaudited)

	March 31, 2006	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2006(1)	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:									
Contract revenues	\$ 149,823	\$ 147,659	\$ 109,746	\$ 128,029	\$ 141,359	\$ 158,041	\$ 154,515	\$ 156,399	\$ 136,763
Contract costs	135,626	132,037	97,448	111,790	128,218	139,965	135,531	137,154	116,563
Gross profit	14,197	15,622	12,298	16,239	13,141	18,076	18,984	19,245	20,200
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10,376	10,844	9,628	10,032	10,766	11,641	12,994	10,184	11,918
Amortization of intangible assets	76	77	77	166	344	257	84	84	83
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(73)	(176)	(167)	(28)	(23)	(210)	(281)	(254)	(148)
Offering related charges								26,513	
Income (loss) from operations	3,818	4,877	2,760	6,069	2,054	6,388	6,187	(17,282)	8,347
Other income (expense)									
Interest income	308	296	452	471	415	238	300	281	420
Interest expense	(1)	(1)	(181)	(157)	(135)	(150)	(411)	(998)	(542)
Other, net	(44)	(44)	(45)	(79)	(10)	(58)	(99)	14	(57)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	4,081	5,128	2,986	6,304	2,324	6,418	5,977	(17,985)	8,168
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,608	2,030	1,184	2,726	957	2,754	2,450	(6,225)	3,349

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(in thousands,
except share and per
share data)
(unaudited)

	March 31, 2006	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2006(1)	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,473	\$ 3,098	\$ 1,802	\$ 3,578	\$ 1,367	\$ 3,664	\$ 3,527	\$ (11,760)	\$ 4,819

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Income (Loss)

Per Common Share:

Net income
(loss) per
common share:

Basic	\$	0.15	\$	0.19	\$	0.11	\$	0.22	\$	0.08	\$	0.22	\$	0.21	\$	(0.70)	\$	0.24
Diluted	\$	0.15	\$	0.19	\$	0.11	\$	0.22	\$	0.08	\$	0.22	\$	0.21	\$	(0.70)	\$	0.23

Weighted
average shares
outstanding

Basic	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,817,990	19,712,811
Diluted	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,446,842	16,817,990	20,711,409

Reconciliation of
EBITDA to Net
income (loss):

EBITDA(2)	\$	5,023	\$	6,106	\$	4,087	\$	8,128	\$	5,306	\$	8,721	\$	8,558	\$	(14,723)	\$	10,990
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Add/(subtract)

Interest income (expense), net		307		295		271		314		280		88		(111)		(717)		122
Benefit (provision) for income taxes		(1,608)		(2,030)		(1,184)		(2,726)		(957)		(2,754)		(2,450)		6,225		3,349
Depreciation & Amortization		(1,249)		(1,273)		(1,372)		(2,138)		(3,262)		(2,391)		(2,470)		(2,545)		2,700

Net income
(loss)

	\$	2,473	\$	3,098	\$	1,802	\$	3,578	\$	1,367	\$	3,664	\$	3,527	\$	(11,760)	\$	4,819
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(in thousands)
(unaudited)

Reconciliation of EBITDA to Net Cash Flows provided by (used in) operating activities:

	March 31, 2006	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
EBITDA(2)	\$ 5,023	\$ 6,106	\$ 4,087	\$ 8,128	\$ 5,306	\$ 8,721	\$ 8,558	\$ (14,723)	\$ 10,990
Add / (subtract)									
Interest income (expense), net	307	295	271	314	280	88	(111)	(717)	(122)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(1,608)	(2,030)	(1,184)	(2,726)	(957)	(2,754)	(2,450)	6,225	(3,349)
Depreciation & Amortization	(1,249)	(1,273)	(1,372)	(2,138)	(3,262)	(2,391)	(2,470)	(2,545)	(2,700)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows provided by operating activities	1,139	1,069	1,230	(128)	2,405	2,396	2,174	16,216	2,803
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(6,099)	1,654	10,840	1,275	(9,100)	(3,279)	2,691	6,392	3,507
Net Cash Flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (2,487)	\$ 5,821	\$ 13,872	\$ 4,725	\$ (5,328)	\$ 2,781	\$ 8,392	\$ 10,848	\$ 11,129

- (1) The presentation of the results for the quarter ended December 31, 2006 on this combined basis does not comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; however, management believes that this provides useful information to assess the relative performance of the businesses in all periods presented in the financial statements. The periods combined are the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006 (Predecessor) and the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (Successor).
- (2) EBITDA is not defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Requirements

Our cash and cash equivalents on hand totaled \$34.1 million as of March 31, 2008. We anticipate that our cash and cash equivalents on hand, our borrowing availability under our Credit Facility, our short term investments, if any, and our future cash flow from operations will provide sufficient cash to enable us to meet our future operating needs, debt service requirements and planned capital expenditures and to facilitate our future ability to grow. Our participation in large scale initiatives to rebuild the United States electric power grid may require a significant amount of additional working capital.

Sources and Uses of Cash

As of March 31, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$34.1 million, positive working capital of \$51.8 million and long-term liabilities, in the amount of \$40.1 million, which consisted of the

long-term portion of our term loan facility, deferred tax and deferred compensation obligations. We also had \$15.0 million of letters of credit outstanding under our Credit Facility. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, operating activities associated with our T&D and C&I segments resulted in net cash flow from operations of \$11.1 million compared to negative \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. Cash flow from operations is primarily influenced by demand for our services, operating margins and the type of services we provide our customers. We used net cash in investing activities of \$9.8 million, including \$10.9 million used for capital expenditures, offset by \$1.1 million of proceeds from the sale of equipment. We used net cash in financing activities of \$1.8 million, resulting primarily from net cash paid for equity financing costs related to the 2007 Private Placement.

Debt Instruments

On August 31, 2007, we entered into an agreement for a \$125.0 million senior secured credit facility which provides for a refinancing of our existing \$75.0 million revolving credit line (which may be increased or decreased in accordance with the terms of the related credit agreement) and a \$50.0 million term loan facility. At our option, borrowings under these facilities bear interest at the greater of a prime rate or the Federal funds rate plus a spread or at an adjusted LIBOR index rate plus a spread based upon our leverage ratio. There were \$30.0 million of borrowings outstanding at an interest rate of 4.0% at March 31, 2008. As of March 31, 2008, we had \$15.0 million of outstanding letters of credit, which reduces our borrowing capacity under the revolving credit line. The Credit Facility expires on August 31, 2012. We had \$60.0 million available under the Credit Agreement as of March 31, 2008.

The terms of our Credit Agreement require, among other things, that we adhere to a maximum leverage ratio and maintain a minimum EBITDA-based interest coverage ratio, both calculations of which are defined under the Credit Agreement, as amended April 21, 2008, and determined on a rolling four consecutive quarter basis. The EBITDA-based interest coverage ratio covenant requires the Company to have a ratio of EBITDA to interest expense of not less than a ratio of 3.0 to 1.0. We are also not permitted to have a maximum leverage ratio of greater than 3.0 to 1.0. As of March 31, 2008, our interest coverage ratio was in excess of 19.0 to 1.0 and our maximum leverage ratio was less than 1.0 to 1.0, both within the required covenant levels permitted under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement also includes other specific limits or restrictions on additional indebtedness, liens and capital expenditure activity. Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by a lien on all of our property (including the capital stock of our subsidiaries) other than any property subject to a certificate of title, subject to a lease or similar interest and our real property and fixtures. As of March 31, 2008, we were in compliance with all applicable debt covenants.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

As is common in our industry, we have entered into certain off-balance sheet arrangements in the ordinary course of business that result in risks not directly reflected in our balance sheets. Our significant off-balance sheet transactions include liabilities associated with non-cancelable operating leases, letter of credit obligations and surety guarantees entered into in the normal course of business. We have not engaged in any off-balance sheet financing arrangements through special purpose entities.

Leases

We enter into non-cancelable operating leases for many of our facility, vehicle and equipment needs. These leases allow us to conserve cash by paying a monthly lease rental fee for the use of facilities, vehicles and equipment rather than purchasing them. We may decide to cancel or terminate a

lease before the end of its term, in which case we are typically liable to the lessor for the remaining lease payments under the term of the lease.

We have guaranteed the residual value of the underlying assets under certain of our equipment operating leases at the date of termination of such leases. We have agreed to pay any difference between this residual value and the fair market value of each underlying asset as of the lease termination date. As of March 31, 2008, the maximum guaranteed residual value was approximately \$3.8 million. We believe that no significant payments will be made as a result of the difference between the fair market value of the leased equipment and the guaranteed residual value. However, there can be no assurance that future significant payments will not be required.

We typically have purchase options on the equipment underlying our long term operating leases and many of our short term rental arrangements. We are exercising many of these purchase options now as the need for equipment is on-going and the purchase option price is attractive.

Letters of Credit

Certain of our vendors require letters of credit to ensure reimbursement for amounts they are disbursing on our behalf, such as to beneficiaries under our self-funded insurance programs. In addition, from time-to-time some customers require us to post letters of credit to ensure payment to our subcontractors and vendors under those contracts and to guarantee performance under our contracts. Such letters of credit are generally issued by a bank or similar financial institution. The letter of credit commits the issuer to pay specified amounts to the holder of the letter of credit if the holder claims that we have failed to perform specified actions in accordance with the terms of the letter of credit. If this were to occur, we would be required to reimburse the issuer of the letter of credit. Depending on the circumstances of such a reimbursement, we may also have to record a charge to earnings for the reimbursement. We do not believe that it is likely that any claims will be made under any letter of credit in the foreseeable future.

As of March 31, 2008, we had \$15.0 million in letters of credit outstanding under our prior credit facility primarily to secure obligations under our casualty insurance and bonding programs. These are irrevocable stand-by letters of credit with maturities expiring at various times throughout 2008. Upon maturity, we expect that the majority of these letters of credit will be renewed for subsequent one-year periods.

Surety Bonds

Many customers, particularly in connection with new construction, require us to post performance and payment bonds issued by a financial institution known as a surety. These bonds provide a guarantee to the customer that we will perform under the terms of a contract and that we will pay subcontractors and vendors. If we fail to perform under a contract or to pay subcontractors and vendors, the customer may demand that the surety make payments or provide services under the bond. We must reimburse the surety for any expenses or outlays it incurs. Under our continuing indemnity and security agreement with the surety, with the consent of our lenders under our Credit Facility, we have granted security interests in certain of our assets to collateralize our obligations to the surety. We may be required to post letters of credit or other collateral in favor of the surety or our customers. Posting letters of credit in favor of the surety or our customers would reduce the borrowing availability under our Credit Facility. To date, we have not been required to make any reimbursements to the surety for bond-related costs. We believe that it is unlikely that we will have to fund significant claims under our surety arrangements in the foreseeable future. As of March 31, 2008, an aggregate of approximately \$246.9 million in original face amount of bonds issued by the surety were outstanding.

Our estimated cost to complete these bonded projects was approximately \$58.8 million as of March 31, 2008.

Contractual Obligations

As of March 31, 2008, our future contractual obligations are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Remainder of 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	Other
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 30,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 30,000	\$	\$
Operating lease obligations	27,060	8,182	8,462	6,081	3,091	1,052	192	
Income tax contingencies	688							688
Total	\$ 57,748	\$ 8,182	\$ 8,462	\$ 6,081	\$ 3,091	\$ 31,052	\$ 192	\$ 688

The above cash requirements exclude interest charges relating to our 2007 Credit Facility, which carries interest at LIBOR plus 1.25%. As discussed in notes (a) and (b) to the Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information on page 34, and based on a pro forma debt of \$30 million as of January 1, 2007, pro forma interest expense on annual basis is approximately \$2.0 million. Management believes that fluctuations in the applicable variable interest rate will not have a material impact on the Company's cash flows and financial position.

Excluded from the above table are our multi-employer pension plan contributions which are determined annually based on our union employee payrolls, which cannot be determined for future periods in advance.

The amount of income tax contingencies has been presented in the "Other" column in the table above due to the fact that the period of future payment cannot be reliably estimated. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Concentration of Credit Risk

We grant credit under normal payment terms, generally without collateral, to our customers, which include electric power companies, governmental entities, general contractors and builders, owners and managers of commercial and industrial properties located in the United States. Consequently, we are subject to potential credit risk related to changes in business and economic factors throughout the United States. However, we generally have certain statutory lien rights with respect to services provided. Under certain circumstances such as foreclosures or negotiated settlements, we may take title to the underlying assets in lieu of cash in settlement of receivables. No customer accounted for more than 14.2% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005, for the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, for the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, or for the year ended December 31, 2007. Management believes the terms and conditions in its contracts, billing and collection policies are adequate to minimize the potential credit risk.

Borrowings under our Credit Facility are based upon an interest rate that will vary depending upon the Federal fund rates and LIBOR. If we borrow additional amounts under our Credit Facility, the interest rate on those borrowings will also be variable. If the Federal fund rates or LIBOR rise, our interest payment obligations will increase and have a negative effect on our cash flow and financial condition. We currently do not maintain any hedging contracts that would limit our exposure to variable rates of interest. As of March 31, 2008, we had \$30.0 million of borrowings outstanding under our Credit Facility. The Credit Facility currently accrues annual interest at one-month LIBOR rates in effect at each month end plus 1.25% as defined in the credit agreement governing our Credit Facility.

A 0.125% increase or decrease in the interest rate would have the effect of changing our interest expense by \$37,500 per annum.

Legal Proceedings

We are from time-to-time party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions typically seek, among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract and/or property damages, punitive damages, civil and criminal penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, we record reserves when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We do not believe that any of these proceedings, separately or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We are routinely subject to other civil claims, litigation and arbitration, and regulatory investigations, arising in the ordinary course of our present business as well as in respect of our divested businesses. Some of these claims and litigations include claims related to our current services and operations, and asbestos-related claims concerning historic operations of a predecessor affiliate. We believe that we have strong defenses to these claims as well as adequate insurance coverage in the event any asbestos-related claim is not resolved in our favor. These claims have not had a material impact on us to date and we believe the likelihood that a future material adverse outcome will result from these claims is remote. However, if facts and circumstances change in the future, we cannot be certain that an adverse outcome of one or more of these claims would not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

In 2005, one of our subsidiaries was convicted of a criminal misdemeanor for a violation of certain Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or OSHA, safety regulations that occurred in 1999. We were assessed and paid a fine of \$0.5 million and the subsidiary was sentenced to a three-year probation period, which ends December 8, 2008. We believe that we are in compliance with the terms of the probation. We have appealed this decision, but cannot predict whether we will be successful in our appeal. The conviction and subsequent probation have not had a material impact on our subsidiary or on us generally and we do not believe either will have a material adverse effect on us in the future.

Inflation

Due to relatively low levels of inflation experienced during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, inflation did not have a significant effect on our results.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments - An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140." SFAS No. 155 provides entities with relief from having to separately determine the fair value of an embedded derivative that would otherwise be required to be bifurcated from its host contract in accordance with SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 155 allows an entity to make an irrevocable election to measure such a hybrid financial instrument at fair value in its entirety, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. SFAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired, issued or subject to a remeasurement event occurring after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. Our adoption of SFAS No. 155 on January 1, 2007 has not had a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes methods used to measure fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal periods. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement Under Statement 13*, ("FSP FAS 157-1") and FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* ("FSP FAS 157-2"). FSP FAS 157-1 clarifies the FASB position that SFAS No. 157 does not apply to the various accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements of leases, with the exception of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that would be subject to measurement requirements under SFAS 141 or SFAS 141R. FSP FAS 157-1 is effective upon the adoption of SFAS No. 157. FSP FAS 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS No. 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities. The partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 effective January 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. The adoption of the remaining provisions of SFAS No. 157 and FSP FAS 157-1 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure at fair value many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. SFAS No. 159 does not affect any existing accounting literature that requires certain assets and liabilities to be carried at fair value. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 on January 1, 2008 has not had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (Revised 2007), *Business Combinations*. SFAS No. 141R will require an acquiring entity to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also, in December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS No. 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, the statement requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest (minority interest) as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity. SFAS No. 160 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - An Amendment to FASB Statement No. 133*. SFAS No. 161 enhances the required disclosures regarding derivatives and hedging activities. SFAS No. 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, result of operations or cash flows.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis, based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates. We believe the following accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue under long-term contracts using the percentage-of-completion method prescribed in SOP 81-1. Under this method, revenue is recognized based on the percentage of costs incurred to date to total estimated costs for each contract. Provisions for the total estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, estimated profitability, weather and final contract settlements may result in revisions to costs and income and their effects are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. Delays in construction due to weather or job performance can result in changes in estimates for the percentage-of-completion calculations.

Valuation of Intangibles and Long-Lived Assets. SFAS No. 142 provides that goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives not be amortized but, instead, must be tested at least annually for impairment, and intangible assets that have finite useful lives should continue to be amortized over their useful lives. SFAS No. 142 also provides specific guidance for testing goodwill and other nonamortized intangible assets for impairment. Goodwill of a reporting unit is tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would, more likely than not, reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Examples of such events or circumstances may include a significant change in business climate or a loss of key customers or personnel.

SFAS No. 142 requires that management make certain estimates and assumption in order to allocate goodwill to reporting units and to determine the fair value of reporting unit net assets and liabilities, including, among other things, an assessment of market conditions, projected cash flows, cost of capital and growth rates, which could significantly impact the reported value of goodwill and other intangible assets. Estimating future cash flows requires significant judgment, and our projections may vary from cash flows eventually realized. We believe our assumptions used in discounting future cash flows are appropriately conservative. Any increase in estimated cash flows would have no impact on the reported carrying amount of goodwill. However, if our current estimates of projected cash flow for our T&D and C&I operating segments had been approximately 17% and 28% lower, respectively, the fair value of the reporting unit would have been lower than the carrying value thus requiring us to perform an impairment test to determine the "implied value" of goodwill. The excess of the carrying value of goodwill over the "implied value" of goodwill would need to be written down for impairment. Without performing the second step of the goodwill impairment test, it would be difficult to determine the actual amount of impairment to be recorded, but theoretically, the full amount of goodwill would be at risk for impairment, depending on the size of the future cash flow reduction. As part of our 2005 annual test for goodwill impairment, goodwill in the amount of \$16.6 million was written off as a non-cash operating expense. The goodwill impairment was identified during the acquisition of our common stock by affiliates of ArcLight.

We review long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be realizable. If an evaluation is required, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset are compared to the asset's carrying amount to determine if an impairment of such asset is necessary. Estimating future cash flows requires significant judgment, and our projections may vary from cash flows eventually realized. The effect of any impairment would be to expense the difference between the fair value of such asset and its carrying value.

Insurance. We have a self-insured retention for the following policies: workers' compensation, general liability and automobile liability. We have a deductible for each line of coverage that is the first \$1.0 million per claim up to the claim aggregate amount as defined per each policy. The claim aggregate for each policy is calculated as the cumulative excess over the first \$0.5 million of each claim incurred, up to the deductible amount per claim. The claim aggregate amount for each policy is as follows: \$1.5 million for workers' compensation, \$1.5 million for general liability and \$1.0 million for automobile liability. Once a policy's claim aggregate is reached per line of coverage, the deductible for that policy is reduced to \$0.5 million per claim.

Health insurance benefits are subject to a \$0.1 million deductible for qualified individuals. Losses up to the stop loss amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported.

Losses up to the deductible amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported on an estimate of claims incurred but not reported. However, insurance liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties, the number of incidents not reported and the effectiveness of our safety program. The accruals are based upon known facts and historical trends and management believes such accruals to be adequate.

Income Taxes. We follow the liability method accounting for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under this method, deferred assets and liabilities are recorded for future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the underlying assets or liabilities are recovered or settled.

We regularly evaluate valuation allowances established for deferred tax assets for which future realization is uncertain and we maintain an allowance for tax contingencies that we believe is adequate. The estimation of required valuation allowances includes estimates of future taxable income. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. We consider projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. If actual future taxable income differs from our estimates, we may not realize deferred tax assets to the extent we have estimated. At December 31, 2006 and 2007 and March 31, 2008, we did not have any valuation allowances established for deferred tax assets as future realization is deemed more likely than not.

Stock-Based Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, we account for stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123R Share-Based Payment. SFAS No. 123R requires the measurement of compensation for stock-based awards based on the estimated fair values at the grant date for equity classified awards and the recognition of the related compensation expense over the appropriate vesting period and, for liability classified awards, based on the fair value of the award at each period until settled. Recognition of compensation expense for liability awards is based upon changes in fair value and is prorated over the appropriate vesting period subject, if applicable, to performance conditions. Under SFAS 123R, compensation expense is based, among other things, on (i) the classification of an award as either an equity or a liability award, (ii) assumptions relating to fair value measurement such

as the value of the Company's stock and volatility, the expected term of the award and forfeiture rates, and (iii) whether performance criteria, if any, have been met. The Company uses both internal and external data to assess compensation expense. Changes in these estimates based on factors such as market volatility or employee behavior, such as terminations or exercise of awards, could significantly impact stock based compensation expense in the future.

In conjunction with the closing of the 2007 Private Placement, all unvested outstanding stock options became fully vested due to the change in control provisions in our stock option plan along with the acceleration by us of the time vesting requirements under our stock option plan for all option holders. We recorded additional compensation expense of approximately \$14.5 million upon the completion of the 2007 Private Placement.

During 2007, in conjunction with the Offering, the management stockholders agreement was amended to eliminate the 8% annual rate of return provision, as well as the Company's obligation to repurchase the shares outstanding. As a result of the amendment, the Company adjusted the liability related to management shares subject to redemption to stockholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. This adjustment was treated as a modification of an award under SFAS No. 123R, whereby the Company changed the consideration of the management shares subject to redemption from a liability-classified award to an equity-classified award. The Company recognized compensation expense for the increase in fair value of the modified award of approximately \$4,039 over the recorded redemption liability amount immediately prior to the modification and reclassified the amount to stockholders' equity. The fair value of the shares after modification was based upon the \$13 per share value of the Company's stock at that date, less a 5% liquidity discount for the shares. For further information, refer to Note 13 on pages F-45 through F-48.

INDUSTRY

Transmission and Distribution

The electric utility industry is comprised of investor-owned utilities, municipal utilities, cooperatives, federally-owned utilities, independent power producers and independent transmission companies that engage in some or all of three distinct functions: generation, transmission and distribution. The T&D infrastructure is the critical network of towers, transmission lines, substations, poles, distribution lines and other equipment that connects and delivers power from generators to residential, commercial and industrial end users. Electric transmission refers to power lines, substations and related equipment through which electricity is transmitted over long distances at high voltages (over 69 kilovolts) that connect the high voltage transmission infrastructure to local distribution networks. Electric distribution refers to the local municipal, cooperative or utility distribution network, including associated substations, that provides electricity to end users over shorter distances.

Over the past 16 years, electric power consumption in the United States has grown almost two-fold, from \$178 billion in 1990 to \$324 billion in 2006, according to the Energy Information Administration, or EIA. According to EEI, the transmission industry has been investing, and is expected to continue to invest, in the nation's transmission infrastructure at the highest levels in 30 years. According to EEI, in 2006, investor-owned electric utilities and stand-alone transmission companies invested a combined \$6.9 billion in the nation's transmission grid, representing a 9.7% increase over the inflation-adjusted \$6.3 billion invested in 2005. Between 2003 and 2006, more than \$23 billion has been invested in the nation's transmission systems, and preliminary estimates indicate that the industry is planning to invest more than \$38 billion from 2007 through 2010, a 55.3% increase over the amount invested from 2003 to 2006. According to the 2007 Long-Term Reliability Assessment by NERC the total number of transmission miles is projected to increase by 8.8% (14,500 circuit miles) in the United States over the period from 2007 to 2016 or more than 30% over the same period since NERC's 2006 Long-Term Reliability Assessment. NERC also anticipates that the pace of proposed transmission projects in the United States will accelerate over the same period. In addition, distribution investment, which is typically considered more stable than transmission investment, averaged \$12 billion per year over the last 10 years and grew significantly during 2005 and 2006. According to EEI, stockholder-owned electric utility investment in the distribution system exceeded \$17 billion for the first time in 2006. This represents a 6.5% increase over the inflation-adjusted \$16.2 billion invested in 2005.

The existing T&D infrastructure requires ongoing maintenance as well as upgrades and extensions, to manage power line congestion, avoid delivery failures and connect distribution lines to new end users. It further requires emergency repairs whenever unexpected power outages or damage to infrastructure occur. The required maintenance, upgrades and extensions, as well as the emergency repairs, are performed by the entities that own the relevant power lines and by third-party service providers, such as us, to which such entities outsource a large portion of their needs.

The T&D construction industry is comprised of national, regional and local companies that provide outsourced infrastructure services to utility customers. Transmission construction and maintenance work typically requires highly specialized equipment, expertise and scale that creates barriers to entry for smaller regional and local competitors.

Commercial and Industrial

The C&I market consists primarily of electrical, communications, and utility installations and upgrades as well as maintenance and replacement services, which are provided to a wide range of commercial, industrial and institutional facilities. Enhanced modern facility requirements have significantly increased the complexity of C&I projects. These facilities include airports, hospitals, data centers, hotels, casinos, arenas, convention centers, manufacturing plants, processing facilities and transportation control and management systems. The demand for these services is typically driven by

non-residential construction and renovation activity levels and regional factors. Total spending in United States non-residential construction exceeded \$303 billion in 2005 and is expected to exceed \$449 billion in 2008, representing a compound annual growth rate of 14.0% according to Reed Construction Data. This increase in spending is being driven by, among other things, lower office and commercial vacancy rates, higher manufacturing utilization rates and institutional infrastructure spending.

Key Industry Trends

We believe that our business will benefit from the following industry trends:

Inadequacy of Existing Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Networks. According to a recent NERC survey of industry professionals, the largest challenge to reliability is the combined risk caused by the aging infrastructure and limited new construction of infrastructure. According to EEI, demand for and the capacity to generate electricity have risen at a significantly faster rate than the rate at which the United States transmission infrastructure has been expanded. During the period from 1995 to 2003, additional generation facilities were often built without significant enhancement to the transmission infrastructure, also according to EEI. Recent de-regulation in the utility sector has converted a portion of the existing electric transmission grid to a competitive marketplace for the delivery of electricity across regional transmission systems, a development which was not contemplated when the grid was designed. These factors, along with the age of the existing infrastructure have led to congested power lines and power disruptions. Such disruptions have included rolling blackouts in California during 2001 and the August 2003 blackout which briefly left 50 million people in the Midwest and Northeast without electricity. These events have contributed to significant interest in the overhaul and upgrade of the T&D infrastructure in the United States, particularly the areas of California, the midwest, new england, the rocky mountain states, the southwest and Texas. The following chart shows historical and projected spending on transmission construction:

Transmission Construction Expenditures 2002 - 2010E (\$ in millions)
Investor-Owned Electric Utilities

Source: EEI

According to EEI's preliminary 2007 survey, investor-owned electric utilities are expected to spend in excess of \$10 billion annually on transmission projects by 2010, up from approximately \$5 billion in 2004. According to NERC, this investment in the transmission system will help ensure the reliability of the bulk power transmission system, reduce the cost of delivered power to customers and reduce transmission congestion. We believe spending levels will continue to increase as utilities work to address infrastructure maintenance requirements as well and endeavor to meet the future reliability standards required by the Energy Act.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005. Since being signed into law in August 2005, several segments of the Energy Act have come into effect and, as a result, have better positioned utilities to finance and implement system enhancements. Two of the objectives of the Energy Act are to improve the nation's electric transmission capacity and reliability and to promote investment in the nation's energy infrastructure. As of June 2007, the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, granted NERC the legal authority to enforce reliability standards with all United States owners, operators, and users of bulk power system, and made compliance with those standards mandatory as opposed to voluntary. We believe monetary penalties may further encourage utility operators to invest in and upgrade their facilities and operations. We believe we are well positioned to benefit from increased investment in existing infrastructure as utility operators work to meet the reliability standards. In addition, FERC is providing lucrative incentives to promote transmission grid investment such as allowing more favorable returns on equity, ranging from 11% to 14% in order to help develop a network that supports a competitive wholesale electricity market.

The Energy Act provided for the creation of NIETC order to aid the siting and construction of transmission systems. A NIETC is a "geographic area" where congestion in the grid is raising the cost of electricity to consumers or jeopardizing reliable service and for which there is a national interest in relieving such congestion. FERC has been granted authority in lieu of state utility commissions and local siting boards to issue siting and construction permits for the construction or modification of transmission facilities within the identified corridors. As rules to implement these new policies are finalized, we expect them to lead to a more streamlined permitting and siting process, which should make investment in the nation's transmission system more attractive. As of October 2007, the U.S. Department of Energy has designated two NIETC's where consumers are currently experiencing adverse effects from transmission capacity constraints and congestion. The Mid-Atlantic Area National Corridor includes counties in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia and the Southwest Area National Corridor includes counties in California and Arizona.

We believe one of the most significant provisions of the Energy Act is the repeal of PUHCA, which restricted ownership of transmission infrastructure by non-utility entities. We believe the repeal of PUHCA opens the electricity sector to new non-utility sources of investment in and ownership of necessary energy infrastructure, including a number of companies whose focus is solely on transmission services.

Increased Outsourcing of Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance. We believe that electric utility and other transmission network operators are increasingly focusing on their core competencies, resulting in an increase in the outsourcing of construction and maintenance services. We believe that by outsourcing construction and maintenance services to third-party service providers like us, our customers can reduce costs, provide greater flexibility in their budgets and improve service and performance. As part of this outsourcing initiative many transmission providers are shifting towards the use of EPC contracts in awarding transmission infrastructure projects. These EPC contracts allow traditional utilities and new participants in the transmission market to outsource the full scope of project responsibilities and limit total project costs particularly on larger projects.

One of the largest issues facing utilities is the shortage of skilled electrical workers. This shortage is primarily caused by an aging work force, early retirement caused by recent utility cost-cutting and a lack of new recruits entering the field. According to NERC, by 2010, one in three U.S. skilled utility workers will be age 50 or older. Meanwhile, NERC anticipates a 25% increase in demand for industry workers. We believe utilities will increasingly rely on outsourced service suppliers to supplement or completely outsource such utilities' T&D construction, maintenance and repair workforce. With approximately 3,000 employees across the nation as of December 31, 2007, we believe that we are well positioned to meet this increased demand from our utility customers. As a specialty contractor with nationwide scope, we are able to leverage our existing labor force and equipment infrastructure across multiple customers and projects, resulting in better utilization of labor and assets.

Emergence of Energy Companies Focused on Electrical Transmission Infrastructure. Over the past 19 years several companies that focus solely on owning electrical transmission assets, such as American Transmission Company, International Transmission Company and Trans-Elect, Inc. have emerged in the T&D sector. We expect these and other new companies to invest considerably in construction of new and the upgrading of existing electrical transmission infrastructure. We believe these companies also will be a source of additional transmission work and ongoing maintenance opportunities. Furthermore, the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, issued a private letter ruling in June 2007 stating that T&D systems are real estate assets that can be transferred into a real estate investment trust, or REIT, which is a type of investment vehicle that allows for favorable tax treatment of earnings. We believe that by declaring these types of assets REIT-eligible, the IRS has effectively further broadened the pool of potential investors in T&D infrastructure, which may accelerate investment in those assets.

Increased Demand Calls for New Generation Sources. Based on data from NERC, peak demand for electricity in the U.S. occurs in the summer and is forecasted to increase by over 135,000 megawatts or 17.7% over the next ten years, while committed new generation resources are projected to increase by only 77,000 megawatts or 8.4% over the same period. Additional power generation sources beyond currently committed resources will be necessary to accommodate the large growth in demand. As new power plants are built, they will require transmission and substation infrastructure to connect to the existing electric transmission grid. We expect this new plant construction will also significantly contribute to growth in the T&D industry over the next several years. Because many new generating facilities are built in remote locations far from the cities, towns and industrial hubs that create power demand, substantial infrastructure investments will be required to transport electricity to the electric transmission grid. NERC is expected to monitor the integration of new generation in the future to ensure that the transmission infrastructure needed to reliably integrate proposed new capacity into the bulk power system are available, and coordinate development of needed transmission infrastructure to reinforce the current system.

Shift Toward Renewable Energy Sources. According to NERC's 2007 Reliability Assessment, transmission infrastructure must be developed to reliably integrate renewable energy sources like wind, solar, geothermal, hydrogen and biomass. According to Clean Edge Energy Trends, spending on renewables projects is expected to increase from approximately \$55 billion in 2006 to an expected \$226 billion by 2016. State renewable energy requirements and increasingly likely action on federal carbon dioxide reduction legislation are also contributing to increased renewable spending.

In an effort to reduce green house gases, approximately 23 states are mandating renewable energy levels. The following are examples of these new standards:

Minnesota has mandated that 25% of the state's energy come from renewable sources;

New York has mandated that 25% renewable energy mandate by 2013;

Colorado is contemplating enacting a standard that would require 20% of its energy come from renewable sources by 2020;

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New Jersey has a "20-20" initiative that calls for 20% of its electricity to be generated with renewables by 2020; and

Florida's governor has issued an executive order setting a 16% target from renewable sources by 2020.

This increased demand for renewable power sources creates a substantial opportunity for incremental infrastructure since each new unit will require a connection to the transmission grid. Typically, many of these renewable generation sources are smaller than traditional fossil fuel power plants. This will likely require a greater number of units to be built to meet the same capacity and therefore increase total transmission infrastructure.

BUSINESS

Our Business

We are a leading specialty contractor serving the electrical infrastructure market in the United States. We are one of the largest national contractors servicing the T&D sector of the United States electric utility industry. Our T&D customers include more than 125 electric utilities, cooperatives and municipalities nationwide. Our broad range of services includes design, engineering, procurement, construction, upgrade, maintenance and repair services with a particular focus on construction, maintenance and repair throughout the continental United States. We also provide C&I electrical contracting services to facility owners and general contractors in the western United States. We derive our revenues from two reportable segments which we refer to as our T&D segment and our C&I segment.

The following chart illustrates our revenue mix for the twelve months ended December 31, 2007:

Transmission and Distribution. Our T&D services include the construction and maintenance of high voltage transmission lines, substations and lower voltage underground and overhead distribution systems. We also provide emergency restoration services in response to hurricane, ice or other storm related damage which typically accounts for less than \$25.0 million, or 4.5% of consolidated revenue, per year. As a result of several key industry trends, including increased attention to the inadequacy of the existing electric utility infrastructure as well as the impact of the passage of the Energy Act in 2005, the demand for transmission construction and maintenance services has increased and is projected to continue to grow significantly in the future. We believe that the anticipated increased capital spending on transmission infrastructure presents us with a significant revenue opportunity as transmission construction, maintenance and repair has long been a core competency for us. We have completed several large transmission turn key EPC projects including the Iowa T&D Contract, one of the largest EPC projects ever completed in the T&D market. For the year ended December 31, 2007, our T&D revenues were approximately \$434.5 million or 71.2% of consolidated revenue. Revenue from transmission projects represented 64.9% of T&D's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007.

In our T&D segment, we generally serve the electric utility industry as a prime contractor. We have long-standing relationships with many of our T&D customers who rely on us to construct and maintain reliable electric and other utility infrastructure. In 2006, measured by revenue in our T&D segment, we provided 47.0% of our T&D services under fixed-price contracts. We also provide many services to our customers under multi-year MSAs and other variable-term service agreements. We focus on managing our profitability by selecting projects we believe will provide attractive margins, by actively monitoring the costs of completing our projects, by holding customers accountable for changes to contract specifications and by rewarding our employees for keeping costs under budget.

Commercial and Industrial. Our C&I segment provides electrical contracting services for commercial and industrial construction in the western United States. We are focused on the Arizona

and Colorado regional markets where we have achieved sufficient scale to deploy the level of resources necessary to achieve what we believe are leading market shares. We concentrate our efforts on projects where our technical and project management expertise are critical to successful and timely execution. Typical C&I contracts cover electrical contracting services for airports, hospitals, data centers, hotels, casinos, arenas, convention centers, manufacturing plants, processing facilities and transportation control and management systems. For the year ended December 31, 2007, our C&I revenues were approximately \$175.8 million or 28.8% of total revenue.

In our C&I segment, we generally provide our electric construction and maintenance services as a subcontractor to general contractors in the C&I industry as well as facility owners. We have a diverse customer base with many long-standing relationships. In 2007, measured by revenue in our C&I segment, we provided 55.2% of our services under fixed-price contracts.

On a consolidated basis our overall revenues from continuing operations grew from \$508.7 million in 2005 to \$610.3 million in 2007, representing a compound annual growth rate of 9.5%, all of which was organic. During that same period, our EBITDA improved from \$1.6 million in 2005 to \$7.9 million in 2007. During that same period, income from continuing operations improved from negative \$8.6 million in 2005 to negative \$3.2 million in 2007 including offering charges related to our 2007 private placement. Net income and EBITDA results in 2007 include the pretax offering related charges of \$26.5 million (\$16.5 million after income tax benefit), of which \$18.6 million was noncash compensation charges; for more information, refer to Note 2 of the Company's consolidated financial statements on page F-22. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 our revenues, net income and EBITDA were \$136.8 million, \$4.8 million and \$11.0 million, respectively, compared to \$141.4 million, \$1.3 million and \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. EBITDA is not defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to be an alternative to net cash flows provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income and a reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash flows provided by operating activities, refer to footnote 4 on page 8. Our growth has been driven by successful bids for, and execution of, several large projects, our ability to continue to capitalize on increased infrastructure spending in our markets and the breadth of our customer base. We believe our centralized fleet and skilled workforce provide us with a competitive advantage as increased spending in the transmission infrastructure market has resulted in an increased demand for a limited supply of specialized equipment and labor. We believe these factors have created a more profitable bidding environment for our services. We expect to continue to grow our business organically, as well as selectively consider strategic acquisitions that improve our competitive position within our existing markets, expand our geographic footprint or strengthen our fleet.

Set forth below is our backlog as of December 31, 2006 and 2007 and March 31, 2007 and 2008 (in millions, except percentages):

	December 31,			March 31,		
	2006	2007	% Change	2007	2008	% Change
T&D	\$ 183.2	\$ 133.9	(26.9)%	\$ 204.1	\$ 150.5	(26.3)%
C&I	92.9	82.7	(11.0)%	86.3	80.3	(7.0)%
Total	\$ 276.1	\$ 216.6	(21.6)%	\$ 290.4	\$ 230.8	(20.5)%

We refer to our estimated revenue on uncompleted contracts, including the amount of revenue on contracts on which work has not begun, minus the revenue we have recognized under such contracts as "backlog." We calculate backlog differently for different types of contracts. For our fixed-price contracts, we include the full remaining portion of the contract in our calculation of backlog. For our unit-price, time-and-equipment, time-and-materials and cost-plus contracts, our projected revenue for a three-month period is included in the calculation of backlog, regardless of the duration of the contract, which typically exceeds such three-month period. These types of contracts are generally awarded as part of MSAs which typically have a one to three-year duration from execution. Given the duration of our

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

As of March 31, 2008, we employed a highly skilled workforce of approximately 2,900 people. Our workforce is supported by a large modern fleet of specialty vehicles, equipment and tooling. Our fleet consists of over 4,500 vehicles and pieces of equipment, including approximately 2,100 pieces of specialized equipment, and is highly mobile, allowing us to easily relocate our equipment across all of the regions we serve.

Organization

Our predecessors have served the utility infrastructure markets since 1891 and have been recognized as innovators in the industry. MYR Group Inc. was created in 1995 through the merger of three longstanding specialty contractor franchises. We were a public company with our stock traded on the NYSE until 2000 when we were acquired by GPU, Inc., which was subsequently acquired by FirstEnergy Corp. In 2006, ArcLight acquired substantially all of our capital stock from FirstEnergy Corp. We repurchased 14,515,284 shares held by ArcLight and its affiliates with a portion of the proceeds of the 2007 Private Placement. As of March 31, 2008, ArcLight continued to own approximately 7.1% of our outstanding common stock. Members of our senior management acquired shares of capital stock in 2006 and 2007, and are selling stockholders pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. We also repurchased 49,675 of the shares underlying outstanding options with a portion of the remaining proceeds of the 2007 Private Placement.

From 1999 to 2005, we acquired and exited numerous businesses as we shifted our strategic focus to better serving the utility infrastructure needs of our customers. In 2003, we made several changes in our management team, including the appointment of Mr. Koertner as our chief executive officer. Since that time, management has worked to position our business to focus on high growth electrical utility infrastructure projects and increased emphasis on safety, leading to a more stable workforce and higher operating margins. Our various stockholders have provided the incremental financial and strategic resources necessary for us to build upon our established foundation, improve our overall performance, invest in our asset base, and position ourselves for substantial growth.

Our operations are currently conducted by five subsidiaries: The L. E. Myers Co., Harlan Electric Company, Hawkeye Construction, Inc., Great Southwestern Construction, Inc. and Sturgeon Electric Company, Inc. Through our operating subsidiaries, we provide utility and electrical construction services with a network of local offices located throughout the continental United States.

Competitive Strengths

We believe our significant competitive strengths are as follows:

Broad National Presence. We are one of the largest national providers of T&D services to electric utilities, cooperatives and municipalities. In contrast with many of our local and regional competitors, our broad geographic reach enables us to serve electric utility customers whose facilities and infrastructure span multiple states and regions throughout the continental United States. We believe our ability to accommodate the national scale of our larger customers better positions us for work on large transmission projects. In addition, we believe that our national presence better positions us to win not only the larger T&D projects, but also the potentially higher profit margin mid-size to smaller T&D projects that may not attract regional or national competition in our local markets.

Strong, Long-Standing Relationships Across a High Quality Customer Base. We have established a strong base of long-standing customer relationships, particularly in our T&D segment, by providing high quality service in a cost-efficient and timely manner. Our diverse base of customers is comprised of over 125 utilities, cooperatives and municipalities throughout the continental United States that we believe are generally of high credit quality. We have served many of our customers for over 40 years

and have worked diligently to maintain these strong relationships throughout our organization, including through our senior management, safety, legal and finance professionals, our on-site field crews and supervisors and our subcontractor and supplier base. We believe this focus on relationships has allowed us to better meet our customers' unique needs and become a valuable partner to our broad base of customers. We estimate that approximately 13% to 25% of our revenues in 2007 were derived from maintenance and repair projects for our T&D clients. These maintenance and repair contracts provide for a base of recurring revenue from our existing customer base.

Established EPC Track Record. We have an established track record for successful completion of EPC contracts and other large projects. We have successfully performed several large turn key projects including one of the largest EPC projects ever completed in the T&D market. We have recently entered into several EPC contracts for other large scale projects. We believe that we are well positioned to capitalize on the shift in the utility industry to EPC or similar contract structures as the framework for large scale transmission construction. We have also established relationships with many well-regarded engineering firms and procurement sources which we believe will strengthen our EPC bids and our bids for large projects.

Specialized Equipment and Centralized Fleet Management. The services we provide, particularly transmission construction and maintenance, require specialized equipment, tooling and expertise. We have operated in the T&D industry since its inception and have been instrumental in designing much of the specialty tooling and equipment used in the industry, including wire pullers, wire tensioners, aerial devices and more. Our maintenance shops have the capability to modify standard construction equipment to meet the specific needs of our specialty applications. Much of this equipment is very capital intensive and hard to procure, but the scale of our operations and our resulting buying power allows us to obtain equipment on favorable terms from manufacturers and other equipment suppliers. The scarcity and high cost of this equipment serves as a considerable barrier to entry for contractors seeking to enter the transmission side of the T&D market. Smaller contractors may not have the financial capacity to obtain the equipment we have and are able to procure, which gives us an advantage when competing for large and complex projects.

Our fleet is managed by our centralized fleet management group. Since our fleet is highly mobile, we have the ability to shift resources from region-to-region quickly, which allows us to effectively respond to customer needs, including major weather events. Our centralized fleet management group enables us to optimize and maintain our equipment to achieve the highest equipment utilization which helps to maintain a competitive position with respect to our equipment costs. We develop internal equipment rates to reflect our true equipment costs, which in turn provide our business units with appropriate pricing levels to estimate their bids for new projects more accurately. We also involve our business units in prioritizing the use of our fleet assets. The group also manages the procurement of additional equipment through our capital budget, operating leases and short-term rentals. All of these factors are critical to meeting our customers' needs as well as allowing us to operate efficiently and to improve margins.

High Quality Workforce and Industry Leading Safety Record. We are committed to providing the highest level of customer service through the development of a highly-trained workforce. Despite a tight labor market, we have been able to retain and build a strong base of employees who are highly motivated and we provide incentives to achieve superior levels of performance. We have committed a significant amount of resources to the process of recruiting new employees who can learn from the more seasoned, experienced members of our team. We have the skills to market our services, estimate our jobs, execute quality work safely, and manage the contracts and change orders. Our objective is to be the employer of choice in the various labor markets in which we compete.

It is also critical to the success of our business that we keep our employees safe. We have therefore developed strong safety programs with stringent safety standards. This helps us to maintain our customer base, which is increasingly focused on the safety performance records of contractors when

making bid award decisions. Safer working conditions also reduce costs associated with loss of man hours, liability, and insurance premiums. We provide a progressive training program to improve our employees' technical skills and ensure that they understand and follow applicable safety codes and comply with our safety standards. Our executive management was instrumental in creating a strategic partnership focused on improving T&D safety performance across the industry which includes OSHA, other large T&D contractors, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ("IBEW") and two industry/trade associations. Mr. Koertner, our chief executive officer, serves on the executive committee of the OSHA strategic partnership for the T&D industry. Our safety record has improved considerably in the last four years and we believe it is one of the best in the industry. This is due in large part to management changes and company specific programs as well as training programs developed cooperatively by the OSHA strategic partnership.

Financial Resources to Capitalize on Industry Growth. We believe we have the financial resources to compete effectively for projects across the United States. Financial resources, including bonding capacity, are important considerations to customers when choosing a contractor. Our financial resources are sufficient that we often are not required to post surety bonds or letters of credit for projects while smaller competitors may be required to do so, which lowers our overall costs and makes us more competitive. When bonding is required for a contract, our strong relationship with our bonding provider allows us greater flexibility in the bidding process. We believe our strong balance sheet, coupled with capacity under our Credit Facility, allows us to undertake large scale projects that we expect to be constructed over the next several years. Unlike some of our smaller competitors, our financial strength allows us to bid on multiple larger projects simultaneously.

Experienced Management Team. Our management team, which includes our chief executive officer, chief operating officer and our regional vice presidents, plays a significant role in establishing and maintaining long-term relationships with our customers, thereby supporting the growth of our business and managing the financial aspects of our operations. Our chief executive officer, Mr. Koertner, has over 28 years of experience in the electric utility industry and has served with us for almost ten years, first as our chief financial officer until December 2003 and as our president and chief executive officer since that time. The average tenure of our management team is over 14 years with us and over 20 years in our industry. Our management has worked to position our business to focus on high growth T&D infrastructure, construction, maintenance and repair work, refined our C&I focus to the western United States, and the Arizona and Colorado markets in particular, and increased emphasis on safety, leading to a more stable workforce and higher profit margins.

Growth Strategy

We intend to continue to grow revenues and strengthen our competitive position by using the following strategies:

Capitalize on Favorable Trends in Certain Key End Markets. We believe that we are well positioned to capitalize on the projected capital spending by customers in the T&D market. We believe our strong and diverse customer relationships, track record and geographic reach should allow us to continue to benefit from the growing investment by electric power customers and third-party investors in T&D infrastructure. In particular, we expect that the Energy Act will facilitate investment in large scale electric transmission projects, which are among our core competencies.

Focus on Operating Efficiencies and Expanding Margins. We intend to continue to focus on operating efficiencies and improving our margins in order to maximize earnings for our stockholders. This includes focusing our growth on more profitable services like T&D, continuing to be selective on the projects for which we decide to bid, managing projects efficiently throughout their estimation, negotiation and execution, including actively monitoring change orders, billing and cost overruns. In addition, we intend to use a significant amount of capital to expand our fleet and purchase rather than

lease or rent equipment. As a result of implementing these initiatives, we believe our business has the potential to experience significant margin improvement over the next several years.

Expanding Our Fleet to Meet Customer Demands. In 2008, we plan to spend approximately \$30.0 million on property, plant and equipment, with the majority of such expenditures used to purchase additional equipment to enhance our fleet and to reduce our reliance on operating leases and short term equipment rentals. The cost of owning core equipment assets is typically lower than leasing or renting. We believe purchasing equipment that would otherwise be leased or rented will reduce our costs and improve our margins over the long term. Because the equipment and tooling required for our business, particularly with respect to transmission, is extensive and in limited supply, we believe investing in our fleet will give us a competitive advantage that smaller firms will not be able to match and will allow us to win more contracts at higher profit margins.

Increase Market Share within T&D Markets. We intend to continue to increase our penetration and market share for T&D projects by expanding our existing customer relationships, attracting new customers and pursuing selective acquisitions. Electric utilities currently outsource a significant portion of their T&D infrastructure construction, maintenance and repair requirements, and we believe the portion that is outsourced will continue to grow. We believe our quality service, national presence, T&D expertise, ability to mobilize people and equipment quickly, and strong safety record will enable us to develop our business with both existing and prospective customers as they continue to further outsource their T&D servicing needs.

Attract and Maintain High Quality Employees. Competitive strength in the electrical services industry depends on the expertise, talent and commitment of a firm's employees. For us to continue to succeed, we must be able to attract, develop and retain highly qualified people. Our employees should be able to benefit from our strong core businesses, our open and entrepreneurial culture, and the breadth of opportunity for individual success. We are fortunate to have a large number of skilled, seasoned employees with significant tenure and experience. We believe the extraordinary capabilities of our people help differentiate us from our competition. From our linemen to our project managers to our management teams, we will continue to look for new ways to improve productivity, diversify our services and expand our customer base. We intend to continue to invest in our personnel, which we believe is essential to ensure we are always prepared to execute our business initiatives and capitalize on new opportunities.

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions. Although acquisitions are not essential to achieving our objectives, we will evaluate acquisition opportunities to bolster our presence in select regional markets or to broaden and enhance our service offerings. Future acquisitions may, among other things, focus on expanding our geographic presence and provide incremental equipment and workforce.

Services

Transmission & Distribution Services. We provide design, engineering, procurement, upgrade, construction, maintenance and repair services for utility infrastructure markets in the continental United States with a particular focus on construction, maintenance and repair. These services, provided to electric utilities and other similar entities, include the construction and ongoing maintenance of high voltage transmission lines, substations and underground and overhead distribution systems. We also provide emergency restoration services in response to hurricane, ice or other storm related damage. We have constructed thousands of miles of transmission and distribution lines. Our capability to provide transmission services at voltages of up to 765 kilovolts provides us with the expertise to construct and maintain power lines and substations for utility, industrial, mining, institutional and government facilities. This segment of our business also provides services outside T&D, including services in the telecommunications sector, but these services do not reflect a significant amount of the revenue or backlog in our T&D segment.

Commercial and Industrial Services. We provide complete electrical system wiring for C&I facilities of a wide variety of types and sizes in the western United States. We focus on the Arizona and Colorado regional markets where we have achieved sufficient scale to deploy the level of resources necessary to achieve what we believe are leading market shares. We concentrate our efforts on projects where our technical and management expertise is critical to successful and timely execution, as well as more technically complex projects, which often have higher profit margins, since fewer firms are able to do the more complicated work. Our experience includes projects for airports, hospitals, data centers, hotels, casinos, arenas, convention centers, manufacturing plants, processing facilities, transportation control and management systems, high tech manufacturing, clean rooms, power plants, petrochemical facilities, mining operations, prisons, biotechnology laboratories, healthcare facilities, sport complexes, bottling plants, government installations and office complexes. Projects have ranged from small renovations to large fast track projects. Services provided include facility power, site utilities, controls, instrumentation, security systems, fire alarms, fiber optics and telecommunication services.

This segment of our business also provides telecommunication installation services as well as electrical construction related to traffic and light rail signalization, although these services reflect less than 5.0% of consolidated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007. Telecommunications services include fiber optic and copper communication installation for the transmission of voice, data, and video. The electrical construction services that we provide in connection with traffic and light rail signalization include ramp metering, signalized intersections, fiber optic interconnections for traffic management systems as well as highway and bridge lighting installation and maintenance.

Customers

Our T&D customers include investor-owned utilities, municipal utilities, cooperatives, federal-owned utilities, independent power producers, independent transmission companies and other contractors. Our C&I customer base includes general contractors, commercial and industrial facility owners, local governments and developers in our target markets. We have longstanding relationships with many of our customers, particularly in our T&D segment, and we cultivate these relationships at all levels of our organization from senior management through project supervisors. We seek to build upon existing customer relationships to secure additional projects and to increase revenue from our current customer base. Many of our customer relationships originated decades ago and are maintained through a partnering approach, which includes project evaluation and consulting, quality performance, performance measurement and direct customer contact. At both a senior and operating unit level, management also maintains a parallel focus on pursuing growth opportunities with prospective customers. In addition, our senior management and our operating unit management teams promote and market our services for prospective large-scale projects and national accounts. We believe that our industry experience, technical expertise, customer relationships and emphasis on safety and customer service are important to our being retained by existing and new customers.

For the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, our top 10 customers accounted for 42.6% of our revenue, of which our largest customer was MidAmerican Energy Company at 11.9%. For the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, our top 10 customers accounted for 52.4% of our revenue, of which our largest customer was M.A. Mortenson Company at 11.6%. For the year ended December 31, 2007, our top 10 customers accounted for 45.8% of our revenue, of which our largest customer was Xcel Energy at 10.9%. For the three months ended March 31, 2008, our top 10 customers accounted for 53.0% of our revenue, of which our largest customer was Xcel Energy at 14.9%. Other than MidAmerican and Xcel Energy in 2006 and Xcel Energy and PacifiCorp in 2007, no single customer accounted for more than 6.0% of our total annual revenue in 2006 or 2007. Our largest customers are generally our electric utility customers, which we believe are of a high credit quality.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, the year ended December 31, 2007, and the three months ended March 31, 2008 revenues derived from T&D customers accounted for 76.3%,

74.8%, 71.1%, 71.2%, and 72.1% of our total revenues, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006, the period from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, the year ended December 31, 2007 and the three months ended March 31, 2008, revenues derived from C&I customers accounted for 23.7%, 25.2%, 28.9%, 28.8%, and 27.9% of our total revenues, respectively.

Types of Service Arrangements / Bidding Process

We enter into contracts principally on the basis of competitive bids. Although there is considerable variation in the terms of the contracts we undertake, contracts will usually be either fixed-price or unit-price contracts pursuant to which we agree to do the work for a fixed amount for the entire project or for the particular units of work performed. We also enter into time-and-equipment contracts under which we are paid for labor and equipment at negotiated hourly billing rates and for other expenses, including materials, as incurred. On occasion these time-and-equipment contracts require us to include a guaranteed not-to-exceed maximum price. In addition, we obtain time-and-materials contracts under which we are paid for labor at negotiated hourly billing rates and for other expenses, including materials, as incurred. Finally, we sometimes enter into cost-plus contracts, where we are paid for our costs as well as a premium.

Fixed-price and unit-price contracts have the highest potential margins, but hold the greatest risk in terms of profitability, since cost overruns may not be recoverable. Similarly, unit-price contracts also hold cost overrun risk. Time-and-equipment, time-and-materials and cost-plus contracts have limited margin upside, but generally do not bear overrun risk. Fixed-price contracts accounted for 49.4% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007, including 47.0% of our total revenue for our T&D segments and 55.2% of our total revenue for our C&I segment. Work in our T&D segment is generally completed under fixed-price, time-and-materials, time-and-equipment and unit-price agreements. The remainder of the T&D work is generally performed under cost-plus agreements. C&I work is typically performed under fixed-price and time-and-materials agreements. The remainder of our C&I work is performed under cost-plus and unit-price agreements.

Our EPC contracts are typically fixed-price. We may act as the prime contractor for an EPC project where we perform the procurement and construction functions but use a subcontractor to perform the engineering component or we may use a subcontractor for both engineering and procurement functions. We may also act as a subcontractor on an EPC project to an engineering or construction management firm. When acting as a subcontractor for an EPC project we typically provide construction services only, but may also perform both the construction and procurement functions.

We also provide services under MSAs that cover maintenance, upgrade and extension services, as well as new construction. Work performed under MSAs is typically billed on a unit-price, time-and-materials or time-and-equipment basis. MSAs are typically one to three years in duration. Under MSAs, customers generally agree to use us for certain services in a specified geographic region. However, most of our contracts, including MSAs, may be terminated by our customers or by us on short notice, typically 30 to 90 days and occasionally on less notice. Furthermore, most MSA customers have no obligation to assign specific volumes of work to us and are not required to use us exclusively, although in some cases are subject to our right of first refusal. Many of our contracts, including MSAs, are open to public bid at expiration and generally attract numerous bidders.

A portion of the work we perform requires performance and payment bonds at the time of execution of the contract. Contracts generally include payment provisions pursuant to which a 5% to 10% retainage is withheld from each progress payment until the contract work has been completed and approved.

Materials

Except where an EPC contract is involved, our T&D customers generally provide the majority of the materials and supplies necessary to carry out our contracted work. For our C&I contracts we usually procure the necessary materials and supplies. We are not dependent on one supplier for materials or supplies.

The recent increase in demand for transmission products and services has strained production resources, creating significant lead-time for obtaining large transformers, transmission towers, poles and wire. Our transmission project revenues could be significantly reduced or delayed due to the difficulty we or our customers may experience in obtaining required materials. However, we are not presently experiencing and we do not anticipate experiencing, any difficulties in timely procuring an adequate amount of materials and supplies for our projects.

Subcontracting

We are the prime contractor for the majority of our T&D projects. We may use subcontractors to perform portions of our contracts and to manage workflow, particularly for design, engineering, procurement and some foundation work. The subcontractors we work with are often sole proprietorships or small business entities. Subcontractors normally provide their own employees, vehicles, tools and insurance coverage. We are not dependent on any single subcontractor. Contracts with subcontractors often contain provisions limiting our obligation to pay the subcontractor if our client has not paid us and is holding our subcontractors responsible for their work or delays in performance. On larger projects we may require surety bonding from subcontractors where we deem appropriate based on the risk involved. We occasionally perform work as a subcontractor and we may elect to do so from time-to-time on larger projects in order to manage our execution risk on certain projects. The majority of our work in our C&I segments is done in the subcontractor role.

Competition

Our business is highly competitive in both our T&D and C&I segments. Competition in both of our business segments is primarily based on the price of the construction services rendered and upon the reputation for quality, safety and reliability of the contractor rendering them. The competition we encounter can vary depending upon the type of construction services to be rendered.

We believe that the principal competitive factors in our industry are:

price;

geographic presence and breadth of service offerings;

reputation and relationships with customers;

history of service execution (for example, safety record, cost control, timing and experience);

fleet and equipment;

technological capabilities;

the availability of qualified and/or licensed personnel;

adequate financial resources and bonding capacity;

inclement weather restoration abilities and reputation; and

management team experience.

While we believe our customers consider a number of factors when selecting a service provider, most of their work is awarded through a bid process where price is often a principal factor. See "Risk Factors Our industry is highly competitive."

T&D Competition

With respect to the T&D segment of our business, we often compete with a number of companies in the local markets where we operate, ranging from small local independent companies to large national firms. The national or large regional firms that compete with us for T&D contracts include Pike Electric Corporation, MDU Resources Group, Inc., Quanta Services, Inc., The InfrastruX Group and Henkels & McCoy, Inc. One of our largest competitors, InfraSource Services, Inc. recently merged with and into Quanta Services, Inc., another of our largest competitors.

There are a number of barriers to entry into the transmission services business including the cost of equipment and tooling necessary to perform transmission work, the availability of qualified labor, the scope of typical transmission projects and the technical, managerial and supervisory skills necessary to complete the job. Larger transmission projects in particular generally require more specialized heavy duty equipment as well as stronger financial resources to meet the cash flow, bonding, or letter of credit requirements of these projects. These factors sometimes reduce the number of potential competitors on these projects to our larger competitors. The number of firms that generally compete for any significant transmission infrastructure project varies greatly depending on a number of factors, including the size of the project, its location and the bidder qualification requirements imposed upon contractors by the customer. Many of our competitors restrict their operations to one geographic area while others operate nationally as we do. There are fewer significant barriers to entry in the distribution markets in which we operate and, as a result, any organization that has adequate financial resources and access to technical expertise may become a competitor. Instead of outsourcing to us, some of our T&D customers also employ personnel internally to perform services of the type we provide.

C&I Competition

With respect to the C&I segment of our business, we often compete with a number of regional or small local firms and subsidiaries of larger, national firms like Emcor Group Inc.

Competition for our C&I construction services varies greatly. There are few significant barriers to entry in the C&I business and there are a number of small companies that compete for C&I business. Size, location and technical requirements of the project will impact which competitors and the number of competitors that we will encounter on any particular project.

A major competitive factor in our C&I segment is the individual relationships that we and our competitors have developed with general contractors who typically control the bid process. Unlike in T&D construction, the equipment requirements for C&I work are generally not as significant. Since C&I construction typically involves the purchase of materials by the contractor, the financial resources to meet these requirements on particular projects may impact the competition we encounter. Although certain of our competitors for this type of work operate nationally, the majority of our competition operates locally or regionally. In the majority of cases involving maintenance services provided by us, our customers will also perform some or all of these types of services internally as well. We differentiate ourselves from our competitors by bidding for larger and/or more technically complex projects which we believe many of our smaller competitors may not be capable of executing profitably. We also focus our efforts in growing markets where we have built strong relationships with existing customers.

We believe that we have a favorable competitive position in the markets that we serve due in large part to our strong operating history and strong local market share as well as our reputation and

relationships with our customers. Small third-party service providers pose a smaller threat to us than national competitors because they are frequently unable to compete for larger, blanket service agreements to provide system-wide coverage.

Project Bonding Requirements

We believe we have a strong relationship with our bonding provider. We estimate that historically, approximately 20.0% to 30.0% of our annual volume of business requires performance bonds or other means of financial assurance to secure contractual performance. These bonds are typically issued at the face value of the contract awarded. As of March 31, 2008, we have approximately 37.6 million in surety bonds outstanding for projects in our T&D segment and 27.3 million for projects in our C&I segment. The ability to post surety bonds provides us with a competitive advantage over smaller or less financially secure competitors. We believe that the strength of our balance sheet and our long standing relationship with our bonding provider enhances our ability to obtain adequate financing and surety bonds.

Backlog

As of March 31, 2007 our backlog was approximately \$290.4 million, consisting of \$204.1 million and \$86.3 million in our T&D and C&I segments, respectively. As of March 31, 2008 our backlog was approximately \$230.8 million, consisting of \$150.5 million and \$80.3 million in our T&D and C&I segments, respectively. We expect to realize approximately 36.0% of our March 31, 2008 backlog during the three months ending June 30, 2008.

As discussed above, we calculate backlog differently for different types of contracts. For our fixed-price contracts, we include the full remaining portion of the contract in our calculation of backlog. For our unit-price, time-and-equipment, time-and-materials and cost-plus contracts, our projected revenue for a three-month period is included in the calculation of backlog, regardless of the duration of the contract, which typically exceeds such three-month period. These types of contracts are generally awarded as part of MSAs which typically have a one to three-year duration from execution. Given the duration of our contracts and MSAs and our method of calculating backlog, our backlog at any point in time may not accurately represent the revenue that we expect to realize during any period and our backlog as of the end of a fiscal year may not be indicative of the revenue we expect to earn in the following fiscal year and should not be viewed or relied upon as a stand-alone indicator. See "Risk Factors Backlog may not be realized or may not result in profits."

Certain of the projects that we undertake are not completed in one accounting period. Revenue on construction contracts is recorded on the percentage-of-completion accounting method determined by the ratio of cost incurred to date on the contracts (excluding uninstalled direct materials) to management's estimates of total contract costs. Projected losses are provided for in their entirety when identified. There can be no assurance as to our customers' requirements or that our estimates of existing and future needs under MSAs, or the values of our cost or time-dependent contracts, are accurate and, therefore, our backlog may not be reflected in our actual revenues.

Trade Names

We operate under a number of trade names, including MYR Group Inc., The L. E. Myers Co., Harlan Electric Company, Hawkeye Construction, Inc., Great Southwestern Construction, Inc. and Sturgeon Electric Company, Inc. We do not generally register our trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, but instead rely on state and common law protection. While we consider our trade names to be valuable assets, we do not consider any single trademark to be of such material importance that its absence would cause a material disruption to our business.

Equipment

We have operated in the T&D industry since 1891 and have been instrumental in designing much of the specialty tools and equipment used in the industry, including wire pullers, wire tensioners, aerial devices and more. We operate a fleet of owned and leased trucks and trailers, support vehicles and specialty construction equipment, such as tension stringing machines, bulldozers, bucket trucks, digger derricks and cranes. We also rely on specialized tooling, including stringing blocks, wire grips and presses. Our fleet is comprised of approximately 4,500 units, including approximately 2,100 pieces of specialty equipment. We believe that our vehicles are well maintained and adequate for present operations. The standardization of our trucks and trailers allows us to minimize training, maintenance and parts costs. Our fleet group is staffed by over 100 mechanics and equipment managers and we operate 14 maintenance shops throughout the United States to service our fleet. Our ability to service our fleet ourselves in various markets allows us to reduce repair costs and the time equipment is out of use by eliminating the need to ship equipment long distances for repair as well as dependence on third party maintenance providers. Our maintenance shops are also able to modify standard construction equipment to meet the specific needs of our specialty applications. We are a final-stage manufacturer for several configurations of our specialty vehicles and in the event that a particular piece of equipment is not available to us, we can build the component on-site, which reduces our reliance on our equipment suppliers.

Our fleet of equipment is managed by our centralized fleet management group. Since our fleet is highly mobile it is integral that we have the ability to shift resources from region-to-region quickly and to effectively respond to customer needs or major weather events. Our centralized fleet management group enables us to optimize and maintain our equipment to achieve the highest equipment utilization which helps to maintain a competitive position with respect to our equipment costs. We develop internal equipment rates to reflect our true equipment costs, which in turn provides our business units with appropriate pricing levels to estimate their bids for new projects more accurately. We also involve our business units in prioritizing the use of our fleet assets. The group also manages the procurement of additional equipment through our capital budget, operating leases and short-term rentals. All of these factors are critical in meeting our customers' needs while allowing us to operate efficiently and to improve margins. We have recently increased capital expenditures on our fleet and we believe these increases will reduce our operating costs over the long term.

Properties

Our corporate headquarters is located at Three Continental Towers, 1701 West Golf Road, Suite 1012, Rolling Meadows, Illinois with 10,506 square feet of office space that we lease, the term of which lease expires on June 30, 2012. Our executive offices are located at this facility, along with our finance, information technology and certain legal personnel. As of March 31, 2008 we owned or leased the following additional facilities:

Location	Type of Facility	Leased or Owned	Expiration of Lease
Chandler, AZ	Building and Service Yard	Owned	N/A
Decatur, IL	Office/Warehouse	Owned	N/A
Grand Junction, CO	Building and Yard	Owned	N/A
Henderson, CO	Warehouse and Yard	Owned	N/A
Indianapolis, IN	District Office/Warehouse	Owned	N/A
Marshalltown, IA	District Office/Warehouse	Owned	N/A
Pasadena, TX	Office/Warehouse	Owned	N/A
Rural Hall, NC	District Office/Warehouse	Owned	N/A
Salt Lake City, UT	Office/Warehouse	Owned	N/A
Troutdale, OR	District Office/Warehouse	Owned	N/A
Tucson, AZ	Construction Office	Owned	N/A

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Albuquerque, NM	Office/Storage	Leased	Month to month
Apopka, FL	Office/Garage/Yard Storage	Leased	June 30, 2008
Brookfield, WI	Office/Warehouse	Leased	March 31, 2011
Carlisle, PA	Office/Warehouse	Leased	Month to month
Castle Rock, CO	Office/Warehouse	Leased	May 30, 2010
Charleston, TN	Shop	Leased	December 31, 2010
Chattanooga, TN	Office	Leased	September 30, 2009
Commerce City, CO	Yard	Leased	December 31, 2012
Denver, CO	Office	Leased	Month to month
Ellenwood, GA	Office/Storage	Leased	Month to month
El Paso, TX	Office/ Construction Yard	Leased	December 31, 2009
Henderson, CO	Yard	Leased	Month to month
Loveland, CO	Office/Warehouse	Leased	December 31, 2009
Mesa, AZ	Yard	Leased	November 30, 2008
Methuen, MA	Office/Yard	Leased	October 31, 2010
Monessen, PA	Warehouse Storage	Leased	Month to month
North Salt Lake, UT	Office/Warehouse	Leased	Month to month
Rochester Hills, MI	Office/Warehouse	Leased	Month to month
Silverthorne, CO	Office	Leased	Month to month
Tempe, AZ	Office/Warehouse	Leased	May 31, 2010
West Palm Beach, FL	Office/Warehouse	Leased	Month to month
Worthington, MN	Office/Storage	Leased	Month to month

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate for our operations. We do not believe that any single facility is material to our operations and, if necessary, we could readily obtain replacement facilities for our existing facilities.

Training, Quality Assurance and Safety

We are committed to providing the highest level of customer service through the development of a highly-trained workforce. Our employees are encouraged to complete a progressive training program to improve their technical skills and ensure that they understand and follow the applicable safety codes, our safety practices and other internal policies.

We strive to instill safe work habits in our employees, communicate our safety guidelines to them and consistently enforce those guidelines. We employ over 30 professionals in our safety department and offer customized training classes aimed at reducing risk exposure in the various applications within electric line utility construction and maintenance services. We evaluate employees in part based upon their safety records and the safety records of the employees they supervise and we reward our employees for working safely and minimizing injuries. We have established a company-wide safety program to share best practices and to monitor and improve compliance with safety procedures and regulations. Employee safety is a top priority across our entire organization. Each business unit has its own internal safety committee to review regional safety issues and customize safety incentive systems for their workforce. In addition, our chief executive officer serves on the executive committee of the OSHA strategic partnership for the T&D industry and several other officers and employees serve on the strategic partnership's various committees and working groups.

Our industry is experiencing a shortage of journeyman linemen in certain geographic areas and we have, from time-to-time, experienced shortages of journeymen linemen and other qualified personnel. In response to the shortage, we seek to take advantage of various IBEW and National Electric Contractors Association ("NECA") training programs and support the joint IBEW/NECA Apprenticeship Program which trains qualified electrical workers. IBEW training includes apprenticeships consisting of on-the-job training and related academic classes. Upon completion of the

apprenticeship program, one becomes a journeyman lineman. Other IBEW programs focus on developing and providing skills upgrade training to help linemen stay current with new technology.

Insurance

Our business involves the use of heavy equipment and exposure to conditions that can be dangerous. While we are committed to operating safely and prudently, we are subject to claims by employees, customers and third parties for property damage and personal injuries that occur in connection with our work. See "Risk Factors We may incur liabilities or suffer negative financial impact relating to occupational health and safety matters."

The primary non-commercial risks in our operations are bodily injury and property damage. We maintain insurance policies with coverage customary for companies of our type and size, including general liability, automotive and workers' compensation but our insurance does not cover all possible claims. Our deductible for each line of coverage is the first \$1.0 million per claim up to the claim aggregate amount as defined per each policy. The claim aggregate for each policy is calculated as the cumulative excess over the first \$0.5 million of each claim incurred, up to the deductible amount per claim. The claim aggregate amount for each policy is as follows: \$1.5 million for workers' compensation, \$1.5 million for general liability and \$1.0 million for automobile liability. Once a policy's claim aggregate is reached per line of coverage, the deductible for that policy is reduced to \$0.5 million per claim. We also maintain insurance for health insurance claims exceeding \$0.1 million per covered individual on an annual basis. Losses up to the deductible amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. The determination of such estimated losses and their appropriateness are reviewed by management and updated at least quarterly. We are not required to, and do not, specifically set aside funds for our self-insurance programs. At any given time, we are subject to multiple workers' compensation and personal injury and other employee-related claims. We maintain accruals based on known facts and historical trends. Our workers' compensation and insurance costs have been rising over the past several years as our volume of business has increased. One of our insurance providers, Zurich American Insurance Company, requires letters of credit from time-to-time to ensure reimbursement for amounts they are disbursing on our behalf, such as payments made to beneficiaries under our self-funded insurance programs.

Regulation

While we are not regulated as a public utility, our operations are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations including:

licensing, permitting and inspection requirements applicable to electricians and engineers;

building and electrical codes;

permitting and inspection requirements applicable to construction projects;

regulations relating to worker safety and environmental protection; and

special bidding and procurement requirements on government projects.

In addition, we conduct a portion of our business in the southwestern United States, where we run a more significant risk of disturbing Native American artifacts and archeological sites. If we encounter artifacts on a site on one of our construction projects, we may need to halt operation while construction is moved or steps are taken to comply with local law and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 ("ARPA"). In addition, under ARPA we may be subject to fines or criminal sanctions if we disturb or damage protected sites.

We believe that we are in material compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and have all material licenses required to conduct our operations. Our failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in substantial fines and/or revocation of our operating licenses. Many state and local regulations governing electrical construction require permits and licenses to be held by individuals who typically have passed an examination or met other requirements.

Environmental Matters

We are committed to the protection of the environment and train our employees to perform their duties accordingly. We are subject to numerous federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations governing our operations, including the handling, transportation and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous substances and wastes, as well as emissions and discharges into the environment, including discharges to air, surface water, groundwater and soil. We also are subject to laws and regulations that impose liability and cleanup responsibility for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Under certain of these laws and regulations, such liabilities can be imposed for cleanup of previously owned or operated properties, or properties to which hazardous substances or wastes were sent by current or former operations at our facilities, regardless of whether we directly caused the contamination or violated any law at the time of discharge or disposal. The presence of contamination from such substances or wastes could interfere with ongoing operations or adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or use our properties as collateral for financing. We could also be held liable for significant penalties and damages under certain environmental laws and regulations, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Employees

We seek to attract and retain highly qualified hourly employees by providing a superior work environment through our emphasis on safety, our high quality equipment and fleet and competitive compensation. The number of individuals we employ varies significantly throughout the year, typically with lower staffing levels at year end and through the winter months when fewer projects are active. As of March 31, 2008, we had approximately 2,900 employees, consisting of 435 salaried employees including executive officers, district managers, project managers, superintendents, estimators, office managers, and staff and clerical personnel, and 2,435 hourly employees. The number of hourly employees fluctuates depending on the number and size of projects at any particular time. Approximately 90% of our hourly-rated employees were members of the IBEW, AFL-CIO and are represented by numerous local unions under approximately 60 agreements with generally uniform terms and varying expiration dates. We generally are not direct parties to such local agreements, but instead these agreements are entered into by and between the IBEW local and NECA of which we are a member. NECA negotiates the terms of these agreements on our behalf. The majority of our competitors are members of NECA and all of our competitors which utilize union labor are effectively bound by the terms of the IBEW agreements negotiated by NECA. On occasion we will also employ individuals who are members of other trade unions pursuant to multi-employer, multi-union project agreements.

Legal Proceedings

We are from time-to-time party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions typically seek, among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract and/or property damages, punitive damages, civil and criminal penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, we record reserves when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We do not believe that any of these proceedings,

separately or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We are routinely subject to other civil claims, litigation and arbitration, and regulatory investigations, arising in the ordinary course of our present business as well as in respect of our divested businesses. Some of these claims and litigations include claims related to our current services and operations, and asbestos-related claims concerning historic operations of a predecessor affiliate. We believe that we have strong defenses to these claims as well as adequate insurance coverage in the event any asbestos-related claim is not resolved in our favor. These claims have not had a material impact on us to date and we believe the likelihood that a future material adverse outcome will result from these claims is remote. However, if facts and circumstances change in the future, we cannot be certain that an adverse outcome of one or more of these claims would not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

In 2005, one of our subsidiaries was convicted of a criminal misdemeanor for violation of certain OSHA safety regulations that occurred in 1999. We were assessed and paid a fine of \$0.5 million and the subsidiary was sentenced to a three-year probation period, as currently in effect, ending December 8, 2008. We believe that we are in compliance with the terms of the probation. We have appealed this decision, but cannot predict whether we will be successful in our appeal. The conviction and subsequent probation have not had a material impact on our subsidiary or on us generally and we do not believe either will have a material adverse effect on us in the future.

Seasonality

Although our revenues are primarily driven by spending patterns in our customers' industries, our revenues, particularly those derived from our T&D segment, and results of operations can be subject to seasonal variations. These variations are influenced by weather, hours of daylight, customer spending patterns, available system outages from utilities, bidding seasons and holidays. Typically, our revenues in the first quarter are not as strong due to adverse weather conditions and the cyclical nature of customer bidding activities. Bidding activity with respect to new projects is usually light from late-November through mid-January due to the holidays and the fact that our customers typically wait for year-end results to finalize capital and maintenance budgets for the upcoming year. The second quarter is typically better than the first, as some projects begin, but continued cold and wet weather can often impact second quarter productivity. Revenues in our third quarter may be affected by fewer available system outages during which we can perform electrical line service work due to peak electrical demands during hot summer months. Revenues during the fourth quarter of the year are typically higher than the first and third quarters. Many projects are completed in the fourth quarter and revenues often are impacted positively by customers seeking to spend their allocated capital budget on existing projects before the end of the year; however, the holiday season and inclement weather sometimes can cause delays and thereby reduce revenues.

In addition to the negative affect on our revenues caused by severe weather, we also provide storm restoration services to our T&D customers, which tends to have a higher profit margin. Higher profit margins on storm restoration services can offset the lost revenues in connection with weather-related delays in our construction, maintenance and repair work for our T&D customers. However, storm restoration services work is highly unpredictable and can cause our results of operations to vary greatly from quarter-to-quarter. Our revenues will also fluctuate based on the timing of our large EPC contracts. Given the offsetting effects of weather-related events on the services we provide and periodic effect of our large EPC contracts, it is difficult to predict recurring quarterly trends for our business.

MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and executive officers:

Executive Officers and Directors

Name	Age	Position(1)	Term Expires
William A. Koertner	58	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	2010
Jack L. Alexander	60	Director	2009
Larry F. Altenbaumer	60	Director	2010
Henry W. Fayne	62	Director	2008
Betty R. Johnson	50	Director	2009
Gary R. Johnson	61	Director	2008
William D. Patterson	53	Director	2010
Carter A. Ward	35	Director	2008
William H. Green	64	Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	
Marco A. Martinez	42	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	
Gerald B. Engen, Jr.	57	Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	
John A. Fluss	56	Group Vice President Transmission and Distribution	
Richard S. Swartz, Jr.	44	Group Vice President Commercial and Industrial	

William A. Koertner, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Koertner has served as a Chairman since December 2007. Mr. Koertner joined us in 1998 as senior vice president, treasurer and chief financial officer and became our president and chief executive officer in December 2003. Prior to joining us, Mr. Koertner served as vice president at Central Illinois Public Service Company from 1989 until 1998.

Jack L. Alexander, Director. Mr. Alexander has served as a Director since December 2007. Mr. Alexander has been a business advisor providing advisory and consulting services to MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company since 2005. Mr. Alexander was previously at MidAmerican Energy Company (a Berkshire Hathaway company), a large electric utility company based in Iowa, from 1973 to 2005, where he served in various roles, most recently as senior vice president of supply and marketing from 2002 to 2005.

Larry F. Altenbaumer, Director. Mr. Altenbaumer has served as a Director since 2006. Mr. Altenbaumer is an independent consultant, having retired in 2004 as president of Illinois Power, an electric and natural gas delivery company, and executive vice president for regulated energy delivery, Dynegy Inc., a wholesale power, capacity and ancillary services provider. Mr. Altenbaumer provides business advisory and consulting services to several organizations both in and outside of the energy industry. He is also the fund manager of InDecatur Ventures, LLC, a venture capital investment group focused on economic development opportunities in Decatur, Illinois.

Henry W. Fayne, Director. Mr. Fayne has served as a Director since December 2007. Mr. Fayne has been providing advisory and consulting services to various companies, including Century Aluminum Company and Pace Global Energy Services, since 2005. Mr. Fayne was previously at American Electric Power, a large electric utility company based in Columbus, Ohio, from 1974 to 2004, where he served in various roles, most recently as executive vice president of energy delivery from 2001 to 2004.

Betty R. Johnson, Director. Ms. Johnson has served as a Director since December 2007. Since 2003, Ms. Johnson has been employed by Block and Company, Inc., a manufacturer and distributor of money handling and office products based in Illinois, where she has held the positions of vice president and chief financial officer and, more recently, executive vice president and chief financial officer. Prior to that Ms. Johnson was a vice president-operations finance with Encompass Services Corporation, an

electrical and mechanical construction company based in Kansas, from 1999 to 2003. Ms. Johnson served as our controller from 1992 to 1998 and vice president and controller through 1999.

Gary R. Johnson, Director. Mr. Johnson has served as a Director since December 2007. Mr. Johnson retired from his position as the vice president and general counsel of Xcel Energy in March 2007. Mr. Johnson occupied this position from the incorporation of Xcel Energy in 2000 until his retirement.

William D. Patterson, Director. Mr. Patterson has served as a Director since December 2007. Mr. Patterson served as senior vice president of Pennichuck Corporation, an investor-owned water company located in New Hampshire, from 2006 until June 2008, when he resigned from his position at Pennichuck Corporation. Mr. Patterson joined Pennichuck Corporation in 2005 as vice president and chief financial officer. From January 2003 to January 2005, he served as executive advisor to Concentric Energy Advisors, a private firm located in Marlborough, Massachusetts, providing financial advisory and consulting services for utilities. From June 2001 through January 2005, he provided financial advisory and consulting services for utilities as president of EnSTAR Management Corporation, a company which he founded. Mr. Patterson continues to serve as president of EnSTAR, and following his resignation from Pennichuck Corporation, Mr. Patterson has returned to EnSTAR full-time.

Carter A. Ward, Director. Mr. Ward served as a Director from 2006 to December 2007 when he resigned in connection with the closing of the 2007 Private Placement and was re-appointed to the Board as the designee of Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc. in January 2008. Mr. Ward is a Managing Director at ArcLight Capital Management Partners, LLC. ArcLight is a leading energy investment firm with more than \$6.8 billion of capital under management. Mr. Ward joined ArcLight in 2001 and has twelve years of energy finance and private equity experience. Prior to joining ArcLight, Mr. Ward was a Vice President at McManus & Miles, a boutique investment bank serving the Power and Energy Industry. Mr. Ward earned a Bachelor of Science in Operations Research & Industrial Engineering from Cornell University.

William H. Green, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Green has served as senior vice president and chief operating officer since December 2003. Prior to December 2003, Mr. Green served as one of our group vice presidents.

Marco A. Martinez, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer. Mr. Martinez has served as vice president, chief financial officer and treasurer since December 2003. Mr. Martinez served as our director of finance from 2000 until December 2003. From 1997 until 2000, Mr. Martinez served as the controller for several of our operating subsidiaries.

Gerald B. Engen, Jr., Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary. Mr. Engen has served as vice president, chief legal officer and secretary since November 2002. Mr. Engen joined us as an assistant general counsel in September 2000 from Wells, Love & Scoby, LLC, a law firm specializing in construction law.

John A. Fluss, Group Vice President Transmission and Distribution. Mr. Fluss joined us in 1973 and has served as group vice president transmission and distribution since 2002. Mr. Fluss has held a number of positions during his 34 years of employment with us including vice president of line operations, district manager and district estimator.

Richard S. Swartz, Jr., Group Vice President Commercial and Industrial. Mr. Swartz has served as group vice president commercial and industrial since 2004. Prior to becoming a group vice president, Mr. Swartz served as our vice president transmission & distribution central division from 2002 to 2004. Mr. Swartz has held a number of additional positions since he joined us in 1982, including project foreman, superintendent, project manager and district manager.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Board Independence

Following the effectiveness of this registration statement, a majority of our directors will need to qualify as independent under the Nasdaq listing standards. Under the Nasdaq listing standards, an "independent director" is a director who is not an officer or employee of our company or any subsidiary and who does not have any relationship that the board of directors believes would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. Our board will review the relationships that each director has with our company on an annual basis and only those directors having no direct or indirect material relationship with our company and who qualify as independent under the Nasdaq listing standards will be considered independent directors of MYR. The board has determined that each of our current directors (with the exception of our chief executive officer) is independent under the Nasdaq listing standards.

We have established the following committees of our Board of Directors:

Audit Committee

The audit committee:

reviews the audit plans and findings of our independent registered public accounting firm and our internal audit and risk review staff, as well as the results of regulatory examinations, and tracks management's corrective action plans where necessary;

reviews our financial statements, including any significant financial items and/or changes in accounting policies, with our senior management and independent registered public accounting firm;

reviews our financial risk and control procedures, compliance programs and significant tax, legal and regulatory matters; and

has the sole discretion to appoint annually our independent registered public accounting firm, evaluate its independence and performance and set clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent registered public accounting firm.

Mr. Patterson, Ms. Johnson, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Fayne and Mr. Ward serve on the audit committee, with Mr. Patterson serving as chairman. The board has determined each member of the audit committee qualifies as an "independent" director as defined under Nasdaq rules and Rule 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and Mr. Patterson qualifies as an audit committee "financial expert" under the Nasdaq rules.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The nominating and corporate governance committee:

reviews the performance of our Board of Directors and makes recommendations to the board regarding the selection of candidates, qualification and competency requirements for service on the board and the suitability of proposed nominees as directors;

advises the Board of Directors with respect to the corporate governance principles applicable to us; and

oversees the evaluation of the Board of Directors and management.

Mr. Johnson, Mr. Altenbaumer, Ms. Johnson and Mr. Ward serve on the nominating and corporate governance committee, with Mr. Johnson serving as chairman. The board has determined

that each member on the nominating and corporate governance committee qualifies as an "independent" director as defined under the Nasdaq rules.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is responsible for setting the philosophy and administering the policies that govern our executive compensation program. The Compensation Committee administers the compensation programs for all of our named executive officers. The Compensation Committee's primary purposes with respect to named executive officer compensation is to align our named executive officers' incentives with stockholder value creation, to attract, motivate and retain the best possible executive officer talent, to tie cash and stock incentives to the achievement of measurable corporate and business unit performance goals and to encourage our named executive officers to behave like owners of the business. To achieve these purposes, the Compensation Committee will implement and maintain compensation plans that reward our named executive officers for their contributions to our short-term and long-term performance and for creating and building stockholder value.

Mr. Altenbaumer, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Fayne serve on the compensation committee, with Mr. Altenbaumer serving as chairman. The board has determined that each member of the compensation committee qualifies as an "independent" director as defined under the Nasdaq rules, "non-employee" director as defined in Rule 16b-3(b)(3) under the Exchange Act and "outside" director within the meaning of Section 162(m)(4)(c)(i) of the Code.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During the last fiscal year, our chief executive officer and our vice president-human resources participated in deliberations of the board of directors concerning executive officer compensation.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Objectives of our Compensation Programs

We have designed compensation plans to reward our key executive officers for their contributions to our short-term and long-term performance and to be competitive with programs offered by companies with which we compete for executive officer talent. Our named executive officers for 2008 are Mr. Koertner, our president and chief executive officer, Mr. Martinez, our vice president, chief financial officer and treasurer, Mr. Green, our senior vice president and chief operating officer, Mr. Fluss, our group vice president, Mr. Engen, our vice president, secretary and chief legal officer and Mr. Swartz, our group vice president commercial and industrial. We believe that the pay of our named executive officers should be directly linked to performance, thus our compensation programs are designed to reward strong financial performance and safe operations. We measure the effectiveness of our compensation programs on our success in creating incentives for our named executive officers to meet and exceed our financial performance and on our ability to attract and retain executive officers who will provide exceptional levels of service.

We seek to maintain the competitiveness of our executive compensation levels with those of our peers and competitors and therefore, make changes to the level of our executive officer compensation from time to time. Adjustments to both overall compensation and the individual components of compensation are based on various factors, including results of compensation benchmarking studies, published compensation survey data, economic conditions and the effects of inflation, changes in our business operations and changes in the compensation practices of our competitors. We also take into account the executive officer's individual performance when making compensation adjustments.

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Our executive compensation program is designed to reward the achievement of goals related to growth, productivity, safety and personnel development, including such goals as follows:

meeting financial and safety performance goals;

attracting and retaining the most talented and dedicated executives possible;

motivating and exhibiting leadership that aligns employees' interests with that of our stockholders;

developing and maintaining a grasp of the competitive environment and positioning us as a competitive participant within our industry;

developing business models and systems that seek out strategic opportunities, which benefit us and our stockholders;

implementing a culture of compliance and commitment to operating our business with the highest standards of professional conduct and compliance; and

achieving accountability for performance by linking annual cash awards to the achievement of financial and safety goals.

Management's Role in the Compensation-Setting Process

The board of directors makes all compensation decisions for named executive officers. However, management plays an important role in the compensation setting process of our named executive officers. The most significant aspects of our management's role are recommending to the board of directors compensation plans, financial performance goals and strategic goals relating to each named executive officer, evaluating the performance of and recommending base salary levels and cash bonus and equity awards for our named executive officers (other than with respect to our chief executive officer). While our management makes recommendations as to the goals and awards for named executive officers' compensation (other than with respect to our chief executive officer), the board of directors has final authority and complete discretion in ultimately setting named executive officers' compensation goals and awards.

Elements of Executive Compensation

The key components of our compensation program for our named executive officers are: base salary, the Management Incentive Program ("MIP"), the discretionary bonus plan, profit sharing, the Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") and other compensation consisting primarily of matching 401(k) contributions. Each component of our compensation program has an important role in creating compensation payouts that motivate and reward strong performance and in retaining the named executive officers who deliver such performance.

Base Salary

Base salary is a critical element of our named executive officers' compensation because it provides named executive officers with a base level of monthly income that is consistent with industry practices. Base salaries for named executive officers, including our chief executive officer, are determined annually by taking into account factors such as competitive T&D and C&I industry salaries, a subjective assessment of the nature of the position, contribution, experience and level of responsibility of the named executive officer and such named executive officer's length of service. While base salaries provide a basic level of economic security for our named executive officers, we use compensation benchmarking studies, focusing on our peer competitors (listed below) and published compensation survey data, particularly from surveys of the construction industry prepared by Mercer, Watson Wyatt and Personnel Administration Services, Inc., to establish our performance-based compensation such

that a significant portion of a named executive officer's total compensation opportunity is pursuant to the incentive compensation plans described below.(1)

- (1) Please note that none of the published compensation surveys on which we rely to establish the compensation paid to our named executive officers identifies the companies surveyed.

The base salaries for our named executive officers under their employment agreements are as follows: Mr. Koertner, \$450,000; Mr. Martinez, \$240,000; Mr. Green, \$291,200; Mr. Fluss, \$230,050; Mr. Engen \$250,000; and Mr. Swartz \$225,000. Each of these salaries is subject to periodic review and adjustment by our board of directors. Base salaries may be increased to realign salaries with market levels after taking into account individual responsibilities, performance and experience. Based on publicly available information, the Board of Directors believes that the base salaries established for our executive officers, including our named executive officers, are generally competitive and comparable to those paid by similarly situated publicly-traded companies of our size and in our industry, including Apogee Enterprises, Inc., Comfort Systems USA, Inc. Dycom Industries Inc., Infrasource Services Inc., Insituform Technologies, Integrated Electrical Services Inc., Lanye Christensen Co., Mastec Inc., Matrix Service Co., Perini Corp., Pike Electric Corp. Quanta Services Inc., Sterling Construction Company, and US Home Systems Inc.

Management Incentive Plan

The MIP is designed to provide our named executive officers with performance awards payable annually in cash in recognition of achieving certain financial performance goals and maintaining safe operations that we believe are strongly linked to stockholder value creation. An important factor in our decision to pay our MIP awards in cash rather than in equity has been to ensure that our compensation program remains competitive with the programs of our direct competitors, which include private companies that generally pay all compensation in cash. Our MIP performance targets are measured against financial performance and safety goals that are approved by the board of directors and that encourage our named executive officers to increase stockholder value by focusing on growth in revenue and earnings and safety in operations.

The payout for each named executive officer under the MIP is dependent on the percentage of each named executive officer's salary that is determined to be subject to the plan and our performance measured against the financial goal and safety goal established by our compensation committee pursuant to the MIP. The factors considered in establishing the financial goals include EBITDA, economic profit, net revenues, net income performance against business plan, retained earnings, and individual goals based on similar objective criteria that pertain to individual contributions to the achievement of such financial measures. The plan provides for a range of payouts for achievement of the goals at percentages of base salary ranging from 25% to 115% for the chief executive officer and the chief operating officer and from 25% to 100% for the other named executive officers, as provided in the table below.

Group	Performance Rating(1)	
	75% of Goal (Threshold)(2)	150% of Goal
CEO and COO (percentage of base salary)	25%	115%
All Other Named Executive Officers (percentage of base salary)	25%	100%

- (1) The MIP provides a range of payouts between 75% and 150% of the performance goals, determined by linear interpolation.

- (2) No payout under the MIP unless 75% of the performance goal, the threshold, is achieved. We made no payouts to any executive officers under the MIP in two of the past five years. In the other three years, payouts under the MIP were made between 133% and the maximum 150% of the target goal to all eligible executive officers.

Consistent with our compensation objective of linking named executive officers' compensation with performance, each named executive officer's 2007 award pursuant to the MIP was based on pretax income, exclusive of expenses associated with the 2007 Private Placement, as the financial performance goal and total case rate and lost time cases as the safety performance goals. As evidenced in footnote 2 in the table above, the performance goals are intended to be challenging and ambitious but also realistic enough to be reasonably attainable given a very concerted effort by our named executive officers in consideration of current conditions and trends.

To illustrate the application of the formula under the MIP, you should assume that the named executive officer (who is not the CEO or COO) is paid an annual salary of \$100,000. You should also assume that 70% of the award under the MIP is attributable to our achievement of our financial performance goal and the remaining 30% of the award is attributable to the achievement of our safety goal, 15% attributable to total case rate and 15% to lost time cases. If we achieve 110% of our financial performance goal, 100% of our total case rate goal and 110% of our lost time goal, under the terms of the MIP, the named executive officer would be entitled to an award equal to the sum of (i) 60% (determined by linear interpolation) of his annual salary multiplied by the financial performance weighting factor of 70% plus (ii) 50% (determined by linear interpolation) of his annual salary multiplied by the total case rate weighting factor of 15% plus (iii) 60% (determined by linear interpolation) of his annual salary multiplied by the lost time weighting factor of 15% for a total award under the MIP of \$58,500 $((\$100,000 * 60%) * 70%) + ((\$100,000 * 50%) * 15%) + ((\$100,000 * 60%) * 15%)$.

In 2007, the target financial performance goal was set at a pretax income level of \$13.125 million for each of our named executive officers. We achieved pretax income of \$23.247 million, exclusive of expenses associated with the 2007 Private Placement (i.e., more than 150% of our 2007 financial performance goal). In addition, we achieved 150% of our total case rate goal and 150% of our lost time goal, resulting in payouts at the maximum level to each of our named executive officers, as detailed in the Summary Compensation Table.

Discretionary Bonus Plan

Awards under the discretionary bonus plan are made at the discretion of our chief executive officer, with the approval of the board of directors, and are payable in cash. No awards were made under this plan to our named executive officers in 2006 or 2007. There is no relationship between the discretionary bonus plan and the transaction bonuses paid to our named executive officers in connection with the 2007 Private Placement. For a discussion of the transaction bonuses, see the section entitled "*Transaction Bonus Agreements with Officers.*"

Profit Sharing Contributions

At its discretion, the board of directors may authorize profit sharing contributions to the Diversified Holdings Savings Plan (our 401(k) plan) accounts of our employees, including our named executive officers. To be eligible for such a profit sharing contribution, the employee must be a participant in the 401(k) plan and employed on the last day of the 401(k) plan year (December 31). An employee's interest in contributions to his or her profit sharing account vests at a graduated vesting schedule of 20% per year of service for five years. After five years of service the employee would be 100% vested in all current and future contributions to his or her profit sharing account; provided the employee works a minimum of 1,000 hours each 401(k) plan year. The board of directors approved a profit sharing contribution to the account of each of our employees for 2007 equal to 10% of each employee's base wages paid in the plan year, including each of our named executive officers (subject to applicable limits imposed by the IRS).

Long-Term Incentive Compensation

We believe that long-term performance is achieved through an ownership culture that rewards and encourages long-term performance by our named executive officers through the use of stock-based

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awards. In connection with the 2007 Private Placement, our board of directors adopted our new Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP"). The purposes of the LTIP are to attract, motivate and retain key employees and directors of the Company upon whose judgment, initiative and efforts the financial success and growth of the business of the Company largely depend, and to provide additional incentive to our employees and directors through stock ownership and other rights that promote and recognize the financial success and growth of the Company. The LTIP provides for grants of (a) incentive stock options qualified as such under U.S. federal income tax laws, (b) stock options that do not qualify as incentive stock options, (c) stock appreciation rights (or "SARs"), (d) restricted stock awards, (e) performance awards, (f) phantom stock, (g) stock bonuses, (h) dividend equivalents, or (i) any combination of such awards. The board of directors will determine who will receive awards under the LTIP and the limitations on those awards.

The board of directors reserved 2,000,000 shares for issuance under the LTIP. Upon the closing of the 2007 Private Placement offering we awarded stock options under the LTIP to our incoming directors, our named executive officers and certain other key employees as follows:

Name	Number of Stock Options
Jack L. Alexander	8,000
Larry F. Altenbaumer	8,000
Henry W. Fayne	8,000
Betty R. Johnson	8,000
Gary R. Johnson	8,000
William D. Patterson	8,000
William A. Koertner	110,000
Marco A. Martinez	32,000
William H. Green	32,000
John A. Fluss	32,000
Gerald B. Engen, Jr.	32,000
Richard S. Swartz, Jr.	32,000
All others, in the aggregate	222,000

Other Compensation

In addition to their base salaries and awards under the incentive plans described above, our named executive officers receive matching contributions under our 401(k) plan. We match 100% of a named executive officer's pretax contributions up to the first 6% of such named executive officers' base salary up to the maximum allowed by the plan.

Each named executive officer is also eligible to participate in all other benefit plans and programs that are or in the future may be available to our other executive employees, including any health insurance or health care plan, disability insurance, supplemental retirement plan, vacation and sick leave plan, and other similar plans. In addition, each named executive officer is eligible for certain other benefits, including life insurance, reimbursement of business and entertainment expenses, car allowance and use of a company car and gas card. The board of directors may revise, amend or add to the officer's executive benefits and perquisites as it deems advisable. We believe that these benefits and perquisites are consistent with those provided to senior executives at companies in the T&D and C&I industries.

Exercise of Discretion in Executive Compensation Decisions

The board of directors has complete discretion to withhold payment pursuant to any of our incentive compensation plans regardless of whether we or our named executive officers have successfully met the goals set under these plans. Likewise, the board of directors has the authority to grant payment under any of the plans despite the non-attainment by us or our named executive officers

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of the pre-established goals. For 2007, we expect that the board of directors will not exercise such discretion in the payment or non-payment of awards to our named executive officers.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

The board of directors has not implemented stock ownership guidelines. The board of directors has chosen not to require stock ownership given the limited market for our common stock. The board of directors will continue to periodically review best practices and re-evaluate our position with respect to stock ownership guidelines.

Impact of Regulatory Requirements on our Executive Compensation Decisions

Beginning on January 1, 2006, we began accounting for stock-based awards in accordance with the requirements of FAS 123R. Our board of directors considers the accounting and tax implications of its compensation decisions as one factor among many in achieving its executive compensation objectives.

Employment Agreements, Severance Benefits and Change in Control Provisions

In connection with the 2007 Private Placement, we entered into employment agreements with each of our named executive officers (each an "Employment Agreement"). Under each Employment Agreement, the named executive officer is eligible to receive base salary (as detailed in the table below), an annual target bonus equal to 50% of the executive's base salary (55% in the case of our chief executive officer and chief operating officer), use of a company car and gas card or a car allowance in accordance with company policy, and is eligible to participate in all incentive, savings, profit sharing, retirement and welfare benefit plans, policies and arrangements applicable generally to our other similarly-situated executive officers. Subject to prior notice, each Employment Agreement automatically renews annually for an additional one-year term following an initial term of 3 years. Each Employment Agreement contains non-competition covenants restricting the ability of the named executive officer to compete with us, solicit our clients or recruit our employees during the term of his employment and for a period of one year thereafter and prohibiting him from disclosing confidential information and trade secrets.

Name	Base Salary
William A. Koertner	\$ 450,000
Marco A. Martinez	\$ 240,000
William H. Green	\$ 291,200
John A. Fluss	\$ 230,050
Gerald B. Engen, Jr.	\$ 250,000
Richard S. Swartz, Jr.	\$ 225,000

The Employment Agreements generally terminate upon a named executive officer's (a) death, (b) disability, (c) termination for "cause" or without "good reason" (as both are defined in the Employment Agreements and generally described below), (d) termination without cause or for good reason or (e) termination without cause or for good reason following a "Change in Control" (as defined in each Employment Agreement and generally described below). If termination results from any of the foregoing, each named executive officer would be entitled to all compensation earned and all benefits and reimbursements due through the date of termination. Additionally, if termination results from any of the reasons below, the named executive officer would be entitled to the following additional payments and/or benefits:

Reason for Termination	Potential Payment(s)
Disability	Long-term disability benefits pursuant to the terms of any long-term disability policy provided to similarly-situated employees of the Company in which the named executive officer participates

Without good reason

Lump-sum payment of one-half the named executive officer's base salary and target bonus subject to repayment in the event the named executive officer breaches the restrictive covenants or becomes reemployed in the six-month period following his termination
Company-paid benefit continuation coverage for the named executive officer and his family for a period of six months, subject to forfeiture in the event the named executive officer becomes reemployed in the six-month period following his termination

Without cause or for good reason

Lump-sum payment of twice the named executive officer's base salary and target bonus, subject to repayment in the event the named executive officer breaches the restrictive covenants or becomes reemployed in the two-year period following his termination
Company-paid benefit continuation coverage for the named executive officer and his family for a period of two years, subject to forfeiture in the event the named executive officer breaches the restrictive covenants or becomes reemployed in the two-year period following his termination

Without cause or for good reason within twelve months following a change in control

Lump-sum payment of three times the named executive officer's base salary and target bonus
Company-paid benefit continuation coverage for the named executive officer and his family for a period of two years, subject to forfeiture in the event the named executive officer becomes reemployed in the two-year period following his termination
Gross-up payments for any related excise taxes

We compete for executive talent in a highly competitive market in which companies routinely offer similar benefits to named executive officers. We view the cash severance and continuation of health and welfare benefits as appropriate for the named executive officers who may not be in a position to readily obtain comparable employment within a reasonable period of time.

Each Employment Agreement for the named executive officers generally defines "Cause" as a named executive officer's (a) a material breach of the non-competition provisions of the named executive officer's Employment Agreement, (b) the commission of a criminal act by the named executive officer against the company, including but not limited to fraud, embezzlement or theft, (c) conviction or plea of no contest or *nolo cotendere* to a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude, or (d) the named executive officer's failure or refusal to carry out, or comply with, in any material respect, any lawful directive of the board that is not cured within thirty days after the receipt of written notice from the Company. "Good Reason" exists under each Employment Agreement if, among other things, such named executive officer's base salary and/or annual target bonus opportunity is reduced, his duties are materially reduced, he is required to relocate to a work site more than fifty miles from his current work site or if the company materially breaches a material provision of the named executive officer's Employment Agreement and fails to cure such breach within thirty days of the receipt of written notice of the breach.

Transaction Bonus Agreements with Officers

In connection with the 2007 Private Placement, we entered into transaction bonus agreements with each of our named executive officers and certain other key employees. The terms of these bonus agreements provided that each such officer and/or employee was entitled to receive a cash bonus in an amount equal to a specified portion of the transaction bonus pool of approximately \$3.0 million. The transaction bonuses were intended to reward our officers and certain of our key employees for their efforts in connection with the 2007 Private Placement, which we believe created tremendous value to our stockholders. The payment of the transaction bonus was contingent upon the applicable officer or employee executing a release of claims in favor of the company. The transaction bonuses paid to our named executive officers and certain other key employees are as follows:

Name	Cash Bonus
William A. Koertner	\$ 625,000
Marco A. Martinez	\$ 241,250
William H. Green	\$ 181,250
John A. Fluss	\$ 181,250
Gerald B. Engen, Jr.	\$ 241,250
Richard S. Swartz, Jr.	\$ 181,250
All others, in the aggregate	\$ 1,348,750

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

The named executive officers have long service records with us and generally have provided the vision and leadership that has built us into the successful enterprise that we are today. We believe that providing change in control benefits will reduce the reluctance of our named executive officers to pursue potential change in control transactions that may be in our best interest while simultaneously preserving neutrality in negotiating and executing transactions that are favorable to us.

Each Employment Agreement for the named executive officers generally defines a "Change in Control" as the occurrence of a "change in the ownership of the Company" a "change in the effective control of the Company" or a "change in the ownership of a substantial portion of the Company's assets" as defined in Treasury Regulation §§ 1.409A-3(i)(5)(v), (vi) and (vii), respectively. As described above, if the named executive officer is terminated without cause or for good reason following a "Change in Control", the named executive officer would be entitled to all compensation earned and all benefits and reimbursements due through the date of termination, as well as to lump-sum payment of three times the named executive officer's base salary, target bonus and company-paid benefit continuation coverage for the named executive officer and his family for a period of two years, subject to forfeiture in the event the named executive officer becomes reemployed in the two-year period following his termination and gross-up payments for any related excise taxes.

"Change of Control" is similarly defined in the LTIP. Under the terms of the LTIP, generally upon a "Change in Control," (a) options become immediately exercisable and (b) restricted stock vests and becomes free of any forfeiture restrictions.

Changes to Compensation Plans

Under our 2006 Stock Option Plan, options to acquire 1,429,105 shares of our common stock have been granted to our executive officers, including our named executive officers. These options vested upon the closing of the 2007 Private Placement. We purchased from certain of our management option holders (excluding our named executive officers) an aggregate of 49,675 shares of our common stock underlying certain of these options at the price per share equal to the per share net proceeds we received from the 2007 Private Placement. Upon the closing of the 2007 Private Placement, there were approximately 1,373,673 options outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$3.65. We do not expect to grant any additional options under the 2006 Stock Option Plan as it has been replaced by the LTIP.

Conclusion

We have designed and administer our compensation program in a manner that emphasizes the retention of key executive officers and rewards them appropriately for positive results. We monitor the program in recognition of the dynamic marketplace in which we compete for talent and will continue to emphasize pay-for-performance and equity-based incentive plans that reward our named executive officers for results consistent with the interests of our stockholders.

Executive Compensation*Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal Year Ended 2007*

The following table shows the annual compensation for our named executive officers, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. As explained in more detail below, salary, bonus and other compensation accounted for approximately 42% of the total compensation of the named executive officers in 2007, and equity-based compensation accounted for approximately 58%.

Name	Year	Salary \$	Transaction Bonus(1) \$	2006 Stock Option Awards(2) \$	2007 Stock Option Awards(3) (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Comp(4) \$	All Other Comp(5) \$	Total \$
William A. Koertner President and Chief Executive Officer	2007	450,000	625,000	3,716,234	5,693	517,500	974,362	6,288,789
Marco A. Martinez Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	2007	210,000	241,250	565,302	1,656	210,000	179,035	1,407,243
William H. Green Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2007	283,877	181,250	531,846	1,656	326,459	268,529	1,593,617
John A. Fluss Group Vice President	2007	222,525	181,250	896,444	1,656	222,525	268,167	1,792,567
Gerald B. Engen, Jr. Vice President, Secretary and Chief Legal Officer	2007	229,808	241,250	334,498	1,656	229,808	85,884	1,122,904
Richard S. Swartz, Jr. Group Vice President Commercial and Industrial	2007	213,750	181,250	896,444	1,656	213,750	264,696	1,771,546

- (1) Represents the amount of transaction bonus earned in connection with the 2007 Private Placement.
- (2) Represents the non-cash amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with FAS 123R, of awards of stock options under the 2006 Stock Option Plan. The fair value per share of these options was approximately \$10.17. Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are included in Note 14, Stock Option Plans in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (3) Represents the non-cash amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with FAS 123R, of awards of stock options under the LTIP. The fair value per share of these options was approximately \$6.87, excluding the impact of expected forfeitures. There have been no forfeitures to date; however, the Company has estimated an expected forfeiture rate of 1.5% over the life of the options. The amounts shown in the table above exclude any impact for expected forfeitures. Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are included in Note 14, Stock Option Plans in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (4) Represents the dollar value of the cash awards earned under our MIP. For further details regarding the MIP, see "Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Executive Compensation Management Incentive Plan" above.

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(5)

The following supplemental table describes the items of compensation reported in this column:

Name	401(k) Matching Contribution (\$)	Profit Sharing Contribution (\$)	Automobile and Other (\$)(A)	Stock Purchase Discount (\$)(B)	Gross-Up Related to 2007 Stock Purchase \$(C)
William A. Koertner	15,500	22,500	16,199	575,562	344,601
Marco A. Martinez	12,554	20,923	6,850	86,762	51,946
William H. Green	15,500	22,500		144,196	86,333
John A. Fluss	13,334	22,224	2,080	144,196	86,333
Gerald B. Engen, Jr.	13,754	22,500	2,743	29,328	17,559
Richard S. Swartz, Jr.	12,808	21,346	13	144,196	86,333

(A)

Represents the named executive officer's personal use of a company automobile or automobile and fuel allowance and related expenses and reimbursement for incurred travel-related expenses.

(B)

Represents the non-cash amount recognized for financial statement purposes for the year ended December 31, 2007 for the stock value discount received on the purchase of common stock by management of the Company in 2007. This amount is included in the fair value adjustment for the liability-to-equity modification related to the amendment of the Management Stockholders' Agreement with respect to the Company's buy back requirement and the guaranteed 8% rate of return on the value of the shares purchased, as described in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages F-45 through F-48.

(C)

Represents the amounts provided to the named executive officers to reimburse them for their potential tax liability related to the income recognized by them as a result of the stock value discount each received upon the purchase of common stock of the Company in July 2007.

2007 Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following tables set forth the target and range for grants of awards made to each of the named executive officers under the Management Incentive Plan for 2007.

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards		Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Option Awards(2)
		Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Grant Date	Target (#)		
William A. Koertner	03/08	112,500	247,500	517,500	12/20/07	110,000	13.00	756,151
Marco A. Martinez	03/08	52,500	105,000	210,000	12/20/07	32,000	13.00	219,971
William H. Green	03/08	70,969	156,132	326,459	12/20/07	32,000	13.00	219,971
John A. Fluss	03/08	55,631	111,263	222,525	12/20/07	32,000	13.00	219,971
Gerald B. Engen, Jr.	03/08	57,452	114,904	229,808	12/20/07	32,000	13.00	219,971
Richard S. Swartz, Jr.	03/08	53,437	106,875	213,750	12/20/07	32,000	13.00	219,971

(1)

For further details regarding the MIP, see "Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Executive Compensation Management Incentive Plan" above.

(2)

The amounts in the "Grant Date Fair Value of Option Awards" column reflect the grant date fair value of each equity award calculated in accordance with FAS 123R.

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Outstanding Equity Awards at 2007 Fiscal Year End

The following table set forth for each named executive officer, unexercised options, unvested stock and equity incentive plan awards as of the end of the 2007 fiscal year.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (# Exercisable)(1)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (# Unexercisable)	Option Awards Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
2006 Option Grants(1)				
William A. Koertner	365,449	0	3.65	06/02/16
Marco A. Martinez	55,591	0	3.65	06/02/16
William H. Green	52,301	0	3.65	06/02/16
John A. Fluss	88,155	0	3.65	06/02/16
Gerald B. Engen, Jr.	32,894	0	3.65	06/02/16
Richard S. Swartz, Jr.	88,155	0	3.65	06/02/16
2007 Option Grants(2)				
William A. Koertner	0	110,000	13.00	12/20/17
Marco A. Martinez				