

Macquarie Infrastructure Corp
Form 10-Q
October 31, 2018

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2018

OR

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

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-32384

MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

43-2052503
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

125 West 55th Street
New York, New York 10019

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(212) 231-1000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year if Changed Since Last Report): **N/A**

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting Company

Emerging Growth Company

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

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

There were 85,640,118 shares of common stock, with \$0.001 par value, outstanding at October 30, 2018.

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Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation is not an authorized deposit-taking institution for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth of Australia) and its obligations do not represent deposits or other liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 (MBL). MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, this quarterly report on Form 10-Q (Quarterly Report) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements may appear throughout this Quarterly Report, including without limitation, the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section. We use words such as believe, intend, expect, anticipate, plan, may, will, should, potential, project and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, among others, those concerning our expected financial performance and strategic and operational plans, as well as all assumptions, expectations, predictions, intentions or beliefs about future events. You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that a number of risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the risks identified in our Annual Report on the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, and in other reports we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Given the risks and uncertainties surrounding forward-looking statements, you should not place undue reliance on these statements. Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. Our forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report. Other than as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation (MIC) should be read in conjunction with the consolidated condensed financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere herein.

MIC is a Delaware corporation formed on May 21, 2015. MIC's predecessor, Macquarie Infrastructure Company LLC, was formed on April 13, 2004. Except as otherwise specified, all references in this Form 10-Q to MIC, we, us, and our refer to Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation and its subsidiaries.

MIC is externally managed by Macquarie Infrastructure Management (USA) Inc. (our Manager), pursuant to the terms of a Management Services Agreement, that is subject to the oversight and supervision of our Board of Directors. The majority of the members of our Board of Directors, and each member of all Board Committees, is independent and has no affiliation with Macquarie. Our Manager is a member of the Macquarie Group of companies comprising the Macquarie Group Limited and its subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide. Macquarie Group Limited is headquartered in Australia and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

We currently own and operate a diversified portfolio of businesses that provide services to other businesses, government agencies and individuals primarily in the U.S. The businesses we own and operate are organized into four segments:

International-Matex Tank Terminals (IMTT): a business providing bulk liquid terminalling to third parties at 17 terminals in the U.S. and two in Canada;

Atlantic Aviation: a provider of fuel, terminal, aircraft hangaring and other services primarily to owners and operators of general aviation (GA) jet aircraft at 70 airports throughout the U.S.;

Contracted Power: comprising controlling interests in wind and solar facilities in the U.S.; and

MIC Hawaii: comprising an energy company that processes and distributes gas and provides related services (Hawaii Gas) and several smaller businesses collectively engaged in efforts to reduce the cost and improve the reliability and sustainability of energy in Hawaii.

Through October 12, 2018, our Contracted Power business also included a gas-fired facility. See *Recent Developments* below for further information.

Our businesses generally operate in sectors with barriers to entry including high initial development and construction costs, contracted revenues or the requirement to obtain government approvals and a lack of immediate cost-effective alternatives to the services provided. Collectively, they tend to generate sustainable, stable and growing cash flows over the long-term.

Overview

Use of Non-GAAP measures

In addition to our results under U.S. GAAP, we use certain non-GAAP measures to assess the performance and prospects of our businesses. In particular, we use EBITDA excluding non-cash items, Free Cash Flow and certain proportionately combined financial metrics. Proportionately combined financial metrics reflect our proportionate interest in our wind and solar facilities.

We measure EBITDA excluding non-cash items as it reflects our businesses' ability to effectively manage the volume of products sold or services provided, the operating margin earned on those transactions and the management of operating expenses independent of the capitalization and tax attributes of those businesses.

In analyzing the financial performance of our businesses, we focus primarily on cash generation and Free Cash Flow in particular. We believe investors use Free Cash Flow as a measure of our ability to sustain and potentially increase our quarterly cash dividend and to fund a portion of our growth.

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See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations *Results of Operations Consolidated Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) excluding non-cash items, Free Cash Flow and Proportionately Combined Metrics* for further information on our calculation of EBITDA excluding non-cash items, Free Cash Flow and our proportionately combined metrics and for reconciliations of non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP measures.

At IMTT, we focus on providing bulk liquid storage, handling and other services to customers who place a premium on ease of access and operational flexibility. The substantial majority of IMTT's revenue is generated pursuant to take-or-pay contracts providing access to storage tank capacity and ancillary services over a revenue weighted average remaining contract life of 2.0 years.

At Atlantic Aviation, our focus is on attracting and maintaining relationships with GA aircraft owners and pilots and encouraging them to purchase fuel and other services from our fixed based operations (FBOs). Atlantic Aviation's gross margin is positively correlated with the number of GA flight movements in the U.S. and the business's ability to service a portion of the aircraft involved in those operations.

The businesses that comprise our Contracted Power segment generate revenue by producing and selling electric power pursuant primarily to long-dated power purchase agreements (PPAs).

MIC Hawaii comprises Hawaii Gas and several smaller businesses collectively engaged in efforts to reduce the cost and improve the reliability and sustainability of energy in Hawaii. The businesses of MIC Hawaii generate revenue primarily from the provision of gas services to commercial, residential and governmental customers; the generation of power and the design and construction of building mechanical systems.

Dividends

Since January 1, 2017, MIC has paid or declared the following dividends:

Declared	Period Covered	\$ per Share	Record Date	Payable Date
October 30, 2018	Third quarter 2018	\$ 1.00	November 12, 2018	November 15, 2018
July 31, 2018	Second quarter 2018	1.00	August 13, 2018	August 16, 2018
May 1, 2018	First quarter 2018	1.00	May 14, 2018	May 17, 2018
February 19, 2018	Fourth quarter 2017	1.44	March 5, 2018	March 8, 2018
October 30, 2017	Third quarter 2017	1.42	November 13, 2017	November 16, 2017
August 1, 2017	Second quarter 2017	1.38	August 14, 2017	August 17, 2017
May 2, 2017	First quarter 2017	1.32	May 15, 2017	May 18, 2017
February 17, 2017	Fourth quarter 2016	1.31	March 3, 2017	March 8, 2017

We currently intend to maintain, and where possible, increase our quarterly cash dividend to our shareholders. The MIC Board has authorized a quarterly cash dividend of \$1.00 per share for the quarter ended September 30, 2018. MIC has been structured to provide investors with an opportunity to generate an attractive total return and we intend to distribute the majority of the cash generated from operations by our businesses as a quarterly dividend.

Our board of directors regularly reviews our dividend policy and payout ratio. In determining whether to adjust the amount of our quarterly dividend, our board will take into account such matters as the state of the capital markets and general business and economic conditions, the Company's financial condition, results of operations, indebtedness

levels, capital requirements, capital opportunities and any contractual, legal and regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends by the Company to its stockholders or by its subsidiaries to the Company, and any other factors that it deems relevant, subject to maintaining a prudent level of reserves and without creating undue volatility in the amount of such dividends where possible. Moreover, the Company's senior secured credit facility and the debt commitments at our businesses contain restrictions that may limit the Company's ability to pay dividends. Although historically we have declared cash dividends on our shares, any or all of these or other factors could result in the modification of our dividend policy, or the reduction, modification or elimination of our dividend in the future.

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Recent Developments

BEC Sale

On July 27, 2018, we entered into an agreement to sell 100% of Bayonne Energy Center (BEC) to NHIP II Bayonne Holdings LLC. On October 12, 2018, we concluded the sale of BEC and received cash of \$657.4 million, net of the assumption of the outstanding debt balance of \$243.5 million by the buyer and subject to post-closing working capital adjustments resulting in a preliminary pre-tax gain of approximately \$5.0 million. Any such adjustments could result in an adjustment to the expected gain. Any adjustment is not expected to be significant. We incurred approximately \$10.0 million in professional fees in relation to this transaction of which approximately \$3.0 million have been recorded through September 30, 2018. We have guaranteed our subsidiary's payment and certain post-closing indemnity obligations under the purchase agreement.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, BEC contributed approximately \$42.0 million of EBITDA excluding non-cash items to the results of the Contracted Power segment. This excludes the warranty settlement from its turbine manufacturer. See *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations - Contracted Power* for further discussions.

We have used the proceeds from the sale of BEC and cash on hand to pay down the majority of the outstanding balances on our and our businesses' revolving credit facilities. The repayment of our revolving credit facilities has strengthened our balance sheet and increased our financial flexibility. We may redraw these facilities in the future, other than \$150.0 million of debt we repaid at IMTT that we do not expect to redraw, to fund a portion of our planned growth capital deployments. For further discussions on use of BEC proceeds, see *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resource - Financing Activities*.

Strategic Review

We continue to review strategic options available to us, including with respect to certain other, smaller businesses in our portfolio in an effort to rationalize our portfolio and enhance the infrastructure characteristics of our businesses. Consistent with this, we commenced a sale process for Critchfield Pacific Inc. (CPI), the design build mechanical contractor that comprises part of our MIC Hawaii segment. Subsequent to quarter end, we reached an agreement to sell the business for a nominal sum in a transaction that we expect will close before the end of the year.

Prior to the execution of the sales agreement, we wrote-down the value of our investment in CPI to reflect its underperformance. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, CPI had made negative contributions to EBITDA excluding non-cash items. This write-down of approximately \$30.0 million consists of fixed asset and intangible assets of approximately \$9.0 million, as well as a reserve for certain contract related amounts in other current liabilities and other expenses.

In October 2018, we commenced a sale process involving the majority of the assets in our portfolio of wind and solar facilities. We believe a sale of these assets and the redeployment of the proceeds will maximize value relative to attempting to continue to expand the portfolio through acquisitions. We expect to retain two of our solar facilities and to maintain our two existing relationships with developers of renewable power opportunities. The sale process is expected to be concluded in the second quarter of 2019.

Manager Waiver of Base Management Fees

Effective November 1, 2018, our Manager has elected to waive two portions of the base management fee to which it is entitled under the terms of the Managements Services Agreement between us. In effect, this waiver caps the base management fee at 1% of our equity market capitalization and eliminates fees on any debt we have or may incur at our holding company. Although MIMUSA reserves the right to revoke the fee waiver and revert to the prior terms of the agreement subject to providing the Company with not less than a one year notice, MIC believes MIMUSA has no current intent to do so. A revocation of the waiver would not trigger a recapture of previously waived fees. The waivers result in a reduction in the fees paid to the Manager of approximately \$10.0 million per year based on the Company's market value and capital structure at the end of the third quarter.

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New Independent Board Members

On September 5, 2018, we expanded our Board of Directors from seven to nine members and elected two new independent directors, Amanda Brock, the chief operating officer of Solaris Water Midstream, and Maria Jelescu Dreyfus, the chief executive officer of Ardinall Investment Management. In addition, Christopher Frost, our chief executive officer, was elected to the board upon the retirement as a director of our former chief executive officer, James Hooke.

Results of Operations

Consolidated

Our consolidated results reflect a decrease in the contribution from IMTT primarily as a result of the non-renewal of certain contracts for bulk liquid storage and handling services and the absence of deferred revenue recognized in 2017 in connection with the termination of a construction project. These were partially offset by contributions from an acquisition of a portfolio of storage terminals completed in the third quarter of 2017.

Our consolidated results also reflect increased contributions from our Atlantic Aviation and Contracted Power businesses. Atlantic Aviation benefited from contributions from acquisitions, together with the operational leverage inherent in the business, partially offset by decreases in GA flight activity at certain of the airports on which the business operates. The improved contribution from Contracted Power was the result of the BEC plant expansion coming on line and improved wind and solar resources.

MIC Hawaii's contribution declined primarily as a result of the underperformance of CPI, and the write-down of our investment in that business, together with cost increases at Hawaii Gas. These were partially offset by incremental revenue and EBITDA excluding non-cash items generated by Hawaii Gas in the third quarter as a result of interim rate relief granted by the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission (HPUC) in a general rate case on behalf of the regulated portion of the business at the end of June. The Final Decision and Order could potentially include an unfavorable rate adjustment which may have a retroactive impact on revenues since the Interim Decision and Order.

Results for the third quarter of 2018 also reflect the absence of implementation costs incurred in 2017 related to our shared services facility, but reflects the associated benefit of reductions in procurement costs in 2018. The absence of these expenses was partially offset by the cost of advisory and other services in connection with addressing shareholder matters in 2018.

Capital deployed into acquisitions by each of IMTT and Atlantic Aviation in 2017, as well as growth investments generally, contributed to revenue and EBITDA excluding non-cash items to our overall results in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

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Our consolidated results of operations are as follows:

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
	2018	2017	\$	%	2018	2017	\$	%
(\$ In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data) (Unaudited)								
Revenue								
Service revenue	\$361,031	\$358,220	2,811	0.8	\$1,139,637	\$1,067,069	72,568	6.8
Product revenue	112,249	94,841	17,408	18.4	313,279	276,439	36,840	13.3
Total revenue	473,280	453,061	20,219	4.5	1,452,916	1,343,508	109,408	8.1
Costs and expenses								
Cost of services	166,694	153,218	(13,476)	(8.8)	533,889	455,038	(78,851)	(17.3)
Cost of product sales	47,823	35,669	(12,154)	(34.1)	148,372	123,143	(25,229)	(20.5)
Selling, general and administrative	86,487	84,898	(1,589)	(1.9)	262,371	244,817	(17,554)	(7.2)
Fees to Manager-related party	12,333	17,954	5,621	31.3	36,113	54,610	18,497	33.9
Goodwill impairment	3,215		(3,215)	NM	3,215		(3,215)	NM
Depreciation	56,924	58,009	1,085	1.9	179,368	172,753	(6,615)	(3.8)
Amortization of intangibles	20,030	17,329	(2,701)	(15.6)	55,470	50,920	(4,550)	(8.9)
Total operating expenses	393,506	367,077	(26,429)	(7.2)	1,218,798	1,101,281	(117,517)	(10.7)
Operating income	79,774	85,984	(6,210)	(7.2)	234,118	242,227	(8,109)	(3.3)
Other income (expense)								
Interest income	113	54	59	109.3	304	129	175	135.7
Interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(32,616)	(29,291)	(3,325)	(11.4)	(81,693)	(90,129)	8,436	9.4
Other (expense) income, net	(18,011)	4,973	(22,984)	NM	(11,721)	7,893	(19,614)	NM
Net income before income taxes	29,260	61,720	(32,460)	(52.6)	141,008	160,120	(19,112)	(11.9)
Provision for income taxes	(7,884)	(25,547)	17,663	69.1	(36,558)	(65,284)	28,726	44.0
Net income	\$21,376	\$36,173	(14,797)	(40.9)	\$104,450	\$94,836	9,614	10.1
Less: net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(328)	(3,922)	(3,594)	(91.6)	(32,454)	(7,294)	25,160	NM
Net income attributable to MIC	\$21,704	\$40,095	(18,391)	(45.9)	\$136,904	\$102,130	34,774	34.0
Basic income per share attributable to MIC	\$0.25	\$0.48	(0.23)	(47.9)	\$1.61	\$1.23	0.38	30.9
Weighted average number of shares outstanding: basic	85,378,088	83,644,806	1,733,282	2.1	85,095,956	82,743,285	2,352,671	2.8

NM Not meaningful

Interest expense includes gains on derivative instruments of \$4.8 million and \$25.8 million for the quarter and nine (1) months ended September 30, 2018, respectively. For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, interest expense includes losses on derivative instruments of \$162,000 and \$6.9 million, respectively.

Revenue

Consolidated revenues increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily as a result of, (i) an increase in the wholesale cost of jet fuel sold at Atlantic Aviation; (ii) an increase in the volume and the wholesale cost of propane and synthetic natural gas sold at Hawaii Gas; (iii) increased capacity and power production by our Contracted Power businesses; and, (iv) contributions from acquisitions. The increase in revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was partially offset by the absence of deferred revenue recognized in 2017 in connection with the termination of a construction project at IMTT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: Consolidated (continued)****Cost of Services and Product Sales**

Consolidated cost of services and product sales increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to, (i) an increase in the wholesale cost of jet fuel at Atlantic Aviation; (ii) an increase in the wholesale cost of propane and synthetic natural gas and lower margins at MIC Hawaii; and, (iii) incremental costs associated with various acquisitions and developments. The changes in consolidated cost of services and product sales also reflect unrealized gains and losses on commodity hedges, principally propane, at Hawaii Gas (see Results of Operations *MIC Hawaii* below).

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to, (i) incremental costs associated with acquired and developed businesses; and (ii) approximately \$3.0 million of costs incurred for advisory services in connection with addressing shareholder matters. The increases in selling, general and administrative expenses were partially offset by the absence of costs incurred during 2017 in connection with the implementation of our shared services center and lower costs during the third quarter of 2018 in connection with the evaluation of various investment and acquisition/disposition opportunities.

Fees to Manager

Our Manager is entitled to a monthly base management fee based primarily on our market capitalization and potentially a quarterly performance fee based on total stockholder returns relative to a U.S. utilities index. For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, we incurred base management fees of \$12.3 million and \$36.1 million, respectively, compared with \$17.9 million and \$54.6 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. No performance fees were incurred in any of the above periods. The unpaid portion of base management fees and performance fees, if any, at the end of each reporting period is included in the line item *Due to Manager-related party* in our consolidated condensed balance sheets.

In all of the periods shown below, our Manager elected to reinvest any fees to which it was entitled in additional shares. In accordance with the Third Amended and Restated Management Services Agreement, our Manager has currently elected to reinvest future base management fees and performance fees, if any, in new primary shares.

Period	Base Management Fee Amount (\$ in Thousands)	Performance Fee Amount (\$ in Thousands)	Shares Issued
<i>2018 Activities:</i>			
Third quarter 2018	\$ 12,333	\$	269,286 ⁽¹⁾
Second quarter 2018	10,852		277,053
First quarter 2018	12,928		265,002
<i>2017 Activities:</i>			
Fourth quarter 2017	\$ 16,778	\$	248,162

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Third quarter 2017	17,954	240,674
Second quarter 2017	18,433	233,394
First quarter 2017	18,223	232,398

Our Manager elected to reinvest all of the monthly base management fees for the third quarter of 2018 in shares.
(1) We issued 269,286 shares for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, including 89,542 shares that were issued in October 2018 for the September 2018 monthly base management fee.

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Results of Operations: *Consolidated* (continued)

Goodwill Impairment

During the quarter ended September 30, 2018, we wrote-off the goodwill balance related to CPI.

Depreciation

Depreciation expense decreased for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to the fact that BEC's assets were no longer depreciated once it was classified as held for sale. The decrease was partially offset by the write-down of fixed assets at CPI and the increase in depreciation expense related to acquisitions and assets placed in service.

Depreciation expense increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to write-down of fixed assets at CPI and the increase in depreciation expense related to acquisitions and assets placed in service. These increases were partially offset by the decrease in depreciation expense due to the fact that BEC's assets were no longer depreciated once it was classified as held for sale.

Amortization of Intangibles

Amortization of intangibles increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to write-off of intangible assets at CPI. The increase was partially offset by the decrease in amortization of intangibles due to the fact that BEC's assets were no longer amortized once it was classified as held for sale.

Interest Expense and Gains (Losses) on Derivative Instruments

Interest expense includes gains on derivative instruments of \$4.8 million and \$25.8 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with losses on derivative instruments of \$162,000 and \$6.9 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. Gains and losses on derivatives recorded in interest expense are attributable to the change in fair value of interest rate hedging instruments. Excluding the derivative adjustments, cash interest expense was \$32.5 million and \$94.1 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with \$27.1 million and \$79.4 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The increase in cash interest expense reflects primarily a higher average debt balance and an increase in the weighted average interest rate. See discussions of interest expense for each of our operating businesses below.

Other (Expense) Income, net

Other (expense) income, net, changed from other income, net, to other expense, net, primarily due to the write-down in our investment in CPI during the quarter ended September 30, 2018. This is partially offset by a warranty settlement from a manufacturer of BEC turbines in the third quarter of 2018 and higher development fees paid to our Contracted Power business by a developer of renewable power projects during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Income Taxes

We file a consolidated federal income tax return that includes the financial results of IMTT, Atlantic Aviation, BEC, MIC Hawaii and our allocable share of the taxable income (loss) from our wind and solar facilities. The wind and solar facilities in which we own less than 100% of the equity interest are held in limited liability companies and treated as partnerships for tax purposes. Pursuant to a tax sharing agreement, the businesses included in our consolidated federal income tax return pay MIC an amount equal to the federal income tax each would have paid on a standalone basis as if they were not part of the consolidated federal income tax return. In addition, our businesses file income tax returns and may pay taxes in the state and local jurisdictions in which they operate.

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Results of Operations: *Consolidated* (continued)

For the year ending December 31, 2018, we expect our current year federal taxable income to be approximately \$320.0 million, including the expected taxable gain on the sale of BEC. We further expect this liability to be fully offset by net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards. Our initially reported NOL balance at December 31, 2017 was \$347.3 million. As a result of the regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service in August 2018, our federal NOL balance as of December 31, 2017 was revised upward to \$373.9 million and we believe we will be able to fully utilize this amount.

We expect to utilize the majority of our federal prior year NOLs in 2018 and therefore, we are likely required to make material federal income tax payments in 2019. The amount of any federal income tax otherwise payable in 2019 is expected to be substantially reduced by tax benefits associated with planned capital deployment of approximately \$300.0 million. Conversely, gains from potential sales of assets concluded in 2019 would increase our federal income tax payable.

In addition, we expect our businesses collectively to pay state/provincial income taxes of approximately \$22.0 million in 2018, including the expected taxes due on the sale of BEC. In calculating our consolidated state income tax provision, we have provided a valuation allowance for certain state income tax NOLs, the use of which is uncertain.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was signed into law and includes provisions that will have an impact on our federal taxable income. The most significant of these are 100% bonus depreciation on qualifying assets (which is scheduled to decrease ratably to 0% between 2023 and 2027) and a reduction in the federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act also limits the deductibility of net interest expense to 30% of adjusted taxable income. We do not expect this limitation to have a material impact to our financial results through 2021.

Noncontrolling Interest

The increased loss attributable to noncontrolling interest for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was driven primarily by the change in tax rates imposed on certain entities within the Contracted Power segment by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) excluding non-cash items, Free Cash Flow and Proportionately Combined Metrics

In addition to our results under U.S. GAAP, we use certain non-GAAP measures to assess the performance and prospects of our businesses. In particular, we use EBITDA excluding non-cash items, Free Cash Flow and certain proportionately combined financial metrics. Proportionately combined financial metrics reflect our proportionate interest in our wind and solar facilities.

We measure EBITDA excluding non-cash items as it reflects our businesses' ability to effectively manage the volume of products sold or services provided, the operating margin earned on those transactions and the management of operating expenses independent of the capitalization and tax attributes of those businesses. We believe investors use EBITDA excluding non-cash items primarily as a measure of the operating performance of MIC's businesses and to

make comparisons with the operating performance of other businesses whose depreciation and amortization expense may vary widely from ours, particularly where acquisitions and other non-operating factors are involved. We define EBITDA excluding non-cash items as net income (loss) or earnings *the most comparable GAAP measure* before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and non-cash items including impairments, unrealized derivative gains and losses, adjustments for other non-cash items and pension expense reflected in the statements of operations. EBITDA excluding non-cash items also excludes base management fees and performance fees, if any, whether paid in cash or stock.

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Results of Operations: *Consolidated* (continued)

Given our varied ownership levels in our Contracted Power and MIC Hawaii segments, together with our obligations to report the results of these businesses on a consolidated basis, GAAP measures such as net income (loss) do not fully reflect all of the items we consider in assessing the amount of cash generated based on our proportionate interest in our wind and solar facilities. We note that the proportionately combined metrics used may be calculated in a different manner by other companies and may limit their usefulness as a comparative measure. Therefore, proportionately combined metrics should be used as a supplemental measure and not in lieu of our financial results reported under GAAP.

Our businesses are characteristically owners of high-value, long-lived assets capable of generating substantial Free Cash Flow. We define Free Cash Flow as cash from operating activities *the most comparable GAAP measure* which includes cash interest, tax payments and pension contributions, less maintenance capital expenditures, which includes principal repayments on capital lease obligations used to fund maintenance capital expenditures, and excludes changes in working capital.

We use Free Cash Flow as a measure of our ability to provide investors with an attractive risk-adjusted total return by sustaining and potentially increasing our quarterly cash dividend and funding a portion of our growth. GAAP metrics such as net income (loss) do not provide us with the same level of visibility into the performance and prospects of the business as a result of: (i) the capital intensive nature of our businesses and the generation of non-cash depreciation and amortization; (ii) shares issued to our external Manager under the Management Services Agreement; (iii) our ability to defer all or a portion of current federal income taxes; (iv) non-cash unrealized gains or losses on derivative instruments; (v) amortization of tolling liabilities; (vi) gains (losses) on disposal of assets; and (vii) pension expenses. Pension expenses primarily consist of interest cost, expected return on plan assets and amortization of actuarial and performance gains and losses. Any cash contributions to pension plans are reflected as a reduction to Free Cash Flow and are not included in pension expense. We believe that external consumers of our financial statements, including investors and research analysts, use Free Cash Flow both to assess MIC's performance and as an indicator of its success in generating an attractive risk-adjusted total return.

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we have disclosed Free Cash Flow on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments and MIC Corporate. We believe that both EBITDA excluding non-cash items and Free Cash Flow support a more complete and accurate understanding of the financial and operating performance of our businesses than would otherwise be achieved using GAAP results alone.

Free Cash Flow does not take into consideration required payments on indebtedness and other fixed obligations or other cash items that are excluded from our definition of Free Cash Flow. We note that Free Cash Flow may be calculated differently by other companies thereby limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Free Cash Flow should be used as a supplemental measure and not in lieu of our financial results reported under GAAP.

Classification of Maintenance Capital Expenditures and Growth Capital Expenditures

We categorize capital expenditures as either maintenance capital expenditures or growth capital expenditures. As neither maintenance capital expenditure nor growth capital expenditure is a GAAP term, we have adopted a framework to categorize specific capital expenditures. In broad terms, maintenance capital expenditures primarily maintain our businesses at current levels of operations, capability, profitability or cash flow, while growth capital expenditures primarily provide new or enhanced levels of operations, capability, profitability or cash flows. We consider a number of factors in determining whether a specific capital expenditure will be classified as maintenance or

growth.

We do not bifurcate specific capital expenditures into maintenance and growth components. Each discrete capital expenditure is considered within the above framework and the entire capital expenditure is classified as either maintenance or growth.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: Consolidated (continued)**

A reconciliation of net income to EBITDA excluding non-cash items and a reconciliation from cash provided by operating activities to Free Cash Flow, on a consolidated basis, is provided below. Similar reconciliations for each of our operating businesses and MIC Corporate follow.

	Quarter Ended		Change		Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30,		Favorable/ (Unfavorable)		September 30,		Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
	2018	2017	\$	%	2018	2017	\$	%
	(\$ In Thousands) (Unaudited)							
Net income	\$21,376	\$36,173			\$104,450	\$94,836		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	32,503	29,237			81,389	90,000		
Provision for income taxes	7,884	25,547			36,558	65,284		
Goodwill impairment	3,215				3,215			
Depreciation	56,924	58,009			179,368	172,753		
Amortization of intangibles	20,030	17,329			55,470	50,920		
Fees to Manager-related party	12,333	17,954			36,113	54,610		
Pension expense ⁽²⁾	2,094	2,160			6,284	6,481		
Other non-cash expense (income), net ⁽³⁾	3,437	(3,725)			6,803	(961)		
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	\$159,796	\$182,684	(22,888)	(12.5)	\$509,650	\$533,923	(24,273)	(4.5)
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	\$159,796	\$182,684			\$509,650	\$533,923		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(32,503)	(29,237)			(81,389)	(90,000)		
Adjustments to derivative instruments recorded in interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(3,054)	(959)			(22,809)	1,724		
Amortization of debt financing costs ⁽¹⁾	2,191	2,163			7,430	6,464		
Amortization of debt discount ⁽¹⁾	910	882			2,710	2,377		
Provision for current income taxes	(3,076)	(2,154)			(10,659)	(8,493)		
Changes in working capital ⁽⁴⁾	22,787	(3,656)			8,120	(47,635)		
Cash provided by operating activities	147,051	149,723			413,053	398,360		
Changes in working capital ⁽⁴⁾	(22,787)	3,656			(8,120)	47,635		
	(13,372)	(12,106)			(32,724)	(23,062)		

Maintenance capital
expenditures

Free cash flow	\$110,892	\$141,273	(30,381)	(21.5)	\$372,209	\$422,933	(50,724)	(12.0)
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(1) Interest expense, net, includes adjustments to derivative instruments, non-cash amortization of deferred financing fees and non-cash amortization of debt discount related to the 2.00% Convertible Senior Notes due October 2023.

(2) Pension expense primarily consists of interest cost, expected return on plan assets and amortization of actuarial and performance gains and losses.

Other non-cash expense (income), net, primarily includes non-cash amortization of tolling liabilities, unrealized gains (losses) on commodity hedges and non-cash gains (losses) related to the disposal of assets. Other non-cash expense (income), net, also includes the write-down of our investment in CPI for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018. See *Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) excluding non-cash items, Free Cash Flow and Proportionately Combined Metrics* above for further discussion.

(3) Conformed to current period presentation for the adoption of ASU No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash*. See Note 2, *Basis of Presentation*, in our Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in Part I of this Form 10-Q for recently issued accounting standards.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: Consolidated (continued)****Reconciliation from Consolidated Free Cash Flow to Proportionately Combined Free Cash Flow**

See Results of Operations *Consolidated* above for a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow Consolidated basis to cash provided by operating activities, the most comparable GAAP measure. The following table is a reconciliation from Free Cash Flow on a consolidated basis to Free Cash Flow on a proportionately combined basis (our proportionate interest in our wind and solar facilities). See Results of Operations below for a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow for each of our segments to cash provided by (used in) operating activities for such segment.

	Quarter Ended		Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)		Nine Months Ended		Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
	September 30, 2018	2017	\$	%	2018	2017	\$	%
Free Cash Flow Consolidated basis	\$110,892	\$141,273	(30,381)	(21.5)	\$372,209	\$422,933	(50,724)	(12.0)
100% of Contracted Power Free Cash Flow included in consolidated Free Cash Flow	(30,865)	(25,970)			(71,365)	(56,513)		
MIC's share of Contracted Power Free Cash Flow	28,474	24,667			64,600	51,300		
100% of MIC Hawaii Free Cash Flow included in consolidated Free Cash Flow	11,342	(8,137)			(6,634)	(32,368)		
MIC's share of MIC Hawaii Free Cash Flow	(11,345)	8,132			6,626	32,358		
Free Cash Flow Proportionately Combined basis	\$108,498	\$139,965	(31,467)	(22.5)	\$365,436	\$417,710	(52,274)	(12.5)

Results of Operations: IMTT

The financial performance of IMTT is in large part a function of the amount of bulk liquid storage capacity under lease and the storage rates achieved on those leases. IMTT recorded financial results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 that reflect a previously forecast decline in storage capacity utilization and lower average storage rates, partially offset by contributions from an acquisition in 2017.

The portion of IMTT's storage capacity under lease declined to an average of 82.1% for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 compared with 92.7% in the prior comparable quarter and 86.1% in the quarter ended June 30, 2018.

Average storage rates declined primarily as a result of lower rates achieved on renewal of gasoline and distillates contracts in New York Harbor. IMTT expects the lower storage rates for gasoline and distillates in New York Harbor to continue to impact its financial results through 2019, although this impact is expected to be partially offset by increases in storage utilization and an increase in demand for storage related to the implementation of the International Maritime Organization's IMO Marpol Annex VI (IMO 2020) regulations limiting the sulphur content of bunker fuel

beginning January 1, 2020.

IMTT is currently both involved in and evaluating a number of initiatives related to repurposing existing storage capacity and repositioning the overall business:

Repurposing

IMTT anticipates cleaning and modifying tanks on the Lower Mississippi River totaling up to approximately 3.0 million barrels of capacity, along with related infrastructure, from heavy and residual oil storage to storage of products with potentially better growth prospects such as clean petroleum, chemical and agricultural oils. Approximately 1.3 million barrels of storage capacity is being repurposed currently and approximately 600,000 of these barrels are expected to be returned to service by year end. Through the third quarter, approximately 900,000 of the 1.3 million barrels had been re-contracted (including contracts with future start dates) with the remainder expected to be re-contracted in November 2018.

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Results of Operations: *IMTT* (continued)

The cost of repurposing the 1.3 million barrels of storage capacity is estimated at approximately \$12.0 million in 2018, of which approximately \$7.0 million will be characterized as maintenance capital expenditures. Through the end of the third quarter of 2018, IMTT had deployed \$6.9 million of the \$12.0 million. The repurposing of additional barrels is expected to be completed by the end of 2020.

Repositioning

Repositioning includes projects designed to leverage IMTT's existing geographic footprint through increases in capacity or capability designed to meet customer demand and/or further diversify the mix of products handled. For example, in the second quarter of 2018, IMTT announced that it had entered into an agreement to construct an additional 200,000 barrels of capacity for a chemicals manufacturer.

Other repositioning projects under consideration or in process include enhancing terminal connectivity by investing in truck, pipeline, marine and rail infrastructure. In the third quarter, IMTT commenced the development of an automated, multi-product, six bay truck rack to improve its intermodal distribution capabilities in the New York Harbor market and is expected to be in service in late 2019.

In the fourth quarter, IMTT completed negotiations on an agreement with Methanex that will see the business construct 714,000 barrels of chemical storage capacity and associated infrastructure at its Geismar Chemical Logistics facility. The project is subject to a final investment decision by Methanex on the construction of a third methanol manufacturing plant in Geismar (Geismar 3) alongside its two existing facilities. A final investment decision is expected in mid-2019.

IMTT also entered into agreements to construct an additional dock at its Geismar facility that will support the existing business, the Methanex project and future expansion opportunities. The dock is expected to be operational by the end of 2019.

IMTT's aggregate investment in the three new projects is estimated to be \$80.0 million.

The successful implementation of the repurposing and repositioning initiatives is, over time, expected to, (i) improve utilization and rates, (ii) increase exposure to products with better growth prospects, (iii) generate a larger proportion of IMTT's revenue from longer-dated contracts and, (iv) reduce exposure to heavy and residual oil storage demand.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: *IMTT* (continued)**

	Quarter Ended		Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)		Nine Months Ended		Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	\$	%	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	\$	%
	(\$ In Thousands) (Unaudited)							
Revenue	118,229	134,167	(15,938)	(11.9)	386,981	410,128	(23,147)	(5.6)
Cost of services	43,864	48,982	5,118	10.4	148,005	148,052	47	0.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7,565	9,104	1,539	16.9	24,685	25,627	942	3.7
Depreciation and amortization	32,683	31,511	(1,172)	(3.7)	98,702	93,826	(4,876)	(5.2)
Operating income	34,117	44,570	(10,453)	(23.5)	115,589	142,623	(27,034)	(19.0)
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(11,677)	(10,187)	(1,490)	(14.6)	(30,349)	(30,707)	358	1.2
Other income, net	414	794	(380)	(47.9)	864	1,954	(1,090)	(55.8)
Provision for income taxes	(6,422)	(14,422)	8,000	55.5	(24,195)	(46,686)	22,491	48.2
Net income	16,432	20,755	(4,323)	(20.8)	61,909	67,184	(5,275)	(7.9)
<i>Reconciliation of net income to EBITDA excluding non-cash items and a reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to Free Cash Flow:</i>								
Net income	16,432	20,755			61,909	67,184		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	11,677	10,187			30,349	30,707		
Provision for income taxes	6,422	14,422			24,195	46,686		
Depreciation and amortization	32,683	31,511			98,702	93,826		
Pension expense ⁽²⁾	1,914	1,883			5,737	5,649		
Other non-cash expense, net	207	178			611	315		
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	69,335	78,936	(9,601)	(12.2)	221,503	244,367	(22,864)	(9.4)
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	69,335	78,936			221,503	244,367		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(11,677)	(10,187)			(30,349)	(30,707)		
Adjustments to derivative instruments recorded in interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(870)	(524)			(6,263)	(257)		
Amortization of debt financing costs ⁽¹⁾	411	413			1,234	1,236		
Benefit (provision) for current income taxes	2,593	344			(6,059)	(3,069)		
Changes in working capital	(721)	3,732			9,913	(12,413)		
Cash provided by operating activities	59,071	72,714			189,979	199,157		
Changes in working capital	721	(3,732)			(9,913)	12,413		
	(8,863)	(8,116)			(21,335)	(13,563)		

Maintenance capital
expenditures

Free cash flow	50,929	60,866	(9,937)	(16.3)	158,731	198,007	(39,276)	(19.8)
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(1) Interest expense, net, includes adjustments to derivative instruments and non-cash amortization of deferred financing fees.

(2) Pension expense primarily consists of interest cost, expected return on plan assets and amortization of actuarial and performance gains and losses.

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Results of Operations: *IMTT* (continued)

Revenue

IMTT generates the majority of its revenue from contracts comprising a fixed monthly charge for access to or use of a specified amount of capacity, infrastructure or land. The monthly charge typically increases annually with inflation.

We refer to revenue generated from such contracts or fixed charges as firm commitments. At September 30, 2018, firm commitments had a revenue weighted average remaining contract life of 2.0 years, although some customers storing certain petroleum products are renewing contracts for shorter durations. Revenue from firm commitments comprised 84.8% and 80.3% of total revenue for the quarter and trailing twelve months ended September 30, 2018, respectively.

For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, total revenue decreased compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to the decline in utilization and lower average storage rates on contract renewals, reduced environmental response revenue as a result of the sale of IMTT's subsidiary OMI Environmental Solutions (OMI) in April 2018 and lower deferred revenue recognized in connection with the termination of a construction project in 2017. The decrease in revenue was partially offset by contributions from an acquisition of a portfolio of terminals completed in the third quarter of 2017.

Cost of Services and Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Cost of services and selling, general and administrative expenses combined decreased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to the absence of costs related to OMI. The cost decreases were partially offset by incremental costs related to the terminals acquired in 2017.

Cost of services is expected to increase during the fourth quarter of 2018, and subsequently, as a result of an expected increase in property taxes assessed on the terminal at St. Rose.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to an acquisition of terminals in 2017.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense includes gains on derivative instruments of \$1.2 million and \$6.8 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with gains on derivative instruments of \$124,000 and losses on derivative instruments of \$1.5 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. Excluding the derivative adjustments, cash interest expense was \$12.2 million and \$35.4 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with \$10.3 million and \$29.7 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The increase in cash interest expense reflects a higher average debt balance and a higher weighted average interest rate.

The interest rate on IMTT's tax-exempt Gulf Opportunity Zone Bonds (GO Zone Bonds) increased by 0.7% in 2018 as a result of the reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Income Taxes

The taxable income generated by IMTT is reported on our consolidated federal income tax return. The business files standalone state/provincial income tax returns in the jurisdictions in which it operates. For the year ending December 31, 2018, the business expects to pay state/provincial income taxes of approximately \$5.0 million. The *Benefit (provision) for current income taxes* of \$6.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 in the above table includes \$4.9 million of state/provincial income tax expense and \$1.2 million of federal income tax expense. Any current federal income tax payable is expected to be offset in consolidation with the application of MIC holding company level NOLs.

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Results of Operations: *IMTT* (continued)

The majority of the difference between IMTT's book and federal taxable income relates to depreciation of terminal fixed assets. For book purposes, these fixed assets are depreciated primarily over 5 to 30 years using the straight-line method of depreciation. For federal income tax purposes, these same fixed assets are depreciated primarily over 5 to 15 years using accelerated methods. In addition, most terminal fixed assets qualify for federal bonus tax depreciation. A significant portion of terminal fixed assets in Louisiana that were constructed in the period after Hurricane Katrina in 2005 were financed with GO Zone Bonds. GO Zone Bond financed assets are depreciated, for tax purposes, primarily over 9 to 20 years using the straight-line method. Most of the states in which the business operates do not allow the use of bonus tax depreciation. Louisiana allows the use of bonus depreciation except for assets financed with GO Zone Bonds.

Maintenance Capital Expenditures

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, IMTT incurred maintenance capital expenditures of \$21.3 million on both an accrual basis and cash basis, compared with \$13.6 million and \$16.4 million on an accrual basis and cash basis, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in 2018 compared with 2017 was primarily a result of expenditures related to the repurposing of storage capacity and the timing of tank and dock inspections and repairs.

Maintenance capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 includes \$4.0 million associated with repurposing existing tanks. For the full year, IMTT anticipates spending approximately \$12.0 million on repurposing existing tanks with approximately \$7.0 million of that being characterized as maintenance capital expenditures. The expenditures related to repurposing will be in addition to a forecast of approximately \$25.0 million of recurring maintenance capital expenditures.

Results of Operations: *Atlantic Aviation*

The fundamental driver of the performance of Atlantic Aviation is the number of GA flight movements (take-offs and landings) in a given period. Based on data reported by the FAA, industry-wide domestic GA flight movements increased by 1.1% and 1.9% for the two month period including July and August and the eight months ended August 31, 2018, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2017. The number of GA flight movements tends to be correlated with general economic activity over the long-term. Factors that could impact GA flight movements either positively or negatively in the short-term include traffic constraints due to repairs and maintenance of runways, weather conditions or events, the timing of public and religious holidays and events, including major sporting events.

The total number of GA flight movements at airports on which Atlantic Aviation operates decreased by 2.0% and 0.1% during the two month period including July and August and the eight months ended August 31, 2018, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2017. The decrease was the result of a number of the aforementioned short-term factors, several of which had a positive impact on the prior comparable periods, together with decreased traffic at Santa Monica Municipal Airport in Santa Monica, CA as a result of the shortening of the runway. Atlantic Aviation believes that growth in GA flight movements will continue to be positively correlated with growth in economic activity and GDP. Flight movements at airports on which Atlantic Aviation operates, other than Santa Monica, decreased by 0.7% for the two month period including July and August and increased 1.1% the eight months ended August 31, 2018.

Atlantic Aviation seeks to extend FBO leases prior to their maturity in order to maintain visibility into the cash generating capacity of these assets over the long-term. Atlantic Aviation calculates a weighted average remaining lease life based on EBITDA excluding non-cash items in the prior calendar year adjusted for the impact of acquisitions/dispositions. The weighted average remaining lease life was 19.9 years at September 30, 2018 compared with 20.7 years at September 30, 2017.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: *Atlantic Aviation* (continued)**

	Quarter Ended		Change		Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	(Unfavorable)		September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	(Unfavorable)	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
	(\$ In Thousands) (Unaudited)							
Revenue	234,908	211,457	23,451	11.1	715,041	621,149	93,892	15.1
Cost of services (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	113,077	92,106	(20,971)	(22.8)	345,764	272,985	(72,779)	(26.7)
Gross margin	121,831	119,351	2,480	2.1	369,277	348,164	21,113	6.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	57,146	57,026	(120)	(0.2)	173,802	163,512	(10,290)	(6.3)
Depreciation and amortization	25,582	25,286	(296)	(1.2)	78,020	73,894	(4,126)	(5.6)
Operating income	39,103	37,039	2,064	5.6	117,455	110,758	6,697	6.0
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(5,290)	(4,295)	(995)	(23.2)	(9,601)	(13,648)	4,047	29.7
Other expense, net	(20)	(14)	(6)	(42.9)	(519)	(119)	(400)	NM
Provision for income taxes	(9,058)	(11,139)	2,081	18.7	(28,769)	(36,766)	7,997	21.8
Net income	24,735	21,591	3,144	14.6	78,566	60,225	18,341	30.5
<i>Reconciliation of net income to EBITDA excluding non-cash items and a reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to Free Cash Flow:</i>								
Net income	24,735	21,591			78,566	60,225		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	5,290	4,295			9,601	13,648		
Provision for income taxes	9,058	11,139			28,769	36,766		
Depreciation and amortization	25,582	25,286			78,020	73,894		
Pension expense ⁽²⁾	5	5			16	15		
Other non-cash expense, net	323	1,212			1,232	1,252		
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	64,993	63,528	1,465	2.3	196,204	185,800	10,404	5.6
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	64,993	63,528			196,204	185,800		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(5,290)	(4,295)			(9,601)	(13,648)		
Convertible senior notes interest ⁽³⁾	(2,013)	(2,012)			(6,038)	(5,769)		
Adjustments to derivative instruments recorded in interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(354)	464			(5,798)	3,150		
Amortization of debt financing costs ⁽¹⁾	280	284			842	819		
Provision for current income taxes	(5,729)	(1,208)			(19,469)	(5,810)		

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Changes in working capital	6,313	(1,335)			16,904	(6,667)		
Cash provided by operating activities	58,200	55,426			173,044	157,875		
Changes in working capital	(6,313)	1,335			(16,904)	6,667		
Maintenance capital expenditures	(2,191)	(2,165)			(5,300)	(5,071)		
Free cash flow	49,696	54,596	(4,900)	(9.0)	150,840	159,471	(8,631)	(5.4)

NM Not meaningful

(1) Interest expense, net, includes adjustments to derivative instruments and non-cash amortization of deferred financing fees.

(2) Pension expense primarily consists of interest cost, expected return on plan assets and amortization of actuarial and performance gains and losses.

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Results of Operations: *Atlantic Aviation* (continued)

Represents the cash interest expense reclassified from MIC Corporate related to the 2.00% Convertible Senior (3)Notes due October 2023, proceeds of which were used to pay down a portion of Atlantic Aviation's credit facility in October 2016.

Atlantic Aviation generates the majority of its revenue from sales of jet fuel. Increases and decreases in the cost of jet fuel are generally passed through to consumers. Accordingly, revenue will fluctuate based on the cost of jet fuel to Atlantic Aviation and reported revenue may not reflect the business' ability to effectively manage volume and gross margin. For example, an increase in revenue may be attributable to an increase in the cost of the jet fuel and not an increase in the volume sold or margin per gallon to the customer. Conversely, a decline in revenue may be attributable to a decrease in the cost of jet fuel and not a reduction in the volume sold or margin per gallon.

Gross margin, which we define as revenue less cost of services, excluding depreciation and amortization, is the effective top line for Atlantic Aviation as it is reflective of the business' ability to drive growth in the volume of products and services sold and the margins earned on those sales over time. We believe that our investors view gross margin as reflective of our ability to manage volume and price throughout the commodity cycle. Gross margin can be reconciled to operating income *the most comparable GAAP measure* by subtracting selling, general and administrative expenses and depreciation and amortization in the table above.

Revenue and Gross Margin

The majority of the revenue generated and gross margin earned by Atlantic Aviation is the result of fueling GA aircraft at facilities located at the 70 U.S. airports on which the business operates. Atlantic Aviation seeks to maintain and, where appropriate, increase dollar-based margins on fuel sales.

Revenue and gross margin are driven, in part, by the volume of fuel sold and the dollar-based margin/fee per gallon on those sales. Revenue increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 as a result of increases in the wholesale cost of fuel and contributions from acquisitions. The increased wholesale cost of fuel was largely offset by a corresponding increase in cost of services, contributing to an increase in gross margin for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The improvement in gross margin primarily reflects an increased contribution from hangar rentals and ancillary fees, in addition to acquisitions.

Our discussion of same store results in the current and prior comparable periods reflects contributions from FBOs that have been in operation for the same full months in each period, and excludes the costs of acquiring, integrating or disposing of FBOs. On a same store basis, gross margin increased by 0.1% and 2.7% in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 driven by an increased contribution from hangar rentals and ancillary fees.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were flat for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter ended September 30, 2017. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2017, selling general and administrative expenses increased primarily as a result of rent increases and higher labor costs, including those related to acquisitions.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily as a result of contributions from acquisitions and assets placed in service.

Operating Income

Operating income increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to the increase in gross margin, partially offset by the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses and the increase in depreciation and amortization.

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Results of Operations: *Atlantic Aviation* (continued)

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense includes gains on derivative instruments of \$1.5 million and \$8.5 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with losses on derivative instruments of \$219,000 and \$2.9 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. Excluding the derivative adjustments, cash interest expense was \$7.4 million and \$20.6 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with \$5.5 million and \$15.4 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The increase in cash interest expense reflects a higher average debt balance and a higher weighted average interest rate.

Cash interest expense for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 includes the cash interest expense on the \$402.5 million of the MIC Corporate 2.00% Convertible Senior Notes issued in October 2016 and due in October 2023. The proceeds from the note issuance were used principally to reduce the drawn balance of Atlantic Aviation's revolving credit facility.

Income Taxes

The taxable income generated by Atlantic Aviation is included in our consolidated federal income tax return. The business files standalone state income tax returns in the majority of the states in which it operates. The tax expense in the table above includes both state taxes and the portion of the consolidated federal tax liability attributable to the business.

For the year ending December 31, 2018, Atlantic Aviation expects to pay state income taxes of approximately \$8.0 million. The *Provision for current income taxes* of \$19.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 in the above table includes \$13.8 million of federal income tax expense and \$5.7 million of state income tax expense. Any current federal income tax payable is expected to be offset in consolidation with the application of MIC holding company level NOLs.

Maintenance Capital Expenditures

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, Atlantic Aviation incurred maintenance capital expenditures of \$5.3 million and \$5.5 million on an accrual basis and cash basis, respectively, compared with \$5.1 million and \$5.6 million on an accrual basis and cash basis, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Results of Operations: *Contracted Power*

The performance of our Contracted Power segment is broadly a function of the availability of wind and solar resources and, through the third quarter of 2018, the demand for peaking power in New York City. Following the sale of BEC, our thermal power facility serving New York City, on October 12, 2018, Contracted Power comprises solely wind and solar facilities and any contribution that may result from our relationships with two renewable power project developers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: Contracted Power (continued)**

	Quarter Ended		Change		Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)		September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
	(\$ In Thousands) (Unaudited)							
Product revenue	52,450	42,445	10,005	23.6	129,140	110,681	18,459	16.7
Cost of product sales	8,744	5,171	(3,573)	(69.1)	20,443	15,528	(4,915)	(31.7)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8,204	6,909	(1,295)	(18.7)	23,226	18,318	(4,908)	(26.8)
Depreciation and amortization	8,026	14,830	6,804	45.9	38,072	45,031	6,959	15.5
Operating income	27,476	15,535	11,941	76.9	47,399	31,804	15,595	49.0
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(4,944)	(6,281)	1,337	21.3	(10,661)	(20,431)	9,770	47.8
Other income, net	3,448	4,334	(886)	(20.4)	11,174	6,440	4,734	73.5
Provision for income taxes	(7,852)	(6,337)	(1,515)	(23.9)	(12,456)	(8,209)	(4,247)	(51.7)
Net income	18,128	7,251	10,877	150.0	35,456	9,604	25,852	NM
Less: net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(260)	(3,890)	(3,630)	(93.3)	(32,319)	(7,223)	25,096	NM
Net income attributable to MIC	18,388	11,141	7,247	65.0	67,775	16,827	50,948	NM
Reconciliation of net income to EBITDA excluding non-cash items and a reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to Free Cash Flow:								
Net income	18,128	7,251			35,456	9,604		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	4,944	6,281			10,661	20,431		
Provision for income taxes	7,852	6,337			12,456	8,209		
Depreciation and amortization	8,026	14,830			38,072	45,031		
Other non-cash income, net ⁽²⁾	(1,574)	(1,914)			(5,152)	(6,170)		
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	37,376	32,785	4,591	14.0	91,493	77,105	14,388	18.7
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	37,376	32,785			91,493	77,105		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(4,944)	(6,281)			(10,661)	(20,431)		
Adjustments to derivative instruments recorded in interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(1,863)	(922)			(10,011)	(1,282)		
Amortization of debt financing costs ⁽¹⁾	380	379			1,138	1,137		
(Provision) benefit for current income taxes	(84)	9			(154)	6		
Changes in working capital ⁽³⁾	(5,615)	(565)			(17,390)	(8,771)		
Cash provided by operating activities	25,250	25,405			54,415	47,764		
Changes in working capital ⁽³⁾	5,615	565			17,390	8,771		

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Maintenance capital expenditures					(440)	(22)		
Free cash flow	30,865	25,970	4,895	18.8	71,365	56,513	14,852	26.3

NM Not meaningful

(1) Interest expense, net, includes adjustments to derivative instruments and non-cash amortization of deferred financing fees.

Other non-cash income, net, primarily includes amortization of tolling liabilities. See *Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) excluding non-cash items, Free Cash Flow and Proportionately Combined Metrics* above for further discussion.

Conformed to current period presentation for the adoption of ASU No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash*. See Note 2, *Basis of Presentation*, in our Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in Part I of this Form 10-Q for recently issued accounting standards.

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Results of Operations: *Contracted Power* (continued)

Revenue

Revenue increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to the contribution from the BEC plant expansion and better wind and solar resources.

Cost of Product Sales

Cost of product sales increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to the completion of the BEC plant expansion in May 2018.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to the BEC plant expansion and higher development-related expenses. These increases were partially offset by lower insurance costs at BEC.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to the fact that BEC's assets were no longer depreciated or amortized once it was classified as held for sale.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net, decreased for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to development fees paid to the Contracted Power business by a developer of renewable power projects in 2017, partially offset by a warranty settlement from a manufacturer of BEC turbines in 2018.

Other income, net, increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to higher development fees paid to the Contracted Power business by a developer of renewable power projects and a warranty settlement from a manufacturer of BEC turbines in 2018.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense includes gains on derivative instruments of \$1.8 million and \$9.2 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with losses on derivative instruments of \$82,000 and \$2.4 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. Excluding the derivative adjustments, cash interest expense was \$6.4 million and \$19.5 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with \$6.8 million and \$20.6 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The decrease in cash interest expense reflects primarily a lower average debt balance related to scheduled amortization on all facilities.

Income Taxes

Our wind and solar facilities are held in limited liability companies that are treated as pass through entities for tax purposes. As such, these entities do not pay federal or state income taxes on a standalone basis, but each owner pays federal and state income taxes on its allocable share of taxable income. For the year ending December 31, 2018, MIC expects its share of the federal taxable income from these facilities to be a loss of approximately \$1.0 million. For 2017, MIC's share of the federal taxable income from these facilities was a loss of approximately \$13.0 million.

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Results of Operations: *Contracted Power* (continued)

The taxable income generated by BEC's operations is included in our consolidated federal income tax return and is subject to New York state income tax as part of a combined return. For the year ending December 31, 2018, with the closing of the sale of BEC, the business expects to have a state income tax liability in New Jersey and New York totaling approximately \$8.0 million.

Noncontrolling Interest

The increase in loss attributable to noncontrolling interest for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was driven primarily by the change in tax rates imposed on certain entities by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Results of Operations: *MIC Hawaii*

The decreased contribution from our MIC Hawaii businesses for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 reflects primarily continued poor performance at CPI and the related write-down of our investment as discussed in *Recent Developments* above. The decrease is partially offset by improved performance in the utility portion of our Hawaii Gas business. In October 2018, consistent with initiatives that will focus MIC on its core lines of business, we decided to sell CPI and expect to complete the sale before the end of 2018.

In August 2017, Hawaii Gas filed a general rate case with the HPUC. On June 27, 2018, the HPUC issued an Interim Decision and Order providing the regulated utility operations of Hawaii Gas with interim rate relief. New rates reflecting the decision went into effect on July 1, 2018 and are expected to result in an increase in regulated revenue over present rates of \$8.9 million, or 8.4%, annually. The HPUC is expected to issue a Final Decision and Order subject to, among other things, the completion by Hawaii Gas of the Honouliuli Waste Water Treatment Plant Biogas Project. The project is currently estimated to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2018.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: MIC Hawaii (continued)**

	Quarter Ended		Change		Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	(Unfavorable)		September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	(Unfavorable)	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
	(\$ In Thousands) (Unaudited)							
Product revenue	59,799	52,396	7,403	14.1	184,139	165,758	18,381	11.1
Service revenue	9,122	13,826	(4,704)	(34.0)	41,306	39,476	1,830	4.6
Total revenue	68,921	66,222	2,699	4.1	225,445	205,234	20,211	9.8
Cost of product sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	39,079	30,498	(8,581)	(28.1)	127,929	107,615	(20,314)	(18.9)
Cost of services (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	9,753	12,131	2,378	19.6	40,120	34,015	(6,105)	(17.9)
Cost of revenue total	48,832	42,629	(6,203)	(14.6)	168,049	141,630	(26,419)	(18.7)
Gross margin	20,089	23,593	(3,504)	(14.9)	57,396	63,604	(6,208)	(9.8)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7,650	6,874	(776)	(11.3)	22,853	19,729	(3,124)	(15.8)
Goodwill impairment	3,215		(3,215)	NM	3,215		(3,215)	NM
Depreciation and amortization	10,489	3,711	(6,778)	(182.6)	19,540	10,922	(8,618)	(78.9)
Operating (loss) income	(1,265)	13,008	(14,273)	(109.7)	11,788	32,953	(21,165)	(64.2)
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(2,069)	(1,877)	(192)	(10.2)	(5,246)	(5,795)	549	9.5
Other expense, net	(21,923)	(141)	(21,782)	NM	(23,236)	(382)	(22,854)	NM
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	7,299	(4,830)	12,129	NM	4,350	(10,772)	15,122	140.4
Net (loss) income	(17,958)	6,160	(24,118)	NM	(12,344)	16,004	(28,348)	(177.1)
Less: net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(68)	(32)	36	112.5	(135)	(71)	64	90.1
Net (loss) income attributable to MIC	(17,890)	6,192	(24,082)	NM	(12,209)	16,075	(28,284)	(176.0)
Reconciliation of net (loss) income to EBITDA excluding non-cash items and a reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to Free Cash Flow:								
Net (loss) income	(17,958)	6,160			(12,344)	16,004		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	2,069	1,877			5,246	5,795		
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(7,299)	4,830			(4,350)	10,772		
Goodwill impairment	3,215				3,215			
Depreciation and amortization	10,489	3,711			19,540	10,922		
Pension expense ⁽²⁾	128	272			383	817		
	4,303	(3,360)			9,548	3,108		

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Other non-cash expense (income), net ⁽³⁾								
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	(5,053)	13,490	(18,543)	(137.5)	21,238	47,418	(26,180)	(55.2)
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	(5,053)	13,490			21,238	47,418		
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	(2,069)	(1,877)			(5,246)	(5,795)		
Adjustments to derivative instruments recorded in interest expense ⁽¹⁾	33	23			(737)	113		
Amortization of debt financing costs ⁽¹⁾	97	99			289	303		
Provision for current income taxes	(2,032)	(1,773)			(3,261)	(5,265)		
Changes in working capital ⁽⁴⁾	22,570	(2,554)			16,420	(13,093)		
Cash provided by operating activities	13,546	7,408			28,703	23,681		
Changes in working capital ⁽⁴⁾	(22,570)	2,554			(16,420)	13,093		
Maintenance capital expenditures	(2,318)	(1,825)			(5,649)	(4,406)		
Free cash flow	(11,342)	8,137	(19,479)	NM	6,634	32,368	(25,734)	(79.5)

NM Not meaningful

(1) Interest expense, net, includes adjustments to derivative instruments related to interest rate swaps and non-cash amortization of deferred financing fees.

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Results of Operations: MIC Hawaii (continued)

(2) Pension expense primarily consists of interest cost, expected return on plan assets and amortization of actuarial and performance gains and losses.

Other non-cash expense (income), net, primarily includes non-cash adjustments related to unrealized gains (losses) on commodity hedges and non-cash gains (losses) related to the disposal of assets. Other non-cash expense (3)(income), net, also includes the write-down of our investment in CPI for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018. See *Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) excluding non-cash items, Free Cash Flow and Proportionately Combined Metrics* above for further discussion.

Conformed to current period presentation for the adoption of ASU No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 4)230): Restricted Cash*. See Note 2, *Basis of Presentation*, in our Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in Part I of this Form 10-Q for recently issued accounting standards.

MIC Hawaii comprises Hawaii Gas and several smaller businesses collectively engaged in efforts to reduce the cost and improve the reliability and sustainability of energy in Hawaii. The businesses of MIC Hawaii generate revenue primarily from the provision of gas services to commercial, residential and governmental customers, the generation of power and the design and construction of building mechanical systems.

Hawaii Gas generates a significant portion of its revenue from the sale of gas. Accordingly, revenue can fluctuate based on the wholesale cost of gas to Hawaii Gas and may not reflect the business ability to effectively manage volume and gross margin. For example, an increase in revenue may be attributable to an increase in the wholesale cost of gas and not an increase in the volume sold or margin per therm. Conversely, a decline in revenue may be attributable to a decrease in the wholesale cost of gas and not a reduction in volume sold or margin per therm.

Gross margin, which we define as revenue less cost of product sales and services, excluding depreciation and amortization, is the effective top line for Hawaii Gas as it is reflective of the business ability to drive growth in the volume of products and services and the margins earned on those sales over time. We believe that investors utilize gross margin as it is reflective of our performance in managing volume and price throughout the commodity cycle. Gross margin is reconciled to operating income *the most comparable GAAP measure* by subtracting selling, general and administrative expenses and depreciation and amortization in the table above.

Revenue and Gross Margin

Revenue increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase was primarily attributable to increases in the volume of utility and nonutility gas sold and a higher average price per therm of utility gas sold by Hawaii Gas together with higher revenue from distributed generation assets, partially offset by lower revenue from CPI. On an underlying basis, adjusting for changes in customer inventory, the volume of gas sold increased by 1.8% and 4.8% in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Gross margin decreased by \$3.5 million and \$6.2 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decline was partially attributable to unfavorable movements in commodity hedges. The business recorded unrealized gains of \$305,000 and unrealized losses of \$3.0 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with unrealized gains of \$4.0 million and unrealized losses of \$1.7 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, on the commodity hedges.

Excluding the impact of unrealized gains and losses on commodity hedges, gross margin was flat for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter ended September 30, 2017, and decreased \$4.9 million, or 7.5%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decline for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 attributable primarily to (i) lower margins at CPI due to increased costs on fixed revenue contracts attributable to higher labor costs, project delays and general construction cost escalation in Hawaii; and (ii) lower margins at Hawaii Gas non-utility business. Gross margin at Hawaii Gas for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 reflects the increase in interim rates for the utility business.

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Results of Operations: *MIC Hawaii* (continued)

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily driven by higher salaries and benefit costs.

Goodwill Impairment

During the quarter ended September 30, 2018, MIC Hawaii wrote-off the goodwill balance related to CPI.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to the write-offs of the intangible assets and fixed assets balances at CPI.

Operating (Loss) Income

Operating (loss) income decreased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to the increase in depreciation and amortization expenses, the decrease in gross margin, goodwill impairment and increase in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense includes gains on derivative instruments of \$222,000 and \$1.3 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with gains on derivative instruments of \$15,000 and losses on derivative instruments of \$158,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. Excluding the derivative adjustments, cash interest expense was \$1.9 million and \$5.7 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared with \$1.8 million and \$5.4 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The increase in cash interest expense reflect primarily a higher average debt balance outstanding.

Other Expenses, Net

Other expense, net, increased for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to the write-down of our investment in CPI during the quarter ended September 30, 2018.

Income Taxes

The taxable income generated by the MIC Hawaii businesses is reported on our consolidated federal income tax return and is subject to Hawaii state income tax on a stand-alone basis. The tax expense in the table above includes both state tax and the portion of the consolidated federal tax liability attributable to the businesses. For the year ending December 31, 2018, the business expects to pay state income taxes of approximately \$500,000. The *Provision for current income taxes* of \$3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 in the above table includes \$3.2

million of federal income tax expense and \$87,000 of state income tax expense. Any current federal income tax payable is expected to be offset in consolidation with the application of MIC holding company level NOLs.

Maintenance Capital Expenditures

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, MIC Hawaii incurred maintenance capital expenditures of \$5.6 million and \$5.7 million on an accrual basis and cash basis, respectively, compared with \$4.4 million and \$4.7 million on an accrual basis and cash basis, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: Corporate and Other**

Corporate and Other includes expenses paid by the holding company, including base management fees and performance fees, if any, professional fees and costs associated with being a public company.

	Quarter Ended		Change		Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)		September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
	(\$ In Thousands) (Unaudited)							
Fees to Manager-related party	12,333	17,954	5,621	31.3	36,113	54,610	18,497	33.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	7,150	6,214	(936)	(15.1)	21,496	21,301	(195)	(0.9)
Depreciation	174		(174)	NM	504		(504)	NM
Operating loss	(19,657)	(24,168)	4,511	18.7	(58,113)	(75,911)	17,798	23.4
Interest expense, net ⁽²⁾	(8,523)	(6,597)	(1,926)	(29.2)	(25,532)	(19,419)	(6,113)	(31.5)
Other income (expense), net	70		70	NM	(4)		(4)	NM
Benefit for income taxes	8,149	11,181	(3,032)	(27.1)	24,512	37,149	(12,637)	(34.0)
Net loss	(19,961)	(19,584)	(377)	(1.9)	(59,137)	(58,181)	(956)	(1.6)
Reconciliation of net loss to EBITDA excluding non-cash items and a reconciliation of cash used in operating activities to Free Cash Flow:								
Net loss	(19,961)	(19,584)			(59,137)	(58,181)		
Interest expense, net ⁽²⁾	8,523	6,597			25,532	19,419		
Benefit for income taxes	(8,149)	(11,181)			(24,512)	(37,149)		
Depreciation	174				504			
Fees to Manager-related party	12,333	17,954			36,113	54,610		
Pension expense ⁽³⁾	47				148			
Other non-cash expense, net	178	159			564	534		
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	(6,855)	(6,055)	(800)	(13.2)	(20,788)	(20,767)	(21)	(0.1)
EBITDA excluding non-cash items	(6,855)	(6,055)			(20,788)	(20,767)		
Interest expense, net ⁽²⁾	(8,523)	(6,597)			(25,532)	(19,419)		
Convertible senior notes interest ⁽⁴⁾	2,013	2,012			6,038	5,769		
Amortization of debt financing costs ⁽²⁾	1,023	988			3,927	2,969		
Amortization of debt discount ⁽²⁾	910	882			2,710	2,377		
Benefit for current income taxes	2,176	474			18,284	5,645		
Changes in working capital	240	(2,934)			(17,727)	(6,691)		
Cash used in operating activities	(9,016)	(11,230)			(33,088)	(30,117)		
Changes in working capital	(240)	2,934			17,727	6,691		
Free cash flow	(9,256)	(8,296)	(960)	(11.6)	(15,361)	(23,426)	8,065	34.4

NM Not meaningful

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- For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, selling, general and administrative expenses included \$1.9 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, of costs incurred in connection with the evaluation of various investment and acquisition/disposition opportunities, compared with \$3.0 million and \$7.9 million, respectively,
- (1) for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017. For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, selling, general and administrative expenses also included \$1.4 million and \$6.8 million, respectively, of costs related to the implementation of a shared service center.
- (2) Interest expense, net, included non-cash amortization of deferred financing fees and non-cash amortization of debt discount related to the 2.00% Convertible Senior Notes due October 2023.
- (3) Pension expense primarily consists of interest cost, expected return on plan assets and amortization of actuarial and performance gains and losses.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations: Corporate and Other (continued)**

Represents the cash interest expense reclassified to Atlantic Aviation related to the 2.00% Convertible Senior (4) Notes due October 2023, proceeds of which were used to pay down a portion of Atlantic Aviation's credit facility in October 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources**General**

Our primary cash requirements include normal operating expenses, debt service, debt principal payments, payments of dividends and capital expenditures. Our primary source of cash is operating activities, although we may draw on credit facilities for capital expenditures, issue new equity or debt or sell assets to generate cash.

We may from time to time seek to purchase or retire our outstanding debt in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on market conditions, our liquidity needs and other factors.

At September 30, 2018, including BEC debt classified as held for sale in our consolidated condensed balance sheet, our consolidated debt outstanding totaled \$3,690.7 million (excluding adjustments for unamortized debt discounts), our consolidated cash balance totaled \$50.2 million and consolidated available capacity under our revolving credit facilities totaled \$955.5 million, excluding letters of credit outstanding of \$48.4 million.

Following the quarter end, we have used the proceeds from the sale of BEC and cash on hand to pay down the majority of the outstanding balances on our and our businesses' revolving credit facilities. The repayment of our revolving credit facilities has strengthened our balance sheet and increased our financial flexibility. We may redraw these facilities in the future, other than \$150.0 million of debt we repaid at IMTT that we do not expect to redraw, to fund a portion of our planned growth capital deployments.

In July 2018, we included our 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes due July 2019 in the current portion of the long-term debt on our consolidated condensed balance sheet. We expect to refinance this debt prior to its maturity in July 2019.

The following table shows MIC's proportionate debt obligations at October 30, 2018 (\$in thousands):

Business	Debt	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Balance Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Rate ⁽²⁾	
MIC Corporate	Revolving Facility	3.2	\$ 26,500	4.05	%
	Convertible Senior Notes	3.0	752,445	2.41	%
IMTT	Senior Notes	7.5	600,000	3.97	%
	Tax-Exempt Bonds ⁽³⁾	3.6	508,975	3.37	%
Atlantic Aviation	Term Loan	2.9	375,000	2.75	%
Contracted Power	Renewables Project Finance	13.6	242,343	4.83	%
MIC Hawaii ⁽⁴⁾	Term Loan	4.8	95,821	2.85	%
	Senior Notes	3.8	100,000	4.22	%

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Total	5.1	\$ 2,701,084	3.30	%
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- (1) Proportionate to MIC's ownership interest.
- (2) Reflects annualized interest rate on all facilities including interest rate hedges.
- (3) Interest rate reflect the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
- (4) Excludes \$2.2 million of equipment loans at the MIC Hawaii business.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)**

The following table profiles each revolving credit facility at our businesses and at MIC Corporate as of October 30, 2018 (\$in thousands):

Business	Debt	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Undrawn Amount	Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾
MIC Corporate ⁽²⁾	Revolving Facility	3.2	\$573,500	LIBOR + 1.750%
IMTT	USD Revolving Facility	1.6	550,000	LIBOR + 1.500%
	CAD Revolving Facility	1.6	50,000	Bankers Acceptance Rate + 1.500%
Atlantic Aviation	Revolving Facility	2.9	350,000	LIBOR + 1.750%
Contracted Power Renewables	Revolving Facility	1.1	19,980	LIBOR + 2.000%
MIC Hawaii ⁽³⁾	Revolving Facility	4.3	60,000	LIBOR + 1.250%
Total ⁽⁴⁾		2.6	\$1,603,480	

(1) Excludes commitment fees.

(2) On January 3, 2018, the Company completed the refinancing and upsizing of its senior secured revolving credit facility and extended its maturity to January 2022.

(3) On February 12, 2018, Hawaii Gas completed the refinancing of its existing \$60.0 million revolving credit facility and extended its maturity to February 2023.

(4) Excludes letters of credit outstanding of \$37.8 million.

We will, in general, apply cash to the repayment of revolving credit facility balances as a means of minimizing interest expense and draw on those facilities to fund growth projects and for general corporate purposes.

We use revolving credit facilities at each of our operating companies and the holding company as a source of liquidity to meet future requirements, manage interest expense and fund growth projects. We base our assessment of the sufficiency of our liquidity and capital resources on the assumptions that:

our businesses overall generate, and are expected to continue to generate, significant operating cash flow; the ongoing capital expenditures associated with our businesses are readily funded from their respective operating cash flow or available debt facilities; and we will be able to refinance, extend and/or repay the principal amount of maturing long-term debt on terms that can be supported by our businesses.

We capitalize our businesses in part using floating rate bank debt with medium-term maturities of between five and seven years. In general, we hedge any floating rate exposure for the majority of the term of these facilities. We also use longer dated private placement debt and other forms of capital including bond or hybrid debt instruments to capitalize our businesses. In general, the debt facilities at our businesses are non-recourse to the holding company and there are no cross-collateralization or cross-guarantee provisions in these facilities.

Our wind and solar facilities are financed primarily with fully amortizing non-recourse project finance style debt with maturities prior to or coterminous with the expiration of the underlying PPAs.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

Analysis of Consolidated Historical Cash Flows

The following section discusses our sources and uses of cash on a consolidated basis. All intercompany activities such as corporate allocations, capital contributions to our businesses and distributions from our businesses have been excluded from the table as these transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

(\$ In Thousands)	Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
	\$	\$	\$	%
Cash provided by operating activities	413,053	398,360	14,693	3.7
Cash used in investing activities	(131,286)	(455,102)	323,816	71.2
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(246,201)	53,582	(299,783)	NM

NM Not meaningful

Conformed to current period presentation for the adoption of ASU No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 1230): Restricted Cash*. See Note 2, *Basis of Presentation*, in our Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in Part I of this Form 10-Q for recently issued accounting standards.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by (used in) operating activities is generally comprised of EBITDA excluding non-cash items (as defined by us), less cash interest, tax and pension payments, and changes in working capital. See *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations* for discussions around the components of EBITDA excluding non-cash items on a consolidated basis and for each of our businesses above.

The increase in consolidated cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was primarily due to:

the improvement in collection of accounts receivable on higher balances from the increase in the cost of jet fuel at Atlantic Aviation and the increase in the cost of propane and synthetic natural gas at MIC Hawaii;

timing of prepaid expenses, primarily related to insurance premiums; and collection of development fees and interest receivable from a renewables developer on a revolving credit facility provided by our Contracted Power business; partially offset by

an increase in interest expense; and

an increase in current state taxes.

Investing Activities

Cash provided by investing activities include proceeds from divestitures of businesses and fixed assets. Cash used in investing activities include acquisitions of businesses in new and existing segments and capital expenditures.

Acquisitions of businesses are generally funded by raising additional equity and/or drawings on credit facilities.

In general, maintenance capital expenditures are funded by cash from operating activities and growth capital expenditures are funded by drawing on our available credit facilities or with equity capital. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations *Results of Operation* for maintenance capital expenditures for each of our businesses.

The decrease in consolidated cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was primarily due to:

a larger amount of acquisition and investment activities completed in 2017;
a decrease in capital expenditures generally;

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Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

proceeds from the sale of businesses during 2018; and a decrease in net borrowings by a renewables developer on a revolving credit facility provided by our Contracted Power business.

Capital Deployment

Capital deployment includes growth capital expenditures and bolt-on acquisitions, the majority of which are expected to generate incremental earnings. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, we deployed \$138.6 million and \$541.5 million, respectively, of growth capital in our existing businesses including an on-field consolidation (acquisition) of an FBO for \$11.4 million during the first quarter of 2018.

We continuously evaluate opportunities to prudently deploy capital in acquisitions and growth projects, whether in our existing businesses or new lines of business. We expect to undertake a number of capital projects related to the repurposing and repositioning of certain assets at IMTT and the improvement in capacity and capabilities of the businesses in our other segments. We expect to deploy approximately \$200.0 million of capital into growth projects and bolt-on acquisitions during the year.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities primarily includes new equity issuance and debt issuance related to acquisitions and capital expenditures. Cash used in financing activities primarily includes dividends to our stockholders and the repayment of debt principal balances on maturing debt.

The change from consolidated cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 to cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was primarily due to:

a decrease in net borrowings used partially to fund capital deployment and general corporate purposes; partially offset by

a decrease in dividends paid to stockholders in 2018.

IMTT

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, IMTT borrowed \$17.0 million primarily for general corporate purposes and repaid \$10.0 million on its revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2018, IMTT had \$1.3 billion of total debt outstanding consisting of \$600.0 million of senior notes, \$509.0 million of tax-exempt bonds and \$217.0 million drawn on its revolving credit facility. IMTT has access to \$600.0 million of revolving credit facilities, of which \$383.0 million remained undrawn at September 30, 2018.

In October 2018, using the proceeds from the sale of BEC and cash on hand, we repaid in full the outstanding balance of \$217.0 million on the IMTT revolving credit facility.

Cash interest expense was \$35.4 million and \$29.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. At September 30, 2018, IMTT was in compliance with its financial covenants.

Atlantic Aviation

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, Atlantic Aviation borrowed \$33.0 million on its revolving credit facility primarily to fund an on-field consolidation of an FBO and for general corporate purposes. At September 30, 2018, Atlantic Aviation had total debt outstanding of \$666.0 million comprised of a \$375.0 million senior secured, first lien term loan facility and a \$291.0 million balance outstanding on its senior secured, first lien revolving credit facility. Atlantic Aviation has access to a \$350.0 million revolving credit facility, of which \$59.0 million remained undrawn at September 30, 2018.

In October 2018, using the proceeds from the sale of BEC and cash on hand, we repaid in full the outstanding balance of \$291.0 million on the Atlantic Aviation revolving credit facility.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

Cash interest expense was \$20.6 million and \$15.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Cash interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 includes the cash interest expense on the \$402.5 million of the MIC Corporate 2.00% Convertible Senior Notes issued in October 2016 and due in October 2023. The proceeds from the note issuance were used principally to reduce the drawn balance of Atlantic Aviation's revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2018, Atlantic Aviation was in compliance with its financial covenants.

Contracted Power

At September 30, 2018, the businesses within our Contracted Power segment had \$556.7 million in term loans outstanding, of which \$243.5 million related to BEC and was classified as held for sale in the consolidated condensed balance sheet. Cash interest expense paid by these businesses was \$19.5 million and \$20.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

At September 30, 2018, BEC also had access to a revolving credit facility of \$25.0 million that was undrawn. Cash interest expense for BEC was \$7.5 million and \$7.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. At September 30, 2018, BEC was in compliance with its financial covenants. On October 12, 2018, we concluded the sale of BEC and received cash of \$657.4 million, net of the assumption of the outstanding debt balance of \$243.5 million by the buyer.

At September 30, 2018, our wind and solar facilities had an aggregate \$313.2 million in term loan debt outstanding. Cash interest expense totaled \$12.0 million and \$12.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. At September 30, 2018, all of the wind and solar facilities were in compliance with their respective financial covenants.

MIC Hawaii

At September 30, 2018, the businesses of MIC Hawaii had total debt outstanding of \$213.2 million comprising \$198.2 million in term loans and \$15.0 million outstanding on revolving credit facilities. Cash interest expense totaled \$5.7 million and \$5.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In February 2018, Hawaii Gas exercised the second of two one-year extensions related to its \$80.0 million secured term loan facility and its \$60.0 million revolving credit facility extending their respective maturities to February 2023.

At September 30, 2018, Hawaii Gas had total debt outstanding of \$180.0 million in term loan and senior secured note borrowings and \$15.0 million outstanding on its revolving credit facility. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, Hawaii Gas borrowed \$20.0 million for general corporate purposes and repaid \$5.0 million on its revolving credit facility. Cash interest expense was \$5.2 million and \$4.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In October 2018, using the proceeds from the sale of BEC and cash on hand, we repaid in full the outstanding balance of \$15.0 million on the Hawaii Gas revolving credit facility.

During the quarters ended March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, Hawaii Gas was not in compliance with certain credit agreement provisions. In the quarter ended September 30, 2018, the business received waivers from its syndicate of

lenders relating to the non-compliance. At September 30, 2018, Hawaii Gas was again in compliance with its credit agreement having received waivers from its lenders.

At September 30, 2018, the other businesses within MIC Hawaii had \$18.2 million of debt outstanding, consisting primarily of \$16.0 million term loan debt related to our solar facilities. At September 30, 2018, these businesses were in compliance with their financial covenants.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

MIC Corporate

At September 30, 2018, MIC had \$350.0 million of 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes due July 2019 and \$402.5 million of 2.00% Convertible Senior Notes due October 2023 outstanding. At September 30, 2018, MIC also had an outstanding balance on a \$600.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility of \$176.5 million.

In October 2018, using the proceeds from the sale of BEC and cash on hand, we repaid \$150.0 million on our revolving credit facility.

Cash interest expense was \$12.9 million and \$8.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Cash interest expense in both periods excludes the cash interest expense related to the \$402.5 million of 2.00% Convertible Senior Notes issued in October 2016 and due in October 2023. The proceeds from the note issuance were used principally to reduce the drawn balance of Atlantic Aviation's revolving credit facility. See *Atlantic Aviation* above. At September 30, 2018, MIC Corporate was in compliance with its financial covenants.

For a description of the material terms and debt covenants of MIC and its businesses, see Note 7, Long-Term Debt, in Part II, Item 8, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Commitments and Contingencies

Except as noted above, at September 30, 2018, there were no material changes in our commitments and contingencies compared with those at December 31, 2017. At September 30, 2018, we did not have any material purchase obligations. For a discussion of our other future obligations, due by period, under the various contractual obligations, off-balance sheet arrangements and commitments, please see Liquidity and Capital Resources Commitments and Contingencies in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the SEC on February 21, 2018.

At September 30, 2018, we did not have any material reserves for contingencies. We have other contingencies occurring in the normal course of business, including pending legal and administrative proceedings that are not reflected at this time as they are not ascertainable.

Our sources of cash to meet these obligations include:

cash generated from our operations (see Operating Activities in Liquidity and Capital Resources);
issuance of shares or debt securities (see Financing Activities in Liquidity and Capital Resources);
refinancing of our current credit facilities at or before maturity (see Financing Activities in Liquidity and Capital Resources);

undrawn balances on credit facilities (see Financing Activities in Liquidity and Capital Resources); and
if advantageous, sale of all or part of any of our businesses (see Investing Activities in Liquidity and Capital Resources).

As described above under *Recent Developments*, on July 27, 2018, our intermediate holding company within the Contracted Power segment entered into an agreement to sell 100% of BEC. On October 12, 2018, we concluded the sale of BEC and received cash of \$657.4 million, net of the assumption of the outstanding debt balance of \$243.5 million by the buyer and subject to post-closing working capital adjustments. Any such adjustments are not expected to be significant. The buyer and seller have agreed to indemnify each other for breaches of representations, warranties

and covenants in the purchase agreement, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. We have guaranteed our subsidiary's payment and certain post-closing indemnity obligations under the purchase agreement.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

For critical accounting policies and estimates, see **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates** in Part II, Item 7 and Note 2 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** in Part II, Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 and see Note 2, **Basis of Presentation**, in our Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in Part I of this Form 10-Q for recently issued accounting standards. Our critical accounting policies and estimates have not changed materially from the description contained in our Annual Report.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk, see Part II, Item 7A **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk** in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. Our exposure to market risk has not changed materially since February 21, 2018, the filing date for our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Interim Goodwill Review

We test for goodwill impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis on October 1st of each year and between annual tests if a triggering event indicates impairment. We continuously monitor events which could trigger an interim impairment analysis, such as changing business conditions and industry and other economic factors. During the year, we experienced a sustained decline in market capitalization since February 2018, and during the third quarter of 2018, we concluded a sustained decline in our market capitalization had occurred, leading to the determination that a triggering event had occurred for all of our reporting units.

We performed an interim impairment analysis using financial information through September 30, 2018 and forecasts for cash flows developed using our strategic plan. The impairment analysis was performed using both the market and income approaches and weighting them based on their application to the reporting units. The interim impairment review was performed across all of our reporting units. As a result of this evaluation, the fair value of each of our reporting units exceeded the carrying value and no impairment was recorded.

At September 30, 2018, the fair value exceeded book value by \$2.2 billion, or approximately 36.0%, primarily from Atlantic Aviation, by approximately \$2.0 billion, and Hawaii Gas, by approximately \$250.0 million. IMTT's fair value at September 30, 2018 exceeded the book value by approximately \$20.0 million. The fair value of IMTT was impacted by the recent decline in short-term earnings related to the non-renewal of certain contracts for heavy and residual oil. The non-renewal of these contracts, or the renewal at lower rates, is partially attributable to changes in trade flows.

Unfavorable fluctuations in the discount rate or declines in forecasted storage revenues and margins could result in an impairment on IMTT. A 0.25% increase to the discount rate would change the valuation of IMTT by approximately \$80.0 million. Any increase in discount rate, in conjunction with any decrease to the long-term projections in cash flows for IMTT will negatively affect the current valuations. Due to the inherent uncertainties involved in making the estimates and assumptions used in the fair value analysis, actual results may differ, which could alter the fair value of the reporting units, and possibly result in impairment charges in future periods. We will continue to evaluate the fair value of goodwill through the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2018 for any potential impairment.

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Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the direction and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. The purpose of disclosure controls is to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed with or submitted to the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls are also designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2018.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2018 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

(\$ in Thousands, Except Share Data)

	September 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$50,162	\$47,121
Restricted cash	41,238	24,963
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,114 and \$895, respectively	130,777	158,152
Inventories	30,807	36,955
Prepaid expenses	9,329	14,685
Fair value of derivative instruments	17,510	11,965
Other current assets	13,040	13,804
Assets held for sale ⁽¹⁾	971,934	
Total current assets	1,264,797	307,645
Property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements, net	3,753,291	4,659,614
Investment in unconsolidated business	9,296	9,526
Goodwill	2,043,800	2,068,668
Intangible assets, net	813,348	914,098
Fair value of derivative instruments	26,958	24,455
Other noncurrent assets	26,980	24,945
Total assets	\$7,938,470	\$8,008,951
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Due to Manager-related party	\$4,474	\$5,577
Accounts payable	54,628	60,585
Accrued expenses	83,424	89,496
Current portion of long-term debt	392,903	50,835
Fair value of derivative instruments	534	1,710
Other current liabilities	52,089	47,762
Liabilities held for sale ⁽¹⁾	299,659	
Total current liabilities	887,711	255,965
Long-term debt, net of current portion	3,009,008	3,530,311
Deferred income taxes	656,708	632,070
Fair value of derivative instruments	1,174	4,668
Tolling agreements noncurrent		52,595
Other noncurrent liabilities	187,957	182,639

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Total liabilities	4,742,558	4,658,248
Commitments and contingencies		

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION**

**CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE
SHEETS (continued)
(\$ in Thousands, Except Share Data)**

	September 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017
Stockholders' equity ⁽²⁾ :		
Common stock (\$0.001 par value; 500,000,000 authorized; 85,550,576 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2018 and 84,733,957 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017)	\$86	\$85
Additional paid in capital	1,585,328	1,840,033
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(32,085)	(29,993)
Retained earnings	1,480,471	1,343,567
Total stockholders' equity	3,033,800	3,153,692
Noncontrolling interests	162,112	197,011
Total equity	3,195,912	3,350,703
Total liabilities and equity	\$7,938,470	\$8,008,951

(1) See Note 2, "Basis of Presentation", for further discussion on assets and liabilities held for sale.

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. At

(2) September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, no preferred stock were issued or outstanding. The Company had 100 shares of special stock issued and outstanding to its Manager at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(\$ in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue				
Service revenue	\$361,031	\$358,220	\$1,139,637	\$1,067,069
Product revenue	112,249	94,841	313,279	276,439
Total revenue	473,280	453,061	1,452,916	1,343,508
Costs and expenses				
Cost of services	166,694	153,218	533,889	455,038
Cost of product sales	47,823	35,669	148,372	123,143
Selling, general and administrative	86,487	84,898	262,371	244,817
Fees to Manager-related party	12,333	17,954	36,113	54,610
Goodwill impairment	3,215		3,215	
Depreciation	56,924	58,009	179,368	172,753
Amortization of intangibles	20,030	17,329	55,470	50,920
Total operating expenses	393,506	367,077	1,218,798	1,101,281
Operating income	79,774	85,984	234,118	242,227
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	113	54	304	129
Interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(32,616)	(29,291)	(81,693)	(90,129)
Other (expense) income, net	(18,011)	4,973	(11,721)	7,893
Net income before income taxes	29,260	61,720	141,008	160,120
Provision for income taxes	(7,884)	(25,547)	(36,558)	(65,284)
Net income	\$21,376	\$36,173	\$104,450	\$94,836
Less: net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(328)	(3,922)	(32,454)	(7,294)
Net income attributable to MIC	\$21,704	\$40,095	\$136,904	\$102,130
Basic income per share attributable to MIC	\$0.25	\$0.48	\$1.61	\$1.23
Weighted average number of shares outstanding: basic	85,378,088	83,644,806	85,095,956	82,743,285
Diluted income per share attributable to MIC	\$0.25	\$0.48	\$1.61	\$1.23
Weighted average number of shares outstanding: diluted	85,398,566	87,916,538	85,109,213	82,752,800
Cash dividends declared per share	\$1.00	\$1.42	\$3.00	\$4.12

Interest expense includes gains on derivative instruments of \$4.8 million and \$25.8 million for the quarter and nine (1) months ended September 30, 2018, respectively. For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, interest expense includes losses on derivative instruments of \$162,000 and \$6.9 million, respectively.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

**CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(Unaudited)

(\$ in Thousands)

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income	\$21,376	\$36,173	\$104,450	\$94,836
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Translation adjustment ⁽¹⁾	1,381	1,641	(2,092)	2,738
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1,381	1,641	(2,092)	2,738
Comprehensive income	\$22,757	\$37,814	\$102,358	\$97,574
Less: comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(328)	(3,922)	(32,454)	(7,294)
Comprehensive income attributable to MIC	\$23,085	\$41,736	\$134,812	\$104,868

- (1) Translation adjustment is presented net of tax expense of \$515,000 and tax benefit of \$802,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively. For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017, translation adjustment is presented net of tax expense of \$1.1 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(\$ in Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017 ⁽¹⁾
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 104,450	\$ 94,836
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Non-cash goodwill impairment	3,215	
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	179,368	172,753
Amortization of intangible assets	55,470	50,920
Amortization of debt financing costs	7,430	6,464
Amortization of debt discount	2,710	2,377
Adjustments to derivative instruments	(19,782)	3,414
Fees to Manager-related party	36,113	54,610
Deferred taxes	25,899	56,791
Pension expense	6,284	6,481
Other non-cash expense (income), net ⁽²⁾	14,359	(2,651)
Changes in other assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions/dispositions:		
Accounts receivable	6,200	(18,938)
Inventories	(2,003)	(4,563)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,605	(7,040)
Due to Manager-related party	155	(178)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,896	(4,444)
Income taxes payable	654	(1,223)
Other, net	(14,970)	(11,249)
Net cash provided by operating activities	413,053	398,360
Investing activities		
Acquisitions of businesses and investments, net of cash acquired	(12,515)	(208,377)
Purchases of property and equipment	(159,037)	(234,833)
Loan to project developer	(17,800)	(18,675)
Loan repayment from project developer	16,561	6,604
Proceeds from sale of business, net of cash divested	41,038	
Other, net	467	179
Net cash used in investing activities	(131,286)	(455,102)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF

CASH FLOWS (continued)

(Unaudited)

(\$ in Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017 ⁽¹⁾
Financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term debt	\$ 275,500	\$ 585,500
Payment of long-term debt	(223,529)	(200,722)
Proceeds from the issuance of shares		5,699
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(292,715)	(332,867)
Contributions received from noncontrolling interests	567	102
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests	(3,028)	(2,962)
Offering and equity raise costs paid	(35)	(355)
Debt financing costs paid	(2,874)	(447)
Payment of capital lease obligations	(87)	(366)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(246,201)	53,582
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(442)	449
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	35,124	(2,711)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	72,084	61,257
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 107,208	\$ 58,546
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Accrued equity offering costs	\$ 83	\$ 97
Accrued financing costs	\$	\$ 21
Accrued purchases of property and equipment	\$ 23,801	\$ 33,184
Issuance of shares to Manager	\$ 37,372	\$ 54,927
Issuance of shares to independent directors	\$ 750	\$ 681
Issuance of shares for acquisition of business	\$	\$ 125,000
Conversion of convertible senior notes to shares	\$ 6	\$ 17
Distributions payable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 5	\$ 32
Taxes paid, net	\$ 10,991	\$ 9,810
Interest paid	\$ 91,200	\$ 82,108

(1) Conformed to current period presentation. See Note 2, *Basis of Presentation*, for Recently Issued Accounting Standards adopted during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

(2) Other non-cash expense (income), net, includes the write-down of the Company's investment in the design-build mechanical contractor business for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

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

	As of September 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 50,162	\$ 35,737
Restricted cash – current	41,238	22,809
Restricted cash held for sale ⁽³⁾	15,808	
Total of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the consolidated condensed statement of cash flows	\$ 107,208	\$ 58,546

⁽³⁾ Represents restricted cash related to BEC, which were classified as held for sale at September 30, 2018. See Note 2, Basis of Presentation, for further discussion.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Description of Business

Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation (MIC) is a Delaware corporation formed on May 21, 2015. MIC's predecessor, Macquarie Infrastructure Company LLC, was formed on April 13, 2004. Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation, both on an individual entity basis and together with its consolidated subsidiaries, is referred to in these financial statements as the Company or MIC.

MIC is externally managed by Macquarie Infrastructure Management (USA) Inc. (the Manager), pursuant to the terms of a Management Services Agreement, that is subject to the oversight and supervision of the board of directors. The majority of the members of the Board of Directors, and each member of all Board Committees, is independent and has no affiliation with Macquarie. The Manager is a member of the Macquarie Group of companies comprising the Macquarie Group Limited and its subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide. Macquarie Group Limited is headquartered in Australia and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The Company owns its businesses through its direct wholly-owned subsidiary MIC Ohana Corporation, the successor to Macquarie Infrastructure Company Inc. The Company owns and operates a diversified portfolio of businesses that provide services to other businesses, government agencies and individuals primarily in the U.S. The businesses it owns and operates are organized into four segments:

International-Matex Tank Terminals (IMTT): a business providing bulk liquid terminalling to third parties at 17 terminals in the U.S. and two in Canada;

Atlantic Aviation: a provider of fuel, terminal, aircraft hangaring and other services primarily to owners and operators of general aviation (GA) jet aircraft at 70 airports throughout the U.S.;

Contracted Power: comprising controlling interests in wind and solar facilities in the U.S.; and

MIC Hawaii: comprising an energy company that processes and distributes gas and provides related services (Hawaii Gas) and several smaller businesses collectively engaged in efforts to reduce the cost and improve the reliability and sustainability of energy in Hawaii.

Through October 12, 2018, the Company's Contracted Power business also included a gas-fired facility. See Note 2, Basis of Presentation, for further information.

2. Basis of Presentation

The unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X for interim financial information. Certain information or footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for interim financial reporting. Accordingly,

they do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2017 has been derived from audited financial statements but does not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. Certain reclassifications were made to the financial statements for the prior period to conform to current period presentation.

The interim financial information contained herein should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2017 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on February 21, 2018. Operating results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2018 or for any future interim periods.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures related thereto at the date of the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis.

Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate, could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. Accordingly, the actual results could differ significantly from estimates.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and variable-rate senior debt, are carried at cost, which approximates their fair value because of either the short-term maturity, or competitive interest rates assigned to these financial instruments.

Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale Bayonne Energy Center (BEC)

During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, the Company announced that it was exploring the potential sale of a portion or all of Bayonne Energy Center (BEC), a business within the Contracted Power segment. On July 27, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to sell 100% of BEC to NHIP II Bayonne Holdings LLC.

At September 30, 2018, the Company classified \$971.9 million as assets held for sale, of which approximately \$845.0 million related to property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements, approximately \$50.0 million related to intangible assets and approximately \$20.0 million in goodwill, and \$299.7 million as liabilities held for sale, of which \$243.5 million related to total debt, on the consolidated condensed balance sheet. The sale of BEC will not qualify for discontinued operation presentation under ASC 205-20, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Discontinued Operations*.

On October 12, 2018, the Company concluded the sale of BEC and received cash of \$657.4 million, net of the assumption of the outstanding debt balance of \$243.5 million by the buyer and subject to post-closing working capital

adjustments resulting in a preliminary pre-tax gain of approximately \$5.0 million. Any such adjustments could result in an adjustment to the expected gain. Any adjustment is not expected to be significant. The Company incurred approximately \$10.0 million in professional fees in relation to this transaction of which approximately \$3.0 million has been recorded through September 30, 2018. The Company has guaranteed its subsidiary's payment and certain post-closing indemnity obligations under the purchase agreement.

Investment Write-Down Critchfield Pacific, Inc. (CPI)

The Company continues to review its strategic options available, including with respect to certain other, smaller businesses in its portfolio. Consistent with this, and in light of the ongoing underperformance of the design-build mechanical contractor, Critchfield Pacific, Inc. (CPI) within the MIC Hawaii segment, the Company wrote-down its investment in the business in the third quarter of 2018. In total, the Company wrote-down approximately \$30.0 million, which includes fixed assets and intangible assets of approximately \$9.0 million, as well as reserving for certain contract related amounts recorded in other current liabilities and other expenses. Following the quarter end, the Company commenced a sale process for CPI and have reached an agreement to sell the business for a nominal sum in a transaction that is expected to close before the end of the year.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-14, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans - General (Subtopic 715-20): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans*. The amendments in ASU 2018-14 update disclosure requirements for employers that sponsor defined benefit pension or other postretirement plans. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The Company will include appropriate disclosures related to defined benefit plans in accordance with the standard when it adopts the provisions of this ASU.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. The amendments in ASU 2018-13 update the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements, including the consideration of costs and benefits. The disclosure modifications focused on Level 3 fair value measurements, and also eliminate the *at a minimum* disclosure requirements. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments on changes in unrealized gains and losses, the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements, and the narrative description of measurement uncertainty should be applied prospectively for only the most recent interim or annual period presented in the initial fiscal year of adoption. All other amendments should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented upon their effective date. Early adoption is permitted upon issuance of this Update. An entity is permitted to early adopt any removed or modified disclosures upon issuance of this Update and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this ASU.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)*. The amendments in ASU 2018-02 allow entities to reclassify from AOCI to retained earnings stranded tax effects resulting from passage of the Act. An entity that elects to reclassify these amounts must reclassify stranded tax effects related to the change in federal tax rate for all items accounted for in other comprehensive income (i.e. employee benefits, cumulative translation adjustments). Entities may also elect to reclassify other stranded tax effects that relate to the Act but do not directly relate to the change in the federal tax rate (i.e. state taxes). However, because the amendments only relate to the reclassification of the income tax effects of the Act, the underlying guidance requiring the effect of a change in tax laws or rates to be included in income from operations is not affected. Upon adoption of ASU 2018-02, entities are required to disclose their policy for releasing the income tax effects from AOCI. ASU 2018-02 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in 2018-02 may be applied retrospectively to each period in which the effect of the Act is

recognized or an entity may elect to apply the amendments in the period of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this ASU.

On January 26, 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*, which simplifies the measurement of goodwill subsequent to a business combination, and no longer requires an entity to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation when computing implied fair value to measure goodwill impairment. Instead, impairment will be assessed by quantifying the difference between the fair value of a reporting unit and its carrying amount. An impairment charge would be recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, on condition that the charge doesn't exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The guidance in the ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019 for public issuers and shall be applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2018.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

On January 5, 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business*, which provides a restrictive framework for determining whether business transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. Determining whether a company acquires a set of assets or a business will impact the initial measurement, the accounting treatment of direct acquisition related costs, contingent considerations and the bargain purchase price. The guidance in the ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017 for public issuers and shall be applied prospectively. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2018 and will apply this ASU prospectively for asset acquisitions and business combinations.

On November 17, 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash*, which requires companies to show the changes in the total of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. This reconciliation can be presented either on the face of the statement of cash flows or in the notes to the financial statements. The guidance will be applied retrospectively and is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those years.

The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2018 and included the retrospective application of this ASU in the accompanying consolidated condensed statement of cash flows.

On February 25, 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, which requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for leases with lease terms of more than 12 months. The recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee primarily will depend on its classification as a finance or operating lease. However, unlike current GAAP, which requires only capital leases to be recognized on the balance sheet, ASU 2016-02 will require all leases with an initial term greater than one year to be recognized on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Company also serves as a lessor primarily through operating leases. The accounting for lessors is not expected to fundamentally change except for changes to conform and align existing guidance to the lessee guidance under ASU 2016-02, as well as to the new revenue recognition guidance in ASU 2014-09. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is allowed. The standard is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach, which includes a number of optional practical expedients. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842) Targeted Improvements*, which allows lessees and lessors to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the period of adoption without modifying the comparative period financial statements.

The Company is in the process of completing its assessment of the overall impact and is currently planning for the adoption and implementation of ASU 2016-02. ASU 2016-02 will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated balance sheets; however, the Company does not expect a material impact on its consolidated statements of operations. Further, the Company does not expect the standard to have a material impact on the accounting and

reporting requirements for existing operating leases where the Company is the lessor as it expects to elect the practical expedient whereby the Company will not separate a qualifying contract into its lease and non-lease components. While the Company is continuing to assess potential impacts of the standard, it currently expects the most significant impact will be the recognition of ROU assets and lease liabilities for operating leases with original terms of over one year where the Company is the lessee. The Company will adopt ASU 2016-02 as of January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method as of the period of adoption rather than the earliest period presented. The Company is currently in the process of executing its implementation plan by installing a lease accounting technology system, gathering lease contracts and abstracting key financial data, and finalizing design of revisions needed to its processes and internal controls. The Company is also continuing to evaluate accounting policy options under the standard, including the use of the optional practical expedients, and evaluating the impact of implementing this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL
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(Unaudited)

3. Implementation of ASU 2014-09

The Company recognizes revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled for those goods or services. The Company has revenue that is derived from long-term contracts and leases that can span several years. The Company accounts for revenue in accordance with ASC Topic 606, *Revenue*, or ASC Topic 840, *Leases*, depending upon the terms of the agreements. See Note 11, *Long-Term Contracted Revenue*, for further discussions and disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. This guidance sets forth a five-step revenue recognition model that replaces the prior revenue recognition guidance in its entirety. It is intended to eliminate numerous industry-specific pieces of revenue recognition guidance and requires more detailed disclosures. This ASU includes identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation. To further assist with adoption and implementation of ASU 2014-09, the FASB issued and the Company considered the following ASUs:

ASU 2015-14 (Issued August 2015) *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*;

ASU 2016-08 (Issued March 2016) *Principal versus Agent Consideration (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*;

ASU 2016-10 (Issued April 2016) *Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*;

ASU 2016-12 (Issued May 2016) *Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*; and

ASU 2016-20 (Issued December 2016) *Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 during the first quarter of 2018 using the modified retrospective method. There was no adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings and the adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements other than the additional required qualitative and quantitative disclosures. As part of the adoption, the Company has not elected to apply any practical expedients available under ASC Topic 606.

IMTT

Revenue from IMTT is generated from the following sources and recorded in service revenue.

Lease. These are contracts with predominantly non-cancelable terms for access to and the use of storage capacity at the various terminals owned and operated by the business. At September 30, 2018, these contracts had a revenue weighted average remaining contract life of 2.0 years. These contracts generally require payments in exchange for the provision of storage capacity and product movement (thruput) throughout their term based on a fixed rate per barrel of

capacity leased. A majority of the contracts include terms that adjust the fixed rate annually for inflation. These contracts are accounted for as operating leases and the related lease income is recognized in service revenue over the term of the contract based upon the rate specified. Revenue is recognized in accordance with ASC 840, *Leases*.

Other terminal services. Revenue from the provision of ancillary services includes activities such as heating, mixing, and blending, and is recognized as the related services are performed based on contract rates. Revenue from other terminal services is recognized at a point in time as services are performed. Other terminal services also include payments received prior to the related services being performed or as a reimbursement for specific fixed asset additions or improvements related to a customer's contract and are recorded as deferred revenue and ratably recognized as revenues over the contract term.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL
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(Unaudited)

3. Implementation of ASU 2014-09 (continued)

Other. Other revenue is comprised primarily of environmental response service activities through the date of sale and railroad operations. These revenues are generally recognized at a point in time as services are performed.

Atlantic Aviation

Revenue from Atlantic Aviation is recorded in service revenue. Services provided by Atlantic Aviation include:

Fuel. Fuel services are recognized when fuel has been delivered to the customer, collection of the resulting receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the fee is fixed or determinable. Fuel services are recorded net of volume discounts and rebates. Revenue from fuel sales are recognized at a point in time as services are performed.

Hangar. Hangar rentals includes both month-to-month rentals and rentals from longer term contracts. Hangar rental revenue excludes transient customer overnight hangar usage (see *Other FBO services* below).

Other FBO services. Other FBO services consisting principally of de-icing services, landing, concession, transient overnight hangar usage, terminal use and fuel distribution fees that are recognized as sales of services. Revenue from these transactions is recorded based on the service fee earned and does not include the cost of fuel.

Contracted Power

BEC revenue is derived from contracts that are accounted for as operating leases that do not have minimum lease payments. This revenue is recorded within product revenue as electricity is delivered.

With respect to BEC's contracted capacity, revenue is recognized as energy, capacity and ancillary services are sold to the off-taker under the third-party tolling agreements. The agreements are based on a fixed rate per megawatt (MW) of capacity and not subject to dispatch or utilization. A portion of the revenues under the tolling agreements are subject to annual price increases. Revenue under the tolling agreements is subject to availability of capacity (subject to a historical rolling average forced outage factor). Variable operating and major maintenance revenue under the tolling agreements is a function of net plant output and a negotiated rate, which is adjusted annually based on historical plant experience.

With respect to BEC's residual capacity, revenue is recognized as energy, capacity and ancillary services are sold into the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) energy market. Revenue for such services is based on prevailing market rates at the time such services are sold. Volumes of energy and ancillary services sold are subject to

BEC's market based dispatch from NYISO.

Owners of the wind and solar facilities sell substantially all of the electricity generated at a fixed price to primarily electric utility customers pursuant to long-term (typically 20–25 years) power purchase agreements (PPAs). Substantially all of the PPAs are accounted for as operating leases and have no minimum lease payments and all of the lease income under these leases is recorded within product revenue when the electricity is delivered.

MIC Hawaii

Revenue from Hawaii Gas is recorded in product revenue. Hawaii Gas recognizes revenue when products are delivered. Sales of gas to customers are billed on a monthly-cycle basis. Earned but unbilled revenue is accrued and included in accounts receivable and revenue based on the amount of gas that has been delivered but not billed to customers from the latest meter reading or billed delivery date to the end of an accounting period. The related costs are charged to expense.

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(Unaudited)

3. Implementation of ASU 2014-09 (continued)

The other businesses within MIC Hawaii consist of primarily a design-build mechanical contractor focused on designing and constructing energy efficient building infrastructure and controlling interests in renewable and distributed power facilities including two facilities on Oahu. Revenue generated by the design-build mechanical contractor business is recognized from long-term construction contracts (commonly referred to as the percentage-of-completion method) and is recorded in service revenue. PPAs at the renewable facilities are accounted for as operating leases and the related lease income is recorded in product revenues when the electricity is delivered.

4. Income per Share

Following is a reconciliation of the basic and diluted income per share computations (\$ in thousands, except share and per share data):

Quarter Ended
September 30,