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(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(631) 968-5000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Name of Exchange on which Registered

NYSE AMERICAN

Title of Each Class

Common Stock, par value \$0.001

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 past 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 and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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filer,” “smaller reporting company,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer 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 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

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

As of June 30, 2018, the aggregate market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates was \$30,045,613, based on 16,692,007 shares of outstanding common stock held by non-affiliates, and a price of \$1.80 per share, which was the last reported sale price of our common stock on the NYSE American on that date.

There were a total of 28,655,572 shares of the registrant’s common stock outstanding as of March 27, 2019.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: None

Explanatory Note

This amendment is being filed to include the information required by Part III of Form 10-K previously omitted pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K and to correct typographical errors in the original filing of this Form 10-K filed on April 1, 2019.

AIR INDUSTRIES GROUP

FORM 10-K/A

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. Certain of the matters discussed herein concerning, among other items, our operations, cash flows, financial position and economic performance including, in particular, future sales, product demand, competition and the effect of economic conditions, include forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are predictive in nature and can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and generally include words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates” and similar expressions. Although we believe that these statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, including projections of orders, sales, operating margins, earnings, cash flow, research and development costs, working capital, capital expenditures, distribution channels, profitability, new products, adequacy of funds from operations, and general economic conditions, these statements and other projections contained herein expressing opinions about future outcomes and non-historical information, are subject to uncertainties and, therefore, there is no assurance that the outcomes expressed in these statements will be achieved.

Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the expectations expressed in forward-looking statements contained herein. Given these uncertainties, you should not place any reliance on these forward-looking statements which speak only as of the date hereof. See “Risk factors” for a discussion of factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. You are advised, however, to consult any additional disclosures we make in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Introduction

As used in this report, unless otherwise stated or the context requires otherwise, the “Company” and terms such as “we,” “us” “our,” and “AIRI” refer to Air Industries Group, a Nevada corporation, and its directly and indirectly wholly-owned subsidiaries.

We are an aerospace and defense company. We manufacture and design structural parts and assemblies that focus on flight safety, including landing gear, arresting gear, engine mounts, flight controls, throttle quadrants, components for jet engines and other components. Our products are currently deployed on a wide range of high profile military and commercial aircraft including Sikorsky’s UH-60 Black Hawk, Lockheed Martin’s F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, Northrop Grumman’s E2 Hawkeye, Boeing’s 777, Airbus’ 380 commercial airliners, the US Navy F-18 and USAF F-16 fighter aircraft. Our Turbine Engine sector makes components for jet engines that are used on the USAF F-15, the Airbus A-330 and A-380, and the Boeing 777, in addition to a number of ground turbine applications.

We became a public company in 2005 when our net sales were approximately \$30 million. Air Industries Machining, Corp. (“AIM”), our principal subsidiary, has manufactured components and subassemblies for the defense and commercial aerospace industry for over 50 years and has established long-term relationships with leading defense and aerospace manufacturers

In response to recent operating losses and their impact on our working capital, we have repositioned our business through the sale and liquidation of certain businesses we acquired since becoming a public company. We also consolidated our headquarters and the operations of our subsidiaries, Air Industries Machining and Nassau Tool Works, at our corporate campus in Bay Shore, New York, allowing us to re-focus our operations on our core competencies.

On December 20, 2018, we completed the sale of all of the outstanding shares of our subsidiary, Welding Metallurgy, Inc., which included our subsidiaries Miller Stuart, Woodbine, Decimal and Compac Development Corp. (collectively, the “WMI Group”), to CPI Aerostructures, Inc. (“CPI”) for a purchase price of \$9,000,000, net of a working capital adjustment of \$(1,093,000), pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of March 21, 2018. On March

19, 2019, we received a notice from CPI claiming that the working capital deficit used to compute the purchase price was understated which we intend to contest.

On November 8, 2018 EPC received formal notice from the Department of the Navy that EPC was barred from future government contracts until October 29, 2020. Management chose to implement its plan to complete existing contracts that had already been awarded and closed EPC by March 31, 2019.

We now conduct our operations through the following wholly-owned subsidiaries: Air Industries Machining (“AIM”); Nassau Tool Works (“NTW”); and The Sterling Engineering Corporation (“Sterling”). AIM and NTW comprise our Complex Machining segment and Sterling represents our Turbine Engine Components segment.

In addition to repositioning our business to obtain profitability and positive cash flow, we remain resolute on meeting customers’ needs and have and continue to align production schedules to meet the needs of customers. We believe that an unyielding focus on our customers will allow us to execute on our existing backlog in a timely fashion and take on additional commitments. We are pleased with our progress and the positive responses received from our customers.

Our Market

We operate primarily in the military and, to a lesser degree, commercial aviation industries. Defense revenues represent a preponderance of our sales. Our principal customers include Sikorsky Aircraft, Goodrich Landing Gear Systems, Northrop Grumman, the United States Department of Defense, GKN Aerospace, Lockheed, Boeing, Raytheon, Piper Aircraft, M7 Aerospace, Vought Aerospace, Ametek/Hughes-Treitler and Airbus.

Our products are incorporated into many aircraft platforms, the majority of which remain in production, and of which there are a substantial number of operating aircraft in fleets maintained by the military and commercial airlines. We believe that we are the largest supplier of flight critical parts to Sikorsky's Black Hawk helicopter. We have made, or currently make, or have been awarded, products for Lockheed Martin's F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, Northrop Grumman's E2 Hawkeye, Boeing's 777, Airbus' 380 commercial airliners, and the US Navy F-18 and USAF F-16 fighter aircraft. Our Turbine Engine Components segment makes components for jet engines that are used on the USAF F-15, the Airbus A-330 and A-380, and the Boeing 777, in addition to a number of non-military ground turbine applications.

Many of our products are "flight critical," essential to aircraft performance and safety on takeoff, during flight and when landing. These products require advanced certifications as a condition to being a supplier. For many of our products we are the sole or one of a limited number of sources of supply. Many of the parts we supply are subject to wear and tear or fatigue and are routinely replaced on aircraft on a time in service or flight cycle basis. Replacement demand for these products will continue, albeit at perhaps a lower rate, so long as an aircraft remains in service, which is usually many years after production has stopped.

Sales and Marketing

Our approach to sales and marketing can be best understood through the concept of customer alignment. The aerospace industry is dominated by a small number of large prime contractors and equipment manufacturers. These customers rely heavily upon subcontractors to supply quality parts meeting specifications on a timely and cost effective basis. These customers and other customers we supply routinely rate their suppliers based on a variety of performance factors. One of our principal goals is to be highly rated and thus relied upon by all of our customers.

The large prime contractors are increasingly seeking subcontractors who can supply and are qualified to integrate the fabrication of larger, more complex and more complete subassemblies. We seek to position ourselves within the supply chain of these contractors and manufacturers to be selected for subcontracted projects. Successful positioning requires that we qualify to be a preferred supplier by achieving and maintaining independent third-party quality approval certifications, specific customer quality system approvals and top supplier ratings through strong

performance on existing contracts.

During our sales and marketing efforts we let customers know that we have employees with the talent and experience to manage the manufacture of sections of aircraft structures to be delivered to the final assembly phase of the aircraft manufacturing cycle, and customers have now engaged us for these services.

Initial contracts are usually obtained through competitive bidding against other qualified subcontractors, while follow-on contracts are usually retained by successfully performing initial contracts. Our long-term business generally benefits from barriers to entry resulting from investments, certifications, familiarization with the needs and systems of customers, and manufacturing techniques developed during the initial manufacturing phase. We endeavor to develop each of our relationships to one of a “partnership” where we participate in the resolution of pre-production design and build issues, and initial contracts are obtained as single source awards and follow-on pricing is determined through negotiations.

Our Backlog

The production cycle of products we manufacture can extend from several months to a year or longer. This gives rise to significant backlogs as customers must order product with sufficient lead time to ensure timely delivery.

We have a number of long-term multi-year General Purchase Agreements or GPA's with several of our customers. These agreements specify part numbers, specifications and prices of the covered products for an agreed upon period, but do not authorize immediate production and shipment. Shipments are authorized periodically by the customer to fit its production schedule. In late 2017, we received a renewal of our multi-year contract with Sikorsky, MY9, for the years 2018 to 2023. This contract is for \$47 million worth of product during this period. This is the third multi-year contract award we have received from Sikorsky.

Our "firm backlog" includes only fully authorized orders received for products to be delivered within the forward 18-month period. As of February 28, 2019, our 18-month "firm funded backlog" was approximately \$92.4 million.

Competition

Winning a new contract is highly competitive. We manufacture to customer design specifications, and we compete against companies that have similar manufacturing capabilities in a global marketplace. Consequently, the ability to obtain contracts requires providing quality products at competitive prices. To accomplish this requires that we strive for continuous improvement in our capabilities to assure our competitiveness and provide value to our customers. Our marketing strategy involves developing long-term ongoing working relationships with customers. These relationships enable us to develop entry barriers to would-be competitors by establishing and maintaining advanced quality approvals, certifications and tooling investments that are difficult and expensive to duplicate. Many of our competitors are well-established subcontractors engaged in the supply of aircraft parts and components to prime military contractors and commercial aviation manufacturers. Among our competitors are: Monitor Aerospace, a division of Stellex Aerospace; Hydromil, a division of Triumph Aerospace Group; Heroux Aerospace and Ellanef Manufacturing, a division of Magellan Corporation.

Many of our competitors are larger enterprises or divisions of significantly larger companies having greater financial, physical and technical resources, and the capabilities to timelier respond under much larger contracts.

Raw Materials and Replacement Parts

The manufacturing process for certain products, particularly those for which we serve as product integrator, requires significant purchases of raw materials, hardware and subcontracted details. As a result, much of our success in profitably meeting customer demand for these products requires efficient and effective subcontract management. Price and availability of many raw materials utilized in the aerospace industry are subject to volatile global markets and political conditions. Most suppliers of raw materials are unwilling to commit to long-term contracts at fixed prices. This is a substantial risk as our strategy often involves long term fixed price commitments to our customers. Recently, we have had difficulties in securing timely shipments of raw materials and components from certain vendors due to our liquidity problems.

Employees

As of March 22, 2019, we employed approximately 209 people. Of these, approximately 32 were in administration, 3 were in sales and procurement, and 174 were in manufacturing.

Air Industries Machining is a party to a collective bargaining agreement (the “Agreement”) with the United Service Workers, IUJAT, Local 355 (the “Union”) with which we believe we maintain good relations. The Agreement was renewed as of December 31, 2018 and expires on December 31, 2021 and covers all of AIM’s production personnel, of which there are approximately 107 people. In light of the continuing consolidation and integration of NTW business with AIM, we intend to add more employees to the Union during 2019. AIM is required to make a monthly contribution to each of the Union’s United Welfare Fund and the United Services Worker’s Security Fund. This is the only pension benefit required by the Agreement and the Company is not obligated for any future defined benefit to retirees. The Agreement contains a “no-strike” clause, whereby, during the term of the Agreement, the Union will not strike and AIM will not lockout its employees.

All of our employees are covered under a co-employment agreement with Extensis, Inc., a professional employer organization that provides out-sourced human resource services.

Regulations

Environmental Regulation; Employee Safety

We are subject to regulations administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, various state agencies and county and local authorities acting in cooperation with federal and state authorities. Among other things, these regulatory bodies impose restrictions that require us to control air, soil and water pollution, to protect against occupational exposure to chemicals, including health and safety risks, and to require notification or reporting of the storage, use and release of certain hazardous chemicals and substances. The extensive regulatory framework imposes compliance burdens and financial and operating risks on us. Governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and to obtain injunctions or impose civil and criminal fines in the case of violations.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (“CERCLA”) imposes strict, joint and several liability on the present and former owners and operators of facilities that release hazardous substances into the environment. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (“RCRA”) regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. New York and Connecticut, the states where our production facilities are located, also have stringent laws and regulations governing the handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, counterparts of CERCLA and RCRA. In addition, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which requires employers to provide a place of employment that is free from recognized and preventable hazards that are likely to cause serious physical harm to employees, obligates employers to provide notice to employees regarding the presence of hazardous chemicals and to train employees in the use of such substances.

Federal Aviation Administration

We are subject to regulation by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) under the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended. The FAA prescribes standards and licensing requirements for aircraft and aircraft components. We are subject to inspections by the FAA and may be subjected to fines and other penalties (including orders to cease production) for noncompliance with FAA regulations. Our failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in the termination of or our disqualification from some of our contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations. We have never been subject to such fines or disqualifications.

Government Contract Compliance

Our government contracts and those of many of our customers are subject to the procurement rules and regulations of the United States government, including the Federal Acquisition Regulations. Many of the contract terms are dictated by these rules and regulations. During and after the fulfillment of a government contract, we may be audited in respect of the direct and allocated indirect costs attributed to the project. These audits may result in adjustments to our contract costs. Additionally, we may be subject to U.S. government inquiries and investigations because of our participation in government procurement. Any inquiry or investigation can result in fines or limitations on our ability to continue to bid for government contracts and fulfill existing contracts.

We believe that we are in compliance with all federal, state and local laws and regulations governing our operations and have obtained all material licenses and permits required for the operation of our business.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The purchase of our common stock involves a very high degree of risk.

In evaluating our common stock and our business, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included herein. If any of the events described in the risks below actually occurs, our financial condition or operating results may be materially and adversely affected, the price of our common stock may decline, perhaps significantly, and you could lose all or a part of your investment.

The risks below can be characterized into three groups:

- 1) Risks related to our business, including risks specific to the defense and aerospace industry:
- 2) Risks arising from our indebtedness; and
- 3) Risks related to our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business

We incurred substantial net losses in 2018 and 2017 and may not be able to continue to operate as a going concern.

We suffered net losses from operations of \$5,963,000 and \$12,758,000 and net losses of \$10,992,000 and \$22,551,000 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We also had negative cash flows from operations for the year ended December 31, 2017. In 2018 we sold our subsidiary WMI for \$9,000,000, net of a working capital adjustment of \$(1,093,000). Of the net purchase price for WMI, \$2,000,000 is held in escrow to secure any obligation we may have under the Purchase Agreement as a result of the working capital adjustment and as a result of our breach of the representations and warranties we made in the Purchase Agreement. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, and subsequent thereto, we sold in excess of \$29,000,000 in debt and equity securities to fund our business. The report of our independent registered public accountants on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 states that these factors raise uncertainty about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Unless we are able to generate positive cash flows from operations, we will continue to depend upon further issuances of debt, equity or other financings to fund ongoing operations. We may continue to incur additional operating losses and we cannot assure you that we will continue as a going concern.

We may need additional financing.

In the past, we have funded a portion of our operating losses through borrowings from two of our principal stockholders who are also directors. As of December 31, 2018, related party notes payable to Michael and Robert Taglich (and their affiliated entities), totaled \$4,835,000. Additional funding may not be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all, from third parties or our two principal stockholders. If we are unable to fund such losses from third parties or our principal stockholders, we may become insolvent.

The Seventeenth Amendment to our Amended and Restated Loan Agreement (the “Loan Facility”) with PNC Bank, our principal lender, increased the interest rate we pay for amounts borrowed thereunder to an Alternative Base Rate plus 4% per annum. The Seventeenth Amendment extended the Termination Date of the Loan Facility to December 31, 2019, provided that we pay an extension fee of (i) \$250,000 on the earlier of (a) the date that all obligations under the loan agreement (“Obligations”) are indefeasibly paid in full or (b) June 30, 2019, (ii) \$125,000 on the earlier of (a) the date that the Obligations are indefeasibly paid in full or (b) December 31, 2019, which amount is deemed earned in full if the Obligations have not been satisfied as of July 1, 2019, (iii) \$125,000 on the earlier of (a) the date that the Obligations are indefeasibly paid in full or (b) December 31, 2019, which amounts is deemed earned in full if the Obligations have not been satisfied as of October 1, 2019, and (iv) \$500,000 on December 31, 2019, which amounts is deemed earned in full if the Obligations have not been satisfied as of December 31, 2019.

There can be no assurance that PNC will renew the Loan Facility on December 31, 2019, or that the terms of any renewal will be acceptable to us.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future. Future financings may involve the issuance of debt, equity and/or securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our equity securities. These financings may not be available to us on reasonable terms or at all when and as we require funding. If we are able to consummate such financings, the trading price of our common stock could be adversely affected and/or the terms of such financings may adversely affect the interests of our existing stockholders. Any failure to obtain additional working capital when required would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition and may result in a decline in our stock price. Any issuances of our common stock, preferred stock, or securities such as warrants or notes that are convertible into, exercisable or exchangeable for, our capital stock, would have a dilutive effect on the voting and economic interest of our existing stockholders.

Sales and liquidations of our subsidiaries completed during 2017 and 2018 likely will lead to reduced revenues.

During 2017 and 2018 we sold or otherwise liquidated certain of our subsidiaries to enable us to focus on our capabilities in our Complex Machining (AIM and NTW), and Turbine Engine Components (Sterling) segments. The absence of the subsidiaries we sold or liquidated may reduce the range of services we can provide to our customers and likely will lead to a reduction in our revenues for the immediate future.

We have identified deficiencies and material weaknesses in our internal controls and we may not be successful in remediating these deficiencies and weakness in the near future.

In connection with our review of our disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting were not effective as of such dates. In particular, certain portions of our inventory control system and the enterprise reporting system used to track employee hours have not been integrated into the system used by the balance of our company which could result in a failure to properly account for the costs associated with work in process, slow moving inventory and the value of inventory on hand. Accordingly, costs to be included in work in process, may not be sufficiently automated to ensure compliance at all times. In addition, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our quarterly closing process was deficient at our subsidiaries and that our consolidating process and period end reporting and disclosure procedures were materially weak. They also concluded that our system for administering and disclosing stock compensation was deficient and that we lacked the accounting personnel necessary to account for complex accounting matters and unusual and nonstandard transactions. We intend to remediate these conditions. In the event we do not remediate these deficiencies and material weaknesses in our internal controls, our operations may be adversely affected and the market price of our common stock could decline. In addition, if we are unable to meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may not be able to maintain our listing on the NYSE American.

A reduction in government spending on defense could materially adversely impact our revenues, results of operations and financial condition.

A large percentage of our revenue is derived from products for US military aviation. There are risks associated with programs that are subject to appropriation by Congress, which could be potential targets for reductions in funding. Reductions in United States Government spending on defense or future changes in the mix of defense products required by United States Government agencies could limit demand for our products, and may have a materially adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. For the past several years, our operations have been impacted by volatility in government procurement cycles and spending patterns. There can be no assurance that our financial condition and results of operations will not be materially adversely impacted by future volatility in defense

spending or a change in the mix of products purchased by defense departments in the United States or other countries, or the perception on the part of our customers that such changes are about to occur.

We depend on revenues from a few significant relationships. Any loss, cancellation, reduction, or interruption in these relationships could harm our business.

We derive most of our revenues from a small number of customers. Three customers represented approximately 70% and 62% of total sales for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The markets in which we sell our products are dominated by a relatively small number of customers which have contracts with United States governmental agencies, thereby limiting the number of potential customers. Our success depends on our ability to develop and manage relationships with significant customers. We cannot be sure that we will be able to retain our largest customers or that we will be able to attract additional customers, or that our customers will continue to buy our products in the same amounts as in prior years. The loss of one or more of our largest customers, any reduction or interruption in sales to these customers, our inability to successfully develop relationships with additional customers or future price concessions that we may have to make, could significantly harm our business.

We depend on revenues from components for a few aircraft platforms and the cancellation or reduction of either production or use of these aircraft platforms could harm our business.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from components for a few aircraft platforms, specifically the Sikorsky BlackHawk helicopter, the Northrop Grumman E-2 Hawkeye naval aircraft, the McDonnell Douglas (Boeing) C-17 Globemaster, the F-16 Falcon and the F-18 Hornet. Boeing closed its C-17 production line in 2015. A reduction in demand for our products as a result of either a reduction in the production of new aircraft or a reduction in the use of existing aircraft in the fleet (reducing after-market demand) would have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Intense competition in our markets may lead to a reduction in our revenues and market share.

The defense and aerospace component manufacturing market is highly competitive and we expect that competition will increase and perhaps intensify. Many competitors have significantly greater technical, manufacturing, financial and marketing resources than we do. We may not be able to compete successfully against either current or future competitors. Increased competition could result in reduced revenue, lower margins or loss of market share, any of which could significantly harm our business, our operating results and financial condition.

We may lose sales if our suppliers fail to meet our needs or shipments of raw materials are not timely made.

Although we procure most of our parts and components from multiple sources or believe that these components are readily available from numerous sources, certain components are available only from a sole or limited number of sources. While we believe that substitute components or assemblies could be obtained, use of substitutes would require development of new suppliers or would require us to re-engineer our products, or both, which could delay shipment of our products and could have a materially adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. Recently, due to our liquidity problems, we have had difficulties in securing timely shipments of raw materials from certain vendors which has negatively impacted our results of operations. Any delays in the shipment of raw materials could significantly harm our business, our operating results and our financial condition.

There are risks associated with the bidding processes in which we compete.

We obtain many contracts through a competitive bidding process. We must devote substantial time and resources to prepare bids and proposals and may not have contracts awarded to us. Even if we win contracts, there can be no assurance that the prices that we have bid will be sufficient to allow us to generate a profit from any particular contract. There are significant costs involved with producing a small number of initial units of any new product and it may not be possible to recoup such costs on later production runs.

Due to fixed contract pricing, increasing contract costs expose us to reduced profitability and the potential loss of future business.

The cost estimation process requires significant judgment and expertise. Reasons for cost growth may include unavailability and productivity of labor, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, the effect of change orders, the availability of materials, the effect of any delays in performance, availability and timing of funding from the customer, natural disasters, and the inability to recover any claims included in the estimates to complete. A significant change in cost estimates on one or more programs could have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The prices of raw materials we use are volatile.

The prices of raw materials used in our manufacturing processes are volatile. If the prices of raw materials rise we may not be able to pass along such increases to our customers and this could have an adverse impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations. It is possible that some of the raw materials we use might become subject to new or increased tariffs. Significant increases in the prices of raw materials could adversely impact our customers' demand for certain products which could lead to a reduction in our revenues and have a material adverse impact on our revenues and on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Some of the products we produce have long lead times.

Some of the products we produce require months to produce and we sometimes produce products in excess of the number ordered intending to sell the excess as spares when orders arise. As a result, our inventory turns slowly and ties up our working capital. Our inventory represented approximately 61% of our assets as of December 31, 2018. Any requirement to write down the value of our inventory due to obsolescence or a drop in the price of materials could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and could result in a breach of the financial covenants in our Loan Facility.

We do not own the intellectual property rights to products we produce.

Nearly all the parts and subassemblies we produce are built to customer specifications and the customer owns the intellectual property, if any, related to the product. Consequently, if a customer desires to use another manufacturer to fabricate its part or subassembly, it would be free to do so, which could have a material adverse effect on our business,

our operating results and financial condition.

There are risks associated with new programs.

New programs typically carry risks associated with design changes, acquisition of new production tools, funding commitments, imprecise or changing specifications, timing delays and the accuracy of cost estimates associated with such programs. In addition, any new program may experience delays for a variety of reasons after significant expenditures are made. If we were unable to perform under new programs to the customers' satisfaction or if a new program in which we had made a significant investment was terminated or experienced weak demand, delays or other problems, then our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. This could result in low margin or forward loss contracts, and the risk of having to write-off costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts if it were deemed to be unrecoverable over the life of the program.

To perform on new programs we may be required to incur material up-front costs which may not have been separately negotiated and may not be recoverable. Such charges and the loss of up-front costs could have a material impact on our liquidity.

The need to control our expenses will place a significant strain on our management and operational resources. If we are unable to control our expenses effectively, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Attracting and retaining executive talent and other key personnel is an essential element of our future success.

Our future success depends to a significant extent upon our ability to attract executive talent, as well as the continued service of our existing executive officers and other key management and technical personnel. Experienced management and technical, marketing and support personnel in the defense and aerospace industries are in demand and competition for their talents is intense. Our failure to attract executive talent, or retain our existing executive officers and key personnel, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to strict governmental regulations relating to the environment, which could result in fines and remediation expense in the event of non-compliance.

We are required to comply with extensive and frequently changing environmental regulations at the federal, state and local levels. Among other things, these regulatory bodies impose restrictions to control air, soil and water pollution, to protect against occupational exposure to chemicals, including health and safety risks, and to require notification or reporting of the storage, use and release of certain hazardous substances into the environment. This extensive regulatory framework imposes significant compliance burdens and risks on us. In addition, these regulations may impose liability for the cost of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances released on or in our facilities without regard to whether we knew of, or caused, the release of such substances. Furthermore, we are required to provide a place of employment that is free from recognized and preventable hazards that are likely to cause serious physical harm to employees, provide notice to employees regarding the presence of hazardous chemicals and to train employees in the use of such substances. Our operations require the use of chemicals and other materials for painting and cleaning that are classified under applicable laws as hazardous chemicals and substances. If we are found to be in violation of any of these rules, regulations or permits, we may be subject to fines, remediation expenses and the obligation to change our business practice, any of which could result in substantial costs that would adversely impact our business operations and financial condition.

We may be subject to fines and disqualification for non-compliance with Federal Aviation Administration regulations.

We are subject to regulation by the FAA under the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended. The FAA prescribes standards and licensing requirements for aircraft and aircraft components. We are subject to inspections by the FAA and may be subjected to fines and other penalties (including orders to cease production) for noncompliance with FAA regulations. Our failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in the termination of or our disqualification from some of our contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations. We have never been subject to such fines or disqualification.

Cyber security attacks, internal system or service failures may adversely impact our business and operations.

Any system or service disruptions, including those caused by projects to improve our information technology systems, if not anticipated and appropriately mitigated, could disrupt our business and impair our ability to effectively provide products and related services to our customers and could have a material adverse effect on our business. We could also be subject to systems failures, including network, software or hardware failures, whether caused by us, third-party service providers, intruders or hackers, computer viruses, natural disasters, power shortages or terrorist attacks. Cyber security threats are evolving and include, but are not limited to, malicious software, unauthorized attempts to gain access to sensitive, confidential or otherwise protected information related to us or our products, customers or suppliers, or other acts that could lead to disruptions in our business. Any such failures could cause loss of data and interruptions or delays in our business, cause us to incur remediation costs or require us to pay to ransom to a hacker which takes over our systems, or subject us to claims and damage our reputation. In addition, the failure or disruption of our communications or utilities could cause us to interrupt or suspend our operations or otherwise adversely affect our business. Although we utilize various procedures and controls to monitor and mitigate the risk of these threats, there can be no assurance that these procedures and controls will be sufficient. Our property and business interruption insurance may be inadequate to compensate us for all losses that may occur as a result of any system or operational failure or disruption which would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, expenditures incurred in implementing cyber security and other procedures and controls could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Terrorist acts and acts of war may seriously harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

United States and global responses to actual or potential military conflicts, terrorism, perceived nuclear, biological and chemical threats and other global political crises increase uncertainties with respect to U.S. and other business and financial markets. Several factors associated, directly or indirectly, with actual or potential military conflicts, terrorism, perceived nuclear, biological and chemical threats, and other global political crises and responses thereto, may adversely affect the mix of products purchased by defense departments in the United States or other countries to platforms not serviced by us. A shift in defense budgets to product lines we do not produce could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Our indebtedness may have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We have substantial indebtedness under our Loan Facility. As of December 31, 2018, we had approximately \$15,615,000 of indebtedness outstanding under the Loan Facility. All of our indebtedness under the Loan Facility is secured by substantially all of our assets.

We also have outstanding a significant amount of indebtedness in the form of subordinated convertible notes which are payable on December 31, 2020. If we are unable to pay the outstanding principal and accrued interest on these notes when due, our operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our leverage may adversely affect our ability to finance future operations and capital needs, may limit our ability to pursue business opportunities and may make our results of operations more susceptible to adverse economic conditions.

Our principal commercial lender recently increased the interest rate and fees we pay under our Loan Facility.

We recently amended our Loan Facility with PNC Bank, our principal lender. In the amendment, the termination date of the Loan Facility was extended until December 31, 2019. In addition, the interest rate we pay for amounts borrowed thereunder was increased and we are required to pay periodic fixed fees so long as we remain indebted under the Loan Facility.

There can be no assurance that PNC will renew the Loan Facility when it matures on December 31, 2019, or that the terms of any renewal will be acceptable to us. Further, there can be no assurance that we will be able to find a lender to succeed to the position of PNC or that the terms of any loan we may be offered will be acceptable to us.

Our indebtedness may limit our ability to pay dividends in the future.

We currently do not pay dividends and the terms of our Loan Facility require that we maintain certain financial covenants. Unless we are in compliance with our Loan Facility in the future, we would need to seek covenant changes under our Loan Facility to pay dividends in the future. There can be no assurance our lenders would agree to covenant changes acceptable to us or at all. In addition, we may in the future incur indebtedness or otherwise become subject to agreements whose terms restrict our ability to pay dividends in the future.

Risks Related to our common stock

The ownership of our common stock is highly concentrated, and your interests may conflict with the interests of our existing stockholders.

Two of our directors, Michael N. Taglich and Robert F. Taglich, and their affiliates own a significant number of shares of our outstanding common stock, which together with their position as directors of our company, give them significant influence over the outcome of corporate actions requiring stockholder approval and the terms on which we complete transactions with their affiliates. The interests of these directors may be different from the interests of other stockholders on these matters. This concentration of ownership could also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in our control or otherwise discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could reduce the price of our common stock.

We can provide no assurance that our common stock will continue to meet NYSE American listing requirements. If we fail to comply with the continuing listing standards of the NYSE American, our common stock could be delisted.

If we fail to satisfy the continued listing requirements of the NYSE American, the NYSE American may take steps to delist our common stock. The delisting of our common stock would likely have a negative effect on the price of our common stock and would impair your ability to sell or purchase common stock when you wish to do so.

There is only a limited public market for our common stock.

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE American. However, trading volume has been limited and a more active public market for our common stock may not develop or be sustained over time. The lack of a robust market may impair a stockholder's ability to sell shares of our common stock. In the absence of a more active trading market, any attempt to sell a substantial number of our shares could result in a decrease in the price of our stock. Specifically, you may not be able to resell your shares of common stock at or above the price you paid for such shares or at all.

Moreover, sales of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could negatively impact the price of our common stock. As a result, you may not be able to sell your shares of our common stock in short time periods, or possibly at all, and the price per share of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

If we fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, our stock price could decline significantly.

Our quarterly and annual operating results are likely to fluctuate significantly due to a variety of factors, some of which are outside our control. Accordingly, we believe period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance. Some of the factors that could cause quarterly or annual operating results to fluctuate include conditions inherent in government contracting and our business such as the timing of cost and expense recognition for contracts, the United States Government contracting and budget cycles, introduction of new government regulations and standards, contract closeouts, variations in manufacturing efficiencies, our ability to obtain components and subassemblies from contract manufacturers and suppliers, general economic conditions and economic conditions specific to the defense market. Because we base our operating expenses on anticipated revenue trends and a high percentage of our expenses are fixed in the short term, any delay in generating or recognizing forecasted revenues could significantly harm our business.

Fluctuations in quarterly results or announcements of extraordinary events such as acquisitions or litigation may cause earnings to fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In this event, the trading price of our common stock could significantly decline. These fluctuations, as well as general economic and market conditions, may adversely affect the future market price of our common stock, as well as our overall operating results. Consequently, our share price may experience significant volatility and may not necessarily reflect the value of our expected performance.

We are currently unable to pay cash dividends on our common stock and are not likely to do so for the foreseeable future

Our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock is limited by the terms of our Loan Facility (and the terms of any future indebtedness or other agreements), under applicable law, and our status as a holding company. Given our current cash needs, it is not likely we will pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Future financings or acquisitions may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Future sales or issuances of our common stock, including upon conversion of the 6% Notes, upon exercise of our outstanding warrants or as part of future financings or acquisitions, would be substantially dilutive to the outstanding shares of common stock. Any dilution or potential dilution may cause our stockholders to sell their shares, which would contribute to a downward movement in the price of common stock.

We incur significant costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management is required to devote substantial time to compliance requirements, including establishing and maintaining internal controls over financial reporting, and we may be exposed to potential risks if we are unable to comply with these requirements.

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, together with rules implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and applicable market regulators. These rules impose various requirements on public companies, including requiring certain corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these requirements. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, among other things, requires that we maintain effective internal controls for financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. In particular, we must perform system and process evaluations and testing of our internal controls over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Compliance with Section 404 may require that we incur substantial accounting expenses and expend significant management efforts. Our testing may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses. In the event we identify significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal controls that we cannot remediate in a timely manner, the market price of our stock could decline if investors and others lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other applicable regulatory authorities.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As part of the effort to focus on our core businesses, our executive offices have been moved to our 5.4 acre corporate campus in Bay Shore, New York. We remain liable under the lease for our previous office in Hauppauge, New York. This lease has a term which ends January 2022. The annual rent was approximately \$113,000 for the lease year which began in January 2019 and increases by approximately 3% per annum each year thereafter.

The operations of AIM and NTW are conducted on our 5.4-acre corporate campus in Bay Shore, New York. We occupy three buildings on the campus, consisting of 76,000 square feet. On October 24, 2006, we entered into a “sale/leaseback” transaction whereby we sold the buildings and real property located at the corporate campus and entered into a 20-year triple-net lease for the property. Base annual rent for 2018 was approximately \$621,000 and increases by 3% each subsequent year. The lease grants us an option to renew the lease for an additional five years. Under the terms of the lease, we are required to pay all of the costs associated with the operation of the facilities, including, without limitation, insurance, taxes and maintenance.

The operations of Sterling are conducted in a 74,923 square foot facility on a 24 acre parcel in Barkhamsted, Connecticut.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

A number of actions have been commenced against us by vendors, landlords and former landlords, including a third party claim as a result of an injury suffered on a portion of a leased property not occupied by us. As certain of these claims represent amounts included in accounts payable they are not specifically discussed herein.

Westbury Park Associates, LLC commenced an action on or about January 11, 2017 against Air Industries Group in the NYS Supreme Court, County of Suffolk, seeking the recovery of approximately \$31,000 for past rent arrears, and for an unidentified sum representing all additional rent due under an alleged commercial lease through the end of its term, which we estimate to be \$104,584, plus attorney’s fees. We believe that we have a meritorious defense, and there was no lease on the property and that our subsidiary Compac Development Corp was a hold-over tenant occupying the space on month-to-month tenancy. We recently submitted our response to plaintiff’s motion for summary judgement.

An employee of our company commenced an action against, among others, Rechler Equity B-2, LLC and Air Industries Group, in the Supreme Court State of New York, Suffolk County, seeking compensation in an

undetermined amount for injuries suffered while leaving the premises occupied by Welding Metallurgy, Inc. Rechler Equity B-2, LLC, has served a Third Party Complaint in this action against Air Industries Group, Inc. and Welding Metallurgy, Inc. We believe we are not liable to the employee and any amount we might have to pay in excess of our deductible would be covered by insurance.

An employee of our company commenced an action against, among others, Sterling Engineering and Air Industries Group, in Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities, seeking lost wages in an undetermined amount for the employee's termination. The action remains in the early pleading stage. We believe we are not liable to the employee and any amount we might have to pay would be covered by insurance.

Contract Pharmacal Corp. commenced an action on October 2, 2018, relating to a Sublease entered into between us and Contract Pharmacal in May 2018 with respect to the property that was formerly occupied by Welding Metallurgy, Inc., at 110 Plant Avenue, Hauppauge, New York. In the action Contract Pharmacal seeks damages for an amount in excess of \$1,000,000 for our failure to make the entire premises available by the Sublease commencement date. We dispute the validity of the claims asserted by Contract Pharmacal and believe we have meritorious defenses to those claims and have recently submitted a motion in opposition to its motion for summary judgement.

On October 15, 2018, a complaint was filed by a stockholder of our company in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York (Michael Kishmoian vs. Air Industries et al Case No. 18cv5757) naming our company and certain of our directors and a former director. The Complaint alleges that the proxy statement for our 2017 Annual Meeting contained false and misleading misstatements relating to whether brokers had discretionary authority to vote the shares of their customers in connection with the proposal to increase the number of shares we are authorized to issue (the "2017 Charter Amendment"). In the Complaint the plaintiff seeks to void the amendment and rescind any shares issued using the shares authorized by the amendment. Our Board of Directors has adopted an amendment to further increase the number of shares of Common Stock we are authorized to issue (the "2019 Charter Amendment"), subject to stockholder approval at our 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which we anticipate will be held in May or June of 2019. Counsel to our insurance carrier has advised counsel to the plaintiff of the proposed amendment. We believe that approval of the 2019 Charter Amendment will remove any issues concerning our ability to issue shares of Common Stock, or the validity of shares issued in excess of the 25,000,000 authorized pursuant to the adoption of the 2017 Charter Amendment and that any amount we may pay to resolve this action will not be material.

From time to time we also may be engaged in various lawsuits and legal proceedings in the ordinary course of our business. We are currently not aware of any legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of which, in our judgment based on information currently available, would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results. We, however, have had claims brought against us by a number of vendors due to our liquidity constraints. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial stockholder of our common stock, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our interest.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market for Our Common Stock

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE American under the symbol “AIRI.”

Holders

On March 27, 2019 there were 257 stockholders of record of our common stock. The number of record holders does not include persons who held our Common Stock in nominee or “street name” accounts through brokers.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes shares of our Common Stock to be issued upon exercise of options and warrants, the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options and warrants and options available for future issuance pursuant to our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2018:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to Be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price Of Outstanding Options,	Number of Remaining Shares Available for Future Securities Issuance Under Equity
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	Options, Warrants and Rights	Warrants and Rights	Compensation Plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	838,149	3.08	730,658
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	2,239,702	3.10	None
Total	3,077,851		730,658

Recent Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

Except as previously reported in our periodic reports filed under the Exchange Act, we did not issue any unregistered equity securities during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Purchases of Our Equity Securities

No repurchases of our common stock were made during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not required.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should specifically consider the various risk factors identified in this report that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

Business Overview

We are an aerospace company operating primarily in the defense industry, though the proportion of our business represented by the commercial and industrial sector is increasing. We manufacture structural parts and assemblies that focus on flight safety, including landing gear, arresting gear, engine mounts, flight controls, throttle quadrants, and other components. Our Turbine Engine Components segment makes components and provides services for jet engines and ground-power turbines. Our products are currently deployed on a wide range of high profile military and commercial aircraft including Sikorsky's UH-60 Blackhawk, Lockheed Martin's F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, Northrop Grumman's E2D Hawkeye, the US Navy F-18 and USAF F-16 fighter aircraft, Boeing's 777 and Airbus' 380 commercial airliners. Our Turbine Engine segment makes components for jet engines that are used on the USAF F-15 and F-16, the Airbus A-330 and A-380, and the Boeing 777, in addition to a number of ground-power turbine applications.

AIM became a public company in 2005 when its net sales were approximately \$30 million. AIM has manufactured components and subassemblies for the defense and commercial aerospace industry for over 50 years and has established long-term relationships with leading defense and aerospace manufacturers. In response to recent operating losses and their impact on our working capital, we have repositioned our business through the sale and liquidation of certain businesses we acquired since becoming a public company. We also consolidated our headquarters and the operations of our subsidiaries, AIM and NTW, at our corporate campus in Bay Shore, New York, allowing us to re-focus our operations on our core competencies. In addition:

In January 2017 we sold AMK Welding, Inc., for \$4,500,000, net of a working capital adjustment of (\$163,000) plus additional payments based on net revenue not to exceed \$1,500,000 million (the “AMK Revenue Stream 1) Payments”). In January 2019 we assigned our right to \$1,136,710 of these payments to a group of accredited investors for gross proceeds of \$800,000.

On December 20, 2018, we completed the sale of all of the outstanding shares of our WMI Group to CPI for a purchase price of \$9,000,000, net of a working capital adjustment of \$(1,093,000), pursuant to a Stock Purchase 2) Agreement dated as of March 21, 2018. The amount of the working capital deficit has been contested by CPI and the discrepancy will likely be resolved through arbitration in accordance with the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement.

In addition to repositioning our business to obtain profitability and positive cash flow, we remain resolute on meeting customers’ needs and continue to align production schedules to meet the needs of customers. We believe that an unyielding focus on our customers will allow us to execute on our existing backlog in a timely fashion and take on additional commitments. We are pleased with our progress and the positive responses received from our customers.

The aerospace market is highly competitive in both the defense and commercial sectors and we face intense competition in all areas of our business. Nearly all of our revenues are derived by producing products to customer specifications after being awarded a contract through a competitive bidding process. As the commercial aerospace and defense industries continue to consolidate and major contractors seek to streamline supply chains by buying more complete sub-assemblies from fewer suppliers, we have sought to remain competitive not only by providing cost-effective world class service but also by increasing our ability to produce more complex and complete assemblies for our customers.

Our ability to operate profitably is determined by our ability to win new contracts and renewals of existing contracts, and then fulfill these contracts on a timely basis at costs that enable us to generate a profit based upon the agreed upon contract price. Winning a contract generally requires that we submit a bid containing a fixed price for the product or products covered by the contract for an agreed upon period of time. Thus, when submitting bids, we are required to estimate our future costs of production and, since we often rely upon subcontractors, the prices we can obtain from our subcontractors.

While our revenues are largely determined by the number of contracts we are awarded, the volume of product delivered and price of product under each contract, our costs are determined by a number of factors. The principal factors impacting our costs are the cost of materials and supplies, labor, financing and the efficiency at which we can produce our products. The cost of materials used in the aerospace industry is highly volatile. In addition, the market for the skilled labor we require to operate our plants is highly competitive. The profit margin of the various products

we sell varies based upon a number of factors, including the complexity of the product, the intensity of the competition for such product and, in some cases, the ability to deliver replacement parts on short notice. Thus, in assessing our performance from one period to another, a reader must understand that changes in profit margin can be the result of shifts in the mix of products sold. Many of our operations have a large percentage of fixed factory overhead. As a result our profit margins are also highly variable with sales volumes as under-absorption of factory overhead can decrease profits.

A very large percentage of the products we produce are used on military as opposed to civilian aircraft. These products can be replacements for aircraft already in the fleet of the armed services or for the production of new aircraft. Reductions to the Defense Department budget and decreased usage of aircraft in recent years have reduced the demand for both new production and replacement spares. This has reduced our sales, particularly in our complex machining segment. Recent increases in Defense Department spending has increased orders for our products. We are focusing greater efforts on the civilian aircraft market though we still remain dependent upon the military for an overwhelming portion of our revenues.

Segment Data

We follow Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) ASC 280, “Segment Reporting” (“ASC 280”), which establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in annual and interim financial statements, ASC 280 requires that companies report financial and descriptive information about their reportable segments based on a management approach. ASC 280 also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas and major customers.

We currently divide our operations into three into three operating segments: Complex Machining; Aerostructures and Electronics; and Turbine Engine Components. We separately report our corporate overhead, (which was comprised of certain operating costs that were not directly attributable to a particular segment). All operating costs are allocated to the Company’s three segments.

In March 2018, we announced our intention to divest WMI Group and related operation which divestiture was completed in December 2018. These operations are part of our Aerostructures & Electronics operating segment. Although WMI Group and the related operations have been classified as a discontinued operation, we continued to operate these businesses until the sale closed on December 20, 2018. In November 2018, our Eur-Pac (“EPC”) subsidiary received a notice of debarment from bidding on or fulfilling future government contracts. The existing contracts that had already been awarded have been completed and the operations of the entity were effectively closed on March 31, 2019.

The accounting policies of each of the segments are the same as those described in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. We evaluate performance based on revenue, gross profit contribution and assets employed.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS-CONTINUING OPERATIONS**Years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:**

In March 2018, we announced our intent to divest WMI Group and related operations which divestiture was completed in December 2018 enabling us to focus on complex, machined products for aircraft landing gear, flight critical / flight safety equipment and jet turbine applications. Although WMI Group and the related operations had been classified as a discontinued operation, we continued to operate these businesses until the sale closed on December 20, 2018. In November 2018 our Eur-Pac subsidiary received a notice of debarment from bidding on or fulfilling future government contracts. The operations of EPC and our subsidiary Electronic Connections (“ECC”) were effectively closed on March 31, 2019. From January 2018 through the closing date of the sale of WMI Group and the completion of the wind down of Eur-Pac, respectively, both operations generated a net loss. For purposes of the following discussion of our selected financial information and operating results, we have presented our financial information based on our continuing operations unless otherwise noted.

Selected Financial Information:

	2018	2017
Net sales	\$ 46,309,000	\$ 49,869,000
Cost of sales	40,895,000	45,002,000
Gross profit	5,414,000	4,867,000
Operating expenses and interest and financing costs	12,760,000	14,808,000
Other income (expense) net	278,000	(22,000)
Provision for (Benefit from) income taxes	3,000	(197,000)
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (9,609,000)	\$ (16,073,000)

Balance Sheet Data:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,012,000	\$ 630,000
Working capital	9,041,000	9,531,000
Total assets	47,756,000	60,755,000
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 11,606,000	\$ 17,766,000

The following sets forth the results of operations for each of our segments individually and on a consolidated basis for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
<i>COMPLEX MACHINING</i>		
Net Sales	\$ 39,745,000	\$ 38,489,000
Gross Profit	5,871,000	4,906,000
Pre Tax Loss	(75,000)	(2,839,000)
Assets	41,947,000	43,207,000
<i>AEROSTRUCTURES & ELECTRONICS</i>		
Net Sales	1,779,000	4,574,000
Gross (Loss) Profit	(31,000)	507,000
Pre Tax Loss	(1,380,000)	(4,233,000)
Assets	110,000	1,021,000
<i>TURBINE ENGINE COMPONENTS</i>		
Net Sales	4,785,000	6,806,000
Gross Loss	(426,000)	(546,000)
Pre Tax Loss	(1,385,000)	(7,599,000)
Assets	5,243,000	6,157,000
<i>CORPORATE</i>		
Net Sales	-	-
Gross Profit	-	-
Pre Tax Loss	(6,766,000)	(1,599,000)
Assets	456,000	288,000
<i>CONSOLIDATED</i>		
Net Sales	46,309,000	49,869,000
Gross Profit	5,414,000	4,867,000
Pre Tax Loss	(9,606,000)	(16,270,000)
(Benefit from) provision for Income Taxes	3,000	(197,000)
Loss from Discontinued Operations	(1,383,000)	(6,478,000)
Assets Held for Sale	-	10,082,000
Net Loss	(10,992,000)	(22,551,000)
Assets	\$ 47,756,000	\$ 50,673,000

Net Sales:

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Consolidated net sales for the year ended December 31, 2018 were \$46,309,000, a decrease of \$3,560,000, or 7.1%, compared with \$49,869,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017. Net sales of our Complex Machining segment were \$39,745,000, an increase of \$1,256,000, or 3.3%, from \$38,489,000 in the prior year. Net sales in our Turbine Engine Components segment were \$4,785,000, a decrease of \$2,021,000 or 29.7%, compared with \$6,806,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017. This decrease was due primarily to a change in product mix and poor decisions by prior management that was replaced in early 2018. We believe that under new management this segment of our operations will realize sales in 2019 over those of 2018. The decrease was also due to the sale of AMK in January 2017 which had sales of \$417,000 in 2017. Net sales in our Aerostructures segment were \$1,779,000, a decrease of \$2,795,000 or 61.1%, compared with \$4,574,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017. Our Aerostructures segment consists solely of EPC which has been closed effective March 31, 2019.

As indicated in the table below, three customers represented 70.0% and three customers represented 62.0% of total sales for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Customer	Percentage of Sales	
	2018	2017
Goodrich Landing Gear Systems	30.7%	20.5%
Sikorsky Aircraft	27.4%	25.5%
Rohr	11.9%	*
United States Department of Defense	*	16.0%

*Customer was less than 10% of sales at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

As indicated in the table below, two customers represented 64.5% and three customers represented 68.7% of gross accounts receivable at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Customer	Percentage of Receivables	
	2018	2017
Goodrich Landing Gear Systems	38.3 %	41.9 %
Rohr	26.2 %	14.6 %
United State Department of Defense	*	12.2 %

*Customer was less than 10% of Gross Accounts Receivable at December 31, 2018.

Gross Profit:

Consolidated gross profit from operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$5,414,000, an increase of \$547,000, or 11.2%, as compared to gross profit of \$4,867,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017. Consolidated gross profit as a percentage of sales was 11.7% and 9.8% for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase in gross profit was due primarily to the implementation of cost reduction and productivity improvement initiatives.

Interest and Financing Costs

Our interest and financing costs increased from \$3,378,000 in 2017 to \$3,921,000 in 2018.

Impairment Charges

In connection with the closing of Eur-Pac we recorded impairment charges to goodwill and to assets in the amounts of \$109,000 and \$386,000, respectively, in fiscal year 2018. In fiscal 2017, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$6,195,000 and a loss on assets held for sale of \$1,563,000, which amounts are included in the loss from continuing operations. In addition, in connection with the sale of WMI, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$3,417,000 and an impairment of intangible asset write-down of \$1,085,000, which amounts are included in the loss from discontinued operations.

Operating Expense

Consolidated operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 totaled \$8,839,000 and decreased by \$2,591,000 or 22.7% compared to \$11,430,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease in operating expenses is primarily due to staff reduction measures and cost reduction initiatives.

Net Loss

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$10,992,000, an improvement of \$11,559,000, compared to a net loss \$22,551,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017, for the reasons discussed above. Our net losses for 2018 and 2017 included net losses from the discontinued operations of WMI Group of \$1,042,000 and \$6,678,000, respectively. In addition, our net losses for 2018 and 2017 included impairment charge related to ongoing operations of approximately \$495,000 and \$6,195,000, respectively.

Impact of Inflation

Inflation has not had a material effect on our results of operations.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We are highly leveraged and rely upon our ability to continue to borrow under our Loan Facility with PNC or to raise debt and equity from our principal stockholders and third parties to support operations. Substantially all of our assets are pledged as collateral under our Loan Facility. We are required to maintain a lockbox account with PNC, into which substantially all of our cash receipts are paid. If PNC were to cease providing revolving loans to us under the Loan Facility, we would lack funds to continue our operations. Over the past two years we have also relied upon our ability to borrow money from certain stockholders and raise debt and equity capital to support our operations. Should we continue to need to borrow funds from our principal stockholders or raise debt or equity, there is no assurance that we will be able to do so or that the terms on which we borrow funds or raise equity will be favorable to us or our existing stockholders.

The Loan Facility provides for a \$15,000,000 revolving loan and a term loan with a balance of \$1,572,000 at December 31, 2018 (the “Term Loan”). The repayment terms of the Term Loan provide for monthly principal installments in the amount of \$123,133, payable on the first business day of each month, with a final payment of any unpaid balance of principal and interest payable on the scheduled maturity date.

The terms of the Loan Facility require that, among other things, we maintain a specified Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio and maintain a minimum EBITDA (as defined in the Loan Facility) for specified periods. In addition, we are limited in the amount of Capital Expenditures we can make. The Loan Facility also restricts the amount of dividends we may pay to our stockholders.

The Loan Facility has been amended many times during its term, most recently on May 30, 2018 (the “Sixteenth Amendment”), January 2, 2019 (the “Seventeenth Amendment”), and February 8, 2019 (the “Eighteenth Amendment”).

The Sixteenth Amendment waived Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio covenant violations for the periods ending September 30, 2017, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018. The Sixteenth Amendment imposes minimum EBITDA (as defined in the Loan Agreement) covenants of not less than (i) \$75,000 for the three-month period ending March 31, 2018, (ii) \$485,000 for the six month period ending June 30, 2018, and (iii) \$1,200,000 for the nine-month period ending September 30, 2018. We were in compliance with these new covenants for the three-months ended March 31, 2018, the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 and the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018. In addition, the amendment prohibits us from paying dividends to our stockholders and limits capital expenditures.

Under the terms of the Seventeenth Amendment, the revolving loan and the Term Loan bear interest at a rate equal to the sum of the Alternate Base Rate (as defined in the Loan Agreement) plus four percent (4%). In addition to the

amounts available as revolving loans secured by inventory and receivables pursuant to the formula set forth in the Loan Agreement, PNC has agreed to permit the revolving advances to exceed the formula amount by \$1,000,000 as of December 31, 2018, provided that we reduce the “Out-of-Formula Loan” by \$25,000 per week commencing April 1, 2019, with the unpaid balance payable in full on December 31, 2019. The indebtedness under the revolving loan and the Term Loan are classified with the current portion of notes and capital lease obligations.

Both the revolving loan, inclusive of the Out-of Formula Loan, and the Term Loan mature on December 31, 2019. As a condition to its agreement to extend the maturity of the obligations due under the Loan Agreement (the “Obligations”), we are obligated to pay PNC an extension fee of (i) \$250,000 on the earlier of (a) the date the Obligations are indefeasibly paid in full or (b) June 30, 2019, (ii) \$125,000 on the earlier of (a) the date the Obligations are indefeasibly paid in full or (b) December 31, 2019, which amount is deemed earned in full if the Obligations have not been satisfied as of July 1, 2019, (iii) \$125,000 on the earlier of (a) the date the Obligations are indefeasibly paid in full or (b) December 31, 2019, which amount is deemed earned in full if the Obligations have not been satisfied as of October 1, 2019 (iv) \$500,000 on December 31, 2019, which amount is deemed earned in full if the Obligations have not been satisfied as of December 31, 2019. As a further condition to PNC’s agreement to extend the maturity of the Obligations, Michael and Robert Taglich purchased \$2,000,000 principal amount of our Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes and arranged a financing giving purchasers a right to receive a pro rata portion of the AMK Revenue Stream Payments resulting in gross proceeds of \$800,000, including \$275,000 from Michael and Robert Taglich.

The Eighteenth Amendment requires us to maintain a minimum EBITDA of not less than (i) \$1,500,000 for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2018, (ii) \$655,000 for the three-month period ending March 31, 2019, (iii) \$1,860,000 for the six-month period ending June 30, 2019 and (iv) \$3,110,000 for the nine-month period ending September 30, 2019. At December 31, 2018 we were in compliance with the minimum EBIDA covenant.

As of December 31, 2018, our debt to PNC in the amount of \$15,615,000 consisted of the revolving credit loan in the amount of \$14,043,000 and the term loan in the amount of \$1,572,000. The revolver balance included the Company’s negative general ledger balances in its controlled disbursement cash accounts. As of December 31, 2017, our debt to PNC in the amount of \$19,926,000 consisted of the revolving credit note due to PNC in the amount of \$16,455,000 and the term loan due to PNC in the amount of \$3,471,000. In addition, as of December 31, 2018 we had capitalized lease obligations to third parties of \$1,787,000, as compared to capitalized lease obligations to third parties of \$3,073,000 as of December 31, 2017.

Significant Transactions Since January 1, 2018 Which Have Impacted Our Liquidity

Dispositions

On December 20, 2018, we completed the sale of our WMI Group to CPI for a purchase price of \$9,000,000, net of a working capital adjustment of \$(1,093,000), pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of March 21, 2018. Of the net purchase price for WMI, \$2,000,000 is held in escrow to secure any obligation we may have under the Purchase Agreement as a result of the working capital adjustment and as a result of our breach of the representations and warranties we made in the Purchase Agreement. The amount of the working capital deficit has been contested by CPI and the discrepancy will likely be resolved through arbitration in accordance with the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement.

Financings – Related Parties

Due to net losses and negative cash flow in recent years, we have financed our operations in part through private placements of our debt and equity securities. Each of Michael and Robert Taglich, two of our directors, have invested substantial amounts in our company in various debt and equity financings, including the financings in 2018 described below and in other financings discussed in Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 appearing elsewhere in this report.

Taglich Brothers, Inc. (“Taglich Brothers”), a corporation founded by Michael and Robert Taglich, and in which a third director of our company is a vice president of Investment Banking, has acted as placement agent for our debt and equity financing transactions and has received cash and equity compensation for its services. For additional information, see Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 appearing elsewhere in this report.

Debt Financings

On March 29, 2018 and April 4, 2018 Michael Taglich and Robert Taglich, advanced \$1,000,000 and \$100,000, respectively, to our company for use as working capital. We subsequently issued our Subordinated Notes due May 31, 2019 to Michael and Robert Taglich, together with shares of our common stock, in the financing described below, to evidence our obligation to repay the foregoing advances.

In May 2018, we issued \$1,200,000 principal amount of subordinated notes due May 31, 2019 (the “2019 Notes”), together with a total of 214,762 shares of common stock (the “Shares”), to Michael Taglich, Robert Taglich and another accredited investor. As part of the financing, we issued to Michael Taglich \$1,000,000 principal amount of 2019 Notes and 178,571 shares of common stock for a purchase price of \$1,000,000 and we issued to Robert Taglich \$100,000 principal amount of 2019 Notes and 17,857 shares of common stock. We issued and sold a 2019 Note in the principal amount of \$100,000, plus 18,334 shares of common stock, to the other accredited investor for a purchase price of \$100,000. Seventy percent (70%) of the total purchase price for the 2019 Notes and Shares purchased by each investor has been allocated to the 2019 Notes with the remaining thirty percent (30%) allocated to the Shares purchased with the 2019 Notes. The number of Shares purchased by Michael Taglich and Robert Taglich was calculated based upon \$1.68, the closing price of the common stock on May 18, 2018, the trading day immediately preceding the date they purchased the 2019 Notes and shares of common stock.

Interest on the 2019 Notes is payable on the outstanding principal amount thereof at the rate of one percent (1%) per month, payable monthly commencing June 30, 2018. Upon the occurrence and continuation of a failure to pay accrued interest, interest shall accrue and be payable on such amount at the rate of 1.25% per month; provided that upon the occurrence and continuation of a failure to timely pay the principal amount of the 2019 Note, interest shall accrue and be payable on such principal amount at the rate of 1.25% per month and shall no longer be payable on interest accrued but unpaid. The 2019 Notes are subordinate to our obligations to PNC under the Loan Facility.

Taglich Brothers acted as placement agent for the offering and received a commission in the aggregate amount of 4% of the amount invested which was paid in kind.

Related party notes payable, net of debt discount to Michael and Robert Taglich, and their affiliated entities, totaled \$4,835,000 and \$1,912,000, as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

On January 15, 2019, we issued our 7% senior subordinated convertible promissory notes due December 31, 2020, each in the principal amount of \$1,000,000 (together, the “7% Notes” and each a “7% Note”), to Michael Taglich and Robert Taglich, each for a purchase price of \$1,000,000. Each 7% Note bears interest at the rate of 7% per annum, is convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$0.93 per share, subject to the anti-dilution adjustments set forth in the 7% Note, is subordinated to our indebtedness under the Credit Facility, and matures at December 31, 2020, or earlier upon an Event of Default (as defined in the 7% Note).

We paid Taglich Brothers, Inc. a fee of \$80,000 (4% of the purchase price of the 7% Notes), in the form of a promissory note having terms similar to the 7% Notes, in connection with the purchase of the 7% Notes.

Amendments to 8% Notes

In September 2018, holders of a majority of the outstanding principal amount of our 8% subordinated convertible notes (the “8% Notes”) consented to an amendment to the terms of the 8% Notes to extend the maturity date to December 31, 2020 and to reduce the interest rate from and after September 30, 2018, to 6% per annum, if paid in cash, or at the rate of 8% per annum if converted into common stock. In addition, accrued interest on the 8% Notes, as so amended (the “6% Notes”), was payable at maturity, rather than quarterly.

At September 30, 2018, Michael Taglich, Robert Taglich and Taglich Brothers (collectively, the “Taglich Parties”) owned \$1,300,000, \$650,000 and \$382,000, respectively, principal amount of 8% Notes, with accrued interest thereon from the date of issuance through September 30, 2018 of \$203,613, \$120,097 and \$68,294, respectively. In consideration for waiving all defaults in payment of principal and accrued interest on the 8% Notes through the date of the amendment, the conversion price of the 6% Notes was reduced to \$1.50 per share, subject to the anti-dilution adjustments set forth in the 6% Notes, and we issued to the holders of the 8% Notes such number of shares of common stock calculated based upon a value of \$1.39 per share, the closing market price of common stock on the NYSE American on September 28, 2018, the date immediately prior to the date the holders of a majority of the outstanding principal amount of the 8% Notes approved the amendment as is equal to the interest accrued on their 8% Notes from the date of issuance through September 30, 2018. As a result, we issued to Michael Taglich, Robert Taglich and Taglich Brothers 146,484 shares, 86,401 shares and 49,132 shares, respectively, of common Stock. From and after September 30, 2018, interest on the unpaid principal amount of the Amended Notes shall accrue and be paid at the rate of six (6%) percent per annum, if paid in cash or at the rate of eight (8%) percent if converted into common stock.

For soliciting noteholders in connection with the adoption of the amendments, we agreed to pay Taglich Brothers \$95,550, representing a fee equal to 2% of the outstanding principal amount of 8% Notes whose registered holders (other than Taglich Brothers) received shares of common stock in lieu of cash payment of accrued interest on the 8% Notes as of September 30, 2018.

Equity Financings

On July 19, 2018, we issued and sold a total of 322,000 shares of our common stock for gross proceeds of \$460,460, or a \$1.43 per share, to four accredited investors pursuant to subscription agreements.

For acting as placement agent of the offering, Taglich Brothers, Inc. is entitled to a placement agent fee equal to \$27,627.60 (6% of the gross proceeds of the offering), payable at our option, in cash or shares of Common Stock on the terms sold to the purchasers.

On October 1, 2018, we sold 800,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 280,000 additional shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$1,000,000 to RBI Private Investment III, LLC, an accredited investor within the meaning of Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act (“Regulation D”), in a private offering exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act under Rule 506 of Regulation D and Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act. We agreed to pay Taglich Brothers \$70,000 (7% of the gross proceeds of the offering) for acting as placement agent for the offering.

AMK Revenue Stream Payments Financing

On January 15, 2019, we entered into a Purchase Agreement with 15 accredited investors (the “Purchasers”), including Michael and Robert Taglich, pursuant to which we assigned to the Purchasers all of our right, title and interest to the remaining \$1,136,710 of the \$1,500,000 in payments due from Meyer Tool, Inc. for the sale of AMK Welding, Inc. (the “Remaining Amount”) for an aggregate purchase price of \$800,000, including \$100,000 from each of Michael and Robert Taglich, and \$75,000 for the benefit of the children of Michael Taglich. The timing of the payments is based upon the net sales of AMK Welding, Inc., which we sold to Meyer Tool in January 2017. If the Purchasers have not received the entire Remaining Amount by March 31, 2023, they have the right to demand payment of their pro rata portion of the unpaid Remaining Amount from us (“Put Right”). To the extent the Purchasers exercise their Put Right, the remaining payments from Meyer will be made to us.

The Purchasers agreed to pay Taglich Brothers a fee equal to 2% per annum of the purchase price paid by such Purchasers, payable quarterly, to be deducted from the payments of the Remaining Amount, for acting as paying agent in connection with the assignment of our rights to the payments from Meyer Tool.

Cash Flow

The following table summarizes our net cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities for the periods indicated below (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	\$(2,336)	(3,986)
Investing activities	3,685	1,761
Financing activities	33	1,551
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$1,382	(674)

Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities primarily consists of our net loss adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes to working capital items.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, net cash was impacted by a net loss of \$10,992,000, offset by \$7,943,000 of non-cash items, consisting primarily of goodwill impairment of \$109,000, depreciation of property and equipment of \$2,877,000, amortization of debt discount on convertible notes payable of \$941,000, and amortization and change in useful life of capitalized engineering costs of \$2,711,000. Operating assets and liabilities further provided cash in the net amount of \$713,000, consisting primarily of the net increases in deposits and other long term assets and accounts receivable amounts of \$1,112,000 and \$561,000, and a decrease in inventory and accounts payable and accrued expenses in the amounts of \$1,395,000 and \$1,127,000, partially offset primarily by an increase in deferred revenue of \$2,076,000.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, net cash was impacted by a net loss of \$22,551,000, offset by \$19,172,000 of non-cash items consisting primarily of goodwill impairment of \$9,612,000, depreciation of property and equipment of \$2,723,000, amortization of debt discount on convertible notes payable of \$2,301,000, and amortization of capitalized engineering costs and intangibles of \$1,096,000. Operating assets and liabilities further used cash in the net amount of \$607,000, consisting primarily of the net decrease of accounts payable and accrued expenses in the amount \$3,527,000 and decreases in accounts receivable, prepaid taxes and inventory of \$1,004,000, \$360,000 and \$905,000, respectively, partially offset primarily by an increase in deferred revenue and deposits and other assets of \$410,000 and \$113,000, respectively.

Cash Provided By (Used in) Investing Activities

Cash provided by investing activities consists of the cash received from the businesses we sold, reduced by capital expenditures for property and equipment and capitalized engineering costs. A description of capitalized engineering costs can be found below and in Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, cash provided by investing activities was \$3,685,000. This was comprised of the net proceeds from the sale of WMI of \$5,472,000, offset by \$523,000 for capitalized engineering costs and \$1,264,000 for the purchase of property and equipment.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, cash provided by investing activities was \$1,761,000. This was comprised of the proceeds from the sale of the AMK subsidiary of \$4,260,000, offset by \$985,000 for capitalized engineering costs and \$1,514,000 for the purchase of property and equipment.

Cash Provided By (Used in) Financing Activities

Cash provided by (used in) financing activities consists of the borrowings and repayments under our credit facilities with our senior lender, increases in and repayments of capital lease obligations and other notes payable, and the proceeds from the sale of our equity.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, cash provided by financing activities was \$33,000. This was comprised of repayments of \$1,899,000 on our term loan, \$2,415,000 on our revolving loans, \$1,286,000 on our capital lease obligations, \$125,000 on our deferred financing costs, offset by proceeds from notes payable issuances of \$2,803,000 to related parties and \$70,000 to third parties and proceeds from the issuance of common stock of \$2,885,000.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, cash provided by financing activities was \$1,551,000. This was comprised of repayments of \$3,178,000 on our term loan, \$7,938,000 on our revolving loans, \$1,397,000 on our capital lease obligations, payments of notes payable issuances of \$463,000, and deferred financing costs of \$50,000, offset by proceeds from notes payable issuances of \$2,660,000 to related parties and \$4,184,000 to third parties and proceeds from the issuance of common stock of \$7,733,000.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table sets forth our future contractual obligations as of December 31, 2018:

Payment due by period (in thousands)
Total

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		Less than 1 year*	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Debt and capital leases	\$ 25,153	24,544	594	15	-
Operating leases	7,769	1,149	2,253	1,763	2,604
Total	\$ 32,922	25,693	2,847	1,778	2,604

* The revolving loans and term loans with our senior lender are classified as due in less than 1 year, see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2018.

Going Concern

We suffered losses from operations of \$5,963,000 and \$12,758,000 and net losses of \$10,992,000 and \$22,551,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We also had negative cash flows from operations for the year ended December 31, 2017. In addition, in each of January 2017 and December 2018 we sold an operating subsidiary. We also have had to sell debt and equity securities to secure funds to operate our business and may have to continue to do so until we are able to achieve profitability and positive cash flow.

In late fiscal 2017, we initiated a repositioning of our business to obtain profitability and improve our liquidity position. The continuation of our business is dependent upon our ability to achieve profitability and positive cash flow and, pending such achievement, future issuances of equity or other financing to fund ongoing operations. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the policies below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of our financial results.

Assets Held for Sale

We classify assets as held for sale and suspend depreciation and amortization when approval at the appropriate level has been provided, the assets can be immediately removed from operations, an active program has begun to locate a buyer, the assets are being actively marketed for sale at or near their current fair value, significant changes to the plan of sale are not likely and the sale is probable within one year. Upon classification as held for sale, long-lived assets are no longer depreciated, and an assessment of impairment is performed to identify and expense any excess of carrying value over fair value less costs to sell. Subsequent changes to the estimated fair value less costs to sell will impact the measurement of assets held for sale. To the extent fair value increases, any impairment previously recorded is reversed. If the carrying value of the assets held for sale exceeds the fair value less costs to sell, we will record a loss for the amount of the excess.

If we decide not to sell previously classified assets held for sale, the assets are reclassified back to their original asset group in the period that it's determined to no longer be held for sale. The assets are recorded at the lower of the

carrying value before being classified as held for sale adjusted for depreciation that would have been recognized during the time they were classified as held for sale or fair value at the date we decided not to sell.

As of December 31, 2018, we sold WMI Group.

Inventory Valuation

We do not take physical inventories at interim quarterly reporting periods. The value of the majority of the items in inventory has been estimated using a gross profit percentage based on sales of previous periods as compared to the net sales of the current period, as management believes that the gross profit percentage on these items are materially consistent from period to period.

The remainder of the inventory value is estimated based on our standard cost perpetual inventory system, as management believes the perpetual system computed value for these items provides a better estimate of value for that inventory.

For annual reporting, we value inventory at the lower of cost on a first-in-first-out basis or estimated net realizable value.

We generally purchase raw materials and supplies uniquely suited to the production of larger more complex parts, such as landing gear, only when non-cancellable contracts for orders have been received for finished goods. We occasionally produce larger more complex products, such as landing gear, in excess of purchase order quantities in anticipation of future purchase order demand. Historically this excess has been used in fulfilling future purchase orders. We purchase supplies and materials useful in a variety of products as deemed necessary even though orders have not been received. The Company periodically evaluates inventory items that are not secured by purchase orders and establishes reserves for obsolescence accordingly. The Company also reserves for excess quantities, slow-moving goods, and for other impairments of value.

We present inventory net of progress billings in accordance with the specified contractual arrangements with the United States Government, which results in the transfer of title of the related inventory from the Company to the United States Government, when such progress payments are received.

Capitalized Engineering Costs

We have contractual agreements with customers to produce parts, which the customers design. Though we have not designed and thus have no proprietary ownership of the parts, the manufacturing of these parts requires pre-production engineering and programming of our machines. The pre-production costs associated with a particular contract are capitalized and then amortized beginning with the first shipment of product pursuant to such contract. These costs were amortized on a straight line basis over the shorter of the estimated length of the contract, or three years.

If we were reimbursed for all or a portion of the pre-production expenses associated with a particular contract, only the unreimbursed portion would be capitalized. We also may progress bill customers for certain engineering costs being incurred. Such billings are recorded as progress billings (a reduction of the associated inventory) until the appropriate revenue recognition criteria have been met. The Terms and Conditions contained in customer purchase orders may provide for liquidated damages in the event that a stop-work order is issued prior to the final delivery of the product.

Based on various technological advances by our customer's and the rapid pace of innovation including change in future production methodologies and systems, it has become more complicated to estimate the future life and recoverability of the assets we are currently capitalizing. It is the belief of the Company that it would be preferable and therefore justifiable to expense these costs as incurred through cost of goods sold, rather than continue to capitalize these costs and amortize them through operating expense.

As of December 31, 2018 we changed our policy to no longer capitalize engineering costs and to write-off the capitalized engineering balance of \$2,043,000.

Revenue Recognition

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC 606 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", as amended regarding revenue from contracts with customers using the modified retrospective approach, which was applied to all contracts with Customers. Under the new standard an entity is required to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods.

There was no cumulative financial statement effect of initially applying the new revenue standard because an analysis of our contracts supported the recognition of revenue consistent with our historical approach. In accordance with the modified retrospective approach, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for those periods. The Company does not expect the adoption of the new revenue standard to have a material impact on the Company's revenues or net income on an ongoing basis.

The Company's revenues are primarily derived from consideration paid by customers for tangible goods. The Company analyzes its different goods by segment to determine the appropriate basis for revenue recognition, as described below. Revenue is not generated from sources other than contracts with customers and revenue is recognized net of any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. There are no material upfront costs for operations that are incurred from contracts with customers.

Our rights to payments for goods transferred to customers are conditional only on the passage of time and not on any other criteria. Payment terms and conditions vary by contract, although terms generally include a requirement of payment within 30 to 75 days.

Payments received in advance from customers are recorded as customer deposits until earned, at which time revenue is recognized. The Terms and Conditions contained in our customer purchase orders often provide for liquidated damages in the event that a stop work order is issued prior to the final delivery. We utilize a Returned Merchandise Authorization or RMA process for determining whether to accept returned products. Customer requests to return products are reviewed by the contracts department and if the request is approved, a credit is issued upon receipt of the product. Net sales represent gross sales less returns and allowances. Freight out is included in operating expenses.

Under ASC 606, revenue is recognized as the customer obtains control of the goods and services promised in the contract (i.e., performance obligations). In evaluating our contracts with our customers under ASC 606, we have determined that there is no future performance obligation once delivery has occurred. Accordingly, we have determined that there is no impact on the timing of recording sales and operating profit.

We recognize certain revenues under a bill and hold arrangement with two of its large customers. For any requested bill and hold arrangement, we make an evaluation as to whether the bill and hold arrangement qualifies for revenue recognition. The customer must initiate the request for the bill and hold arrangement. The customer must have made this request in writing in addition to their fixed commitment to purchase the item. The risk of ownership has passed to the customer, payment terms are not modified and payment will be made as if the goods had shipped.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with accounting guidance now codified as FASB ASC 740, "Income Taxes," which requires that we recognize deferred tax liabilities and assets based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect in the years the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred income tax benefit (expense) results from the change in net deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that some or all deferred tax assets will not be realized.

We account for uncertainties in income taxes under the provisions of FASB ASC 740-10-05, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes." The ASC clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. The ASC prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The ASC provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation expense in accordance with FASB ASC 718, "Compensation – Stock Compensation." Under the fair value recognition provision of the ASC, stock-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. We estimate the fair value of stock options and warrants granted using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost of businesses over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested at least annually for impairment, or if circumstances change that will more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount.

We account for the impairment of goodwill under the provisions of ASU 2011-08 ("ASU 2011-08"), "Intangibles Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment." ASU 2011-08 updated the guidance on the periodic testing of goodwill for impairment. The updated guidance gives companies the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying

amount.

We perform impairment testing for goodwill annually, or more frequently when indicators of impairment exist, using a three-step approach. Step “zero” is a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Step “one” compares the fair value of the net assets of the relevant reporting unit (calculated using a discounted cash flow method) to its carrying value. Step “two” is performed to compute the amount of the impairment. In this process, a fair value for goodwill is estimated, based in part on the fair value of the operations, and is compared to its carrying value. The shortfall of the fair value below carrying value represents the amount of goodwill impairment.

Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the period of expected benefit. Long-lived assets and intangible assets subject to amortization to be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may be impaired. We record an impairment loss if the undiscounted future cash flows are found to be less than the carrying amount of the asset. If an impairment loss has occurred, a charge is recorded to reduce the carrying amount of the asset to fair value. As of December 31, 2018, the intangible assets have been fully amortized and there has been no impairment.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” Among other things, in the amendments in ASU 2016-02, lessees will be required to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases) at the commencement date: (1) A lease liability, which is a lessee’s obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and (2) A right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee’s right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. Under the new guidance, lessor accounting is largely unchanged. Certain targeted improvements were made to align, where necessary, lessor accounting with the lessee accounting model and Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted upon issuance. Lessees (for capital and operating leases) and lessors (for sales-type, direct financing, and operating leases) must apply a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. The modified retrospective approach would not require any transition accounting for leases that expired before the earliest comparative period presented. Lessees and lessors may not apply a full retrospective transition approach. We are currently assessing the impact that ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements. We have been gathering the lease agreement data and has begun to analyze the financial impact to our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases and ASU 2018-11 “Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements” (ASU 2018-11). ASU 2018-10 clarifies certain areas within ASU 2016-02. Prior to ASU 2018-11, a modified retrospective transition was required for financing or operating leases existing at or entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. ASU 2018-11 allows entities an additional transition method to the existing requirements whereby an entity could adopt the provisions of ASU 2016-02 by recognizing a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption without adjustment to the financial statements for periods prior to adoption. ASU 2018-11 also allows a practical expedient that permits lessors to not separate non-lease components from the associated lease component if certain conditions are present. An entity that elects to use the practical expedients will, in effect, continue to account for leases that commenced before the effective date in accordance with previous GAAP unless the lease is modified, except that lessees are required to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all operating leases at each reporting date based on the present value of the remaining minimum rental payments that were tracked and disclosed under previous GAAP. ASU 2016-02, ASU 2018-10 and ASU 2018-11 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning April 1, 2019 and subsequent interim periods. Our current lease arrangements expire through 2021 and we are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of these ASUs will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 (“ASU 2017-01”), Business Combinations, which clarifies the definition of a business, particularly when evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions or dispositions of assets or businesses. The first part of the guidance provides a screen to determine when a set is not a business; the second part of the guidance provides a framework to evaluate whether both an input and a substantive process are present. The guidance will be effective after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for transactions that have not been reported in issued financial statements. We do not believe that the adoption of this pronouncement has an impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

In January 2017, FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Accounting for Goodwill Impairment, Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires determining the implied fair value of goodwill and comparing it with its carrying amount has been eliminated. Thus, the goodwill impairment test is performed by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount (i.e., what was previously referred to as Step 1). In addition, ASU No. 2017-04 requires entities having one or more reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts to disclose (1) the identity of such reporting units, (2) the amount of goodwill allocated to each, and (3) in which reportable segment the reporting unit is included. ASU No. 2017-04 is effective as follows: (1) for a public business entity that is an SEC filer for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. We are currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of this standard on our financial statements.

In February 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-02, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. This update will be effective for all interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We do not believe that the adoption of this pronouncement has an impact on the presentation of its financial statements.

In March 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-05, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“ASU 2018-05”). ASU 2018-05 adds various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of the December 2017 SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“SAB No. 118”), which was effective immediately. SAB No.118 provides for a provisional one year measurement period for entities to finalize their accounting for certain income tax effects related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The adoption of ASU 2018-05 had no material impact on our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ending December 31, 2018. See Note 15, Income Taxes, for disclosures related to this amended guidance.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-07, Compensation Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting. This ASU is intended to simplify aspects of share-based compensation issued to non-employees by making the guidance consistent with the accounting for employee share based compensation. The guidance is effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2020. While the exact impact of this standard is not known, the guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements, as non-employee stock compensation is nominal relative to our total expenses as of December 31, 2018.

In October 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-17, “Consolidation (Topic 810): Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities” (“ASU 2018-17”). This ASU reduces the cost and complexity of financial reporting associated with consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs). A VIE is an organization in which consolidation is not based on a majority of voting rights. The new guidance supersedes the private company alternative for common control leasing arrangements issued in 2014 and expands it to all qualifying common control arrangements. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of ASU 2018- 17 will have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases and ASU 2018-11 “Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements” (ASU 2018-11). ASU 2018-10 clarifies certain areas within ASU 2016-02. Prior to ASU 2018-11, a modified retrospective transition was required for financing or operating leases existing at or entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. ASU 2018-11 allows entities an additional transition method to the existing requirements whereby an entity could adopt the provisions of ASU 2016-02 by recognizing a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption without adjustment to the financial statements for periods prior to adoption. ASU 2018-11 also allows a practical expedient that permits lessors to not separate non-lease components from the associated lease component if certain conditions are present. An entity that elects to use the practical expedients will, in effect, continue to account for leases that commenced before the effective date in accordance with previous GAAP unless the lease is modified, except that lessees are required to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all operating leases at each reporting date based on the present value of the remaining minimum rental payments that were tracked and disclosed under previous GAAP. ASU 2016-02, ASU 2018-10 and ASU 2018-11 will be effective for the Company’s fiscal year beginning April 1, 2019 and subsequent interim periods. Our current lease arrangements expire through 2021 and we are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of these ASUs will have on our consolidated financial statements.

We do not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards if currently adopted would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Consolidated Financial Statements

The financial statements required by this item begin on page F-1 hereof.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), its principal executive officer, and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), its principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2018. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that, for the reasons discussed below, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2018. This was due to certain deficiencies in our controls over financial reporting, described below.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that management document and test the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and include in this Annual Report on Form 10-K a report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Internal controls over financial reporting refers to the process designed by, or under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Accounting Officer, and effected by our management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with the authorization of our management and directors; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management relies upon the criteria established in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in designing a system intended to meet the needs of our Company and provide reasonable assurance for its assessment.

In connection with their review of our internal controls over financial reporting for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective as of December 31, 2018. In particular, certain portions of our inventory control system have not been integrated into the management system used by the balance of the Company which could result in a failure to properly account for the costs associated with work in process, slow moving inventory and the value of inventory on hand, and the enterprise reporting system used to track employee hours and, hence, costs to be included in work in process, is not sufficiently automated to ensure compliance at all times. In addition, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our quarterly closing process was deficient and that our consolidating process and period end reporting and disclosure procedures were materially weak. They also concluded that we lacked the accounting personnel necessary to account for complex accounting matters and unusual and non-standard transactions and were deficient in supervision and internal control monitoring. While we have taken remedial action both prior to and subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2018, by adding to our accounting staff, continuing to implement our ERP system throughout our operations and reducing the complexity of our operations as

a result of the sale or wind down of various businesses we do not feel that enough time has passed to allow us to determine whether these remedial efforts have been effective and eliminated all of our deficiencies.

To remedy these weaknesses, when financially able, we plan to supplement our accounting staff with additional experienced financial professionals, redefining and realigning responsibilities and by defining additional controls, reporting processes and procedures to address the accounting requirements and disclosures for non-standard and unusual transactions. In addition, until we locate and engage appropriate accounting personnel, we will engage third party consultants to assist in accounting for non-recurring complex transactions.

The material weaknesses discussed above will not be considered remediated until the necessary personnel have been engaged and the applicable remedial controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. The rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission do not require an attestation of the Management's report by our registered public accounting firm in this annual report.

Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fiscal quarter and year ended December 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None

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PART III**Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance**

The information required by Paragraph (a), and Paragraphs (c) through (g) of Item 401 of Regulation S-K (except for information required by Paragraph (e) of that Item to the extent the required information pertains to our executive officers) and Item 405 of Regulation S-K is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year.

The following table presents the information required by Paragraph (b) of Item 401 of Regulation S-K.

Our directors and executive officers are:

Name:	Age	Position
Luciano (Lou) Melluzzo	54	President and Chief Executive Officer
Michael E. Recca	68	Chief Financial Officer
Michael N. Taglich	53	Chairman of the Board
Robert F. Taglich	52	Director
David J. Buonanno	63	Director
Peter D. Rettaliata	68	Director
Robert C. Schroeder	52	Director
Michael Brand	61	Director
Michael D. Porcelain	50	Director

Luciano (Lou) Melluzzo has been our President and Chief Executive Officer since November 15, 2017. He joined our company on September 11, 2017 as Chief Operating Officer. From November 2003 to September 2011, Mr. Melluzzo was employed in various capacities by EDAC Technologies Corporation (“EDAC”), a designer, manufacturer and distributor of precision aerospace components and assemblies, precision spindles and complex fixturing, tooling and gauging with design and build capabilities, whose shares were then listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market. He served as EDAC’s Vice President and Chief Operating Officer from November 2005 until February 2010. From September 2011 to November 2015, Mr. Melluzzo was self-employed in the residential real estate redevelopment industry. From November 2015 to January 2017, he was general manager of Polar Corporation, a privately-held company specializing in computer numeric controlled milling and turning of small hardware components for the aerospace industry.

Michael E. Recca has been our Chief Financial Officer since October 1, 2016. Mr. Recca has been engaged by us since September 2008 in a variety of positions related to our capital finance and acquisition programs. Most recently he served as Chief of Corporate Development & Capital Markets, a position in which he directed our acquisition program and coordinated with our lenders. Mr. Recca received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the SUNY Stony Brook and an MBA from Columbia University.

Michael N. Taglich has been Chairman of our Board of Directors since September 22, 2008. He is Chairman and President of Taglich Brothers, a New York City based securities firm which he co-founded in 1992 and which is focused on public and private micro-cap companies. Mr. Taglich is currently Chairman of the Board of Mare Island Dry Dock LLC, a company engaged in ship repair services, and BioVentrix, Inc., a privately held medical device company whose products are directed at heart failure. He also serves as a Director of Bridgeline Digital Inc., a publicly traded company, Icagen Inc., a reporting but not trading company engaged in early stage pharmaceutical research, Decision Point Systems Inc., a private company engaged in field service automation, Dilon Technologies, a private medical device company and Autonet Mobile Inc., a private company focused on connecting automobiles to the internet.

Robert F. Taglich has been a director of our company since 2008. He is a Managing Director of Taglich Brothers, which he co-founded in 1992. Prior to founding Taglich Brothers, Mr. Taglich was a Vice President at Weatherly Securities. Mr. Taglich has served in various positions in the securities brokerage industry for the past 25 years. Mr. Taglich serves on the board of privately held BioVentrix, Inc., a medical device company whose products are directed at heart failure. Mr. Taglich holds a Bachelor's degree from New York University.

David J. Buonanno has been a director of our company since 2008. He is the Founder and President of Buonanno Enterprises Consulting, providing strategic management, supply chain/operations and recruitment services to aerospace and defense industry clients. Mr. Buonanno has extensive experience in manufacturing, supply management and operations. He was employed by Sikorsky Aircraft, Inc., a subsidiary of United Technologies Corporation, as Vice President, Supply Management and International Offset (from January 1997 to July 2006) and as Director, Systems Subcontracts (from November 1992 to January 1997). From May 1987 to November 1992, he was employed by General Electric Company serving as Operations Manager and Manager, Program Materials Management of GE's Astro-Space Division. From June 1977 to May 1987, he was employed by RCA and affiliated companies. Mr. Buonanno attended Lehigh University College of Electrical Engineering and holds a B.S. in Business Administration from Rutgers University. He completed the Program for Management Development at Harvard Business School in 1996.

Peter D. Rettaliata has been a director of our company since 2005. He served as our Acting President and Chief Executive Officer from March 2, 2017 to November 15, 2017, and served as our President and Chief Executive Officer from November 30, 2005 to December 31, 2014. He also served as the President of our wholly-owned subsidiary, AIM, from 1994 to 2008. Prior to his involvement at AIM, Mr. Rettaliata was employed by Grumman Aerospace Corporation for twenty-two years, where he attained the position of Senior Procurement Officer. Professionally, Mr. Rettaliata has served as the Chairman of "ADDAPT", an organization of regional aerospace companies, as a member of the Board of Governors of the Aerospace Industries Association, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the AIA Supplier Council. He is a graduate of Niagara University where he received a B.A. in History and Harvard Business School where he completed the PMD Program.

Robert C. Schroeder has been a director of our company since 2008. He is Vice President - Investment Banking of Taglich Brothers and specializes in advisory services and capital raising for small public and private companies. Mr. Schroeder joined Taglich Brothers in April 1993 as an Equity Analyst publishing sell-side research. Prior to joining Taglich Brothers, he served in various positions in the brokerage and public accounting industry. Mr. Schroeder also serves as a director of the following publicly traded companies: DecisionPoint Systems, Inc., a leading provider and integrator of Enterprise Mobility, Wireless Applications and RFID solutions, and Intellinetics, Inc., a provider of cloud-based enterprise content management solutions. Mr. Schroeder received a B.S. degree in accounting and economics from New York University. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst and a member of the Association for Investment Management and Research and a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Michael Brand has been a director of our company since 2012, and from March 2017 to November 2017 served as a consultant to our company focused on day to day production issues, scheduling of the products to be manufactured and related operational issues such as the maintenance of appropriate inventory levels. He was the President of Goodrich Landing Gear, a unit of Goodrich Corporation, from July 2005 to June 2012. Prior to joining Goodrich for over 25 years he held senior management positions in the Aerospace industry. He began his career at General Electric Corporation and rose to senior management in its jet engine manufacturing operations. Mr. Brand is a graduate of Clarkson University, with advanced degrees and certificates from Xavier University and the Wharton School.

Michael Porcelain has a director of our company since October 23, 2017. Mr. Porcelain has been Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Comtech Telecommunications Corp., a publicly traded company and leading provider of advanced communication solutions for both commercial and government customers worldwide, since March 2006, and from 2002 to March 2006, he served as Vice President of Finance and Internal Audit of Comtech. From 1998 to 2002, Mr. Porcelain was Director of Corporate Profit and Business Planning for Symbol Technologies, a mobile wireless information solutions company. Previously, he spent five years in public accounting holding various positions, including Manager in the Transaction Advisory Services Group of PricewaterhouseCoopers. Since 1998, he has owned and operated The Independent Adviser Corporation, a privately held company which holds the rights to use certain intellectual properties and trademarks (including various Internet websites) related to the financial planning and advisory industry. Mr. Porcelain is an Adjunct Professor at St. John's University located in New York where he teaches graduate level accounting courses. Mr. Porcelain has a B.S. in Business Economics from State University of Oneonta, New York, a M.S. in Accounting and an M.B.A. degree from Binghamton University.

Michael N. Taglich and Robert F. Taglich are brothers.

All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Employee directors do not receive any compensation for their services as directors. Non-employee directors are entitled to receive compensation for serving as directors and may receive option grants from our company.

Information Concerning the Board of Directors

Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight

The Board does not have a policy requiring separation of the roles of Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. Nevertheless, Michael N. Taglich is Chairman of the Board and Lou Melluzzo is Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The Board has determined that a non-employee director serving as Chairman is in the best interests of our stockholders at this time. This structure ensures a greater role of non-employee Directors in the active oversight of our business, including risk management oversight, and in setting agendas and establishing Board priorities and procedures. This structure also allows the Chief Executive Officer to focus to a greater extent on the management of our day-to-day operations.

The Board of Directors as a whole is responsible for consideration and oversight of risks facing the Company, and is responsible for ensuring that material risks are identified and managed appropriately. Certain risks are overseen by committees of the Board of Directors and these committees make reports to the full Board of Directors, including reports on noteworthy risk-management issues. Members of the Company's senior management team regularly report to the full Board about their areas of responsibility and a component of these reports is risk within the area of responsibility and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. Additional review or reporting on risks is conducted as needed or as requested by the Board or one of its committees.

Board Independence

Our Board of Directors has determined that Robert Schroeder, David Buonanno, Peter Rettaliata and Michael Porcelain are "independent directors" within the meaning of NYSE American Rule 803A(2).

Director Compensation

Non-employee Directors are entitled to receive compensation for serving as directors and may receive option grants from our company. Each Director also is entitled to be repaid or prepaid all traveling, hotel and incidental expenses reasonably incurred or expected to be incurred in attending meetings of our Board of Directors or committees of our Board of Directors or stockholder meetings or otherwise in connection with the discharge of his duties as a Director. The compensation committee will assist the directors in reviewing and approving the compensation structure for our directors.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the compensation paid to, earned by or accrued for, our directors during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

DIRECTOR
COMPENSATION

Name	Fees Earned or
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