

QUANTA SERVICES INC
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file no. 001-13831

Quanta Services, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

74-2851603
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2800 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 2600

Houston, Texas 77056

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(713) 629-7600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of October 31, 2012, the number of outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Registrant was 220,815,152. As of the same date, 3,909,110 Exchangeable Shares and one share of Series F Preferred Stock were outstanding.

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QUANTA SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.**

QUANTA SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share information)

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 128,210	\$ 315,349
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$5,594 and \$3,763	1,441,021	1,066,273
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	378,958	206,159
Inventories	55,916	71,416
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	132,322	105,957
Total current assets	2,136,427	1,765,154
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$582,959 and \$519,808	1,057,046	971,696
Other assets, net	191,896	153,830
Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$194,607 and \$164,401	199,085	207,224
Goodwill	1,670,816	1,601,210
Total assets	\$ 5,255,270	\$ 4,699,114
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable	\$ 19	\$ 56
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	771,506	618,925
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	153,827	162,095
Total current liabilities	925,352	781,076
Long-term debt	125,000	
Deferred income taxes	250,351	233,644
Insurance and other non-current liabilities	284,323	295,131
Total liabilities	1,585,026	1,309,851
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity:		
Common stock, \$.00001 par value, 600,000,000 shares authorized, 220,820,903 and 217,479,462 shares issued, and 209,255,389 and 206,203,005 shares outstanding	2	2
Exchangeable Shares, no par value, 3,909,110 shares authorized, issued and outstanding		
Series F Preferred Stock, \$.00001 par value, 1 share authorized, issued and outstanding		
Additional paid-in capital	3,276,642	3,216,206
Retained earnings	569,170	361,527
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19,771	710

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Treasury stock, 11,565,514 and 11,276,457 common shares, at cost	(202,686)	(196,493)
Total stockholders' equity	3,662,899	3,381,952
Noncontrolling interests	7,345	7,311
Total equity	3,670,244	3,389,263
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 5,255,270	\$ 4,699,114

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

Table of Contents**QUANTA SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In thousands, except per share information)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 1,685,201	\$ 1,250,819	\$ 4,627,074	\$ 3,110,692
Cost of services (including depreciation)	1,404,767	1,056,129	3,915,718	2,691,021
Gross profit	280,434	194,690	711,356	419,671
Selling, general and administrative expenses	124,276	92,414	345,633	273,444
Amortization of intangible assets	10,504	8,295	29,447	21,432
Operating income	145,654	93,981	336,276	124,795
Interest expense	(967)	(738)	(2,510)	(1,248)
Interest income	384	226	1,179	761
Other income (expense), net	1,138	(528)	993	(394)
Income before income taxes	146,209	92,941	335,938	123,914
Provision for income taxes	45,353	37,341	115,291	50,306
Net income	100,856	55,600	220,647	73,608
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4,458	3,606	13,004	7,407
Net income attributable to common stock	\$ 96,398	\$ 51,994	\$ 207,643	\$ 66,201
Earnings per share attributable to common stock:				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.31
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.31
Shares used in computing earnings per share:				
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	213,150	210,583	212,564	213,400
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	213,242	210,692	212,650	214,055

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

Table of Contents**QUANTA SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 100,856	\$ 55,600	\$ 220,647	\$ 73,608
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax benefit (provision):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0	22,289	(28,643)	19,047	(19,648)
Other, net of tax of \$1, \$0, \$3 and \$0	4		14	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	22,293	(28,643)	19,061	(19,648)
Comprehensive income	123,149	26,957	239,708	53,960
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4,458	3,606	13,004	7,407
Total comprehensive income attributable to Quanta stockholders	\$ 118,691	\$ 23,351	\$ 226,704	\$ 46,553

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

Table of Contents**QUANTA SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Net income	\$ 100,856	\$ 55,600	\$ 220,647	\$ 73,608
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Depreciation	32,443	29,135	94,086	86,499
Amortization of intangible assets	10,504	8,295	29,447	21,432
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	(1,308)		(1,308)	
Amortization of debt issuance costs	228	182	678	419
Amortization of deferred revenues	(2,523)	(2,776)	(7,663)	(8,624)
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment	(253)	510	(858)	444
Foreign currency loss	243	700	617	901
Provision for doubtful accounts	468	19	2,827	855
Deferred income tax provision	9,118	11,683	12,037	21,775
Non-cash stock-based compensation	7,138	4,716	21,713	16,210
Tax impact of stock-based equity awards	66	303	24	(1,227)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of non-cash transactions				
(Increase) decrease in				
Accounts and notes receivable	(302,085)	(196,598)	(347,500)	(251,882)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(25,267)	(19,466)	(169,755)	7,444
Inventories	2,003	(11,150)	17,803	(21,445)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(27,213)	28,119	(17,518)	2,647
Increase (decrease) in				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other non-current liabilities	132,076	102,854	129,748	107,935
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	5,068	30,063	(10,911)	39,321
Other, net	(1,332)	(1,404)	(3,823)	(3,557)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(59,770)	40,785	(29,709)	92,755
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2,326	4,797	9,781	9,380
Additions of property and equipment	(71,056)	(43,077)	(160,355)	(132,769)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(53,933)	(68,727)	(53,933)
Payments to acquire equity method investment			(53,750)	(35,000)
Cash paid for other investments		(4,000)		(4,000)
Cash paid for other intangibles	(1,541)	(455)	(1,541)	(455)
Net cash used in investing activities	(70,271)	(96,668)	(274,592)	(216,777)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:				
Borrowings under credit facility	425,540		775,160	
Payments under credit facility	(339,540)		(650,160)	
Proceeds from other long-term debt		318		4,343
Payments on other long-term debt	(14)	(1,470)	(47)	(5,646)
Debt issuance and amendment costs		(4,005)		(4,005)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(6,733)		(12,970)	(471)
Tax impact of stock-based equity awards	(66)	(303)	(24)	1,227
Exercise of stock options	649	60	1,573	555
Repurchase of common stock		(55,081)		(149,547)

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	79,836	(60,481)	113,532	(153,544)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	5,547	(6,180)	3,630	(3,817)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(44,658)	(122,544)	(187,139)	(281,383)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	172,868	380,382	315,349	539,221
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 128,210	\$ 257,838	\$ 128,210	\$ 257,838
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash (paid) received during the period for				
Interest paid	\$ (752)	\$ (120)	\$ (1,532)	\$ (446)
Income taxes paid	\$ (40,255)	\$ (880)	\$ (111,179)	\$ (6,890)
Income tax refunds	\$ 384	\$ 111	\$ 2,677	\$ 2,900

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

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QUANTA SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION:

Quanta Services, Inc. (Quanta) is a leading provider of specialized contracting services, offering infrastructure solutions to the electric power, natural gas and oil pipeline and telecommunications industries throughout North America and in select international markets. Quanta reports its results under four reportable segments: (1) Electric Power Infrastructure Services, (2) Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services, (3) Telecommunications Infrastructure Services and (4) Fiber Optic Licensing.

Electric Power Infrastructure Services Segment

The Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment provides comprehensive network solutions to customers in the electric power industry. Services performed by the Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment generally include the design, installation, upgrade, repair and maintenance of electric power transmission and distribution networks and substation facilities along with other engineering and technical services. This segment also provides emergency restoration services, including the repair of infrastructure damaged by inclement weather, the energized installation, maintenance and upgrade of electric power infrastructure utilizing unique bare hand and hot stick methods and Quanta's proprietary robotic arm technologies, and the installation of smart grid technologies on electric power networks. In addition, this segment designs, installs and maintains renewable energy generation facilities, in particular solar and wind, and related switchyards and transmission networks. To a lesser extent, this segment provides services such as the design, installation, maintenance and repair of commercial and industrial wiring, installation of traffic networks and the installation of cable and control systems for light rail lines.

Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services Segment

The Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment provides comprehensive network solutions to customers involved in the transportation of natural gas, oil and other pipeline products. Services performed by the Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment generally include the design, installation, repair and maintenance of pipeline transmission and distribution systems, gathering systems and compressor and pump stations, as well as related trenching, directional boring and automatic welding services. In addition, this segment's services include pipeline protection, integrity testing, rehabilitation and replacement, and fabrication of pipeline support systems and related structures and facilities. To a lesser extent, this segment designs, installs and maintains airport fueling systems as well as water and sewer infrastructure.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Services Segment

The Telecommunications Infrastructure Services segment provides comprehensive network solutions to customers in the wireline and wireless telecommunications industry and the cable television industry. Services performed by the Telecommunications Infrastructure Services segment generally include the design, installation, repair and maintenance of fiber optic, copper and coaxial cable networks used for video, data and voice transmission, as well as the design, installation and upgrade of wireless communications networks, including towers, switching systems and backhaul links from wireless systems to voice, data and video networks. This segment also provides emergency restoration services, including the repair of telecommunications infrastructure damaged by inclement weather. To a lesser extent, services provided under this segment include cable locating, splicing and testing of fiber optic networks and residential installation of fiber optic cabling.

Fiber Optic Licensing Segment

The Fiber Optic Licensing segment designs, procures, constructs, maintains and owns fiber optic telecommunications infrastructure in select markets and licenses the right to use these point-to-point fiber optic

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telecommunications facilities to its customers pursuant to licensing agreements, typically with terms from five to twenty-five years, inclusive of certain renewal options. Under those agreements, customers are provided the right to use a portion of the capacity of a fiber optic network, with the network owned and maintained by Quanta. The Fiber Optic Licensing segment provides services to enterprise, education, carrier, financial services and healthcare customers, as well as other entities with high bandwidth telecommunication needs. The telecommunication services provided through this segment are subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission and certain state public utility commissions.

Acquisitions

During the second quarter of 2012, Quanta completed the acquisition of an electric power infrastructure services company with operations primarily in the Southeastern United States. During the first quarter of 2012, Quanta completed three business acquisitions, which included an electric power infrastructure services company and a natural gas and pipeline infrastructure services company based in the United States and an electric power infrastructure services company based in Canada. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2011, Quanta completed a business acquisition of an electric power infrastructure services company based in the United States. During the third quarter of 2011, Quanta completed four business acquisitions, which included three electric power infrastructure service companies based in Canada and one natural gas and pipeline infrastructure services company in Australia. The results of these acquisitions have been included in the condensed consolidated financial statements as of their respective acquisition dates.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Quanta include the accounts of Quanta Services, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, which are also referred to as its operating units. The consolidated financial statements also include the accounts of certain of Quanta's investments in joint ventures, which are either consolidated or proportionately consolidated, as discussed in the following summary of significant accounting policies. Investments in affiliated entities in which Quanta does not have a controlling financial interest, but over which Quanta has significant influence, usually because Quanta holds a voting interest of 20% to 50%, are accounted for using the equity method. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to Quanta include Quanta and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures, normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations. Quanta believes that the disclosures made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to fairly state the financial position, results of operations, comprehensive income and cash flows with respect to the interim consolidated financial statements have been included. The results of operations and comprehensive income for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire fiscal year. The results of Quanta have historically been subject to significant seasonal fluctuations.

Quanta recommends that these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Quanta and its subsidiaries included in Quanta's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, which was filed with the SEC on February 29, 2012.

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Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires the use of estimates and assumptions by management in determining the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses recognized during the periods presented. Quanta reviews all significant estimates affecting its consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis and records the effect of any necessary adjustments prior to their publication. Judgments and estimates are based on Quanta's beliefs and assumptions derived from information available at the time such judgments and estimates are made. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of financial statements. Estimates are used primarily in Quanta's assessment of the allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of inventory, useful lives of assets, fair value assumptions in analyzing goodwill, other intangibles and long-lived asset impairments, equity investments, loan receivables, purchase price allocations, liabilities for self-insured and other claims, multi-employer pension plan withdrawal liabilities, revenue recognition for construction contracts and fiber optic licensing, share-based compensation, operating results of reportable segments, provision (benefit) for income taxes and the calculation of uncertain tax positions.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in prior year's segment disclosures to conform to classifications used in the current year.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Quanta had cash and cash equivalents of \$128.2 million and \$315.3 million as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Cash consisting of interest-bearing demand deposits is carried at cost, which approximates fair value. Quanta considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents, which are carried at fair value. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, cash equivalents were \$16.5 million and \$165.9 million, which consisted primarily of money market mutual funds and investment grade commercial paper and are discussed further in *Fair Value Measurements* below. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, cash and cash equivalents held in domestic bank accounts were approximately \$2.2 million and \$230.9 million, and cash and cash equivalents held in foreign bank accounts were approximately \$126.0 million and \$84.4 million.

Current and Long-term Accounts and Notes Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Quanta provides an allowance for doubtful accounts when collection of an account or note receivable is considered doubtful, and receivables are written off against the allowance when deemed uncollectible. Inherent in the assessment of the allowance for doubtful accounts are certain judgments and estimates including, among others, the customer's access to capital, the customer's willingness or ability to pay, general economic and market conditions and the ongoing relationship with the customer. Quanta considers accounts receivable delinquent after 30 days but does not generally include delinquent accounts in its analysis of the allowance for doubtful accounts unless the accounts receivable have been outstanding for at least 90 days. In addition to balances that have been outstanding for 90 days or more, Quanta also includes accounts receivable balances that relate to customers in bankruptcy or with other known difficulties in its analysis of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Under certain circumstances such as foreclosures or negotiated settlements, Quanta may take title to the underlying assets in lieu of cash in settlement of receivables. Material changes in Quanta's customers' business or cash flows, which may be impacted by negative economic and market conditions, could affect its ability to collect amounts due from them. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, Quanta had total allowances for doubtful accounts of approximately \$5.6 million and \$3.8 million, all of which were included as a reduction of net current accounts receivable. Should customers experience financial difficulties or file for bankruptcy, or should anticipated recoveries relating to receivables in existing bankruptcies or other workout situations fail to materialize, Quanta could experience reduced cash flows and losses in excess of current allowances provided.

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The balances billed but not paid by customers pursuant to retainage provisions in certain contracts are generally due upon completion of the contracts and acceptance by the customer. Based on Quanta's experience with similar contracts in recent years, the majority of the retainage balances at each balance sheet date are expected to be collected within the next twelve months. Current retainage balances as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were approximately \$205.7 million and \$117.1 million and are included in accounts receivable. Retainage balances with settlement dates beyond the next twelve months are included in other assets, net, and as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were \$23.2 million and \$28.3 million.

Within accounts receivable, Quanta recognizes unbilled receivables in circumstances such as when revenues have been earned and recorded but the amount cannot be billed under the terms of the contract until a later date, costs have been incurred but are yet to be billed under cost-reimbursement type contracts, or amounts arise from routine lags in billing (for example, work completed one month but not billed until the next month). These balances do not include revenues accrued for work performed under fixed-price contracts as these amounts are recorded as costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the balances of unbilled receivables included in accounts receivable were approximately \$193.0 million and \$140.8 million.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Quanta has recorded goodwill in connection with its acquisitions. Goodwill is subject to an annual assessment for impairment, which Quanta performs at the operating unit level. Each of Quanta's operating units is organized into one of three internal divisions, which are closely aligned with Quanta's reportable segments, based on the predominant type of work performed by the operating unit at the point in time the divisional designation is made. Because separate measures of assets and cash flows are not produced or utilized by management to evaluate segment performance, Quanta's impairment assessments of its goodwill do not include any consideration of assets and cash flows by reportable segment. As a result, Quanta has determined that its individual operating units represent its reporting units for the purpose of assessing goodwill impairments.

As further discussed in Note 3, Quanta adopted an update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), which gives entities the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step fair value-based impairment test described below. If an entity believes that, as a result of its qualitative assessment, it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. An entity can choose to perform the qualitative assessment on none, some or all of its reporting units. An entity can also bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to step one of the impairment test, and then resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. This update also includes new qualitative indicators that replaced those previously used to determine whether an annual or interim goodwill impairment test is required to be performed. For instance, deterioration in macroeconomic conditions, declining financial performance, or a sustained decrease in share price, among other things, may trigger the need for annual or interim impairment testing of goodwill associated with one or all of its reporting units.

Quanta's goodwill impairment assessment is performed at year-end, or more frequently if events or circumstances arise which indicate that goodwill may be impaired. For instance, a decrease in Quanta's market capitalization below book value, a significant change in business climate or loss of a significant customer, as well as the qualitative indicators referenced above, may trigger the need for interim impairment testing of goodwill for one or all of its reporting units. The first step of the two-step fair value-based test involves comparing the fair value of each of Quanta's reporting units with its carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step is performed. The second step compares the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill to the implied fair value of its goodwill. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss would be recorded as a reduction to goodwill with a corresponding charge to operating expense.

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Quanta determines the fair value of its reporting units using a weighted combination of the discounted cash flow, market multiple and market capitalization valuation approaches, with heavier weighting on the discounted cash flow method, as in management's opinion, this method currently results in the most accurate calculation of a reporting unit's fair value. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit requires judgment and the use of significant estimates and assumptions. Such estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates, operating margins, discount rates, weighted average costs of capital and future market conditions, among others. Quanta believes the estimates and assumptions used in its impairment assessments are reasonable and based on available market information, but variations in any of the assumptions could result in materially different calculations of fair value and determinations of whether or not an impairment is indicated.

Under the discounted cash flow method, Quanta determines fair value based on the estimated future cash flows of each reporting unit, discounted to present value using risk-adjusted industry discount rates, which reflect the overall level of inherent risk of a reporting unit and the rate of return an outside investor would expect to earn. Cash flow projections are derived from budgeted amounts and operating forecasts (typically a two-year model) plus an estimate of later period cash flows, all of which are evaluated by management. Subsequent period cash flows are developed for each reporting unit using growth rates that management believes are reasonably likely to occur, along with a terminal value derived from the reporting unit's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). The EBITDA multiples for each reporting unit are based on trailing twelve-month comparable industry data.

Under the market multiple and market capitalization approaches, Quanta determines the estimated fair value of each of its reporting units by applying transaction multiples to each reporting unit's projected EBITDA and then averaging that estimate with similar historical calculations using either a one, two or three year average. For the market capitalization approach, Quanta adds a reasonable control premium, which is estimated as the premium that would be received in a sale of the reporting unit in an orderly transaction between market participants.

For recently acquired reporting units, a step one impairment test may indicate an implied fair value that is substantially similar to the reporting unit's carrying value. Such similarities in value are generally an indication that management's estimates of future cash flows associated with the recently acquired reporting unit remain relatively consistent with the assumptions that were used to derive its initial fair value. During the fourth quarter of 2011, a goodwill impairment analysis was performed for each of Quanta's reporting units, which indicated that the implied fair value of each of Quanta's reporting units, other than recently acquired reporting units, was substantially in excess of its carrying value. Following the analysis, management concluded that no impairment was indicated at any reporting unit. As discussed generally above, when evaluating the 2011 step one impairment test results, management considered many factors in determining whether or not an impairment of goodwill for any reporting unit was reasonably likely to occur in future periods, including future market conditions and the economic environment in which Quanta's reporting units were operating. Additionally, management considered the sensitivity of its fair value estimates to changes in certain valuation assumptions and, after giving consideration to at least a 10% decrease in the fair value of each of Quanta's reporting units, the results of the assessment at December 31, 2011 did not change. However, circumstances such as market declines, unfavorable economic conditions, the loss of a major customer or other factors could impact the valuation of goodwill in future periods.

Quanta's intangible assets include customer relationships, backlog, trade names, non-compete agreements, patented rights and developed technology, all subject to amortization, along with other intangible assets not subject to amortization. The value of customer relationships is estimated as of the date a business is acquired based on the value-in-use concept utilizing the income approach, specifically the excess earnings method. The excess earnings analysis consists of discounting to present value the projected cash flows attributable to the customer relationships, with consideration given to customer contract renewals, the importance or lack thereof of existing customer relationships to Quanta's business plan, income taxes and required rates of return. Quanta values backlog for acquired businesses as of the acquisition date based upon the contractual nature of the backlog.

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within each service line, using the income approach to discount back to present value the cash flows attributable to the backlog. The value of trade names is estimated using the relief-from-royalty method of the income approach. This approach is based on the assumption that in lieu of ownership, a company would be willing to pay a royalty in order to exploit the related benefits of this intangible asset.

Quanta amortizes intangible assets based upon the estimated consumption of the economic benefits of each intangible asset, or on a straight-line basis if the pattern of economic benefits consumption cannot otherwise be reliably estimated. Intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment and are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For instance, a significant change in business climate or a loss of a significant customer, among other things, may trigger the need for interim impairment testing of intangible assets. An impairment loss would be recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible asset is not recoverable and its carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

Investments in Affiliates and Other Entities

In the normal course of business, Quanta enters into various types of investment arrangements, each having unique terms and conditions. These investments may include equity interests held by Quanta in business entities, including general or limited partnerships, contractual joint ventures, or other forms of equity participation. These investments may also include Quanta's participation in different finance structures such as the extension of loans to project specific entities, the acquisition of convertible notes issued by project specific entities, or other strategic financing arrangements. Quanta determines whether such investments involve a variable interest entity (VIE) based on the characteristics of the subject entity. If the entity is determined to be a VIE, then management determines if Quanta is the primary beneficiary of the entity and whether or not consolidation of the VIE is required. The primary beneficiary consolidating the VIE must normally have both (i) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly affect the VIE's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE, in either case that could potentially be significant to the VIE. When Quanta is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, the VIE is consolidated and the other party's equity interest in the VIE is accounted for as a noncontrolling interest. In cases where Quanta determines that it has an undivided interest in the assets, liabilities, revenues and profits of an unincorporated VIE (e.g., a general partnership interest), such amounts are consolidated on a basis proportional to Quanta's ownership interest in the unincorporated entity.

Investments in minority interests in entities of which Quanta is not the primary beneficiary, but over which Quanta has the ability to exercise significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Quanta's share of net income or losses from unconsolidated equity investments is included in other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Equity investments are reviewed for impairment by assessing whether any decline in the fair value of the investment below the carrying value is other than temporary. In making this determination, factors such as the ability to recover the carrying amount of the investment and the inability of the investee to sustain an earnings capacity are evaluated in determining whether a loss in value should be recognized. Any impairment losses would be recognized in other expense. Equity method investments are carried at original cost and are included in other assets, net in the condensed consolidated balance sheet and are adjusted for Quanta's proportionate share of the investee's income, losses and distributions.

On June 22, 2011, Quanta acquired an equity ownership interest of approximately 39% in Howard Midstream Energy Partners, LLC (HEP) for an initial capital contribution of \$35.0 million. HEP is engaged in the business of owning, operating and constructing midstream plant and pipeline assets in the natural gas and oil industry. HEP commenced operations in June 2011 with the acquisitions of Texas Pipeline LLC, a pipeline operator in the Eagle Ford shale region of South Texas, and Bottom Line Services, LLC, a construction services company. Quanta contributed an additional \$52.3 million in the aggregate to HEP in March and April 2012 toward the acquisition of 45,435 Class D units of HEP. Howard Midstream Energy Partners, LLC, used the proceeds of Quanta's investment, together with capital contributed by other third party investors, to purchase

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additional pipeline assets in the Eagle Ford shale region. As a result of this transaction and the other third party investments in HEP, Quanta's total equity ownership interest in HEP decreased from approximately 39% at March 31, 2012 to approximately 31%. Quanta accounts for this investment using the equity method of accounting.

Revenue Recognition

Infrastructure Services Through its Electric Power Infrastructure Services, Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services and Telecommunications Infrastructure Services segments, Quanta designs, installs and maintains networks for customers in the electric power, natural gas, oil and telecommunications industries. These services may be provided pursuant to master service agreements, repair and maintenance contracts and fixed price and non-fixed price installation contracts. Pricing under these contracts may be competitive unit price, cost-plus/hourly (or time and materials basis) or fixed price (or lump sum basis), and the final terms and prices of these contracts are frequently negotiated with the customer. Under unit-based contracts, the utilization of an output-based measurement is appropriate for revenue recognition. Under these contracts, Quanta recognizes revenue as units are completed based on pricing established between Quanta and the customer for each unit of delivery, which best reflects the pattern in which the obligation to the customer is fulfilled. Under cost-plus/hourly and time and materials type contracts, Quanta recognizes revenue on an input basis, as labor hours are incurred and services are performed.

Revenues from fixed price contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method, measured by the percentage of costs incurred to date to total estimated costs for each contract. These contracts provide for a fixed amount of revenues for the entire project. Such contracts provide that the customer accept completion of progress to date and compensate Quanta for services rendered, which may be measured in terms of units installed, hours expended or some other measure of progress. Contract costs include all direct materials, labor and subcontract costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, tools, repairs and depreciation costs. Much of the materials associated with Quanta's work are owner-furnished and are therefore not included in contract revenues and costs. The cost estimation process is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Quanta's engineers, project managers and financial professionals. Changes in job performance, job conditions and final contract settlements are factors that influence management's assessment of total contract value and the total estimated costs to complete those contracts and therefore Quanta's profit recognition. Changes in these factors may result in revisions to costs and income, and their effects are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. Provisions for losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined to be probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Quanta may incur costs subject to change orders, whether approved or unapproved by the customer, and/or claims related to certain contracts. Quanta determines the probability that such costs will be recovered based upon evidence such as past practices with the customer, specific discussions or preliminary negotiations with the customer or verbal approvals. Quanta treats items as a cost of contract performance in the period incurred if it is not probable that the costs will be recovered or will recognize revenue if it is probable that the contract price will be adjusted and can be reliably estimated. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, Quanta had approximately \$206.6 million and \$77.3 million of change orders and/or claims that had been included as contract price adjustments on certain contracts which were in the process of being negotiated in the normal course of business. These contract price adjustments represent management's best estimate of additional contract revenues which have been earned and management believes are probable of collection. The amounts ultimately realized by Quanta upon final acceptance by its customers could be higher or lower than such estimated amounts.

The current asset Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts represents revenues recognized in excess of amounts billed for fixed price contracts. The current liability Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts represents billings in excess of revenues recognized for fixed price contracts.

Fiber Optic Licensing The Fiber Optic Licensing segment constructs and licenses the right to use fiber optic telecommunications facilities to its customers pursuant to licensing agreements, typically with terms from

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five to twenty-five years, inclusive of certain renewal options. Under those agreements, customers are provided the right to use a portion of the capacity of a fiber optic facility, with the facility owned and maintained by Quanta. Revenues, including any initial fees or advance billings, are recognized ratably over the expected length of the agreements, including probable renewal periods. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, initial fees and advance billings on these licensing agreements not yet recorded in revenue were \$45.8 million and \$47.4 million and are recognized as deferred revenue, with \$36.9 million and \$38.3 million considered to be long-term and included in other non-current liabilities. Minimum future licensing revenues expected to be recognized by Quanta pursuant to these agreements at September 30, 2012 are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31	Minimum Future Licensing Revenues
Remainder of 2012	\$ 22,848
2013	79,240
2014	58,997
2015	37,615
2016	29,042
Thereafter	143,137
Fixed non-cancelable minimum licensing revenues	\$ 370,879

Income Taxes

Quanta follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the underlying assets or liabilities are recovered or settled.

Quanta regularly evaluates valuation allowances established for deferred tax assets for which future realization is uncertain. The estimation of required valuation allowances includes estimates of future taxable income. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Quanta considers projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. If actual future taxable income differs from these estimates, Quanta may not realize deferred tax assets to the extent estimated.

Quanta records reserves for income taxes related to certain tax positions in those instances where Quanta considers it more likely than not that additional taxes may be due in excess of amounts reflected on income tax returns filed. When recording reserves for expected tax consequences of uncertain positions, Quanta assumes that taxing authorities have full knowledge of the position and all relevant facts. Quanta continually reviews exposure to additional tax obligations, and as further information is known or events occur, changes in tax reserves may be recorded. To the extent interest and penalties may be assessed by taxing authorities on any underpayment of income tax, such amounts have been accrued and are classified in the provision for income taxes.

As of September 30, 2012, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain tax positions was \$48.2 million, an increase from December 31, 2011 of \$0.8 million. This increase in unrecognized tax benefits results from a \$10.0 million increase primarily due to the tax positions expected to be taken for 2012, partially offset by a \$9.2 million decrease primarily due to the expiration of certain statutes of limitations for the 2008 tax year. Although the Internal Revenue Service completed its examination related to calendar year 2009 during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, certain subsidiaries remain under examination by various state and Canadian tax authorities, for multiple periods, and the amount of unrecognized tax benefits could therefore increase or decrease as a result of settlements of these audits or as a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitations. Quanta believes that it is reasonably possible that within the next 12 months unrecognized tax benefits may decrease up to \$11.1 million as a result of settlements of these audits or as a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitations.

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The income tax laws and regulations are voluminous and are often ambiguous. As such, Quanta is required to make many subjective assumptions and judgments regarding its tax positions that could materially affect amounts recognized in its future consolidated balance sheets, statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Stock-Based Compensation

Quanta recognizes compensation expense for restricted stock based compensation based on the fair value of the awards granted, net of estimated forfeitures, at the date of grant. The fair value of restricted stock awards is determined based on the number of shares granted and the closing price of Quanta's common stock on the date of grant. An estimate of future forfeitures is required in determining the period expense. Quanta uses historical data to estimate the forfeiture rate; however, these estimates are subject to change and may impact the value that will ultimately be realized as compensation expense. The resulting compensation expense from discretionary awards is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period, while compensation expense from performance-based awards is recognized using the graded vesting method over the requisite service period. Compensation expense associated with liability based awards such as restricted stock units (RSUs) is recognized based on a remeasurement of the fair value of the award at the end of each reporting period. The cash flows resulting from the tax deductions in excess of the compensation expense recognized for restricted stock and stock options (excess tax benefit) are classified as financing cash flows.

Functional Currency and Translation of Financial Statements

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for the majority of Quanta's operations, which are primarily located within the United States. The functional currency for Quanta's foreign operations, which are primarily located in Canada, is typically the currency of the country in which the foreign operating unit is located. Generally, the currency in which the operating unit transacts a majority of its activities, including billings, financing, payroll and other expenditures, would be considered the functional currency. Under the relevant accounting guidance, the treatment of foreign currency translation gains or losses is dependent upon management's determination of the functional currency of each operating unit, which involves consideration of all relevant economic facts and circumstances affecting the operating unit. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Quanta translates the financial statements of its foreign operating units from their functional currency into U.S. dollars. Statements of operations, comprehensive income and cash flows are translated at average monthly rates, while balance sheets are translated at the month-end exchange rates. The translation of the balance sheets at the month-end exchange rates results in translation gains or losses. If transactions are denominated in the operating units' functional currency, the translation gains and losses are included as a separate component of equity under the caption Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). If transactions are not denominated in the operating units' functional currency, the translation gains and losses are included within the statement of operations.

Comprehensive Income

Components of comprehensive income include all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from changes in Quanta's capital related accounts. Quanta records other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for foreign currency translation adjustments related to its foreign operations and for other revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are included in comprehensive income, but excluded from net income.

Fair Value Measurements

The carrying values of cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying amount of the credit facility borrowings also approximates fair value since borrowings under the credit facility bear interest at rates substantially the same as current market rates for loans with similar maturities. For disclosure purposes,

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qualifying assets and liabilities are categorized into three broad levels based on the priority of the inputs used to determine their fair values. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). All of Quanta's cash equivalents are categorized as Level 1 assets at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, as all values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in an active market that Quanta has the ability to access.

In connection with Quanta's acquisitions, identifiable intangible assets acquired included goodwill, backlog, customer relationships, trade names, covenants not-to-compete, patented rights and developed technology. Quanta utilizes the fair value premise as the primary basis for its valuation procedures, which is a market-based approach to determine the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Quanta periodically engages the services of an independent valuation firm when a new business is acquired to assist management with this valuation process, including assistance with the selection of appropriate valuation methodologies and the development of market-based valuation assumptions. Based on these considerations, management utilizes various valuation methods, including an income approach, a market approach and a cost approach, to determine the fair value of intangible assets acquired based on the appropriateness of each method in relation to the type of asset being valued. The assumptions used in these valuation methods are analyzed and compared, where possible, to available market data, such as industry-based weighted average costs of capital and discount rates, trade name royalty rates, public company valuation multiples and recent market acquisition multiples. The level of inputs used for these fair value measurements is the lowest level (Level 3). Quanta believes that these valuation methods appropriately represent the methods that would be used by other market participants in determining fair value.

Quanta uses fair value measurements on a routine basis in its assessment of assets classified as goodwill, other intangible assets and long-lived assets held and used. In accordance with its annual impairment test during the quarter ended December 31, 2011, the carrying amounts of such assets, including goodwill, were compared to their fair values. The inputs used for fair value measurements for goodwill, other intangible assets and long-lived assets held and used are the lowest level (Level 3) inputs, and Quanta uses the assistance of third party specialists to develop valuation assumptions.

Quanta also uses fair value measurements in connection with the valuation of its investments in private company equity interests and financing instruments. These valuations require significant management judgment due to the absence of quoted market prices, the inherent lack of liquidity and the long-term nature of such assets. Typically, the initial costs of these investments are considered to represent fair market value, as such amounts are negotiated between willing market participants. On a quarterly basis, Quanta performs an evaluation of its investments to determine if an other-than-temporary decline in the value of each investment has occurred and whether the recorded amount of each investment will be realizable. If an other-than-temporary decline in the value of an investment occurs, a fair value analysis would be performed to determine the degree to which the investment was impaired and a corresponding charge to earnings would be recorded during the period. These types of fair market value assessments are similar to other nonrecurring fair value measures used by Quanta, which include the use of significant judgment and available relevant market data. Such market data may include observations of the valuation of comparable companies, risk adjusted discount rates and an evaluation of the expected performance of the underlying portfolio asset, including historical and projected levels of profitability or cash flows. In addition, a variety of additional factors will be reviewed by management, including, but not limited to, contemporaneous financing and sales transactions with third parties, changes in market outlook and the third-party financing environment.

3. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2012, Quanta adopted an update issued by the FASB that amends certain accounting and disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements. Additional disclosure requirements in the update

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include: (1) for Level 3 fair value measurements, quantitative information about unobservable inputs used, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity, and a qualitative discussion about the sensitivity of the measurements to changes in the unobservable inputs; (2) for an entity's use of a nonfinancial asset that is different from the asset's highest and best use, the reason for the difference; (3) for financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which disclosure of fair value is required, the fair value hierarchy level in which the fair value measurements were determined; and (4) the disclosure of all transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The adoption of the update did not have a material impact on Quanta's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also on January 1, 2012, Quanta adopted an update issued by the FASB that eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income only as part of the statement of equity. This guidance is intended to increase the prominence of other comprehensive income in financial statements by requiring that such amounts be presented either in a single continuous statement of income and comprehensive income or separately in consecutive statements of income and comprehensive income. Quanta now presents condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income as a result of adopting the update.

On January 1, 2012, Quanta also adopted an update issued by the FASB that gives entities the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform a two-step goodwill impairment test. If an entity believes that, as a result of its qualitative assessment, it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. An entity can choose to perform the qualitative assessment on none, some or all of its reporting units. An entity can also bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to step one of the impairment test, and then resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The update also includes new qualitative indicators that replace those previously used to determine whether an annual or interim goodwill impairment test is required to be performed. The adoption of the update did not have a material impact on Quanta's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In July 2012, the FASB issued an update that gives entities an option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that its indefinite-lived intangible assets are impaired. If, based on its qualitative assessment, an entity concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of its indefinite-lived intangible assets is less than their carrying amount, quantitative impairment testing is required. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, quantitative impairment testing is not required. The update is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. Quanta does not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

4. ACQUISITIONS:

On April 12, 2012, Quanta acquired Service Electric Company (Service Electric), an electric power infrastructure services company with operations primarily in the Southeastern United States. The aggregate consideration paid consisted of approximately \$20.3 million in cash, 662,426 shares of Quanta common stock valued at approximately \$12.5 million and the repayment of approximately \$5.9 million in debt. As this transaction was effective April 12, 2012, the results of Service Electric have been included in Quanta's consolidated financial statements beginning on such date. This acquisition enables Quanta to further enhance its electric power infrastructure service offerings. Service Electric's financial results will generally be included in Quanta's Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment.

On March 1, 2012, Quanta acquired Phasor Engineering, Inc. (Phasor), which provides engineering, procurement, construction, testing and maintenance services in Western Canada. The aggregate consideration paid consisted of approximately \$2.9 million in cash and 87,963 shares of Quanta common stock valued at

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approximately \$1.7 million. As this transaction was effective March 1, 2012, the results of the acquired business have been included in Quanta's consolidated financial statements beginning on such date. This acquisition enables Quanta to further enhance its engineering service offerings. The financial results of Phasor will generally be included in Quanta's Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment.

On January 9, 2012, Quanta acquired the assets, operations and business of Crux Subsurface, Inc. (Crux), which is a geotechnical exploration and construction business providing contract drilling, micropile foundation and related services. The aggregate consideration paid consisted of approximately \$27.5 million in cash, 856,105 shares of Quanta common stock valued at approximately \$16.7 million and the repayment of approximately \$4.2 million in debt. As this transaction was effective January 9, 2012, the results of the acquired business have been included in Quanta's consolidated financial statements beginning on such date. This acquisition enables Quanta to further enhance its electric power infrastructure service offerings. The financial results of Crux will generally be included in Quanta's Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment.

On January 4, 2012, Quanta acquired Microline Technology Corporation and its affiliates, Inline Devices, LLC and IonEarth, LLC (collectively Microline), an engineering, research and development business that provides natural gas and oil downhole technical and engineering support services and develops and manufactures related inspection tools, along with replacement parts and repair services. The aggregate consideration paid consisted of approximately \$6.8 million in cash, 320,619 shares of Quanta common stock valued at approximately \$6.4 million and the repayment of approximately \$0.9 million in debt. As this transaction was effective January 4, 2012, the results of Microline have been included in Quanta's consolidated financial statements beginning on such date. This acquisition enables Quanta to further enhance its natural gas and pipeline infrastructure service offerings. Microline's financial results will generally be included in Quanta's Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment.

In the third and fourth quarters of 2011, Quanta acquired five businesses, which included three electric power infrastructure services companies based in Canada, one electric power infrastructure services company based in the United States and one natural gas and pipeline infrastructure services company based in Australia. These businesses have been reflected in Quanta's consolidated financial statements as of their respective acquisition dates. The aggregate consideration for these acquisitions consisted of approximately \$80.8 million in cash, 1,939,813 shares of Quanta common stock valued at approximately \$32.4 million and the repayment of approximately \$3.4 million in debt. These acquisitions allow Quanta to further expand its capabilities and scope of services internationally and in the United States. The financial results of four of these businesses will generally be included in Quanta's Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment, while the results of one of the businesses will generally be included in Quanta's Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment.

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The following table summarizes the consideration paid for the 2012 and 2011 acquisitions and presents the allocation of these amounts to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets based on their estimated fair values as of the respective acquisition dates. This allocation requires the significant use of estimates and is based on the information that was available to management at the time these condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared (in thousands).

	2012 Acquisitions	2011 Acquisitions
Consideration:		
Value of Quanta common stock issued	\$ 37,291	\$ 32,368
Cash paid	68,507	84,208
Fair value of total consideration transferred	\$ 105,798	\$ 116,576
Current assets	\$ 20,516	\$ 30,198
Property and equipment	18,821	19,878
Other assets	123	379
Identifiable intangible assets	17,931	40,229
Current liabilities	(10,008)	(10,226)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(6,173)	(7,190)
Other long-term liabilities	(191)	(450)
Total identifiable net assets	41,019	72,818
Goodwill	64,779	43,758
	\$ 105,798	\$ 116,576

The fair value of current assets acquired in 2012 includes accounts receivable with a fair value of \$15.3 million. The fair value of current assets acquired in 2011 included accounts receivable with a fair value of \$16.1 million.

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the net amount of the fair values assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The 2012 and 2011 acquisitions strategically expanded Quanta's Canadian service offering, added an Australian service offering and enhanced its domestic electric power and natural gas and pipeline services offerings, which Quanta believes contributed to the recognition of the goodwill. In connection with the 2012 acquisitions, goodwill of \$57.5 million was recorded for reporting units included within Quanta's electric power division and \$7.3 million was recorded for the reporting unit included within Quanta's natural gas and pipeline division at September 30, 2012. In connection with the 2011 acquisitions, goodwill of \$34.9 million was recorded for reporting units included within Quanta's electric power division and \$8.9 million was recorded for the reporting unit included within Quanta's natural gas and pipeline division at December 31, 2011. Goodwill of approximately \$52.9 million and \$13.1 million is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes related to the businesses acquired in 2012 and 2011.

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The following unaudited supplemental pro forma results of operations have been provided for illustrative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the actual results that would have been achieved by the combined companies for the periods presented or that may be achieved by the combined companies in the future. Future results may vary significantly from the results reflected in the following pro forma financial information because of future events and transactions, as well as other factors (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 1,685,201	\$ 1,291,979	\$ 4,640,635	\$ 3,261,170
Gross profit	\$ 280,434	\$ 204,946	\$ 713,312	\$ 462,488
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 124,276	\$ 97,051	\$ 346,761	\$ 291,534
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 10,504	\$ 10,735	\$ 29,536	\$ 30,984
Net income attributable to common stock	\$ 96,398	\$ 54,082	\$ 208,028	\$ 76,581
Earnings per share attributable to common stock:				
Basic	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.35
Diluted	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.35

The pro forma combined results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 have been prepared by adjusting the historical results of Quanta to include the historical results of the 2012 acquisitions as if they occurred January 1, 2011. The pro forma combined results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 have also been prepared by adjusting the historical results of Quanta to include the historical results of the 2011 acquisitions as if they occurred January 1, 2010. These pro forma combined historical results were then adjusted for the following: a reduction of interest expense and interest income as a result of the repayment of outstanding indebtedness, a reduction of interest income as a result of the cash consideration paid, an increase in amortization expense due to the incremental intangible assets recorded related to the 2012 and 2011 acquisitions, an increase or decrease in depreciation expense within cost of services related to the net impact of adjusting acquired property and equipment to the acquisition date fair value and conforming depreciable lives with Quanta's accounting policies, an increase in the number of outstanding shares of Quanta common stock and certain reclassifications to conform the acquired companies' presentation to Quanta's accounting policies. The pro forma results of operations do not include any adjustments to eliminate the impact of acquisition related costs or any cost savings or other synergies that may result from the 2012 and 2011 acquisitions. As noted above, the pro forma results of operations do not purport to be indicative of the actual results that would have been achieved by the combined company for the periods presented or that may be achieved by the combined company in the future.

Revenues of approximately \$35.5 million and loss before income taxes of approximately \$0.7 million are included in Quanta's condensed consolidated results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2012 related to the four 2012 acquisitions following their respective dates of acquisition. Additionally, revenues of approximately \$60.2 million and loss before income taxes of approximately \$0.1 million are included in Quanta's condensed consolidated results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 related to the four 2012 acquisitions following their respective dates of acquisition.

Table of Contents**5. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS:**

A summary of changes in Quanta's goodwill is as follows (in thousands):

	Electric Power Division	Natural Gas and Pipeline Division	Telecommunications Division	Total
Balance at December 31, 2011:				
Goodwill	\$ 988,702	\$ 113,598	\$ 562,174	\$ 1,664,474
Accumulated impairment			(63,264)	(63,264)
Goodwill, net	988,702	113,598	498,910	1,601,210
Goodwill acquired during 2012	57,451	7,328		64,779
Foreign currency translation related to goodwill	4,854	(27)		4,827
Balance at September 30, 2012				
Goodwill	1,051,007	120,899	562,174	1,734,080
Accumulated impairment			(63,264)	(63,264)
Goodwill, net	\$ 1,051,007	\$ 120,899	\$ 498,910	\$ 1,670,816

As described in Note 2, Quanta's operating units are organized into one of Quanta's three internal divisions and accordingly, Quanta's goodwill associated with each of its operating units has been aggregated on a divisional basis and reported in the table above. These divisions are closely aligned with Quanta's reportable segments based on the predominant type of work performed by the operating units within the divisions. From time to time, operating units may be reorganized among Quanta's internal divisions, as Quanta periodically re-evaluates strategies to better align its operations as business environments evolve.

Activity in Quanta's intangible assets consists of the following (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2011		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012			As of September 30, 2012	
	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Amortization Expense	Additions	Foreign Currency Adjustments	Intangible Assets, Net	Remaining Weighted Average Amortization Period in Years
Customer relationships	\$ 171,893	\$ (38,158)	\$ (8,731)	\$ 5,311	\$ 1,102	\$ 131,417	11.4
Backlog	121,779	(101,153)	(14,560)	4,906	415	11,387	1.5
Trade names	29,661	(1,948)	(793)	2,768	195	29,883	27.5
Non-compete agreements	27,414	(17,604)	(3,914)	1,926	140	7,962	3.2
Patented rights and developed technology	16,378	(5,538)	(1,449)	4,561	(16)	13,936	7.0
Total intangible assets subject to amortization	367,125	(164,401)	(29,447)	19,472	1,836	194,585	12.7
Other intangible assets not subject to amortization	4,500					4,500	N/A
Total intangible assets	\$ 371,625	\$ (164,401)	\$ (29,447)	\$ 19,472	\$ 1,836	\$ 199,085	N/A

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Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$10.5 million and \$8.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and \$29.4 million and \$21.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. The estimated future aggregate amortization expense of intangible assets as of September 30, 2012 is set forth below (in thousands):

For the Fiscal Year Ending December 31	
Remainder of 2012	\$ 9,142
2013	20,966
2014	18,903
2015	16,555
2016	15,673
Thereafter	113,346
Total	\$ 194,585

6. PER SHARE INFORMATION:

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, and diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period adjusted for all potentially dilutive common stock equivalents, except in cases where the effect of the common stock equivalent would be antidilutive. The amounts used to compute the basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 are illustrated below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
NET INCOME:				
Net income attributable to common stock	\$ 96,398	\$ 51,994	\$ 207,643	\$ 66,201
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES:				
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	213,150	210,583	212,564	213,400
Effect of dilutive stock options	92	109	86	128
Effect of shares in escrow				527
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	213,242	210,692	212,650	214,055

For purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share, there were no adjustments required to derive Quanta's net income attributable to common stock. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, a nominal number of stock options were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise prices of the stock options were greater than the average market price of Quanta's common stock. The 3.9 million exchangeable shares of a Canadian subsidiary of Quanta that were issued pursuant to the acquisition of Valard Construction LP and certain of its affiliated entities (Valard) on October 25, 2010, which are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis with shares of Quanta common stock, are included in weighted average shares outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

7. DEBT OBLIGATIONS:**Credit Facility**

Quanta has a credit agreement with various lenders that provides for a \$700.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility maturing on August 2, 2016. The entire amount of the facility is available for the

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issuance of letters of credit. Up to \$100.0 million of the facility is available for revolving loans and letters of credit in certain alternative currencies in addition to the U.S. dollar. Borrowings under the credit agreement are to be used to refinance existing indebtedness and for working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes. Quanta entered into the credit agreement on August 2, 2011, which amended and restated its prior credit agreement.

As of September 30, 2012, Quanta had approximately \$179.3 million of letters of credit issued under the credit facility and \$125.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the credit facility. The remaining \$395.7 million was available for borrowings or issuing new letters of credit. Information on credit facility borrowings during the three months ended September 30, 2012 and the applicable interest rates is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	
Maximum amount outstanding during the period	\$	171,520
Average daily credit facility borrowings	\$	49,987
Weighted-average interest rate		3.4%

Amounts borrowed under the credit agreement in U.S. dollars bear interest, at Quanta's option, at a rate equal to either (a) the Eurocurrency Rate (as defined in the credit agreement) plus 1.25% to 2.50%, as determined based on Quanta's Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as described below), plus, if applicable, any Mandatory Cost (as defined in the credit agreement) required to compensate lenders for the cost of compliance with certain European regulatory requirements, or (b) the Base Rate (as described below) plus 0.25% to 1.50%, as determined based on Quanta's Consolidated Leverage Ratio. Amounts borrowed under the credit agreement in any currency other than U.S. dollars bear interest at a rate equal to the Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.25% to 2.50%, as determined based on Quanta's Consolidated Leverage Ratio, plus, if applicable, any Mandatory Cost. Standby letters of credit issued under the credit agreement are subject to a letter of credit fee of 1.25% to 2.50%, based on Quanta's Consolidated Leverage Ratio, and Performance Letters of Credit (as defined in the credit agreement) issued under the credit agreement in support of certain contractual obligations are subject to a letter of credit fee of 0.75% to 1.50%, based on Quanta's Consolidated Leverage Ratio. Quanta is also subject to a commitment fee of 0.20% to 0.45%, based on Quanta's Consolidated Leverage Ratio, on any unused availability under the credit agreement. The Consolidated Leverage Ratio is the ratio of Quanta's total funded debt to Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the credit agreement). For purposes of calculating both the Consolidated Leverage Ratio and the maximum senior debt to Consolidated EBITDA ratio discussed below, total funded debt and total senior debt are reduced by all unrestricted cash and Cash Equivalents (as defined in the credit agreement) held by Quanta in excess of \$25.0 million. The Base Rate equals the highest of (i) the Federal Funds Rate (as defined in the credit agreement) plus 1/2 of 1%, (ii) Bank of America's prime rate and (iii) the Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.00%.

Subject to certain exceptions, the credit agreement is secured by substantially all of the assets of Quanta and its wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries and by a pledge of all of the capital stock of Quanta's wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries and 65% of the capital stock of the direct foreign subsidiaries of Quanta or its wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries. Quanta's wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries also guarantee the repayment of all amounts due under the credit agreement. Subject to certain conditions, at any time Quanta maintains a corporate credit rating that is BBB- (stable) or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Services and a corporate family rating that is Baa3 (stable) or higher by Moody's Investors Services, all collateral will be automatically released from these liens.

The credit agreement contains certain covenants, including a maximum Consolidated Leverage Ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio, in each case as specified in the credit agreement. The credit agreement also contains a maximum senior debt to Consolidated EBITDA ratio, as specified in the credit agreement, which will be in effect at any time that the collateral securing the credit agreement has been and remains released. The credit agreement limits certain acquisitions, mergers and consolidations, indebtedness, capital expenditures, asset sales and prepayments of indebtedness and, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits liens on assets. The credit

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agreement also includes limits on the payment of dividends and stock repurchase programs in any fiscal year except those payments or other distributions payable solely in capital stock. As of September 30, 2012, Quanta was in compliance with all of the covenants in the credit agreement.

The credit agreement provides for customary events of default and includes cross-default provisions with Quanta's underwriting, continuing indemnity and security agreement with its sureties and all of Quanta's other debt instruments exceeding \$30.0 million in borrowings or availability. If an event of default (as defined in the credit agreement) occurs and is continuing, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the credit agreement, amounts outstanding under the credit agreement may be accelerated and may become or be declared immediately due and payable.

8. EQUITY:

Exchangeable Shares and Series F Preferred Stock

In connection with the acquisition of Valard on October 25, 2010, certain former owners of Valard received exchangeable shares of a Canadian subsidiary of Quanta which may be exchanged at the option of the holder for Quanta common stock on a one-for-one basis. The holders of exchangeable shares can make an exchange only once in any calendar quarter and must exchange a minimum of either 50,000 shares or, if less, the total number of remaining exchangeable shares registered in the name of the holder making the request. Quanta also issued one share of Quanta Series F preferred stock to a voting trust on behalf of the holders of the exchangeable shares. The Series F preferred stock provides the holders of the exchangeable shares voting rights in Quanta common stock equivalent to the number of exchangeable shares outstanding at any time. The combination of the exchangeable shares and the share of Series F preferred stock gives the holders of the exchangeable shares rights equivalent to Quanta common stockholders with respect to dividends, voting and other economic rights.

Treasury Stock

Under the stock incentive plans described in Note 9, employees may elect to satisfy their tax withholding obligations upon vesting of restricted stock by having Quanta make such tax payments and withhold a number of vested shares having a value on the date of vesting equal to their tax withholding obligation. As a result of such employee elections, Quanta withheld 289,057 and 279,565 shares of Quanta common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, with a total market value of \$6.2 million and \$6.2 million, in each case for settlement of employee tax liabilities. These shares and the related cost to acquire them were accounted for as an adjustment to the balance of treasury stock.

During the second quarter of 2011, Quanta's board of directors approved a stock repurchase program authorizing Quanta to purchase, from time to time, up to \$150.0 million of its outstanding common stock. The program was completed in August 2011 and resulted in repurchases of 8.1 million shares of Quanta's common stock at an aggregate cost of \$149.5 million. These shares and the related cost to acquire them were accounted for as an adjustment to the balance of treasury stock.

Noncontrolling Interests

Quanta holds investments in several joint ventures that provide infrastructure services under specific customer contracts. Each joint venture is owned equally by its members. Quanta has determined that certain of these joint ventures are variable interest entities, with Quanta providing the majority of the infrastructure services to the joint venture, which management believes most significantly influences the economic performance of the joint venture. Management has concluded that Quanta is the primary beneficiary of each of these joint ventures and has accounted for each on a consolidated basis. The other parties' equity interests in these joint ventures have been accounted for as a noncontrolling interest in the condensed consolidated financial statements. Income attributable to the other joint venture members has been accounted for as a reduction of reported net income.

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attributable to common stock in the amount of \$4.5 million and \$3.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and \$13.0 million and \$7.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. Equity in the consolidated assets and liabilities of these joint ventures that is attributable to the other joint venture members has been accounted for as a component of noncontrolling interests within total equity in the accompanying balance sheets.

The carrying value of the investments held by Quanta in the variable interest entities which it consolidates was approximately \$7.3 million and \$7.3 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The carrying value of investments held by the noncontrolling interests in these variable interest entities at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was \$7.3 million and \$7.3 million. During the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, distributions to noncontrolling interests were \$6.7 million and \$0.0 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, distributions to noncontrolling interests were \$13.0 million and \$0.5 million. There were no other changes in equity as a result of transfers to/from the noncontrolling interests during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 or 2011. See Note 10 for further disclosures related to Quanta's joint venture arrangements.

9. EQUITY-BASED COMPENSATION:

Stock Incentive Plans

On May 19, 2011, Quanta's stockholders approved the Quanta Services, Inc. 2011 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (the 2011 Plan). The 2011 Plan provides for the award of non-qualified stock options, incentive (qualified) stock options (ISOs), stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock bonus awards, performance compensation awards (including cash bonus awards) or any combination of the foregoing. The purpose of the 2011 Plan is to provide participants with additional performance incentives by increasing their proprietary interest in Quanta. Employees, directors, officers, consultants or advisors of Quanta or its affiliates are eligible to participate in the 2011 Plan, as are prospective employees, directors, officers, consultants or advisors of Quanta who have agreed to serve Quanta in those capacities. An aggregate of 11,750,000 shares of Quanta common stock may be issued pursuant to awards granted under the 2011 Plan.

Additionally, pursuant to the Quanta Services, Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2007 Plan), which was adopted on May 24, 2007, Quanta may award restricted stock, incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options to eligible employees, directors, and certain consultants and advisors. An aggregate of 4,000,000 shares of common stock may be issued pursuant to awards granted under the 2007 Plan. Quanta also has a Restricted Stock Unit Plan (the RSU Plan), pursuant to which RSUs may be awarded to certain employees and consultants of Quanta's Canadian operations.

Equity awards also remain outstanding under a prior plan adopted by Quanta, as well as under plans assumed by Quanta in connection with its acquisition of InfraSource Services, Inc. in 2007. While no further awards may be made under these plans, the awards outstanding under the plans continue to be governed by their terms. These plans, together with the 2011 Plan, the 2007 Plan and the RSU Plan, are referred to as the Plans.

Restricted Stock

Restricted shares of Quanta's common stock have been issued under the Plans, with the grant date fair value for awards of restricted stock based on the market value of Quanta common stock on the date of grant. The shares of restricted stock issued are subject to forfeiture, restrictions on transfer and certain other conditions until vesting, which generally occurs over three years in equal annual installments. During the restriction period, holders are entitled to vote and receive dividends on such shares.

During the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, Quanta granted 24,681 and 189,914 shares of restricted stock under the Plans with a weighted average grant date fair value of \$24.31 and \$17.84. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, Quanta granted 1.3 million and 1.1 million shares of restricted

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stock under the Plans with a weighted average grant date fair value of \$21.74 and \$21.41. Additionally, during the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, 44,598 and 5,081 shares of restricted stock vested, with an approximate fair value at the time of vesting of \$1.1 million and \$0.1 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, 1.0 million and 0.9 million shares of restricted stock vested, with an approximate fair value at the time of vesting of \$20.8 million and \$20.1 million.

As of September 30, 2012, there was approximately \$29.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock granted to both employees and non-employees. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.85 years.

Restricted Stock Units

RSUs granted by Quanta under the Plans are intended to provide plan participants with cash performance incentives that are substantially equivalent to the risks and rewards of equity ownership in Quanta by providing the participants with rights to receive a cash bonus that is determined by reference to Quanta's common stock price. The number of RSUs awarded to grantees is determined based on the dollar amount of the grant and the closing price on the date of grant of a share of Quanta common stock. The RSUs vest over a designated period, typically three years, and are subject to forfeiture under certain conditions, primarily termination of service. Upon vesting of RSUs, the holders receive a cash bonus equal to the number of RSUs vested multiplied by Quanta's common stock price on the vesting date. In the future, Quanta may also issue RSUs that provide for the issuance of Quanta common stock upon vesting.

Compensation expense related to RSUs was \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and \$1.3 million and \$0.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. Such expense is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. RSUs that may be settled only in cash are not included in the calculation of earnings per share, and the estimated earned value of such RSUs is classified as a liability. Quanta paid nominal amounts to settle liabilities related to RSUs in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million to settle liabilities in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. Liabilities recorded for the estimated earned value of the RSUs outstanding were \$1.5 million and \$0.5 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Investments in Affiliates and Other Entities

As described in Note 8, Quanta holds investments in certain joint ventures with third parties for the purpose of providing infrastructure services under certain customer contracts. Losses incurred by these joint ventures are shared equally by the joint venture members. However, each member of the joint venture is jointly and severally liable for all of the obligations of the joint venture under the contract with the customer and therefore can be liable for full performance of the contract with the customer. In circumstances where Quanta's participation in a joint venture qualifies as a general partnership, the joint venture partners are jointly and severally liable for all of the obligations of the joint venture, including obligations owed to the customer or any other person or entity. Quanta is not aware of circumstances that would lead to future claims against it for material amounts in connection with these joint and several liabilities.

In the joint venture arrangements entered into by Quanta, each joint venturer indemnifies the other party for any liabilities incurred in excess of the liabilities such other party is obligated to bear under the respective joint venture agreement. It is possible, however, that Quanta could be required to pay or perform obligations in excess of its share if the other joint venturer failed or refused to pay or perform its share of the obligations. Quanta is not aware of circumstances that would lead to future claims against it for material amounts that would not be indemnified.

Table of Contents**Leases**

Quanta leases certain land, buildings and equipment under non-cancelable lease agreements, including related party leases. The terms of these agreements vary from lease to lease, including some with renewal options and escalation clauses. The following schedule shows the future minimum lease payments under these leases as of September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31	Operating Leases
Remainder of 2012	\$ 16,661
2013	43,268
2014	23,965
2015	17,221
2016	11,332
Thereafter	20,121
 Total minimum lease payments	 \$ 132,568

Rent expense related to operating leases was approximately \$24.3 million and \$30.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and approximately \$72.4 million and \$86.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

Quanta has guaranteed the residual value on certain of its equipment operating leases. Quanta has agreed to pay any difference between this residual value and the fair market value of the underlying asset at the date of termination of the leases. At September 30, 2012, the maximum guaranteed residual value was approximately \$198.1 million. Quanta believes that no significant payments will be made as a result of the difference between the fair market value of the leased equipment and the guaranteed residual value. However, there can be no assurance that significant payments will not be required in the future.

Committed Capital Expenditures

Quanta has committed capital for the expansion of its fiber optic network, although Quanta typically does not commit capital to new network expansions until it has a committed licensing arrangement in place with at least one customer. The amounts of committed capital expenditures are estimates of costs required to build the networks under contract. The actual capital expenditures related to building the networks could vary materially from these estimates. As of September 30, 2012, Quanta estimates these committed capital expenditures to be approximately \$10.1 million for the period October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 and \$10.6 million in 2013. Also during the nine month period ended September 30, 2012, Quanta committed capital for the expansion of its vehicle fleet in order to accommodate manufacturer lead times on certain types of vehicles. As of September 30, 2012, production orders for approximately \$7.8 million had been issued with delivery dates expected to occur throughout the remainder of 2012 and \$11.5 million had been issued with delivery dates expected to occur in 2013. Although Quanta has committed to the purchase of these vehicles at the time of their delivery, Quanta intends that these orders will be assigned to third party leasing companies and made available to Quanta under certain of its master equipment lease agreements, which will release Quanta from its capital commitment.

Litigation and Claims

Quanta is from time to time party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions typically seek, among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract and/or property damages, employment-related damages, punitive damages, civil penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, Quanta records a reserve when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably

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estimated. In addition, Quanta discloses matters for which management believes a material loss is at least reasonably possible. Except as otherwise stated below, none of these proceedings, separately or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on Quanta's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. In all instances, management has assessed the matter based on current information and made a judgment concerning its potential outcome, giving due consideration to the nature of the claim, the amount and nature of damages sought and the probability of success. Management's judgment may prove materially inaccurate, and such judgment is made subject to the known uncertainty of litigation.

California Fire Litigation – San Diego County. On June 18, 2010, PAR Electrical Contractors, Inc. (PAR), a wholly owned subsidiary of Quanta, was named as a third party defendant in four lawsuits in California state court in San Diego County, California, all of which arise out of a wildfire in the San Diego area that started on October 21, 2007, referred to as the Witch Creek fire. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection issued a report concluding that the Witch Creek fire was started when the conductors of a three phase 69kV transmission line, known as TL 637, owned by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), touched each other, dropping sparks on dry grass. The Witch Creek fire, together with another wildfire referred to as the Guejito fire that allegedly merged with the Witch Creek fire, burned a reported 198,000 acres, over 1,500 homes and structures and is alleged to have caused two deaths and numerous personal injuries.

Numerous lawsuits have been filed directly against SDG&E and its parent company, Sempra, claiming SDG&E's power lines caused the fire. The court ordered that the claims be organized into the four lawsuits mentioned above and grouped the matters by type of plaintiff, namely, insurance subrogation claimants, individual/business claimants, governmental claimants, and a class action matter, for which class certification has since been denied. PAR is not named as a direct defendant in any of these lawsuits against SDG&E or its parent. SDG&E has reportedly settled many of the claims. On June 18, 2010, SDG&E joined PAR to the four lawsuits as a third party defendant, seeking contractual and equitable indemnification for losses related to the Witch Creek fire. SDG&E's claims for indemnity relate to work done by PAR involving the replacement of one pole on TL 637 about four months prior to the Witch Creek fire. While Quanta does not believe that the work done by PAR was the cause of the contact between the conductors, PAR notified its various insurers of the claims. All but one of the insurers contested coverage. On August 5, 2011, PAR and Quanta filed a lawsuit in California state court against those insurers seeking a determination that coverage exists under the policies.

On November 5, 2012, PAR, Quanta, PAR's insurers and SDG&E entered into a mutual settlement agreement pursuant to which SDG&E agreed to release PAR, Quanta and PAR's insurers in exchange for payment by PAR's insurers of a negotiated settlement amount and payment by PAR of \$33.8 million, of which \$7.5 million was previously expensed and \$26.3 million will be funded by an insurer as part of the previously recorded \$35.0 million liability and corresponding insurance recovery receivable associated with a reimbursement-type policy. In the settlement, one other insurer reserved its rights to contest coverage and seek reimbursement from PAR of the \$25.0 million this insurer will pay to SDG&E as part of the settlement. As such, PAR and Quanta have not released this insurer from the coverage lawsuit filed in California state court. PAR intends to vigorously pursue its actions for coverage against the insurer if the insurer asserts a claim for reimbursement.

California Fire Claim – Amador County. In October 2004, a wildfire in Amador County, California, burned 16,800 acres. The United States Forest Service alleged that the fire originated as a result of the activities of a Quanta subsidiary crew performing vegetation management under a contract with Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (PG&E). In November 2007, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) sent a written demand to the Quanta subsidiary for payment of fire suppression costs of approximately \$8.5 million. The USDA informally communicated that it also intends to seek past and future restoration and other damages of approximately \$51.3 million, as well as other unspecified damages. PG&E tendered defense and indemnification for the matter to Quanta in 2010.

On August 3, 2012, the USDA filed suit in the United States District Court, Eastern District of California, against Quanta, its subsidiary and PG&E, seeking unspecified damages for fire suppression costs, rehabilitation

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and restoration expenses, and loss of timber, habitat and environmental values, among other things, including recovery of fees and expenses. However, the parties had been exchanging information on an informal basis, and Quanta believes they will continue to work toward resolution of the matter. The amount of damages or penalties ultimately sought by the USDA could be substantially more or less than the \$59.8 million identified to date by the USDA.

Quanta and its subsidiary intend to vigorously defend against any liability and damage allegations. Quanta has notified its insurers, and two insurers are participating under a reservation of rights. Other insurers in that policy year have not stated a position regarding coverage. Quanta has recorded a liability and corresponding insurance recovery receivable of approximately \$8.5 million associated with this matter based on the written demand received from the USDA. Given Quanta's intent to vigorously defend against the allegations and the potential for insurance coverage, Quanta cannot estimate the amount of any loss or the range of any possible losses that might exceed its insurance coverage. However, due to the nature of these claims, an adverse result leading to a significant uninsured loss could have a material adverse effect on Quanta's consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Arbitration. On October 1, 2010, Mears Group, Inc. (Mears), a wholly owned subsidiary of Quanta, filed a request for arbitration with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in London against the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago (NGC). The request for arbitration arises out of a contract between Mears and NGC for horizontal directional drilling (HDD) services in connection with a shore approach of a natural gas pipeline. During pullback of the pipeline, a component on the drill rig operated by Mears failed, and the pipeline was lodged downhole. Subsequent efforts to salvage the pipeline by NGC, Mears, and other parties failed to dislodge the pipeline. NGC subsequently hired a separate HDD contractor to complete reworks.

Mears alleges breach of contract, among other things, and seeks recovery for works performed, standby costs, demobilization costs, and other expenses, totaling approximately \$16.5 million, including taxes, and additionally seeks recovery of pre-judgment interest and attorneys' fees and expenses. Mears contends in the arbitration that NGC breached the contract between the parties by providing a pipeline with insufficient buoyancy, weighing significantly more than the weight specified in the contract. In addition, Mears argues that NGC failed to provide a contractually required builders all-risk insurance policy naming Mears as an additional insured, which would have covered losses associated with a pullback failure. Moreover, Mears asserts that NGC agreed to indemnify Mears for losses to NGC's equipment for events occurring during the project, and that any recovery by NGC is therefore barred.

NGC counterclaimed in the arbitration, asserting that Mears breached the contract and performed negligently by failing to provide a drilling component capable of withstanding loads during pullback and providing a hole of insufficient cleanliness such that debris and other materials contributed to excess forces experienced during Mears' pullback of the pipeline. NGC seeks recovery for the costs of the salvage operations, the cost of the reworks, as well as other costs, totaling approximately \$79.5 million, and additionally seeks recovery of pre-judgment interest and attorneys' fees and expenses.

The arbitration hearings were completed during the third quarter of 2012, but no decision has been reached. Mears believes that it provided a hole of sufficient cleanliness, that its drilling components were fit for the purposes intended under the contract, and that pullback would not have failed had NGC provided a pipeline conforming to contractual weight specifications. Thus, Mears continues to vigorously pursue its claims and defend NGC's counterclaims, and Mears believes it will prevail in the arbitration. Mears also notified its insurers of the counterclaims, and although coverage was denied, Mears is continuing to pursue its insurers for coverage. Due to the nature of these claims, however, an adverse result in these proceedings could result in a significant uninsured loss that could have a material adverse effect on Quanta's consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents***Concentrations of Credit Risk***

Quanta is subject to concentrations of credit risk related primarily to its cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable, including amounts related to unbilled accounts receivable and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. Substantially all of Quanta's cash investments are managed by what it believes to be high credit quality financial institutions. In accordance with Quanta's investment policies, these institutions are authorized to invest this cash in a diversified portfolio of what Quanta believes to be high quality investments, which consist primarily of interest-bearing demand deposits, money market mutual funds and investment grade commercial paper with original maturities of three months or less. Although Quanta does not currently believe the principal amount of these investments is subject to any material risk of loss, economic conditions have significantly impacted the interest income Quanta receives from these investments and are likely to continue to do so in the future. In addition, Quanta grants credit under normal payment terms, generally without collateral, to its customers, which include electric power, natural gas and pipeline companies, telecommunications service providers, governmental entities, general contractors, and builders, owners and managers of commercial and industrial properties located primarily in the United States and Canada. Consequently, Quanta is subject to potential credit risk related to changes in business and economic factors throughout the United States and Canada, which may be heightened as a result of depressed economic and financial market conditions that have existed in recent years. However, Quanta generally has certain statutory lien rights with respect to services provided. Under certain circumstances, such as foreclosures or negotiated settlements, Quanta may take title to the underlying assets in lieu of cash in settlement of receivables. In such circumstances, extended time frames may be required to liquidate these assets, causing the amounts realized to differ from the value of the assumed receivable. Historically, some of Quanta's customers have experienced significant financial difficulties, and others may experience financial difficulties in the future. These difficulties expose Quanta to increased risk related to collectability of billed and unbilled receivables and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts for services Quanta has performed. As of September 30, 2012, one customer accounted for approximately \$192.7 million, or 11.4%, of consolidated billed and accrued accounts receivable. Substantially all of this balance relates to one contract with this customer and is composed primarily of certain contract change orders for which the customer acceptance process is ongoing. See further discussion of contract change orders in the Revenue Recognition section of Note 2. The services provided to this customer relate primarily to Quanta's electric power infrastructure services segment. No customers represented 10% or more of consolidated billed and accrued accounts receivable as of December 31, 2011, and no customers represented 10% or more of revenues for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2012 or 2011.

Self-Insurance

Quanta is insured for employer's liability, general liability, auto liability and workers' compensation claims. Since August 1, 2009, all policy deductible levels are \$5.0 million per occurrence, other than employer's liability, which is subject to a deductible of \$1.0 million. Quanta also has employee health care benefit plans for most employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements, of which the primary plan is subject to a deductible of \$350,000 per claimant per year.

Losses under all of these insurance programs are accrued based upon Quanta's estimates of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not reported, with assistance from third-party actuaries. These insurance liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the extent of damage, the determination of Quanta's liability in proportion to other parties and the number of incidents not reported. The accruals are based upon known facts and historical trends, and management believes such accruals are adequate. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the gross amount accrued for insurance claims totaled \$189.0 million and \$201.2 million, with \$143.6 million and \$155.4 million considered to be long-term and included in other non-current liabilities. Related insurance recoveries/receivables as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were \$56.5 million and \$63.1 million, of which \$14.6 million and \$9.8 million are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$41.9 million and \$53.3 million are included in other assets, net.

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Quanta renews its insurance policies on an annual basis, and therefore deductibles and levels of insurance coverage may change in future periods. In addition, insurers may cancel Quanta's coverage or determine to exclude certain items from coverage, or Quanta may elect not to obtain certain types or incremental levels of insurance if it believes that the cost to obtain such coverage exceeds the additional benefits obtained. In any such event, Quanta's overall risk exposure would increase, which could negatively affect its results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Letters of Credit

Certain of Quanta's vendors require letters of credit to ensure reimbursement for amounts they are disbursing on its behalf, such as to beneficiaries under its self-funded insurance programs. In addition, from time to time, certain customers require Quanta to post letters of credit to ensure payment to its subcontractors and vendors and to guarantee performance under its contracts. Such letters of credit are generally issued by a bank or similar financial institution, typically pursuant to Quanta's credit facility. Each letter of credit commits the issuer to pay specified amounts to the holder of the letter of credit if the holder demonstrates that Quanta has failed to perform specified actions. If this were to occur, Quanta would be required to reimburse the issuer of the letter of credit. Depending on the circumstances of such a reimbursement, Quanta may also record a charge to earnings for the reimbursement. Quanta does not believe that it is likely that any material claims will be made under any letters of credit in the foreseeable future.

As of September 30, 2012, Quanta had \$179.3 million in letters of credit outstanding under its credit facility, primarily to secure obligations under its casualty insurance program. These are irrevocable stand-by letters of credit with maturities generally expiring at various times throughout 2012 and 2013. Upon maturity, it is expected that the majority of these letters of credit will be renewed for subsequent one-year periods.

Performance Bonds and Parent Guarantees

In certain circumstances, Quanta is required to provide performance bonds in connection with its contractual commitments. Quanta has indemnified its sureties for any expenses paid out under these performance bonds. As of September 30, 2012, the total amount of outstanding performance bonds was approximately \$2.05 billion, and the estimated cost to complete these bonded projects was approximately \$481.7 million.

Quanta, from time to time, guarantees the obligations of its wholly owned subsidiaries, including obligations under certain contracts with customers, certain lease obligations and, in some states, obligations in connection with obtaining contractors' licenses. Quanta is not aware of any material obligations for performance or payment asserted against it under any of these guarantees.

Employment Agreements

Quanta has various employment agreements with certain executives and other employees, which provide for compensation and certain other benefits and for severance payments under certain circumstances. Certain employment agreements also contain clauses that become effective upon a change of control of Quanta. Quanta may be obligated to pay certain amounts to the employees upon the occurrence of any of the defined events in the various employment agreements.

Collective Bargaining Agreements

Several of Quanta's operating units are parties to collective bargaining agreements with unions that represent certain of their employees. The collective bargaining agreements expire at various times and have typically been renegotiated and renewed on terms similar to those in the expiring agreements. The agreements require the operating units to pay specified wages, provide certain benefits to their union employees and contribute certain amounts to multi-employer pension plans and employee benefit trusts. Quanta's multi-employer pension plan contribution rates generally are specified in the collective bargaining agreements (usually

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on an annual basis), and contributions are made to the plans on a pay-as-you-go basis based on its union employee payrolls, which cannot be determined for future periods because the location and number of union employees that Quanta employs at any given time and the plans in which they may participate vary depending on the projects Quanta has ongoing at any time and the need for union resources in connection with those projects.

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 also added special funding and operational rules generally applicable to plan years beginning after 2007 for multi-employer plans that are classified as endangered, seriously endangered or critical status based on a multitude of factors (including, for example, the plan's funded percentage, cash flow position and whether it is projected to experience a minimum funding deficiency). Plans in these classifications must adopt measures to improve their funded status through a funding improvement or rehabilitation plan, as applicable, which may require additional contributions from employers (which may take the form of a surcharge on benefit contributions) and/or modifications to retiree benefits. Certain plans to which Quanta contributes or may contribute in the future are in endangered, seriously endangered or critical status. The amount of additional funds, if any, that Quanta may be obligated to contribute to these plans in the future cannot be reasonably estimated due to the uncertainty of the future levels of work that require the specific use of union employees covered by these plans, as well as the future contribution levels and possible surcharges on contributions applicable to these plans.

Quanta may be subject to additional liabilities imposed by law as a result of its participation in multi-employer defined benefit pension plans. For example, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended by the Multi-Employer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980, imposes certain liabilities upon an employer who is a contributor to a multi-employer pension plan if the employer withdraws from the plan or the plan is terminated or experiences a mass withdrawal. These liabilities include an allocable share of the unfunded vested benefits in the plan for all plan participants, not merely the benefits payable to a contributing employer's own retirees. As a result, participating employers may bear a higher proportion of liability for unfunded vested benefits if other participating employers cease to contribute or withdraw, with the reallocation of liability being more acute in cases when the withdrawn employer is insolvent or otherwise fails to pay its withdrawal liability. Other than as described below, Quanta is not aware of any material amounts of withdrawal liability that have been incurred as a result of a withdrawal by any of Quanta's operating units from any multi-employer defined benefit pension plans.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, Quanta recorded a partial withdrawal liability of approximately \$32.6 million related to the withdrawal by certain Quanta subsidiaries from the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Plan (the Central States Plan). The partial withdrawal liability recognized by Quanta was based on the most recent information and estimates received from the Central States Plan during 2011 for a complete withdrawal by all Quanta companies participating in the Central States Plan. The withdrawal followed an amendment to a collective bargaining agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that eliminated obligations to contribute to the Central States Plan, which is in critical status and is significantly underfunded as to its vested benefit obligations. The amendment was negotiated by the Pipe Line Contractors Association (PLCA) on behalf of its members, which include the Quanta subsidiaries that withdrew from the Central States Plan. Quanta believed that withdrawing from the Central States Plan in the fourth quarter of 2011 was advantageous because it limited Quanta's exposure to increased liabilities from a future withdrawal if the underfunded status of the Central States Plan deteriorates further. Quanta and other PLCA members will contribute to a different multi-employer pension plan on behalf of Teamsters employees, with contributions currently being made to an escrow fund until the new plan is finalized.

The Central States Plan has asserted that the withdrawal of the PLCA members was not effective in 2011, although Quanta believes that a legally effective withdrawal occurred in the fourth quarter of 2011. During the third quarter of 2012, the Central States Plan provided Quanta with a \$39.7 million estimate of the potential partial withdrawal liability based on a partial withdrawal in the first quarter of 2012. Quanta continues to dispute the assertions of the Central States Plan regarding the withdrawal date. Quanta expects the Central States Plan to issue a formal assessment of the partial withdrawal liability no earlier than 2013, although timing of the

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assessment could be impacted by the dispute over the effective date of the withdrawal. Once an assessment is received, Quanta may seek to challenge and further negotiate the amount of the assessment. As a result, the final partial withdrawal liability cannot yet be determined with certainty and could be materially higher or lower than the \$32.6 million Quanta recognized in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Certain other Quanta subsidiaries also continue to participate in the Central States Plan. Quanta is evaluating the possibility of withdrawal of these subsidiaries from the plan, which will depend on various factors, including negotiation of the terms of the collective bargaining agreements under which the subsidiaries participate and whether exemptions from withdrawal liability applicable to construction industry employers will be available. Given the unknown nature of some of these factors, the amount or timing of any liability upon withdrawal of the subsidiaries remaining in the Central States Plan is uncertain. However, Quanta currently does not expect the incremental liability upon withdrawal of the subsidiaries remaining in the Central States Plan to be material.

Indemnities

Quanta generally indemnifies its customers for the services it provides under its contracts, as well as other specified liabilities, which may subject Quanta to indemnity claims and liabilities and related litigation. Quanta also has indemnified various parties against specified liabilities that those parties might incur in the future in connection with Quanta's previous acquisitions of certain companies. The indemnities under acquisition agreements are usually contingent upon the other party incurring liabilities that reach specified thresholds. As of September 30, 2012, except as otherwise set forth above in *Litigation and Claims*, Quanta does not believe any material liabilities for asserted claims exist against it in connection with any of these indemnity obligations.

11. SEGMENT INFORMATION:

Quanta presents its operations under four reportable segments: (1) Electric Power Infrastructure Services, (2) Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services, (3) Telecommunications Infrastructure Services and (4) Fiber Optic Licensing. This structure is generally focused on broad end-user markets for Quanta's services. See Note 1 for additional information regarding Quanta's reportable segments.

Quanta's segment results are derived from the types of services provided across its operating units in each of the end user markets described above. Quanta's entrepreneurial business model allows each of its operating units to serve the same or similar customers and to provide a range of services across end user markets. Quanta's operating units are organized into one of three internal divisions, namely, the electric power division, natural gas and pipeline division and telecommunications division. These internal divisions are closely aligned with the reportable segments described above based on their operating units' predominant type of work, with the operating units providing predominantly telecommunications and fiber optic licensing services being managed within the same internal division.

Reportable segment information, including revenues and operating income by type of work, is gathered from each operating unit for the purpose of evaluating segment performance in support of Quanta's market strategies. These classifications of Quanta's operating unit revenues by type of work for segment reporting purposes can at times require judgment on the part of management. Quanta's operating units may perform joint infrastructure service projects for customers in multiple industries, deliver multiple types of network services under a single customer contract or provide services across industries, for example, joint trenching projects to install distribution lines for electric power, natural gas and telecommunications customers.

In addition, Quanta's integrated operations and common administrative support at each of its operating units requires certain allocations, including allocations of shared and indirect costs, such as facility costs, indirect operating expenses, including depreciation, and general and administrative costs, to determine operating segment profitability. Corporate costs, such as payroll and benefits, employee travel expenses, facility costs, professional fees, acquisition costs and amortization related to certain intangible assets are not allocated.

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Summarized financial information for Quanta's reportable segments is presented in the following tables (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues:				
Electric Power	\$ 1,089,256	\$ 822,689	\$ 3,037,000	\$ 2,056,232
Natural Gas and Pipeline	397,459	259,014	1,096,247	645,495
Telecommunications	169,858	140,679	409,436	326,494
Fiber Optic Licensing	28,628	28,437	84,391	82,471
Consolidated	\$ 1,685,201	\$ 1,250,819	\$ 4,627,074	\$ 3,110,692
Operating income (loss):				
Electric Power	\$ 136,378	\$ 100,199	\$ 356,863	\$ 198,661
Natural Gas and Pipeline	23,207	(4,035)	27,498	(42,263)
Telecommunications	22,224	15,832	44,420	21,238
Fiber Optic Licensing	14,092	14,231	42,919	39,448
Corporate and non-allocated costs	(50,247)	(32,246)	(135,424)	(92,289)
Consolidated	\$ 145,654	\$ 93,981	\$ 336,276	\$ 124,795
Depreciation:				
Electric Power	\$ 14,075	\$ 12,474	\$ 40,907	\$ 37,080
Natural Gas and Pipeline	11,137	10,332	32,187	31,020
Telecommunications	1,971	1,526	5,556	4,412
Fiber Optic Licensing	3,568	3,468	10,446	10,321
Corporate and non-allocated costs	1,692	1,335	4,990	3,666
Consolidated	\$ 32,443	\$ 29,135	\$ 94,086	\$ 86,499

Separate measures of Quanta's assets and cash flows by reportable segment, including capital expenditures, are not produced or utilized by management to evaluate segment performance. Quanta's fixed assets which are held at the operating unit level, including operating machinery, equipment and vehicles, as well as office equipment, buildings and leasehold improvements, are used on an interchangeable basis across its reportable segments. As such, for reporting purposes, total depreciation expense is allocated each quarter among Quanta's reportable segments based on the ratio of each reportable segment's revenue contribution to consolidated revenues.

Foreign Operations

During the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, Quanta derived \$198.3 million and \$121.6 million of its revenues from foreign operations. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, Quanta derived \$604.0 million and \$367.2 million of its revenues from foreign operations. Of Quanta's foreign revenues, approximately 96.8% and 93.6% was earned in Canada during the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and approximately 96.3% and 96.5% was earned in Canada during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. In addition, Quanta held property and equipment of \$132.8 million and \$114.8 million in foreign countries, primarily Canada, as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

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Item 2. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.*

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 29, 2012 and is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and on our website, which is www.quantaservices.com. The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that are based upon our current expectations and are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these expectations due to inaccurate assumptions and known or unknown risks and uncertainties, including those identified under the headings "Uncertainty of Forward-Looking Statements and Information" below in this Item 2 and "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of Part II of this Quarterly Report.

Introduction

We are a leading provider of specialized contracting services, offering infrastructure solutions primarily to the electric power, natural gas and oil pipeline and telecommunications industries throughout North America and in select international markets. The services we provide include the design, installation, upgrade, repair and maintenance of infrastructure within each of the industries we serve, such as electric power transmission and distribution networks, substation facilities, renewable energy facilities, pipeline transmission and distribution systems and facilities, and wireline and wireless telecommunications networks used for video, data and voice transmission. We also own fiber optic telecommunications infrastructure in select markets and license the right to use these point-to-point fiber optic telecommunications facilities to customers.

We report our results under four reportable segments: (1) Electric Power Infrastructure Services, (2) Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services, (3) Telecommunications Infrastructure Services and (4) Fiber Optic Licensing. This structure is generally focused on broad end-user markets for our services. Our consolidated revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 were approximately \$4.63 billion, of which 65.6% was attributable to the Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment, 23.8% to the Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment, 8.8% to the Telecommunications Infrastructure Services segment and 1.8% to the Fiber Optic Licensing segment.

Our customers include many of the leading companies in the industries we serve. We have developed strong strategic alliances with numerous customers and strive to develop and maintain our status as a preferred vendor to our customers. We enter into various types of contracts, including competitive unit price, hourly rate, cost-plus (or time and materials basis), and fixed price (or lump sum basis), the final terms and prices of which we frequently negotiate with the customer. Although the terms of our contracts vary considerably, most are made on either a unit price or fixed price basis in which we agree to do the work for a price per unit of work performed (unit price) or for a fixed amount for the entire project (fixed price). We complete a substantial majority of our fixed price projects, other than certain large transmission projects, within one year, while we frequently provide maintenance and repair work under open-ended unit price or cost-plus master service agreements that are renewable periodically.

We recognize revenue on our unit price and cost-plus contracts as units are completed or services are performed. For our fixed price contracts, we record revenues as work under the contract progresses on a percentage-of-completion basis. Under this method, revenue is recognized based on the percentage of total costs incurred to date in proportion to total estimated costs to complete the contract. Fixed price contracts generally include retainage provisions under which a percentage of the contract price is withheld until the project is complete and has been accepted by our customer.

For internal management purposes, we are organized into three internal divisions, namely, the electric power division, the natural gas and pipeline division and the telecommunications division. These internal divisions are closely aligned with the reportable segments described above based on the predominant type of

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work provided by the operating units within each division. The operating units providing predominantly telecommunications infrastructure services and fiber optic licensing services are managed within the same internal division.

Reportable segment information, including revenues and operating income by type of work, is gathered from each operating unit for the purpose of evaluating segment performance in support of our market strategies. These classifications of our operating unit revenues by type of work for segment reporting purposes can at times require judgment on the part of management. Our operating units may perform joint infrastructure service projects for customers in multiple industries, deliver multiple types of infrastructure services under a single customer contract or provide services across industries, for example, joint trenching projects to install distribution lines for electric power, natural gas and telecommunication customers. Our integrated operations and common administrative support at each of our operating units requires certain allocations, including allocations of shared and indirect costs, such as facility costs, indirect operating expenses including depreciation and general and administrative costs, to determine operating segment profitability. Corporate costs, such as payroll and benefits, employee travel expenses, facility costs, professional fees, acquisition costs and amortization related to certain intangible costs are not allocated.

The Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment provides comprehensive network solutions to customers in the electric power industry. Services performed by the Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment generally include the design, installation, upgrade, repair and maintenance of electric power transmission and distribution networks and substation facilities along with other engineering and technical services. This segment also provides emergency restoration services, including the repair of infrastructure damaged by inclement weather, the energized installation, maintenance and upgrade of electric power infrastructure utilizing unique bare hand and hot stick methods and our proprietary robotic arm technologies, and the installation of smart grid technologies on electric power networks. In addition, this segment designs, installs and maintains renewable energy generation facilities, in particular solar and wind, and related switchyards and transmission networks. To a lesser extent, this segment provides services such as the design, installation, maintenance and repair of commercial and industrial wiring, installation of traffic networks and the installation of cable and control systems for light rail lines.

The Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment provides comprehensive network solutions to customers involved in the transportation of natural gas, oil and other pipeline products. Services performed by the Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment generally include the design, installation, repair and maintenance of pipeline transmission and distribution systems, gathering systems and compressor and pump stations, as well as related trenching, directional boring and automatic welding services. In addition, this segment's services include pipeline protection, integrity testing, rehabilitation and replacement, and fabrication of pipeline support systems and related structures and facilities. To a lesser extent, this segment designs, installs and maintains airport fueling systems as well as water and sewer infrastructure.

The Telecommunications Infrastructure Services segment provides comprehensive network solutions to customers in the wireline and wireless telecommunications industry and the cable television industry. Services performed by the Telecommunications Infrastructure Services segment generally include the design, installation, repair and maintenance of fiber optic, copper and coaxial cable networks used for video, data and voice transmission, as well as the design, installation and upgrade of wireless communications networks, including towers, switching systems and backhaul links from wireless systems to voice, data and video networks. This segment also provides emergency restoration services, including the repair of telecommunications infrastructure damaged by inclement weather. To a lesser extent, services provided under this segment include cable locating, splicing and testing of fiber optic networks and residential installation of fiber optic cabling.

The Fiber Optic Licensing segment designs, procures, constructs, maintains and owns fiber optic telecommunications infrastructure in select markets and licenses the right to use these point-to-point fiber optic telecommunications facilities to our customers pursuant to licensing agreements, typically with terms from five

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to twenty-five years, inclusive of certain renewal options. Under those agreements, customers are provided the right to use a portion of the capacity of a fiber optic network, with the network owned and maintained by us. The Fiber Optic Licensing segment provides services to enterprise, education, carrier, financial services and healthcare customers, as well as other entities with high bandwidth telecommunication needs. The telecommunication services provided through this segment are subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission and certain state public utility commissions.

Recent Investments and Acquisitions

On April 12, 2012, we acquired Service Electric Company (Service Electric), an electric power infrastructure services company with operations primarily in the Southeastern United States. The aggregate consideration paid consisted of approximately \$20.3 million in cash, 662,426 shares of our common stock valued at approximately \$12.5 million and the repayment of approximately \$5.9 million in debt. As this transaction was effective April 12, 2012, the results of Service Electric have been included in our consolidated financial statements beginning on such date. This acquisition enables us to further enhance our electric power infrastructure service offerings. Service Electric's financial results will generally be included in our Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment.

On March 1, 2012, we acquired Phasor Engineering, Inc. (Phasor), which provides engineering, procurement, construction, testing and maintenance services in Western Canada. The aggregate consideration paid consisted of approximately \$2.9 million in cash and 87,963 shares of our common stock valued at approximately \$1.7 million. As this transaction was effective March 1, 2012, the results of the acquired business have been included in our consolidated financial statements beginning on such date. This acquisition enables us to further enhance our engineering service offerings. The financial results of Phasor will generally be included in our Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment.

On January 9, 2012, we acquired the assets, operations and business of Crux Subsurface, Inc. (Crux), which is a geotechnical exploration and construction business providing contract drilling, micropile foundation and related services. The aggregate consideration paid consisted of approximately \$27.5 million in cash, 856,105 shares of our common stock valued at approximately \$16.7 million and the repayment of approximately \$4.2 million in debt. As this transaction was effective January 9, 2012, the results of the acquired business have been included in our consolidated financial statements beginning on such date. This acquisition enables us to further enhance our electric power infrastructure service offerings. The financial results of Crux will generally be included in our Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment.

On January 4, 2012, we acquired Microline Technology Corporation and its affiliates, Inline Devices, LLC and IonEarth, LLC (collectively Microline), an engineering, research and development business that provides natural gas and oil downhole technical and engineering support services and develops and manufactures related inspection tools, along with replacement parts and repair services. The aggregate consideration paid consisted of approximately \$6.8 million in cash, 320,619 shares of our common stock valued at approximately \$6.4 million and the repayment of approximately \$0.9 million in debt. As this transaction was effective January 4, 2012, the results of Microline have been included in our consolidated financial statements beginning on such date. This acquisition enables us to further enhance our natural gas and pipeline infrastructure service offerings. Microline's financial results will generally be included in our Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment.

In the third and fourth quarters of 2011, we acquired five businesses, which included three electric power infrastructure services companies based in Canada, one electric power infrastructure services company based in the United States and one natural gas and pipeline infrastructure services company based in Australia. These businesses have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements as of their respective acquisition dates. The aggregate consideration for these acquisitions consisted of approximately \$80.8 million in cash, 1,939,813 shares of our common stock valued at approximately \$32.4 million and the repayment of approximately \$3.4 million in debt. These acquisitions allow us to further expand our capabilities and scope of

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services internationally and in the United States. The financial results of four of these businesses will generally be included in our Electric Power Infrastructure Services segment, while the results of one of the businesses will generally be included in our Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment.

On June 22, 2011, we acquired an equity ownership interest of approximately 39% in Howard Midstream Energy Partners, LLC (HEP) for an initial capital contribution of \$35.0 million. HEP is engaged in the business of owning, operating and constructing midstream plant and pipeline assets in the natural gas and oil industry. HEP commenced operations in June 2011 with the acquisitions of Texas Pipeline LLC, a pipeline operator in the Eagle Ford shale region of South Texas, and Bottom Line Services, LLC, a construction services company. Our investment in HEP is expected to provide strategic growth opportunities in the ongoing development of the Texas Eagle Ford shale region. We contributed an additional \$52.3 million in the aggregate to HEP in March and April 2012 toward the acquisition of 45,435 Class D units of HEP. Howard Midstream Energy Partners, LLC, used the proceeds of our investment, together with capital contributed by other third party investors, to purchase additional pipeline assets in the Eagle Ford shale region. As a result of this transaction and other third party investments in HEP, our total equity ownership interest in HEP decreased from approximately 39% at March 31, 2012 to approximately 31%. We account for this investment using the equity method of accounting.

Backlog

Backlog represents the amount of revenue that we expect to realize from work to be performed in the future on uncompleted contracts, including new contractual agreements on which work has not begun. Our backlog includes estimates of revenues to be realized under long-term maintenance contracts in addition to construction contracts. We determine the amount of backlog for work under long-term maintenance contracts, or master service agreements (MSAs), by using recurring historical trends inherent in the current MSAs, factoring in seasonal demand and projected customer needs based upon ongoing communications with the customer. The following tables present our total backlog by reportable segment as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, along with an estimate of the backlog amounts expected to be realized within 12 months of each balance sheet date (in thousands):

	Backlog as of September 30, 2012		Backlog as of December 31, 2011	
	12 Month	Total	12 Month	Total
Electric Power Infrastructure Services	\$ 2,857,161	\$ 4,803,868	\$ 2,365,531	\$ 4,959,964
Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services	867,486	1,517,733	768,152	1,347,173
Telecommunications Infrastructure Services	349,047	519,440	336,030	529,589
Fiber Optic Licensing	97,717	431,537	102,773	402,007
Total	\$ 4,171,411	\$ 7,272,578	\$ 3,572,486	\$ 7,238,733

As discussed above, our backlog includes estimates of revenues to be realized under MSAs. Generally, our customers are not contractually committed to specific volumes of services under our MSAs, and many of our contracts may be terminated with notice, typically 30 to 90 days, even if we are not in default under the contract. There can be no assurance as to our customers' requirements or that our estimates are accurate. In addition, many of our MSAs, as well as contracts for fiber optic licensing, are subject to renewal options. For purposes of calculating backlog, we have included future renewal options only to the extent the renewals can reasonably be expected to occur. Projects included in backlog can be subject to delays as a result of commercial issues, regulatory requirements, adverse weather and other factors, which could cause revenue amounts to be realized in periods later than originally expected.

Seasonality; Fluctuations of Results; Economic Conditions

Our revenues and results of operations can be subject to seasonal and other variations. These variations are influenced by weather, customer spending patterns, bidding seasons, project timing and schedules, and holidays.

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Typically, our revenues are lowest in the first quarter of the year because cold, snowy or wet conditions cause delays on projects. In addition, many of our customers are developing their capital budgets for the coming year during the first quarter and do not tend to begin infrastructure projects in a meaningful way until their capital budgets are approved. Second quarter revenues are typically higher than those in the first quarter, as some projects begin, but continued cold and wet weather can often impact second quarter productivity. Third quarter revenues are typically the highest of the year, as a greater number of projects are underway and weather is more accommodating to work on projects. Generally, revenues during the fourth quarter of the year are lower than the third quarter but higher than the second quarter. Many projects are completed in the fourth quarter, and revenues are often impacted positively by customers seeking to spend their capital budgets before the end of the year; however, the holiday season and inclement weather can sometimes cause delays, reducing revenues and increasing costs. Any quarter may be positively or negatively affected by atypical weather patterns in a given part of the country, such as severe weather, excessive rainfall or warmer winter weather, making it difficult to predict these variations and their effect on particular projects quarter to quarter.

Additionally, our industry can be highly cyclical. As a result, our volume of business may be adversely affected by declines or delays in new projects in various geographic regions in the United States and Canada. Project schedules, particularly in connection with larger, longer-term projects, can also create fluctuations in the services provided, which may adversely affect us in a given period. The financial condition of our customers and their access to capital, variations in the margins of projects performed during any particular period, regional, national and global economic and market conditions, timing of acquisitions, the timing and magnitude of acquisition and integration costs associated with acquisitions and interest rate fluctuations are examples of items that may also materially affect quarterly results. Accordingly, our operating results in any particular period may not be indicative of the results that can be expected for any other period.

We and our customers continue to operate in a challenging business environment, with heightened regulatory and environmental requirements, stringent permitting processes and only gradual recovery in the economy from recessionary levels. We are closely monitoring our customers and the effect that changes in economic and market conditions have had or may have on them. Certain of our customers have reduced or delayed spending over the past three years, which we attribute primarily to regulatory and permitting hurdles and negative economic and market conditions, and we anticipate that these issues may continue to affect demand for some of our services in the near-term. However, we believe that most of our customers, many of whom are regulated utilities, remain financially stable in general and will be able to continue with their business plans in the long-term. Please read *Outlook* and *Understanding Margins* for additional discussion of trends and challenges that may affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Understanding Margins

Our gross margin is gross profit expressed as a percentage of revenues, and our operating margin is operating income expressed as a percentage of revenues. Cost of services, which is subtracted from revenues to obtain gross profit, consists primarily of salaries, wages and benefits to employees, depreciation, fuel and other equipment expenses, equipment rentals, subcontracted services, insurance, facilities expenses, materials and parts and supplies. Selling, general and administrative expenses and amortization of intangible assets are then subtracted from gross profit to obtain operating income. Various factors – some controllable, some not – impact our margins on a quarterly or annual basis.

Seasonal and geographical. As discussed previously, seasonal patterns can have a significant impact on margins. Generally, business is slower in the winter months versus the warmer months of the year, resulting in lower productivity and consequently reducing our ability to cover fixed costs. This can be offset somewhat by increased demand for electrical service and repair work resulting from severe weather. Additionally, project schedules, including when projects begin and when they are completed, may impact margins. The mix of business conducted in different parts of the country will also affect margins, as some parts of the country offer the opportunity for higher margins than others due to the geographic characteristics associated with the physical

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location where the work is being performed. Such characteristics include whether the project is performed in an urban versus a rural setting or in a mountainous area or in open terrain. Site conditions, including unforeseen underground conditions, can also impact margins.

Weather. Adverse or favorable weather conditions can impact margins in a given period. For example, snow or rainfall in the areas in which we operate may negatively impact our revenues and margins due to reduced productivity, as projects may be delayed or temporarily placed on hold until weather conditions improve. Conversely, in periods when weather remains dry and temperatures are accommodating, more work can be done, sometimes with less cost, which would have a favorable impact on margins. In some cases, severe weather, such as hurricanes and ice storms, can provide us with higher margin emergency restoration service work, which generally has a positive impact on margins.

Revenue mix. The mix of revenues derived from the industries we serve will impact margins, as certain industries provide higher margin opportunities. Additionally, changes in our customers' spending patterns in each of the industries we serve can cause an imbalance in supply and demand and, therefore, affect margins and mix of revenues by industry served.

Service and maintenance versus installation. Installation work is often performed on a fixed price basis, while maintenance work is often performed under pre-established or negotiated prices or cost-plus pricing arrangements. Margins for installation work may vary from project to project, and may be higher than maintenance work, as work obtained on a fixed price basis has higher risk than other types of pricing arrangements. We typically derive approximately 30% of our annual revenues from maintenance work, but a higher portion of installation work in any given period may affect our margins for that period.

Subcontract work. Work that is subcontracted to other service providers generally yields lower margins. An increase in subcontract work in a given period may contribute to a decrease in margins. We typically subcontract approximately 15% to 20% of our work to other service providers.

Materials versus labor. Typically, our customers are responsible for supplying their own materials on projects; however, for some of our contracts, we may agree to procure all or part of the required materials. Margins may be lower on projects where we furnish a significant amount of materials, as our mark-up on materials is generally lower than on our labor costs. In a given period, an increase in the percentage of work with higher materials procurement requirements may decrease our overall margins.

Depreciation. We include depreciation in cost of services. This is common practice in our industry, but it can make comparability of our margins to those of other companies difficult. This must be taken into consideration when comparing us to other companies.

Insurance. Margins could be impacted by fluctuations in insurance accruals as additional claims arise and as circumstances and conditions of existing claims change. We are insured for employer's liability, general liability, auto liability and workers' compensation claims. Since August 1, 2009, all policy deductible levels are \$5.0 million per occurrence, other than employer's liability, which is subject to a deductible of \$1.0 million. We also have employee health care benefit plans for most employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements, of which the primary plan is subject to a deductible of \$350,000 per claimant per year.

Performance risk. Margins may fluctuate because of the volume of work and the impacts of pricing and job productivity, which can be affected both positively and negatively by weather, geography, customer decisions and crew productivity. For example, when comparing a service contract between a current quarter and the comparable prior year's quarter, factors affecting the gross margins associated with the revenues generated by the contract may include pricing under the contract, the volume of work performed under the contract, the mix of the type of work specifically being performed and the productivity of the crews performing the work. Productivity can be influenced by many factors, including where the work is performed (e.g., rural versus urban area or

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mountainous or rocky area versus open terrain), whether the work is on an open or encumbered right of way, the impacts of inclement weather or the effects of environmental restrictions or regulatory delays. These types of factors are not practicable to quantify through accounting data, but each of these items may individually or in the aggregate have a direct impact on the gross margin of a specific project.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and related benefits to management, administrative salaries and benefits, marketing, office rent and utilities, communications, professional fees, bad debt expense, acquisition costs, gains and losses on the sale of property and equipment, letter of credit fees and maintenance, training and conversion costs related to the implementation of an information technology solution.

Results of Operations

As previously discussed, we completed the acquisition of one business in the second quarter of 2012, three businesses in the first quarter of 2012 and five businesses during the third and fourth quarters of 2011. The results of these acquisitions have been included in the following results of operations beginning on their respective acquisition dates. The following table sets forth selected statements of operations data and such data as a percentage of revenues for the three and nine month periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

Consolidated Results

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
Revenues	\$ 1,685,201	100.0%	\$ 1,250,819	100.0%	\$ 4,627,074	100.0%	\$ 3,110,692	100.0%
Cost of services (including depreciation)	1,404,767	83.4	1,056,129	84.4	3,915,718	84.6	2,691,021	86.5
Gross profit	280,434	16.6	194,690	15.6	711,356	15.4	419,671	13.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	124,276	7.4	92,414	7.4	345,633	7.5	273,444	8.8
Amortization of intangible assets	10,504	0.6	8,295	0.7	29,447	0.6	21,432	0.7
Operating income	145,654	8.6	93,981	7.5	336,276	7.3	124,795	4.0
Interest expense	(967)		(738)	(0.1)	(2,510)		(1,248)	
Interest income	384		226		1,179		761	
Other income (expense), net	1,138	0.1	(528)		993		(394)	
Income before income taxes	146,209	8.7	92,941	7.4	335,938	7.3	123,914	4.0
Provision for income taxes	45,353	2.7	37,341	3.0	115,291	2.5	50,306	1.6
Net income	100,856	6.0	55,600	4.4	220,647	4.8	73,608	2.4
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4,458	0.3	3,606	0.2	13,004	0.3	7,407	0.3
Net income attributable to common stock	\$ 96,398	5.7%	\$ 51,994	4.2%	\$ 207,643	4.5%	\$ 66,201	2.1%

Table of Contents***Three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011***

Revenues. Revenues increased \$434.4 million, or 34.7%, to \$1.69 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2012, primarily as a result of overall increases in capital spending by our customers. Electric power infrastructure services revenues increased \$266.6 million, or 32.4%, to \$1.09 billion and natural gas and pipeline infrastructure services revenues increased \$138.4 million, or 53.5%, to \$397.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011, both primarily as a result of increases in the number and size of transmission projects that were ongoing during the current period as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011. Also contributing to the overall revenue increase were higher revenues from telecommunications infrastructure services, which increased \$29.2 million, or 20.7%, to \$169.9 million, primarily as a result of increased customer spending associated with stimulus funded fiber optic network projects. Revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2012 were also favorably impacted by the additional contribution of approximately \$61.9 million in revenues from acquired companies.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased \$85.7 million, or 44.0%, to \$280.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. This increase was primarily due to the impact of higher overall revenues earned across all segments during the current period. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues increased to 16.6% for the three months ended September 30, 2012 from 15.6% for the three months ended September 30, 2011. Contributing to this increase in gross margin were performance improvements across all segments during the three months ended September 30, 2012 including increased contributions from higher margin electric power transmission projects and increased contributions from natural gas pipeline transmission projects. In addition, the higher revenues earned during the current period also provided for overall better ability to cover operating overhead costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$31.9 million, or 34.5%, to \$124.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to \$16.7 million in higher salary and incentive compensation costs associated with current levels of operating activity, an increase of \$5.1 million in professional fees primarily associated with ongoing technology development costs, business development initiatives and legal matters and \$4.6 million in additional administrative expenses associated with acquired companies. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues remained constant at 7.4% for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets increased \$2.2 million to \$10.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. This increase is primarily due to increased amortization of intangibles associated with businesses acquired during 2011 and 2012, partially offset by reduced amortization expense from previously acquired intangible assets as certain of these assets became fully amortized.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$0.2 million to \$1.0 million as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011, primarily due to higher levels of borrowings under the credit facility during the three months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011 and increased commitment fees on higher levels of borrowing capacity under the credit facility entered into during the third quarter of 2011.

Interest income. Interest income increased \$0.2 million to \$0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. The increase is primarily due to higher interest rates earned for the three months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011. The increase was partially offset by lower average cash balances during the quarter ended September 30, 2012 compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2011.

Other income (expense). Other income (expense) increased \$1.7 million to \$1.1 million as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011, primarily due to \$1.3 million of equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2012.

Provision for income taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$45.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012, with an effective tax rate of 31.0%. The provision for income taxes was \$37.3 million for the

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three months ended September 30, 2011, with an effective tax rate of 40.2%. The lower effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2012 was primarily due to the recording of tax benefits in the amount of \$7.1 million associated with decreases in reserves for uncertain tax positions resulting from the expiration of various federal and state statutes of limitations, higher projected earnings for 2012 as compared to 2011 and a higher proportion of income before taxes earned from international jurisdictions which are taxed at lower statutory rates.

Nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011

Revenues. Revenues increased \$1.52 billion, or 48.7%, to \$4.63 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, primarily as a result of overall increases in capital spending by our customers. Electric power infrastructure services revenues increased \$980.8 million, or 47.7%, to \$3.04 billion and natural gas and pipeline infrastructure services revenues increased \$450.8 million, or 69.8%, to \$1.10 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011. These increases were primarily the result of increases in the number and size of electric and natural gas transmission projects that were ongoing during the current period as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Also contributing to the overall revenue increase were higher revenues from telecommunications infrastructure services, which increased \$82.9 million, or 25.4%, to \$409.4 million, primarily as a result of increased customer spending associated with stimulus funded fiber optic network projects and higher revenues from fiber to cell site and wireless initiatives. Revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 were also favorably impacted by the contribution of approximately \$162.0 million in revenues from acquired companies.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased \$291.7 million, or 69.5%, to \$711.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This increase was primarily due to the impact of higher overall revenues earned across all segments during the current period. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues increased to 15.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 from 13.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Contributing to the increase in gross margin from 2011 to 2012 were overall performance improvements across all segments during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 including increased contributions from higher margin electric power transmission projects, as well as the impact of prior year losses on certain natural gas transmission pipeline projects incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 as a result of adverse winter weather conditions, project delays and regulatory restrictions. In addition, the higher revenues earned during the current period also enhanced our ability to cover operating overhead costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$72.2 million, or 26.4%, to \$345.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to \$38.1 million in higher salary and incentive compensation costs associated with current levels of operating activity, \$13.5 million in professional fees associated with ongoing technology development costs, business development initiatives and certain legal matters and an increase of \$13.2 million in additional administrative expenses associated with acquired companies. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased from 8.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 to 7.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 primarily due to the impact of higher overall revenues described above.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets increased \$8.0 million to \$29.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This increase is primarily due to increased amortization of intangibles associated with businesses acquired during 2011 and 2012, partially offset by reduced amortization expense from previously acquired intangible assets as certain of these assets became fully amortized.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$1.3 million to \$2.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, primarily due to higher levels of borrowings under the credit facility during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and increased commitment fees on higher levels of borrowing capacity under the credit facility entered into during the third quarter of 2011. The increased commitment fees are due to higher rates and increased unused availability under our current credit facility.

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Interest income. Interest income increased \$0.4 million to \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase is primarily due to higher interest rates earned for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The increase was partially offset by lower average cash balances during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Other income (expense). Other income (expense) increased \$1.4 million from the nine months ended September 30, 2011, primarily due to \$1.3 million of equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Provision for income taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$115.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, with an effective tax rate of 34.3%. The provision for income taxes was \$50.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, with an effective tax rate of 40.6%. The lower effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was primarily due to the recording of tax benefits associated with decreases in reserves for uncertain tax positions resulting from the expiration of various federal and state statutes of limitations, higher projected earnings for 2012 as compared to 2011 and a higher proportion of income before taxes earned from international jurisdictions which are taxed at lower statutory rates.

Segment Results

The following table sets forth revenues and operating income (loss) by segment for the periods indicated. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2011 operating income (loss) to conform with the 2012 presentation (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
Revenues:								
Electric Power	\$ 1,089,256	64.6%	\$ 822,689	65.8%	\$ 3,037,000	65.6%	\$ 2,056,232	66.1%
Natural Gas and Pipeline	397,459	23.6	259,014	20.7	1,096,247	23.8	645,495	20.8
Telecommunications	169,858	10.1	140,679	11.2	409,436	8.8	326,494	10.5
Fiber Optic Licensing	28,628	1.7	28,437	2.3	84,391	1.8	82,471	2.6
Consolidated revenues	\$ 1,685,201	100.0%	\$ 1,250,819	100.0%	\$ 4,627,074	100.0%	\$ 3,110,692	100.0%
Operating income (loss):								
Electric Power	\$ 136,378	12.5%	\$ 100,199	12.2%	\$ 356,863	11.8%	\$ 198,661	9.7%
Natural Gas and Pipeline	23,207	5.8	(4,035)	(1.6)	27,498	2.5	(42,263)	(6.5)
Telecommunications	22,224	13.1	15,832	11.3	44,420	10.8	21,238	6.5
Fiber Optic Licensing	14,092	49.2	14,231	50.0	42,919	50.9	39,448	47.8
Corporate and non-allocated costs	(50,247)	N/A	(32,246)	N/A	(135,424)	N/A	(92,289)	N/A
Consolidated operating income	\$ 145,654	8.6%	\$ 93,981	7.5%	\$ 336,276	7.3%	\$ 124,795	4.0%

Three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011*Electric Power Infrastructure Services Segment Results*

Revenues for this segment increased \$266.6 million, or 32.4%, to \$1.09 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2012. Revenues were positively impacted by increased capital spending by our customers

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primarily associated with electric power transmission and solar power generation projects during the three months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011. Revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2012 were also favorably impacted by the contribution of approximately \$53.0 million in revenues from acquired companies. Also contributing to these increases was an increase of approximately \$13.2 million in emergency restoration services to \$75.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. The higher emergency restoration services revenues during the three months ended September 30, 2012 were primarily due to the severe weather that occurred along the gulf coast region of the United States during that period.

Operating income increased \$36.2 million, or 36.1%, to \$136.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased to 12.5% for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 from 12.2% for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. These increases were primarily due to the overall increase in the volume of segment revenues described above, which improved this segment's ability to cover fixed and overhead costs. Also contributing to these increases was an increase in the amount of higher margin emergency restoration services performed in the third quarter of 2012 as compared to the third quarter of 2011.

Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services Segment Results

Revenues for this segment increased \$138.4 million, or 53.5%, to \$397.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in revenues was primarily due to an increase in the number and size of transmission projects primarily related to unconventional shale developments in certain regions of North America. Revenues from distribution services also increased during the three months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011, primarily as a result of the incremental contribution of revenues from certain new master service agreements, as well as increased spending by our customers in certain regions of the United States. Revenues were also favorably impacted by the contribution of approximately \$8.9 million in revenues from acquired companies.

Operating income increased \$27.2 million to \$23.2 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, as compared to an operating loss of \$4.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased to 5.8% for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 from a negative 1.6% for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. These increases were primarily due to the overall increase in the volume of segment revenues described above, which improved this segment's ability to cover operating overhead and administrative costs compared to 2011.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Services Segment Results

Revenues for this segment increased \$29.2 million, or 20.7%, to \$169.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. This increase in revenues is primarily due to an increase in the volume of work associated with stimulus-funded fiber optic network projects and higher revenues from fiber to the cell site and wireless initiatives resulting from increased capital spending by our customers.

Operating income increased \$6.4 million to \$22.2 million, or 40.4%, for the three months ended September 30, 2012. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased to 13.1% for the three months ended September 30, 2012 from 11.3% for the three months ended September 30, 2011. These increases were primarily due to the increased demand for services allowing for margin expansion, as well as the increases in revenues associated with the stimulus-funded fiber optic network and fiber to the cell site projects, described above, which also increased this segment's ability to cover fixed and overhead costs.

Fiber Optic Licensing Segment Results

Revenues for this segment increased \$0.2 million, or 0.7%, to \$28.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. This increase in revenues was primarily a result of our continued network expansion and the associated revenues from licensing the right to use point-to-point fiber optic telecommunications facilities.

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Operating income decreased \$0.1 million, or 1.0%, to \$14.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. Operating income as a percentage of revenues for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 decreased to 49.2% from 50.0% for the quarter ended September 30, 2011.

Corporate and Non-allocated Costs

Certain selling, general and administrative expenses and amortization of intangible assets are not allocated to segments. Corporate and non-allocated costs for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 increased \$18.0 million to \$50.2 million. This increase was primarily due to an increase of approximately \$11.0 million associated with higher personnel and incentive compensation costs associated with current levels of operating activity and profitability, an increase of \$2.2 million in amortization expense and an increase of \$2.3 million in professional fees associated with technology development costs, business development initiatives and legal matters.

Nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011

Electric Power Infrastructure Services Segment Results

Revenues for this segment increased \$980.8 million, or 47.7%, to \$3.04 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Revenues were positively impacted by increased revenues from electric power transmission projects, solar power generation projects and electric distribution services as a result of increased capital spending by our customers. Revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 were also favorably impacted by the contribution of approximately \$133.5 million in revenues from acquired companies. These increases were slightly offset by lower revenues from emergency restoration services which decreased by \$7.4 million to \$119.7 million.

Operating income increased \$158.2 million, or 79.6%, to \$356.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased to 11.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 from 9.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. These increases were primarily due to the overall increase in the volume of segment revenues described above, which improved this segment's ability to cover fixed and overhead costs, as well as higher margins earned on certain major transmission projects ongoing during 2012. The increase in operating margins was partially offset by the completion of certain higher margin solar power generation projects in 2011.

Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services Segment Results

Revenues for this segment increased \$450.8 million, or 69.8%, to \$1.10 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in revenues was primarily due to an increase in the number and size of pipeline transmission projects as a result of increased capital spending by our customers. Revenues from distribution services also increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011, primarily as a result of the incremental contribution of revenues from certain new master service agreements, as well as increased spending by our customers in certain regions of the United States. Revenues were also favorably impacted by the contribution of approximately \$28.5 million in revenues from acquired companies.

Operating income increased \$69.8 million to \$27.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 from an operating loss of \$42.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased to 2.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 from a negative 6.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. For the 2011 period, operating margins were negatively impacted primarily by increased costs related to performance issues caused by adverse weather conditions and regulatory restrictions on certain gas transmission projects completed during the first quarter of 2011. In addition, the overall increase in the volume of revenues described above improved this segment's ability to cover operating overhead and administrative costs during the period ended September 30, 2012 as compared to 2011.

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Telecommunications Infrastructure Services Segment Results

Revenues for this segment increased \$82.9 million, or 25.4%, to \$409.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This increase in revenues is primarily due to an increase in the volume of work associated with stimulus-funded fiber optic network projects and higher revenues from fiber to the cell site initiatives resulting from increased capital spending by our customers.

Operating income increased \$23.2 million, or 109.2%, to \$44.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased to 10.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 from 6.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. These increases were primarily due to increases in revenues associated with stimulus-funded fiber optic network projects and fiber to the cell site initiatives that improved this segment's ability to cover fixed and overhead costs. Also contributing to these increases was the negative impact on operating margins during the first quarter of 2011 from adverse weather conditions that caused productivity slowdowns and increased costs during the period.

Fiber Optic Licensing Segment Results

Revenues for this segment increased \$1.9 million, or 2.3%, to \$84.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This increase in revenues was primarily a result of our continued network expansion and the associated revenues from licensing the right to use point-to-point fiber optic telecommunications facilities.

Operating income increased \$3.5 million, or 8.8%, to \$42.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Operating income as a percentage of revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased to 50.9% from 47.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 primarily due to the prior year being impacted by higher network maintenance costs and higher selling and marketing expenses. Also contributing to the increase in margins was a larger proportion of fiber optic licensing revenues earned during 2012, which bear higher margins than the construction revenues generated by this segment.

Corporate and Non-allocated Costs

Certain selling, general and administrative expenses and amortization of intangible assets are not allocated to segments. Corporate and non-allocated costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased \$43.1 million to \$135.4 million. This increase was primarily due to an increase of approximately \$25.2 million associated with higher personnel and incentive compensation costs associated with current levels of operating activity, an increase of \$8.0 million in amortization expense and an increase of \$6.1 million in professional fees associated with ongoing technology development costs, business development initiatives and legal matters.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Requirements

We anticipate that our cash and cash equivalents on hand, which totaled \$128.2 million as of September 30, 2012, existing borrowing capacity under our credit facility, and our future cash flows from operations will provide sufficient funds to enable us to meet our future operating needs and our planned capital expenditures, as well as facilitate our ability to grow in the foreseeable future.

Capital expenditures are expected to total \$215 million to \$225 million for 2012. Approximately \$45 million of the expected 2012 capital expenditures are targeted for the expansion of our fiber optic networks. Our industry is capital intensive, and we expect the need for substantial capital expenditures to continue into the foreseeable future to meet the anticipated demand for our services.

We also evaluate opportunities for strategic acquisitions from time to time that may require cash, as well as opportunities to make investments in customer-sponsored projects where we anticipate performing services such

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as project management, engineering, procurement or construction services. These investment opportunities exist in the markets and industries we serve and may require the use of cash in the form of debt or equity investments.

Management continues to monitor the financial markets and general national and global economic conditions. We consider our cash investment policies to be conservative in that we maintain a diverse portfolio of what we believe to be high-quality cash investments with short-term maturities. We were in compliance with our covenants under our credit facility at September 30, 2012. Accordingly, we do not anticipate that any weakness in the capital markets will have a material impact on the principal amounts of our cash investments or our ability to rely upon our credit facility for funds. To date, we have experienced no loss of or lack of access to our cash or cash equivalents or funds under our credit facility; however, we can provide no assurances that access to our invested cash and cash equivalents or availability under our credit facility will not be impacted in the future by adverse conditions in the financial markets.

Sources and Uses of Cash

As of September 30, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$128.2 million and working capital of \$1.21 billion. We also had \$179.3 million of letters of credit and \$125.0 million of revolving loans outstanding under our credit facility, with \$395.7 million available for borrowing or issuing new letters of credit under our credit facility.

Operating Activities

Cash flow from operations is primarily influenced by demand for our services, operating margins and the type of services we provide, but can also be influenced by working capital needs, in particular on larger projects, due to the timing of collection of receivables and the settlement of payables and other obligations. Working capital needs are generally higher during the summer and fall months due to increased demand for our services when favorable weather conditions exist in many of the regions in which we operate. Conversely, working capital assets are typically converted to cash during the winter months; however, these seasonal trends can be impacted by changes in the timing of major projects and other economic factors that may affect customer spending.

We used cash of \$59.8 million for operating activities during the three months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to \$40.8 million in cash flow provided by operating activities during the three months ended September 30, 2011, and we used cash of \$29.7 million for operating activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to \$92.8 million in cash flow provided by operating activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The decreases in operating cash flows for the 2012 periods as compared to the 2011 periods were primarily due to increased working capital requirements during 2012 as compared to 2011 as a result of an increase in the number and size of projects that were ongoing during the current period, primarily related to electric power and the natural gas and pipeline infrastructure services segments and to a lesser degree from telecommunication projects, partially offset by improved operating results.

Investing Activities

During the three months ended September 30, 2012, we used net cash in investing activities of \$70.3 million as compared to \$96.7 million during the three months ended September 30, 2011. Investing activities during the third quarter of 2012 included \$71.1 million used for capital expenditures, partially offset by \$2.3 million of proceeds from the sale of equipment. Investing activities during the third quarter of 2011 included \$43.1 million used for capital expenditures, partially offset by \$4.8 million of proceeds from the sale of equipment. Additionally, investing activities in the third quarter of 2011 also included \$53.9 million used in connection with business acquisitions.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we used net cash in investing activities of \$274.6 million as compared to \$216.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Investing activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 included \$160.4 million used for capital expenditures,

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partially offset by \$9.8 million of proceeds from the sale of equipment. Additionally, investing activities included \$68.7 million used in connection with business acquisitions and \$53.8 million in equity investment contributions, primarily to HEP. Investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 included \$132.8 million used for capital expenditures, \$53.9 million used in connection with business acquisitions and the \$35.0 million capital contribution to acquire an initial equity interest in HEP, partially offset by \$9.4 million of proceeds from the sale of equipment.

Financing Activities

During the three months ended September 30, 2012, net cash provided by financing activities was \$79.8 million as compared to \$60.5 million used by financing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2011. Borrowings under the credit facility increased by \$86.0 million during the three months ended September 30, 2012 primarily due to increased working capital needs associated with the ramp up of domestic projects during the third quarter of 2012. Financing activities during the third quarter of 2012 also included \$6.7 million of cash payments to noncontrolling interests as distributions of joint venture profits. Financing activities during the third quarter of 2011 included \$55.1 million in common stock repurchases under our stock repurchase program which was completed in August 2011 and \$4.0 million of loan costs related to the amendment of our credit facility.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, net cash provided by financing activities was \$113.5 million as compared to \$153.5 million used by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 included net borrowings under the credit facility of \$125.0 million which were partially offset by \$13.0 million of cash payments to noncontrolling interests as distributions of joint venture profits. Financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 included \$149.5 million in common stock repurchases under our stock repurchase program which was completed in August 2011 as well as the loan costs mentioned above.

Debt Instruments

Credit Facility

We have a credit agreement that provides for a \$700.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility maturing on August 2, 2016. The entire amount of the facility is available for the issuance of letters of credit. Up to \$100.0 million of the facility is available for revolving loans and letters of credit in certain alternative currencies in addition to the U.S. dollar. Borrowings under the credit agreement are to be used to refinance existing indebtedness and for working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes. We entered into the credit agreement on August 2, 2011, which amended and restated our prior credit agreement.

As of September 30, 2012, we had approximately \$179.3 million of letters of credit issued under the credit facility and \$125.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the credit facility. The remaining \$395.7 million was available for borrowings or issuing new letters of credit. Amounts borrowed under the credit agreement in U.S. dollars bear interest, at our option, at a rate equal to either (a) the Eurocurrency Rate (as defined in the credit agreement) plus 1.25% to 2.50%, as determined based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as described below), plus, if applicable, any Mandatory Cost (as defined in the credit agreement) required to compensate lenders for the cost of compliance with certain European regulatory requirements, or (b) the Base Rate (as described below) plus 0.25% to 1.50%, as determined based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio. Amounts borrowed under the credit agreement in any currency other than U.S. dollars bear interest at a rate equal to the Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.25% to 2.50%, as determined based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio, plus, if applicable, any Mandatory Cost. Standby letters of credit issued under the credit agreement are subject to a letter of credit fee of 1.25% to 2.50%, based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio, and Performance Letters of Credit (as defined in the credit agreement) issued under the credit agreement in support of certain contractual obligations are subject to a letter of credit fee of 0.75% to 1.50%, based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio. We are also subject to a commitment fee of 0.20% to 0.45%, based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio, on any unused availability under the credit agreement. The Consolidated Leverage Ratio is the ratio of our total funded debt to Consolidated

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EBITDA (as defined in the credit agreement). For purposes of calculating both the Consolidated Leverage Ratio and the maximum senior debt to Consolidated EBITDA ratio discussed below, total funded debt and total senior debt are reduced by all unrestricted cash and Cash Equivalents (as defined in the credit agreement) held by us in excess of \$25.0 million. The Base Rate equals the highest of (i) the Federal Funds Rate (as defined in the credit agreement) plus 1/2 of 1%, (ii) Bank of America's prime rate and (iii) the Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.00%.

Subject to certain exceptions, the credit agreement is secured by substantially all of our assets and the assets of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries, and by a pledge of all of the capital stock of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries and 65% of the capital stock of our direct foreign subsidiaries and the direct foreign subsidiaries of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries. Our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries also guarantee the repayment of all amounts due under the credit agreement. Subject to certain conditions, at any time we maintain a corporate credit rating that is BBB- (stable) or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Services and a corporate family rating that is Baa3 (stable) or higher by Moody's Investors Services, all collateral will be automatically released from these liens.

The credit agreement contains certain covenants, including a maximum Consolidated Leverage Ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio, in each case as specified in the credit agreement. The credit agreement also contains a maximum senior debt to Consolidated EBITDA ratio, as specified in the credit agreement, which will be in effect at any time that the collateral securing the credit agreement has been and remains released. The credit agreement limits certain acquisitions, mergers and consolidations, indebtedness, capital expenditures, asset sales and prepayments of indebtedness and, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits liens on assets. The credit agreement also includes limits on the payment of dividends and stock repurchase programs in any fiscal year except those payments or other distributions payable solely in capital stock. As of September 30, 2012, we were in compliance with all of the covenants in the credit agreement.

The credit agreement provides for customary events of default and includes cross-default provisions with our underwriting, continuing indemnity and security agreement with our sureties and all of our other debt instruments exceeding \$30.0 million in borrowings or availability. If an event of default (as defined in the credit agreement) occurs and is continuing, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the credit agreement, amounts outstanding under the credit agreement may be accelerated and may become or be declared immediately due and payable.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

As is common in our industry, we have entered into certain off-balance sheet arrangements in the ordinary course of business that result in risks not directly reflected in our balance sheets. Our significant off-balance sheet transactions include liabilities associated with non-cancelable operating leases, letter of credit obligations, commitments to expand our fiber optic networks, commitments to purchase equipment, surety guarantees, multi-employer pension plan liabilities and obligations relating to our joint venture arrangements. Certain joint venture structures involve risks not directly reflected in our balance sheets. For certain joint ventures, we have guaranteed all of the obligations of the joint venture under a contract with the customer. Additionally, other joint venture arrangements qualify as a general partnership, for which we are jointly and severally liable for all of the obligations of the joint venture. In our joint venture arrangements, each joint venturer indemnifies the other party for any liabilities incurred in excess of the liabilities such other party is obligated to bear under the respective joint venture agreement. Other than as previously discussed, we have not engaged in any material off-balance sheet financing arrangements through special purpose entities, and we have no other material guarantees of the work or obligations of third parties.

Leases

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

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We have guaranteed the residual value of the underlying assets under certain of our equipment operating leases at the date of termination of such leases. We have agreed to pay any difference between this residual value and the fair market value of each underlying asset as of the lease termination date. At September 30, 2012, the maximum guaranteed residual value was approximately \$198.1 million. We believe that no significant payments will be made as a result of the difference between the fair market value of the leased equipment and the guaranteed residual value. However, there can be no assurance that future significant payments will not be required.

Letters of Credit

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

As of September 30, 2012, we had \$179.3 million in letters of credit outstanding under our credit facility primarily to secure obligations under our casualty insurance program. These are irrevocable stand-by letters of credit with maturities generally expiring at various times throughout 2012 and 2013. Upon maturity, it is expected that the majority of these letters of credit will be renewed for subsequent one-year periods.

Performance Bonds and Parent Guarantees

Many customers, particularly in connection with new construction, require us to post performance and payment bonds issued by a financial institution known as a surety. These bonds provide a guarantee to the customer that we will perform under the terms of a contract and that we will pay subcontractors and vendors. If we fail to perform under a contract or to pay subcontractors and vendors, the customer may demand that the surety make payments or provide services under the bond. We must reimburse the surety for any expenses or outlays it incurs. Under our underwriting, continuing indemnity and security agreement with our sureties and with the consent of our lenders under our credit facility, we have granted security interests in certain of our assets to collateralize our obligations to the sureties. Subject to certain conditions and consistent with terms of our credit facility, these security interests will be automatically released if we maintain a corporate credit rating that is BBB- (stable) or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Services and a corporate family rating that is Baa3 (stable) or higher by Moody's Investors Services. We have also assumed obligations with other sureties with respect to bonds issued on behalf of acquired companies that were outstanding as of the applicable dates of acquisition. To the extent these bonds have not expired or been replaced, we may be required to transfer to the applicable sureties certain of our assets as collateral in the event of a default under these other agreements. We may be required to post letters of credit or other collateral in favor of the sureties or our customers in the future. Posting letters of credit in favor of the sureties or our customers would reduce the borrowing availability under our credit facility. To date, we have not been required to make any reimbursements to our sureties for bond-related costs. We believe it is unlikely that we will have to fund significant claims under our surety arrangements in the foreseeable future. As of September 30, 2012, the total amount of outstanding performance bonds was approximately \$2.05 billion, and the estimated cost to complete these bonded projects was approximately \$481.7 million.

From time to time, we guarantee the obligations of our wholly owned subsidiaries, including obligations under certain contracts with customers, certain lease obligations, certain joint venture arrangements and, in some

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states, obligations in connection with obtaining contractors licenses. We are not aware of any material obligations for performance or payment asserted against us under any of these guarantees.

Contractual Obligations

As of September 30, 2012, our future contractual obligations are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Remainder of 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter
Long-term debt	\$ 125,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 125,000	\$
Operating lease obligations	132,568	16,661	43,268	23,965	17,221	11,332	20,121
Equipment purchase commitments	19,225	7,754	11,471				
Committed capital expenditures for fiber optic networks under contracts with customers	20,643	10,090	10,553				
Total	\$ 297,436	\$ 34,505	\$ 65,292	\$ 23,965	\$ 17,221	\$ 136,332	\$ 20,121

The committed capital expenditures for fiber optic networks represent commitments related to signed contracts with customers. The amounts are estimates of costs required to build the networks under contract. The actual capital expenditures related to building the networks could vary materially from these estimates. Also during 2012, we committed capital for the expansion of our vehicle fleet in order to accommodate manufacturer lead times on certain types of vehicles. As of September 30, 2012, production orders for approximately \$7.8 million had been issued with delivery dates expected to occur throughout the remainder of 2012 and \$11.5 million issued with delivery dates expected to occur in 2013. Although we have committed to the purchase of these vehicles at the time of their delivery, we intend that these orders will be assigned to third party leasing companies and made available to us under certain of our master equipment lease agreements, which will release us from our capital commitment.

As of September 30, 2012, the total unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions was \$48.2 million. Although the Internal Revenue Service completed its examination related to calendar year 2009 during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, certain of our subsidiaries remain under examination by various state and Canadian tax authorities for multiple periods, and the amount of unrecognized tax benefits could therefore increase or decrease as a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitations or settlements of these audits. We believe it is reasonably possible that within the next 12 months unrecognized tax benefits may decrease up to \$11.1 million as a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitations or settlements of the audits.

The previously presented table of estimated contractual obligations does not reflect obligations under the multi-employer pension plans in which our union employees participate. Several of our operating units are parties to various collective bargaining agreements that require us to provide to the employees subject to these agreements specified wages and benefits, as well as to make contributions to multi-employer pension plans. Our multi-employer pension plan contribution rates generally are specified in the collective bargaining agreements (usually on an annual basis), and contributions are made to the plans on a pay-as-you-go basis based on our union employee payrolls. Our obligations for contributions to multi-employer pensions plans cannot be determined for future periods because the location and number of union employees that we employ at any given time and the plans in which they may participate vary depending on the projects we have ongoing at any time and the need for union resources in connection with those projects.

We may also have additional liabilities imposed by law as a result of our participation in multi-employer defined benefit pension plans. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended by the Multi-Employer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980, imposes certain liabilities upon employers who are contributors to a multi-employer plan if the employer withdraws from the plan or the plan is terminated or experiences a mass withdrawal. These liabilities include an allocable share of the unfunded vested benefits in the plan for all plan participants, not merely the benefits payable to a contributing employer's own retirees. Other

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than as noted below, we are not aware of any material amounts of withdrawal liability that have been or are expected to be incurred as a result of a withdrawal by any of our operating units from any multi-employer defined benefit pension plans.

We may also be required to make additional contributions to our multi-employer pension plans if they become underfunded, and these additional contributions will be determined based on our union employee payrolls. The Pension Protection Act of 2006 added special funding and operational rules generally applicable to plan years beginning after 2007 for multi-employer plans that are classified as endangered, seriously endangered, or critical status. Plans in these classifications must adopt measures to improve their funded status through a funding improvement or rehabilitation plan, as applicable, which may require additional contributions from employers (which may take the form of a surcharge on benefit contributions) and/or modifications to retiree benefits. A number of multi-employer plans to which our operating units contribute or may contribute in the future are in endangered, seriously endangered, or critical status. The amount of additional funds, if any, that we may be obligated to contribute to these plans in the future cannot be reasonably estimated and is not included in the above table due to uncertainty of the future levels of work that require the specific use of union employees covered by these plans, as well as the future contribution levels and possible surcharges on contributions applicable to these plans.

We recorded a partial withdrawal liability of approximately \$32.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2011 related to the withdrawal by certain of our subsidiaries from the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Plan (the Central States Plan). The partial withdrawal liability we recognized was based on the most recent information and estimates received from the Central States Plan during 2011 for a complete withdrawal by all of our subsidiaries participating in the Central States Plan. During the third quarter of 2012, the Central States Plan provided an estimate of the potential partial withdrawal liability, asserting that the withdrawal liability is approximately \$32.8 million based on a partial withdrawal in the fourth quarter of 2011 and approximately \$39.7 million based on a partial withdrawal in the first quarter of 2012. However, we continue to dispute the assertions of the Central States Plan regarding the effective date of the withdrawal.

We expect to receive a formal assessment of the partial withdrawal liability from the Central States Plan no earlier than the fourth quarter of 2012, and we may seek to challenge and further negotiate the assessment at that time. As a result, the final partial withdrawal liability cannot yet be determined with certainty and could be materially higher or lower than the charges we have recognized. Following the formal assessment, we will be required to pay the assessed amount over a period of years, although the number of years is not certain and we may also negotiate a lump-sum payment. As a result of these various factors, the estimated partial withdrawal liability of \$32.6 million has not been included in the table above. For additional information regarding the partial withdrawal liability, see Note 10 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

Self-Insurance

We are insured for employer's liability, general liability, auto liability and workers' compensation claims. As of August 1, 2012, all policies were renewed with deductibles continuing at existing levels of \$5.0 million per occurrence, other than employer's liability, which is subject to a deductible of \$1.0 million. We also have employee health care benefit plans for most employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements, of which the primary plan is subject to a deductible of \$350,000 per claimant per year.

Losses under all of these insurance programs are accrued based upon our estimate of the ultimate liability for claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not reported, with assistance from third-party actuaries. These insurance liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the extent of damage, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties and the number of incidents not reported. The accruals are based upon known facts and historical trends, and management believes such accruals are adequate. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the gross amount accrued for insurance claims totaled \$189.0 million and \$201.2 million, with \$143.6 million and

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\$155.4 million considered to be long-term and included in other non-current liabilities. Related insurance recoveries/receivables as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were \$56.5 million and \$63.1 million, of which \$14.6 million and \$9.8 million are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$41.9 million and \$53.3 million are included in other assets, net.

We renew our insurance policies on an annual basis, and therefore deductibles and levels of insurance coverage may change in future periods. In addition, insurers may cancel our coverage or determine to exclude certain items from coverage, or we may elect not to obtain certain types or incremental levels of insurance if we believe that the cost to obtain such coverage exceeds the additional benefits obtained. In any such event, our overall risk exposure would increase, which could negatively affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

We are subject to concentrations of credit risk related primarily to our cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable, including amounts related to unbilled accounts receivable and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. Substantially all of our cash investments are managed by what we believe to be high credit quality financial institutions. In accordance with our investment policies, these institutions are authorized to invest this cash in a diversified portfolio of what we believe to be high quality investments, which primarily include interest-bearing demand deposits, money market mutual funds and investment grade commercial paper with original maturities of three months or less. Although we do not currently believe the principal amount of these investments is subject to any material risk of loss, economic conditions have significantly impacted the interest income we receive from these investments and are likely to continue to do so in the future. In addition, we grant credit under normal payment terms, generally without collateral, to our customers, which include electric power, natural gas and pipeline companies, telecommunications service providers, governmental entities, general contractors, and builders, owners and managers of commercial and industrial properties located primarily in the United States and Canada. Consequently, we are subject to potential credit risk related to changes in business and economic factors throughout the United States and Canada, which may be heightened as a result of depressed economic and financial market conditions that have existed in recent years. However, we generally have certain statutory lien rights with respect to services provided. Under certain circumstances, such as foreclosures or negotiated settlements, we may take title to the underlying assets in lieu of cash in settlement of receivables. In such circumstances, extended time frames may be required to liquidate these assets, causing the amounts realized to differ from the value of the assumed receivable. Historically, some of our customers have experienced significant financial difficulties, and others may experience financial difficulties in the future. These difficulties expose us to increased risk related to collectability of billed and unbilled receivables and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts for services we have performed. As of September 30, 2012, one customer accounted for approximately \$192.7 million, or 11.4%, of consolidated billed and accrued accounts receivable. Substantially all of this balance relates to one specific contract with this customer and is composed primarily of certain unapproved change orders for which the customer acceptance process is ongoing. The services provided to this customer primarily relate to our electric power infrastructure services segment. No customers represented 10% or more of consolidated billed and accrued accounts receivable as of December 31, 2011, and no customers represented 10% or more of revenues for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2012 or 2011.

Litigation and Claims

We are from time to time party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions typically seek, among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract and/or property damages, employment-related damages, punitive damages, civil penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, we record a reserve when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. In addition, we disclose matters for which management believes a material loss is at least reasonably possible. See *Litigation and Claims* in Note 10 of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 for additional information regarding litigation and claims.

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Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, we enter into transactions from time to time with related parties. These transactions typically take the form of facility leases with prior owners of certain acquired companies.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements.

On January 1, 2012, we adopted an update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) that amends certain accounting and disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements. Additional disclosure requirements in the update include: (1) for Level 3 fair value measurements, quantitative information about unobservable inputs used, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity, and a qualitative discussion about the sensitivity of the measurements to changes in the unobservable inputs; (2) for an entity's use of a nonfinancial asset that is different from the asset's highest and best use, the reason for the difference; (3) for financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which disclosure of fair value is required, the fair value hierarchy level in which the fair value measurements were determined; and (4) the disclosure of all transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The adoption of the update did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also on January 1, 2012, we adopted an update issued by the FASB that eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income only as part of the statement of equity. This guidance is intended to increase the prominence of other comprehensive income in financial statements by requiring that such amounts be presented either in a single continuous statement of income and comprehensive income or separately in consecutive statements of income and comprehensive income. We now present condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income as a result of adopting the update.

On January 1, 2012, we also adopted an update issued by the FASB that gives entities the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform a two-step goodwill impairment test. If an entity believes that, as a result of its qualitative assessment, it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. An entity can choose to perform the qualitative assessment on none, some or all of its reporting units. An entity can also bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to step one of the impairment test, and then resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The update also includes new qualitative indicators that replace those previously used to determine whether an annual or interim goodwill impairment test is required to be performed. The adoption of the update did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted.

In July 2012, the FASB issued an update that gives entities an option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that its indefinite-lived intangible assets are impaired. If, based on its qualitative assessment, an entity concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of its indefinite-lived intangible assets is less than their carrying amount, quantitative impairment testing is required. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, quantitative impairment testing is not required. The update is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Outlook

We currently see growth opportunities across all of the industries we serve. We are experiencing increased activity and spending in each of our segments, and we expect these increases to continue throughout 2012 and the

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next several years. However, we and our customers continue to operate in a difficult business environment, with gradual improvement in the economy and continuing uncertainty in the marketplace. Our customers are also facing stringent regulatory and environmental requirements as they implement projects to enhance and expand their infrastructure. These economic and regulatory factors have negatively affected our results in the past and may continue to create some uncertainty as to the timing of spending. We believe that our financial and operational strengths will enable us to manage these challenges and uncertainties, and we remain optimistic about our long-term opportunities.

Electric Power Infrastructure Services Segment

The North American electric grid is aging and requires significant upgrades and maintenance to meet current and future demands for power. Over the past several years, many utilities across North America have begun to implement plans to improve their transmission systems, improve reliability and reduce congestion, and new construction, structure change-outs, line upgrades and maintenance projects on many transmission systems are occurring or planned to occur. In addition, state renewable portfolio standards, which set required or voluntary standards for how much power is to be generated from renewable energy sources, can result in the need for additional transmission lines and substations to transport the power from the facilities, which are often in remote locations, to demand centers. Other factors, such as the reliability standards issued by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and other regulatory actions, are also driving transmission system upgrades and expansions. We believe these factors create strong opportunities for our transmission infrastructure services.

In the recent past, the regulatory environment has affected the timing and scope of certain transmission projects, although certain of these delayed projects are now under construction. We believe that utilities remain committed to the expansion and strengthening of their transmission infrastructure, with planning, engineering and funding for many of their projects in place. Throughout 2011 and the first nine months of 2012, a number of large-scale transmission projects were awarded, and we expect additional awards in the remainder of 2012 and in 2013, indicating that transmission build-out programs by our customers have begun and transmission spending will continue to be active. Regulatory and environmental processes and permitting remain a hurdle for some proposed transmission and renewable energy projects, continuing to create uncertainty as to timing on this spending. The timing and scope of projects can also be affected by other factors such as siting, right-of-way and unfavorable economic and market conditions. The economic feasibility of renewable energy projects and, therefore, the attractiveness of investment in the projects, may also depend on the availability of tax incentive programs or the ability of the projects to take advantage of such incentives, and there is no assurance that the government will extend existing tax incentives or create new incentive or funding programs. We anticipate many of these issues to be overcome and spending on transmission projects to be robust over the next few years, resulting in a continued shift over the near- and long-term in our electric power services mix to a greater proportion of high-voltage electric power transmission and substation projects. We currently have a number of these projects underway, and we expect this segment's backlog to remain strong throughout 2013 into 2014. We also anticipate continuing development of renewable energy projects in the near-term, primarily utility-scale solar facilities, creating increased opportunities for our engineering, procurement and construction services for these projects as developers took advantage of the Section 1603 tax grant that expired on December 31, 2011 to complete their projects.

We benefitted from increases in distribution spending throughout 2011 and into 2012 despite continued economic and election-year political uncertainties. However, as a result of reduced spending by utilities on their distribution systems during 2009 and 2010, combined with the need to meet reliability requirements, we believe there is an ongoing need for utilities to resume sustained investment in their distribution systems in order to properly maintain their systems. We also anticipate that utilities will continue to integrate smart grid technologies into their transmission and distribution systems over time to improve grid management and create efficiencies. Development and installation of smart grid technologies and other energy efficiency initiatives have benefited from stimulus funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), as well as the implementation of grid management initiatives by utilities and the desire by consumers for more efficient energy use.

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Several existing, pending or proposed legislative or regulatory actions may also positively affect demand for the services provided by this segment in the long term, particularly in connection with electric power infrastructure and renewable energy spending. For example, legislative or regulatory action that alleviates some of the siting and right-of-way challenges that impact transmission projects would potentially accelerate future transmission line construction. In 2011, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued Order No. 1000 to promote more efficient and cost-effective development of new transmission facilities. The order establishes transmission planning and cost allocation requirements intended to facilitate multi-state electric transmission lines and to encourage competition by removing, under certain conditions, federal rights of first refusal from FERC-approved tariffs and agreements. We believe FERC Order No. 1000, which was affirmed by FERC in May 2012 with the issuance of FERC Order No. 1000-A, will have a favorable impact on electric transmission line development, although the impact of its implementation is not expected to occur for several years. We also anticipate increased infrastructure spending by our customers as a result of legislation requiring the power industry to meet federal reliability standards for its transmission and distribution systems and providing incentives to the industry to invest in and improve maintenance on its systems. Developments in the environmental regulations concerning fossil fuel power generation plants are expected to result in the need to retire or upgrade older coal-fired generation facilities to comply with new environmental and emission rules. Much of the electricity previously generated from retired coal-fired generation facilities is expected to be replaced over the coming years by newly developed natural gas-fired generation facilities. We believe this coal to gas dynamic may require old transmission lines to be upgraded, rebuilt or replaced with higher voltage transmission infrastructure as well as the construction of new transmission infrastructure to connect new natural gas-fired generation facilities to the grid.

Several industry and market trends are also prompting customers in the electric power industry to seek outsourcing partners. These trends include an aging utility workforce, increasing costs and labor issues. We believe the economic recession in the United States slowed employee retirements by many utility workers, causing the growth trend in outsourcing to temporarily pause. As the economy and financial markets continue to recover, we believe utility employee retirements could return to normal levels, which should result in an increase in outsourcing opportunities. The need to ensure available labor resources for larger projects also drives strategic relationships with customers.

Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services Segment

We see strong potential growth opportunities over the near- and long-term in our natural gas and pipeline operations, primarily in the installation and maintenance of transmission pipelines, gathering systems and related facilities, as well as pipeline integrity and specialty services such as horizontal directional drilling. We believe opportunities for this segment exist as a result of the increase in the ongoing development of unconventional shale formations that produce natural gas, natural gas liquids and/or crude oil, as well as the development of Canadian oil sands, which will require the construction of transmission pipeline infrastructure to connect production with demand centers and the development of midstream gathering infrastructure within areas of production. We also believe the goals of clean energy and energy independence for North America, as well as more stringent environmental regulations, will make abundant, low-cost natural gas the fuel of choice to replace coal for power generation over time, creating the need for continued investment in natural gas infrastructure. We believe our position as a leading provider of transmission pipeline and gathering system infrastructure services in North America will allow us to capitalize on these opportunities.

The natural gas and oil industry is cyclical and subject to volatility as a result of fluctuations in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil prices. In the past, sustained periods of low prices for these products have negatively impacted the development of these natural resources and related infrastructure. In addition, environmental scrutiny, stringent regulatory requirements and cumbersome permitting processes have caused delays in some transmission pipeline projects during the past several years. During 2011, we participated in numerous bidding opportunities for transmission pipeline projects and some of these projects were delayed due to permitting challenges and heightened environmental scrutiny. These dynamics resulted in below average transmission pipeline construction opportunities for us and the industry in 2011 and into 2012.

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The project delays we experienced in 2011 and in early 2012 negatively impacted our natural gas and pipeline segment margins associated with our transmission pipeline operations, in part as a result of our inability to cover certain fixed costs. Project delays in the future, should they occur, could have a similar impact on margins for this segment. Margins for our transmission pipeline projects are also subject to significant performance risk, which can arise from adverse weather conditions, challenging geography, customer decisions and crew productivity. Our specific opportunities in the transmission pipeline business are sometimes difficult to predict because of the seasonality of the bidding and construction cycles within the industry. Many projects are bid and awarded in the first part of the year, with construction activities compressed in the third and fourth quarters of the year. As a result, we are often limited in our ability to determine the outlook, including backlog, for our transmission pipeline business until we near the close of the bidding cycle.

A number of large transmission pipeline projects are proposed from the Canadian oil sands and U.S. shale developments to refineries, with construction likely to begin in 2013 and 2014. These projects are still developing and have not yet materialized into contract awards to the pipeline construction industry, and there is risk that these projects will not occur. However, we are encouraged by these proposed transmission pipeline development plans, which could create a strong transmission pipeline market in 2013 and 2014 for us and the industry. We believe we will gain more visibility into this evolving dynamic in the first half of 2013.

To address some of the cyclicity of the transmission pipeline business, we have diversified our service offerings for the segment by focusing on midstream gathering infrastructure opportunities. We have increased our presence in areas where unconventional shale formations are located, including through the establishment of offices in several areas, to better position us to successfully pursue projects associated with midstream gathering infrastructure development. The relatively consistent nature of this work could offset some of the cyclical nature of the transmission pipeline business while also providing us growth opportunities. We see steady activity and more opportunities in the liquid-rich unconventional shales and are strategically focusing our efforts to provide services for midstream gathering systems in these shales.

We also see growth potential in some of our other pipeline services. The U.S. Department of Transportation has implemented significant regulatory legislation through the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration relating to pipeline integrity requirements that we expect will increase the demand for our pipeline integrity, rehabilitation and replacement services over the long-term. As pipeline integrity testing requirements increase in stringency and frequency, we believe more information will be gathered about the condition of the nation's pipeline infrastructure and will result in an increase in spending by our customers on pipeline integrity initiatives. In early 2012, we acquired an engineering, research and development business that develops and owns pipeline inspection tools, enhancing our pipeline integrity capabilities. We believe that our ability to offer a complete pipeline integrity turnkey solution to pipeline companies and gas utilities provides us an advantageous position in providing these services to our customers.

Over the past several years, our natural gas operations have been challenged by lower margins in connection with our natural gas distribution services, which were more significantly affected by the economic downturn than other operations in this segment. To improve our ability to be competitive and to generate improved margins from natural gas distribution projects, we restructured our natural gas distribution operations in 2011 to better align our cost structure to the competitive environment, which has resulted in improved margins in these operations, and we believe margins on natural gas distribution projects will continue to improve over time.

Overall, we are optimistic about this segment's performance in the future. We continue to believe that transmission pipeline opportunities can provide strong profitability, although these projects and the profits they generate are often subject to more cyclicity than our other service offerings. We have also taken steps to diversify our operations in this segment through other services, such as pipeline integrity and gathering system opportunities, and to restructure our gas distribution operations to improve margins. We believe these measures, together with the potential for transmission pipeline opportunities, will position us for profitable growth in this segment over the long-term.

Table of Contents***Telecommunications Infrastructure Services Segment***

Our telecommunications services operations continue to benefit from opportunities related to stimulus funding for broadband deployment to underserved areas. Awardees of stimulus funds have generally been required to file environmental impact statements, the approval of which delayed projects in the past. Most of the projects have received approvals and are moving forward with construction. As awardees receive their environmental impact permits and ARRA funding, projects are being rapidly deployed to meet stimulus deadlines that require completion of projects within three years, which will extend through 2013 for many projects. We anticipate this deployment schedule will increase spending for telecommunications services throughout most of 2013. We also anticipate that some of our customers that received stimulus funding will continue to expand their networks after they complete the development of the portion of their networks that were financially supported by stimulus funding. It is too early to determine the opportunity for additional network spending by these customers, but we view this outlook as positive for our operations. In addition, in November 2011, as part of the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) reform efforts of the Universal Service Fund (USF), the FCC created the Connect America Fund (CAF), which reallocates up to \$4.5 billion per year through 2017 of the USF towards the development, operation and maintenance of broadband networks in unserved or underserved areas of the United States. Companies that choose to use this funding to develop, operate and maintain broadband networks in these markets are expected to supplement the funding with capital obtained from the private markets. This program is in the early stages of implementation, and CAF funding may also be used to support annual network operating expenses instead of just broadband network development in rural markets under the ARRA. As a result, we are uncertain as to the magnitude of the positive impact the CAF may have, although we anticipate that the CAF initiative could present additional opportunities for our operations in this segment.

We expect spending to continue by our customers on fiber optic backhaul systems to provide links from wireless cell sites to broader voice, data and video networks. The substantial growth in wireless data traffic is significantly straining the capacity of traditional backhaul infrastructure. Capacity constraints, as well as the need for improved quality and reliability, are driving wireless carriers to upgrade existing backhaul systems to fiber optic backhaul systems using fiber optic cable, referred to as fiber to the cell site initiatives. In addition, several wireless companies have announced plans to increase their cell site deployments over the next few years, continue network enhancement initiatives and accommodate the deployment of next generation wireless technologies. In particular, the deployment of 4G and LTE (long-term evolution) technology by wireless service providers will require significant modification of their networks and development of new cell sites. We also believe opportunities remain over the long-term as a result of fiber build-out initiatives by wireline carriers and government organizations, although we do not expect spending for these initiatives to increase significantly over the levels experienced in the past two years. We anticipate that the opportunities in both wireline and wireless businesses will increase demand for our telecommunications services over the long-term, with the timing and amount of spending from these opportunities being influenced by future economic, market and regulatory conditions and by the timing and deployment of new technologies, which can contribute to higher levels of cyclicality in this segment's performance.

Fiber Optic Licensing Segment

Our Fiber Optic Licensing segment is experiencing growth primarily through geographic expansion, with a focus on markets where secure high-speed networks are important, such as markets where enterprises, communications carriers and educational, financial services and healthcare institutions are prevalent. We continue to see opportunities for growth both in the markets we currently serve and new markets. Our growth opportunities, however, have been affected in the education markets, which has in the past comprised a significant portion of this segment's revenues. We believe this slowdown is due to budgetary constraints, although these constraints appear to be easing somewhat. Our Fiber Optic Licensing segment typically generates higher margins than our other operations, but we can give no assurance that the Fiber Optic Licensing segment margins will continue at historical levels. Additionally, we anticipate the need for continued capital expenditures to support the build-out of our networks and growth of this business.

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Conclusion

We continue to see growth opportunities in all of the industry segments we serve, despite continuing challenges from restrictive regulatory requirements and challenging economic conditions, which caused spending by our customers to decline in 2009 and remain slow through 2010 and portions of 2011. Constraints in the capital markets have also negatively affected some of our customers' plans for projects in the past and may do so in the future, which could delay, reduce or suspend future projects if funding is not available.

We are benefiting from utilities' increased spending on projects to upgrade and expand their electric power transmission infrastructure to improve system reliability and to deliver renewable electricity from new generation sources to demand centers. Favorable industry legislation is also creating incentives and a positive environment for utilities to invest in their electrical infrastructure, in particular for transmission infrastructure. We also expect utilities to outsource more of their work to companies like us, due in part to their aging workforce issues. We believe that we remain the partner of choice for many utilities in need of broad infrastructure expertise, specialty equipment and workforce resources.

We believe that we are one of the largest full-service providers of natural gas and oil pipeline infrastructure services in North America, which positions us to leverage opportunities driven by the development and production of resources from North American unconventional shale developments and the Canadian oil sands. Development activity in liquid-rich shale areas is strong, increasing the need for gathering system infrastructure, and we have seen encouraging indications that transmission pipeline projects could increase significantly in 2013 and 2014. We also believe that our strategy to pursue midstream gathering system opportunities in liquid-rich unconventional shales, as well as the anticipated increase in demand for our pipeline integrity, rehabilitation and replacement services from pipeline integrity initiatives, will create attractive growth potential for us and also further diversify the services provided by our Natural Gas and Pipeline Infrastructure Services segment. As a result, we expect additional opportunities and improved results in this segment in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Our electric distribution and gas distribution services were both significantly affected by the challenging economic conditions that have existed during the past three years. Demand for our electric distribution services has increased over the past several quarters as the economy has stabilized and spending on maintenance to improve reliability has somewhat returned. We are optimistic that continued implementation of electric distribution reliability programs and the potential for improvement in the housing market will facilitate moderate growth in demand for our electric distribution services. We expect recovery in gas distribution spending to be driven primarily by improving economic conditions, as well as increased maintenance needs from more stringent reliability regulations.

Demand for our telecommunications infrastructure services is increasing primarily as a result of construction activities related to projects funded by ARRA stimulus funds and fiber to the cell site initiatives by wireless carriers. The reallocation of certain funds in the USF through 2017 to the development, operation and maintenance of broadband networks in unserved or underserved markets should also create growth opportunities for our telecommunications infrastructure services over that same period. Deployment of 4G and LTE wireless technologies is in the early stages and is also anticipated to increase demand for our services in the near- and long-term. As new technologies emerge in the future for communications and digital services such as voice, video, data and telecommunications, we expect service providers to work quickly to deploy fast, next-generation fiber and wireless networks, and we are and believe we will continue to be recognized as a key partner in deploying these services.

We also expect to continue to see our margins generally improve over the near-and long-term due to increased demand for our services, improved utilization of our people and equipment and a shift in our revenue mix toward more fixed price contracts that offer the opportunity for us to achieve higher margins upon successful project execution. However, competitive pricing environments, project delays and effects from restrictive regulatory requirements have negatively impacted our margins in the past and could further affect our margins in

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the future. Additionally, margins may be negatively impacted on a quarterly basis due to adverse weather conditions, timing of projects and other factors as described in Understanding Margins above. We continue to focus on the elements of the business we can control, including costs, the margins we accept on projects, collecting receivables, ensuring quality service and rightsizing initiatives, as needed, to match the markets we serve.

Capital expenditures for 2012 are expected to be between \$215 million to \$225 million, of which approximately \$45 million of these expenditures are targeted for fiber optic network expansion with the majority of the remaining expenditures for operating equipment. We expect 2012 capital expenditures to be funded substantially through internal cash flows, cash on hand and borrowings under our credit facility.

We continue to evaluate potential strategic acquisitions and investments to broaden our customer base, expand our geographic area of operation, grow our portfolio of services and increase opportunities across our operations. We believe that additional attractive acquisition candidates exist primarily as a result of the highly fragmented nature of the industry, the inability of many companies to expand and modernize due to capital constraints, and the desire of owners for liquidity. We also believe that our financial strength and experienced management team are attractive to acquisition candidates.

Certain international regions present significant opportunities for growth over time across many of our operations. We are evaluating ways in which we can strategically apply our expertise to strengthen the infrastructure in various foreign countries where infrastructure enhancements are increasingly important. For example, we are actively pursuing opportunities in growth markets where we can leverage our technology or proprietary work methods, such as our energized services, to establish a presence in these markets.

We believe that we are well-positioned to capitalize upon opportunities and trends in the industries we serve because of our proven full-service operations with broad geographic reach, financial strength and technical expertise. Additionally, we believe that these industry opportunities and trends will increase the demand for our services over the long-term; although the actual timing, magnitude or impact of these opportunities and trends on our operating results and financial position can be difficult to predict.

Uncertainty of Forward-Looking Statements and Information

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements reflecting assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions or beliefs about future events that are intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as anticipate, estimate, project, forecast, may, will, should, could, expect, believe, plan, intend and other words of similar nature. These include, but are not limited to, statements relating to the following:

Projected revenues, earnings per share, margins, other operating or financial results and capital expenditures;

Expectations regarding our business outlook, growth or opportunities in particular markets;

The expected value of contracts or intended contracts with customers;

The scope, services, term and results of any projects awarded or expected to be awarded for services to be provided by us;

The impact of renewable energy initiatives, including mandated state renewable portfolio standards, the economic stimulus package and other existing or potential energy legislation;

Potential opportunities that may be indicated by bidding activity or similar discussions with customers;

The potential benefits from acquisitions;

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Estimates regarding the partial withdrawal liability from a multi-employer pension plan and factors that may affect the amount of the liability in the future;

The outcome of pending or threatened litigation;

The business plans or financial condition of our customers;

Our plans and strategies; and

The current economic and regulatory conditions and trends in the industries we serve.

These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve or rely on a number of risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict or beyond our control. These forward-looking statements reflect our beliefs and assumptions based on information available to our management at the time the statements are made. We caution you that actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed, implied or forecasted by our forward-looking statements and that any or all of our forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong. Those statements can be affected by inaccurate assumptions and by known or unknown risks and uncertainties, including the following:

Quarterly variations in our operating results;

Adverse economic and financial conditions, including weakness in the capital markets;

Trends and growth opportunities in relevant markets;

Delays, reductions in scope or cancellations of anticipated, pending or existing projects, including as a result of weather, regulatory or environmental processes, project performance issues, or our customers' capital constraints;

The successful negotiation, execution, performance and completion of anticipated, pending and existing contracts;

Our ability to attract skilled labor and retain key personnel and qualified employees;

The potential shortage of skilled employees;

Our dependence on fixed price contracts and the potential to incur losses with respect to these contracts;

Estimates relating to our use of percentage-of-completion accounting;

Adverse impacts from weather;

Our ability to generate internal growth;

Our ability to effectively compete for new projects and market share;

Competition in our business;

Potential failure of renewable energy initiatives, the economic stimulus package or other existing or potential legislative actions to result in increased demand for our services;

Liabilities associated with multi-employer pension plans, including underfunding of liabilities and termination or withdrawal liabilities (including an increase in the partial withdrawal liability recognized in 2011);

Liabilities for claims that are self-insured or not insured;

Unexpected costs or liabilities that may arise from lawsuits or indemnity claims asserted against us;

Risks relating to the potential unavailability or cancellation of third party insurance, the exclusion of coverage for certain losses, and potential increases in premiums for coverage deemed beneficial to us;

Cancellation provisions within our contracts and the risk that contracts expire and are not renewed or are replaced on less favorable terms;

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Loss of customers with whom we have long-standing or significant relationships;

The potential that participation in joint ventures exposes us to liability and/or harm to our reputation for acts or omissions by our partners;

Our inability or failure to comply with the terms of our contracts, which may result in unexcused delays, warranty claims, damages or contract terminations;

The effect of natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil prices on our operations and growth opportunities;

The future development of natural resources in shale areas;

The inability of our customers to pay for services;

The failure to recover on payment claims against project owners or to obtain adequate compensation for customer-requested change orders;

The failure of our customers to comply with regulatory requirements applicable to their projects, including those related to awards of stimulus funds, which may result in project delays and cancellations;

Budgetary or other constraints that may reduce or eliminate government funding of projects, including stimulus projects, which may result in project delays or cancellations;

Estimates and assumptions in determining our financial results and backlog;

Our ability to realize our backlog;

Risks associated with expanding our business in international markets, including instability of foreign governments, currency fluctuations, tax and investment strategies and compliance with the laws of foreign jurisdictions, as well as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;

Our ability to successfully identify, complete, integrate and realize synergies from acquisitions;

The potential adverse impact resulting from uncertainty surrounding acquisitions, including the ability to retain key personnel from the acquired businesses and the potential increase in risks already existing in our operations;

The adverse impact of impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets or investments;

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Our growth outpacing our decentralized management infrastructure;

Requirements relating to governmental regulation and changes thereto;

Inability to enforce our intellectual property rights or the obsolescence of such rights;

Risks related to the implementation of an information technology solution;

The impact of our unionized workforce on our operations and on our ability to complete future acquisitions;

Potential liabilities relating to occupational health and safety matters;

Our dependence on suppliers, subcontractors or equipment manufacturers;

Risks associated with our fiber optic licensing business, including regulatory changes and the potential inability to realize a return on our capital investments;

Beliefs and assumptions about the collectability of receivables;

The cost of borrowing, availability of credit, fluctuations in the price and trading volume of our common stock, debt covenant compliance, interest rate fluctuations and other factors affecting our financing and investing activities;

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The ability to access sufficient funding to finance desired growth and operations;

Our ability to obtain performance bonds;

Potential exposure to environmental liabilities;

Our ability to continue to meet the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

Rapid technological and structural changes that could reduce the demand for our services;

The impact of increased healthcare costs arising from healthcare reform legislation; and

The other risks and uncertainties as are described elsewhere herein and under Item 1A. *Risk Factors* in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and as may be detailed from time to time in our other public filings with the SEC. All of our forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements and any other cautionary statements that may accompany such forward-looking statements or that are otherwise included in this report. In addition, we do not undertake and expressly disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report or otherwise.

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.*

The information in this section should be read in connection with the information on financial market risk related to changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates in Part II, Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. Our primary exposure to market risk relates to unfavorable changes in concentration of credit risk, interest rates and currency exchange rates.

Credit Risk. We are subject to concentrations of credit risk related to our cash and cash equivalents and our accounts receivable, including amounts related to unbilled accounts receivable and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. Substantially all of our cash investments are managed by what we believe to be high credit quality financial institutions. In accordance with our investment policies, these institutions are authorized to invest this cash in a diversified portfolio of what we believe to be high-quality investments, which primarily include interest-bearing demand deposits, money market mutual funds and investment grade commercial paper with original maturities of three months or less. Although we do not currently believe the principal amounts of these investments are subject to any material risk of loss, economic conditions have significantly impacted the interest income we receive from these investments and are likely to continue to do so in the future. In addition, as we grant credit under normal payment terms, generally without collateral, we are subject to potential credit risk related to our customers' ability to pay for services provided. This risk may be heightened as a result of the depressed economic and financial market conditions that have existed in recent years. However, we believe the concentration of credit risk related to trade accounts receivable and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts is limited because of the diversity of our customers. We perform ongoing credit risk assessments of our customers and financial institutions and in some cases we obtain collateral or other security from our customers.

Interest Rate and Market Risk. Currently, we do not have any significant assets or obligations with exposure to significant interest rate and market risk other than our credit facility borrowings. Based on our September 30, 2012 credit facility borrowings balance of \$125.0 million, a 100 basis point change in prevailing market rates would cause our annual interest cost to change by approximately \$1.3 million.

Currency Risk. We conduct operations primarily in the U.S. and Canada. Future earnings are subject to change due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates when transactions are denominated in currencies

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other than our functional currencies. To minimize the need for foreign currency forward contracts to hedge this exposure, our objective is to manage foreign currency exposure by maintaining a minimal consolidated net asset or net liability position in a currency other than the functional currency.

We may enter into foreign currency derivative contracts to manage some of our foreign currency exposures. These exposures may include revenues generated in foreign jurisdictions and anticipated purchase transactions, including foreign currency capital expenditures and lease commitments. There were no open foreign currency derivative contracts at September 30, 2012.

Item 4. *Controls and Procedures.*

Attached as exhibits to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q are certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer that are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). This *Controls and Procedures* section includes information concerning the controls and controls evaluation referred to in the certifications, and it should be read in conjunction with the certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management has established and maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, such as this quarterly report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms. The disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to provide reasonable assurance that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on this evaluation, these officers have concluded that, as of September 30, 2012, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2012, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Design and Operation of Control Systems

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes.

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Controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

Table of Contents**PART II OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

We are from time to time party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions typically seek, among other things, compensation for alleged personal injury, breach of contract and/or property damages, employment-related damages, punitive damages, civil penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, we record a reserve when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. In addition, we disclose matters for which management believes a material loss is at least reasonably possible. See *Litigation and Claims* in Note 10 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report, which is incorporated by reference in this Item 1 of Part II, for additional information regarding legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

As of the date of this filing, there have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in Item 1A to Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 (2011 Annual Report). An investment in our common stock or other equity securities involves various risks. When considering an investment in our company, you should carefully consider all of the risk factors described herein and in our 2011 Annual Report. The matters specifically identified are not the only risks and uncertainties we face, and there may be additional matters that are not known to us or that we currently consider immaterial. All of these risks and uncertainties could adversely affect our business, financial condition or future results and, thus, the value of an investment in our company.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.**Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities**

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table contains information about our purchases of our equity securities during the three months ended September 30, 2012.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1-31, 2012	50(1)	\$ 23.39		
August 1-31, 2012	2,053(1)	\$ 24.13		
September 1-30, 2012		\$		
Total	2,103			\$

(1) Represents shares withheld by Quanta from employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock awards.

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Item 3. *Defaults Upon Senior Securities.*
None.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures.*
None.

Item 5. *Other Information.*
None.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Description

Incorporation of Quanta Services, Inc. (previously filed as Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Form 8-K (No. 001-13831) filed May 25, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference), as amended and restated as of August 16, 2012 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Form 8-K (No. 001-13831) filed August 21, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)

Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)

Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)

Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith)

Consolidation Schema Document

Consolidation Calculation Linkbase Document

Consolidation Label Linkbase Document

Consolidation Presentation Linkbase Document

Consolidation Definition Linkbase Document

* Filed or furnished herewith

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SIGNATURE

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

QUANTA SERVICES, INC.

By: */s/* DERRICK A. JENSEN
Derrick A. Jensen, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: November 7, 2012

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