

DAILY JOURNAL CORP  
Form 10-Q  
February 11, 2019

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2018

or

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 0-14665

DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

South Carolina  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

95-4133299  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

915 East First Street



Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

Class	<u>Outstanding at January 31, 2019</u>
Common Stock, par value \$ .01 per share	1,380,746 shares

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DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

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## PART I

## Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

	December 31 2018	September 30 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$6,691,000	\$9,301,000
Marketable securities at fair value	183,656,000	212,296,000
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$200,000	7,033,000	4,803,000
Inventories	55,000	46,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	491,000	512,000
Income tax receivable	58,000	270,000
Total current assets	197,984,000	227,228,000
Property, plant and equipment, at cost		
Land, buildings and improvements	16,472,000	16,422,000
Furniture, office equipment and computer software	2,911,000	2,877,000
Machinery and equipment	1,749,000	1,749,000
	21,132,000	21,048,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(9,981,000 )	(9,828,000 )
	11,151,000	11,220,000
Goodwill	13,400,000	13,400,000
Deferred income taxes - Federal	9,753,000	9,269,000
Deferred income taxes - State	2,828,000	2,881,000
	\$235,116,000	\$263,998,000
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$4,036,000	\$2,820,000
Accrued liabilities	3,804,000	4,402,000
Note payable collateralized by real estate	123,000	121,000
Deferred subscriptions	2,947,000	3,174,000
Deferred installation contracts	2,442,000	2,554,000
Deferred maintenance agreements and others	14,624,000	14,186,000
Total current liabilities	27,976,000	27,257,000
Long term liabilities		

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Investment margin account borrowings	29,493,000	29,493,000
Note payable collateralized by real estate	1,804,000	1,835,000
Deferred maintenance agreements	106,000	176,000
Accrued liabilities	180,000	170,000
Deferred income taxes	34,174,000	42,151,000
Total long term liabilities	65,757,000	73,825,000
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 9 and 10)	---	---
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized and no shares issued	---	---
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; 1,805,053 shares issued, including 424,307 treasury shares, at December 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018	14,000	14,000
Additional paid-in capital	1,755,000	1,755,000
Retained earnings	139,614,000	45,361,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	---	115,786,000
Total shareholders' equity	141,383,000	162,916,000
	\$235,116,000	\$263,998,000

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

(Unaudited)

	Three months	
	ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Revenues		
Advertising	\$ 2,192,000	\$ 2,116,000
Circulation	1,338,000	1,363,000
Advertising service fees and other	669,000	602,000
Licensing and maintenance fees	4,790,000	4,350,000
Consulting fees	541,000	995,000
Other public service fees	898,000	826,000
	10,428,000	10,252,000
Costs and expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	8,655,000	8,197,000
Outside services	945,000	1,039,000
Postage and delivery expenses	204,000	217,000
Newsprint and printing expenses	176,000	212,000
Depreciation and amortization	153,000	1,218,000
Other general and administrative expenses	2,816,000	2,814,000
	12,949,000	13,697,000
Loss from operations	(2,521,000 )	(3,445,000 )
Other income (expense)		
Dividends and interest income	1,530,000	1,483,000
Other income and capital gains	10,000	11,000
	(28,640,000 )	---

Net unrealized losses on investments				
Interest expense on note payable collateralized by real estate	(23,000	)	(24,000	)
Interest expense on margin loans	(206,000	)	(136,000	)
Loss before income taxes	(29,850,000	)	(2,111,000	)
Benefit from income taxes	8,317,000		16,850,000	
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,533,000	)	\$ 14,739,000	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	1,380,746		1,380,746	
Basic and diluted net (loss) income per share	\$ (15.60	)	\$ 10.67	
Comprehensive (loss) income				
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,533,000	)	\$ 14,739,000	
Net increase in unrealized appreciation of marketable securities (net of taxes)	---		12,118,000	
	\$ (21,533,000	)	\$ 26,857,000	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



## DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Total
	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Paid-in	Earnings	Other	Shareholders'
					Capital		Comprehensive	Equity
							Income	
Balance at September 30, 2018	1,805,053	\$18,000	(424,307)	\$(4,000)	\$1,755,000	\$45,361,000	\$115,786,000	\$162,916,000
Adoption of new accounting pronouncement	---	---	---	---	---	115,786,000	(115,786,000)	---
Net loss	---	---	---	---	---	(21,533,000)	---	(21,533,000)
Balance at December 31, 2018	1,805,053	\$18,000	(424,307)	\$(4,000)	\$1,755,000	\$139,614,000	\$---	\$141,383,000
Balance at September 30, 2017	1,805,053	\$18,000	(424,307)	\$(4,000)	\$1,755,000	\$57,150,000	\$100,822,000	\$159,741,000
Net income	---	---	---	---	---	14,739,000	---	14,739,000
Unrealized gains on investments, net	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,118,000	12,118,000
Balance at December 31, 2017	1,805,053	\$18,000	(424,307)	\$(4,000)	\$1,755,000	\$71,889,000	\$112,940,000	\$186,598,000

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	Three months	
	ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,533,000)	\$ 14,739,000
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operations		
Depreciation and amortization	153,000	1,218,000
Net unrealized losses on investments	28,640,000	---
Deferred income taxes	(8,408,000 )	(16,778,000 )
Discounts earned on bonds	---	(1,000 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in current assets		
Accounts receivable, net	(2,230,000 )	1,166,000
Inventories	(9,000 )	---
Prepaid expenses and other assets	21,000	157,000
Income tax receivable	212,000	(78,000 )
Increase (decrease) in liabilities		
Accounts payable	1,216,000	(98,000 )
Accrued liabilities	(588,000 )	(701,000 )
Deferred subscriptions	(227,000 )	(149,000 )
Deferred maintenance agreements and others	368,000	419,000
Deferred installation contracts	(112,000 )	(708,000 )
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,497,000 )	(814,000 )
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(84,000 )	(34,000 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(84,000 )	(34,000 )
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of real estate loan principal	(29,000 )	(28,000 )
Net cash used in financing activities	(29,000 )	(28,000 )
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,610,000 )	(876,000 )
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	9,301,000	3,384,000
End of period	\$ 6,691,000	\$ 2,508,000

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Interest paid during period	\$ 152,000	\$ 169,000
Net income taxes (refunded) paid during period	\$(121,000)	) \$6,000

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1 - The Corporation and Operations

Daily Journal Corporation (the “Company”) publishes newspapers and web sites covering California and Arizona and produces several specialized information services. It also serves as a newspaper representative specializing in public notice advertising. This is sometimes referred to as the Company’s Traditional Business”.

Journal Technologies, Inc. (“Journal Technologies”), a wholly-owned subsidiary, supplies case management software systems and related products to courts, prosecutor and public defender offices, probation departments and other justice agencies, including administrative law organizations, city and county governments and bar associations. These organizations use the Journal Technologies family of products to help manage cases and information electronically, to interface with other critical justice partners and to extend electronic services to the public, including efilings and a website to pay traffic citations online, and bar members. These products are licensed to more than 500 organizations in 42 states and internationally.

Essentially all of the Company’s operations are based in California, Arizona, Colorado and Utah.

Note 2 - Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of the Company, the accompanying interim unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of its financial position as of December 31, 2018, and its results of operations and cash flows for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. The results of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally

included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.

Certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform to the current year's presentation.

### Note 3 - Accounting Standards Adopted in Fiscal 2019 and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

#### *Accounting Standards Adopted in Fiscal 2019*

On October 1, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. This ASU requires an entity that holds financial assets or owes financial liabilities to, among other things, measure equity investments at fair value and recognize unrealized gains (losses) through net income (loss). Accordingly, the Company's net loss of \$21,533,000 for the three month ended December 31, 2018, included net unrealized losses on investments of \$28,640,000. For the prior year's period, the Company recorded net unrealized gains for its available-for-sale marketable securities in other comprehensive income. In addition, ASU 2016-01 prohibits the restatement of prior year financial statements but requires that the Company reclassify net after-tax unrealized gains on investments of \$115,786,000 on adoption day from "accumulated other comprehensive income" to "retained earnings", both of which are listed under the "Shareholders' equity" section of the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. This represented an increase to retained earnings and a decrease to accumulated other comprehensive income.

*Other Recent Accounting Pronouncements*

The Company will continue to evaluate the other new accounting pronouncements as detailed in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2018.

Note 4 – Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with the provisions of ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC Topic 606)*, which it adopted effective October 1, 2017, using the modified retrospective method.

For the Company's Traditional Business, proceeds from the sale of subscriptions for newspapers, court rule books and other publications and other services are recorded as deferred revenue and are included in earned revenue only when the services are provided, generally over the subscription term. Advertising revenues are recognized when advertisements are published and are net of agency commissions.

Journal Technologies contracts may include several products and services, which are generally distinct and include separate transaction pricing and performance obligations. Most are one-transaction contracts. These current subscription-type contract revenues include (i) implementation consulting fees to configure the system to go-live, (ii) subscription software license, maintenance (including updates and upgrades) and support fees, and (iii) third-party hosting fees when used. Revenues for consulting are recognized at point of delivery (go-live) upon completion of services, and subscription and advertising revenues are recognized ratably (using the output method based on time-elapsed) after the go-live. These contracts include assurance warranty provisions for limited periods and do not include financing terms. For some contracts, the Company acts as a principal with respect to certain services, such as data conversion, interfaces and hosting that are provided by third-parties, and recognizes such revenues on a gross basis. For legacy contracts with perpetual license arrangements, licenses and consulting services are recognized at point of delivery (go-live), and maintenance revenues are recognized ratably after the go-live. Other public service fees are earned and recognized as revenues when the Company processes credit card payments on behalf of the courts via its websites through which the public can efile cases and pay traffic citations and other fees.

The adoption of ASC 606 also requires the capitalization of certain costs of obtaining contracts, specifically sales commissions, which are to be amortized over the expected term of the contracts. For its software contracts, the Company incurs an immaterial amount of sales commission costs which have no significant impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the Company's implementation and fulfillment costs do not meet all criteria required for capitalization.



Since the Company recognizes revenues when it can invoice the customer pursuant to the contract for the value of completed performance, as a practical expedient and because reliable estimates cannot be made, it has elected not to include the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations. Also, as a practical expedient, the Company has elected not to include its evaluation of variable consideration of certain usage-based public service fees that are included in some contracts. Furthermore, there are no fulfillment costs to be capitalized for the software contracts because these costs do not generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying future performance obligations.

#### Note 5 - Basic and Diluted Income Per Share

The Company does not have any common stock equivalents, and therefore basic and diluted income (loss) per share are the same.

#### Note 6 - Investments in Marketable Securities

All investments are classified as “Current assets” because they are available for sale at any time. These “available-for-sale” marketable securities are stated at fair value. The Company uses quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (consistent with the Level 1 definition in the fair value hierarchy) to measure the fair value of its investments on a recurring basis pursuant to ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement*.

As of December 31, 2018, there were net unrealized gains of \$129,767,000 with these investments. With the adoption of ASU No. 2016-01, Subtopic 825-10, as stated in Note 3, the Company recorded and included in its net loss the net unrealized losses on investments of \$28,640,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2018. At September 30, 2018, net unrealized gains of \$158,407,000 were recorded before taxes of \$42,151,000 in the accumulated other comprehensive income in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Most of the unrealized gains were in the common stocks of three U.S. financial institutions and one foreign manufacturer.

Investments in equity securities as of December 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018 are summarized below.

#### Investments in Financial Instruments



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	December 31, 2018			September 30, 2018		
	Amortized/	Pretax net		Amortized/	Pretax net	
	Adjusted	unrealized		Adjusted	unrealized	
	cost basis	gains		cost basis	gains	
Marketable securities	\$183,656,000	\$53,889,000	\$129,767,000	\$212,296,000	\$53,889,000	\$158,407,000

As of December 31, 2018, the Company performed an evaluation for an equity security with a fair value below cost to determine if the unrealized loss was other-than-temporary. This evaluation considers a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer and the Company's ability and intent to hold the security until fair value recovers. The assessment of the ability and intent to hold this security to recovery focuses on liquidity needs, asset/liability management objectives and security portfolio objectives. Based on the result of the evaluation, the Company concluded that as of December 31, 2018, the unrealized loss related to an equity security it owns was temporary.

Note 7 – Goodwill

The Company accounts for goodwill in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 350, *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other*. Goodwill, which is not amortized for financial statement purposes, is amortized over a 15-year period for tax purposes, but evaluated for impairment annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the value may not be recoverable. Considered factors for potential goodwill impairment evaluation with respect to Journal Technologies include, among other things, the current year's business profitability before intangible amortization, fluctuations of revenues, changes in the marketplace, the status of deferred installation contracts and new business.

In addition, ASU 2011-08, *Intangible – Goodwill and Others -- Testing Goodwill for Impairment*, allows for the option of performing a qualitative assessment before calculating the fair value of a reporting unit. If it is determined based on qualitative factors that there is no impairment to goodwill, then the fair value of a reporting unit is not needed. If a quantitative analysis is required and the unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, then the second step is performed to measure the amount of potential impairment. The Company's annual goodwill impairment analysis in fiscal 2018 did not result in an impairment charge based on the qualitative assessment. There was no indicator of impairment during the three-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Note 8 - Income Taxes

For the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$8,317,000 on a pretax loss of \$29,850,000. This was the net result of applying the effective tax rate anticipated for fiscal 2019 to the pretax loss for the three months ended December 31, 2018. The effective tax rate was greater than the statutory rate primarily due to state tax benefits.

During the prior fiscal year, the December 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act reduced the maximum corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. The impact to the Company's financial statements was as follows: (i) fiscal 2018 income tax expense or benefit was calculated using a blended rate of 24.28% pursuant to IRC Section 15, (ii) deferred tax expense included a discrete net tax benefit of approximately \$16 million resulting from a revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities to the expected tax rate that will be applied when temporary differences are expected to reverse, (iii) items that were expected to reverse during fiscal 2018 were valued at the blended rate of 24.28% while temporary differences that will reverse after fiscal 2018 were valued at the 21% rate, and (iv) approximately \$20 million of the revaluation of deferred taxes related to items that were initially recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income. This revaluation of approximately \$20 million was recorded as a component of income tax expense or benefit in continuing operations. Consequently, on a pretax loss of \$2,111,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$16,850,000. The income tax benefit was also the result of applying

the effective tax rate anticipated for fiscal 2018 to the pretax loss for the three-month period ended December 31, 2017. The effective tax rate (before the discrete item discussed above) was greater than the statutory rate primarily due to the dividends received deduction which increases the loss for tax purposes.

The Company's effective tax rate was 28% for the three months ended December 31, 2018 as compared with 798% in the prior year period. The difference in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the effect of the tax cuts in the prior year period as discussed above.

The Company files consolidated federal income tax returns in the United States and with various state jurisdictions and is no longer subject to examinations for fiscal years before fiscal 2015 with regard to federal income taxes and fiscal 2013 for state income taxes.

Note 9 - Debt and Commitments

During fiscal 2013, the Company borrowed from its investment margin account the aggregate purchase price of \$29.5 million for two acquisitions, in each case pledging its marketable securities as collateral. The interest rate for these investment margin account borrowings fluctuates based on the Federal Funds Rate plus 50 basis points with interest only payable monthly. The interest rate as of December 31, 2018 was 3%. These investment margin account borrowings do not mature.

In 2015, the Company purchased a 30,700 square foot office building constructed in 1998 on about 3.6 acres in Logan, Utah that had been previously leased by Journal Technologies. The Company paid \$1.24 million and financed the balance with a real estate bank loan of \$2.26 million which bears a fixed interest rate of 4.66% and is repayable in equal monthly installments of about \$17,600 through 2030. This loan is secured by the Logan facility and can be paid off at any time without prepayment penalty. This real estate loan had a balance of approximately \$1.93 million as of December 31, 2018.

The Company also owns its facilities in Los Angeles and leases space for its other offices under operating leases which expire at various dates through fiscal 2021. During fiscal 2014, the Company renewed its office lease for its San Francisco office for five years to end on October 31, 2019 with a current monthly rent of approximately \$28,000 for about 6,200 square feet. Beginning in fiscal 2017, the Company leased approximately 9,800 square feet of office space (expiring in August 2020) in Englewood, Colorado, for a monthly rent of approximately \$21,000.

The Company is responsible for a portion of maintenance, insurance and property tax expenses relating to the leased properties. Rental expenses were \$258,000 for the three-month period ended December 31, 2018, as compared with \$237,000 in the prior year period.

Note 10 - Contingencies

From time to time, the Company is subject to contingencies, including litigation, arising in the normal course of its business. While it is not possible to predict the results of such contingencies, management does not believe the ultimate outcome of these matters will have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations or cash flows.



## Note 11 - Operating Segments

The Company's reportable segments are: (i) the Traditional Business and (ii) Journal Technologies. All inter-segment transactions were eliminated. Summarized financial information regarding the Company's reportable segments is shown in the following table:

	Reportable Segments		Corporate income and expenses	Total
	Traditional	Journal		
	Business	Technologies		
<u>Three months ended December 31, 2018</u>				
Revenues				
Advertising	\$2,192,000	\$---	\$---	\$2,192,000
Circulation	1,338,000	---	---	1,338,000
Advertising service fees and other	669,000	---	---	669,000
Licensing and maintenance fees	---	4,790,000	---	4,790,000
Consulting fees	---	541,000	---	541,000
Other public service fees	---	898,000	---	898,000
Operating expenses	4,208,000	8,741,000	---	12,949,000
Loss from operations	(9,000 )	(2,512,000 )	---	(2,521,000 )
Dividends and interest income	---	---	1,530,000	1,530,000
Other income	---	---	10,000	10,000
Net unrealized losses on investments	---	---	(28,640,000 )	(28,640,000 )
Interest expenses on note payable collateralized by real estate	(23,000 )	---	---	(23,000 )
Interest expenses on margin loans	---	---	(206,000 )	(206,000 )
Pretax (loss) income	(32,000 )	(2,512,000 )	(27,306,000 )	(29,850,000 )
Income tax benefit (expense)	80,000	585,000	7,652,000	8,317,000
Net income (loss)	48,000	(1,927,000 )	(19,654,000 )	(21,533,000 )
Total assets	18,702,000	30,571,000	185,843,000	235,116,000
Capital expenditures	50,000	34,000	---	84,000

	Reportable Segments		Corporate income and expenses	Total
	Traditional	Journal		
	Business	Technologies		
<u>Three months ended December 31, 2017</u>				
Revenues				
Advertising	\$2,116,000	\$---	\$---	\$2,116,000
Circulation	1,363,000	---	---	1,363,000

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Advertising service fees and other	602,000	---	---	602,000
Licensing and maintenance fees	---	4,350,000	---	4,350,000
Consulting fees	---	995,000	---	995,000
Other public service fees	---	826,000	---	826,000
Operating expenses	4,314,000	9,383,000	---	13,697,000
Loss from operations	(233,000 )	(3,212,000 )	---	(3,445,000 )
Dividends and interest income	---	---	1,483,000	1,483,000
Other income and capital gains	---	---	11,000	11,000
Interest expenses on note payable collateralized by real estate	(24,000 )	---	---	(24,000 )
Interest expenses on margin loans	---	---	(136,000 )	(136,000 )
Pretax (loss) income	(257,000 )	(3,212,000 )	1,358,000	(2,111,000 )
Income tax benefit (expense)	(680,000 )	(2,185,000 )	19,715,000	16,850,000
Net income (loss)	(937,000 )	(5,397,000 )	21,073,000	14,739,000
Total assets	17,259,000	26,768,000	245,863,000	289,890,000
Capital expenditures	34,000	---	---	34,000
Amortization of intangible assets	---	1,062,000	---	1,062,000

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Traditional Business had total revenues of \$4,199,000 of which \$2,861,000 were recognized, at a point of time, after services were provided and \$1,338,000 were recognized ratably over the subscription terms. Total revenues for the Company's software business were \$6,229,000 of which \$1,935,000 were recognized upon completion of services with customer acceptance while \$4,294,000 were recognized ratably over the subscription periods.

Approximately 60% of the Company's revenues during the three-month periods ended December 31, 2018 were derived from Journal Technologies, as compared with 60% in the prior year period. In addition, the Company's revenues have been primarily from the United States with approximately 1% from foreign countries. Journal Technologies' revenues are all from governmental agencies.

The following table sets forth certain deferred obligations from October 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018:

	Beginning Balance	Addition	Recognized	Ending Balance
Deferred subscriptions	\$3,174,000	\$1,111,000	\$(1,338,000)	\$2,947,000
Deferred installation contracts	2,554,000	925,000	(1,037,000)	2,442,000
Deferred maintenance agreements and others	14,362,000	4,662,000	(4,294,000)	14,730,000

#### Note 12 - Subsequent Events

The Company has completed an evaluation of all subsequent events through the issuance date of these financial statements and concluded that no subsequent events occurred that required recognition to the financial statements or disclosures in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements or Cash Flows.



Item 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

**Results of Operations**

The Company continues to operate as two different businesses: (1) The Traditional Business, being the business of newspaper publishing and related services that the Company had before 1999 when it purchased a software development company, and (2) Journal Technologies, Inc. (“Journal Technologies”), a wholly-owned subsidiary which supplies case management software systems and related products to courts, prosecutor and public defender offices, probation departments and other justice agencies, including administrative law organizations, city and county governments and bar associations. These organizations use the Journal Technologies family of products to help manage cases and information electronically, to interface with other critical justice partners and to extend electronic services to the public, including efilings and a website to pay traffic citations online, and bar members. These products are licensed to more than 500 organizations in 42 states and internationally.

*Comprehensive (Loss) Income*

Comprehensive (loss) income includes net (loss) income and net unrealized (losses) gains on investments, net of taxes, as summarized below:

Comprehensive (Loss) Income

	Three months ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Net (loss) income	\$(21,533,000)	\$14,739,000
Net increase in unrealized appreciation of marketable securities (net of taxes)	---	12,118,000
	\$(21,533,000)	\$26,857,000

Comparable three-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated revenues were \$10,428,000 and \$10,252,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. This increase of \$176,000 was primarily from increased (i) Journal Technologies’ license and maintenance fees of \$440,000 and public service fees of \$72,000 and (ii) the Traditional Business’ government notices

and agency commission revenues of \$92,000, partially offset by a reduction in Journal Technologies' consulting fees of \$454,000 due to fewer go-lives. The Company's revenues derived from Journal Technologies' operations constituted about 60% of the Company's total revenues for both the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Consolidated operating expenses decreased by \$748,000 (5%) to \$12,949,000 from \$13,697,000, mainly because all intangible assets for Journal Technologies were fully amortized at last year-end. Total personnel costs increased by \$458,000 (6%) to \$8,655,000 from \$8,197,000 primarily resulting from additional personnel costs for Journal Technologies. Outside services decreased by \$94,000 (9%) to \$945,000 from \$1,039,000 mainly because of decreased contractor costs for Journal Technologies. Depreciation and amortization costs, which included primarily the amortization of Journal Technologies' intangible assets of \$0 and \$1,062,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, decreased by \$1,065,000 to \$153,000 from \$1,218,000.

The Company's non-operating income, net of expenses, decreased to a loss of \$27,329,000 from income of \$1,334,000 primarily because of the recording of the net unrealized losses on investments of \$28,640,000 and increases in the interest rates on the Company's two acquisition margin loans.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, consolidated pretax loss was \$29,850,000, as compared with \$2,111,000 in the prior year period. There was a consolidated net loss of \$21,533,000 (-\$15.60 per share) after tax benefits for the three months ended December 31, 2018, as compared with net income of \$14,739,000 (\$10.67 per share) in the prior year period mainly resulting from the prior year's adjustments relative to the benefits related to the December 2017 Tax Cuts and Job Act.

At December 31, 2018, the aggregate fair market value of the Company's marketable securities was \$183,656,000. These securities had approximately \$129,767,000 of net unrealized gains before taxes of \$34,174,000, and generated approximately \$1,530,000 in dividends and interest income during the three months ended December 31, 2018, which lowers the Company's effective income tax rate because of the dividends received deduction. Most of the unrealized gains were in the common stocks of three U.S. financial institutions and one foreign manufacturer.

Additional detail about each of the Company's reportable segments, and its corporate income and expenses, is set forth below:

**Overall  
Financial  
Results  
(000)**

For the  
three  
months  
ended  
December  
31

	Reportable Segments				Corporate		Total	
	Traditional		Journal		income and expenses			
	Business		Technologies		2018	2017	2018	2017
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues								
Advertising	\$2,192	\$2,116	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$2,192	\$2,116
Circulation	1,338	1,363	---	---	---	---	1,338	1,363

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Advertising service fees and other	669	602	---	---	---	---	669	602
Licensing and maintenance fees	---	---	4,790	4,350	---	---	4,790	4,350
Consulting fees	---	---	541	995	---	---	541	995
Other public service fees	---	---	898	826	---	---	898	826
Total revenues	4,199	4,081	6,229	6,171	---	---	10,428	10,252
Operating expenses								
Salaries and employee benefits	2,624	2,568	6,031	5,629	---	---	8,655	8,197
Amortization of intangible assets	---	---	---	1,062	---	---	---	1,062
Others	1,584	1,746	2,710	2,692	---	---	4,294	4,438
Total operating expenses	4,208	4,314	8,741	9,383	---	---	12,949	13,697
Loss from operations	(9 )	(233 )	(2,512)	(3,212)	---	---	(2,521 )	(3,445 )
Dividends and interest income	---	---	---	---	1,530	1,483	1,530	1,483
Other income and capital gains	---	---	---	---	10	11	10	11
Net unrealized losses on investments	---	---	---	---	(28,640)	---	(28,640)	---
Interest expenses on note payable collateralized by real estate	(23 )	(24 )	---	---	---	---	(23 )	(24 )
Interest expenses on margin loans	---	---	---	---	(206 )	(136 )	(206 )	(136 )
Pretax (loss) income	\$(32 )	\$(257 )	\$(2,512)	\$(3,212)	\$(27,306)	\$1,358	\$(29,850)	\$(2,111 )

*The Traditional Business*

The Traditional Business segment's pretax loss decreased by \$225,000 to \$32,000 from \$257,000.

Advertising revenues increased by \$76,000 to \$2,192,000 from \$2,116,000, primarily because of more conference revenues of \$86,000 and net government notice advertising revenues of \$32,000, partially offset by declines in trustee sale notice advertising revenues of \$58,000.

Trustee sale notices are very much dependent on the number of California and Arizona foreclosures for which public notice advertising is required by law. The number of foreclosure notices published by the Company decreased by 14% during the three months ended December 31, 2018 as compared to the prior year period. Because this slowing is expected to continue, the Company expects there will be fewer foreclosure notice and other public notice advertisements and declining revenues in fiscal 2019, and the Company's print-based earnings will also likely decline because it will be impractical for the Company to offset all revenue losses by expense reduction. The Company's smaller newspapers, those other than the Los Angeles and San Francisco Daily Journals ("The Daily Journals"), accounted for about 88% of the total public notice advertising revenues in the three months ended December 31, 2018. Public notice advertising revenues and related advertising and other service fees constituted about 21% and 20% of the Company's total revenues for the three months ended December 31 2018 and 2017, respectively. Because of this concentration, the Company's revenues would be significantly adversely affected if California and Arizona eliminated the legal requirement to publish public notices in adjudicated newspapers of general circulation, as was recently implemented in Arizona for one notice type that had represented approximately \$500,000 in annual revenues for the Company. Also, if the adjudication of one or more of the Company's newspapers was challenged and revoked, those newspapers would no longer be eligible to publish public notice advertising, and it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenues.

The Daily Journals accounted for about 89% of The Traditional Business' total circulation revenues, which declined by \$25,000 to \$1,338,000 from \$1,363,000. The court rule and judicial profile services generated about 8% of the total circulation revenues, with the other newspapers and services accounting for the balance. Advertising service fees and other are Traditional Business segment revenues, which include primarily (i) agency commissions received from outside newspapers in which the advertising is placed, and (ii) fees generated when filing notices with government agencies.

The Traditional Business segment operating expenses decreased by \$106,000 (2%) to \$4,208,000 from \$4,314,000, primarily due to decreased contractor costs.

*Journal Technologies*

Journal Technologies' business segment pretax loss decreased by \$700,000 (22%) to \$2,512,000 from \$3,212,000, after including the amortization costs of intangible assets of \$0 and \$1,062,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Revenues increased by \$58,000 to \$6,229,000 from \$6,171,000 in the prior year period. Licensing and maintenance fees increased by \$440,000 (10%) to \$4,790,000 from \$4,350,000. Consulting fees decreased by \$454,000 (46%) to \$541,000 from \$995,000 due to fewer go-lives. Deferred revenues on installation contracts primarily represent the fair value of advances from customers of Journal Technologies for installation services and are recognized upon final project go-lives. Deferred revenues on license and maintenance contracts represent prepayments of annual license and maintenance fees and are recognized ratably over the maintenance period. Other public service fees increased by \$72,000 (9%) to \$898,000 from \$826,000 primarily due to additional e-filing fee revenues.

Operating expenses decreased by \$642,000 (7%) to \$8,741,000 from \$9,383,000, primarily because the amortization costs of intangible assets were fully amortized at last year-end, partially offset by increased personnel costs.

Goodwill, which is not amortized for financial statement purposes, is amortized over 15 years for tax purposes. Goodwill represents the expected synergies in expanding the Company's software business. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the value may not be recoverable. Considered factors for potential goodwill impairment evaluation include the current year's operating financial results before intangible amortization, fluctuations of revenues, changes in the market place, the status of installation contracts and new business, among other things. There was no indicator of impairment during the three-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Journal Technologies is continuing to update and upgrade its software products. These costs are expensed as incurred and will impact earnings at least through the foreseeable future.

#### *Taxes*

For the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$8,317,000 on a pretax loss of \$29,850,000. This was the net result of applying the effective tax rate anticipated for fiscal 2019 to the pretax loss for the three months ended December 31, 2018. The effective tax rate was greater than the statutory rate primarily due to state tax benefits.

During the prior fiscal year, the December 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act reduced the maximum corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. The impact to the Company's financial statements was as follows: (i) fiscal 2018 income tax expense or benefit was calculated using a blended rate of 24.28% pursuant to IRC Section 15, (ii) deferred tax expense included a discrete net tax benefit of approximately \$16 million resulting from a revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities to the expected tax rate that will be applied when temporary differences are expected to reverse, (iii) items that were expected to reverse during fiscal 2018 were valued at the blended rate of 24.28% while temporary differences that will reverse after fiscal 2018 were valued at the 21% rate, and (iv) approximately \$20 million of the revaluation of deferred taxes related to items that were initially recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income. This revaluation of approximately \$20 million was recorded as a component of income tax expense or benefit in continuing operations. Consequently, on a pretax loss of \$2,111,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$16,850,000. The income tax benefit was also the result of applying the effective tax rate anticipated for fiscal 2018 to the pretax loss for the three-month period ended December 31, 2017. The effective tax rate (before the discrete item discussed above) was greater than the statutory rate primarily due to the dividends received deduction which increases the loss for tax purposes.

The Company's effective tax rate was 28% for the three months ended December 31, 2018 as compared with 798% in the prior year period. The difference in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the effect of the tax cuts in the prior year period as discussed above.

The Company files consolidated federal income tax returns in the United States and with various state jurisdictions and is no longer subject to examinations for fiscal years before fiscal 2015 with regard to federal income taxes and fiscal 2013 for state income taxes.



## Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Company's cash and cash equivalents and marketable security positions decreased by \$31,250,000 to \$190,347,000. Cash and cash equivalents were used for the purchase of capital assets of \$84,000 and operating activities of \$2,497,000 which included net increases of \$29,000 in deferred subscriptions, deferred installation contracts and deferred maintenance agreements and others.

The investments in marketable securities, which had an adjusted cost basis of approximately \$53,889,000 and a market value of about \$183,656,000 at December 31, 2018, generated approximately \$1,530,000 in dividends and interest income. Beginning in fiscal 2019, changes in unrealized gains (losses) on investments are included in the Company's net income (loss) and thus may have a significant impact depending on the fluctuations of the market prices of the invested securities.

Cash flows from operating activities decreased by \$1,683,000 during the three months ended December 31, 2018 as compared to the prior year period, primarily due to (i) decreases in net income of \$7,632,000 to \$7,107,000 from \$14,739,000, excluding the non-cash unrealized losses on investments of \$28,640,000, which was recorded in year-to-date earnings versus in accumulated other comprehensive income in the prior year, and (ii) increases in accounts receivable of \$3,396,000 resulting from more billings, partially offset by increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,427,000 because of additional e-filing fees collected on behalf of the courts and other agencies, and increased deferred income tax assets of \$8,370,000 of which \$7,977,000 related to the net unrealized losses on investments.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had working capital of \$170,008,000, including the liabilities for deferred subscriptions, deferred installation and maintenance agreements and others of \$20,013,000.

The Company believes that it will be able to fund its operations for the foreseeable future through its cash flows from operations and its current working capital and expects that any such cash flows will be invested in its businesses. The Company may or may not have the ability to borrow against its marketable securities. The Company also may entertain additional business acquisition opportunities. Any excess cash flows could be used to reduce the investment margin account liability or note payable collateralized by real estate or invested as management and the Board of Directors deem appropriate at the time.

Such investments may include additional securities of the companies in which the Company has already invested, securities of other companies, government securities (including U.S. Treasury Notes and Bills) or other instruments. The decision as to particular investments will be driven by the Company's belief about the risk/reward profile of the various investment choices at the time, and it may utilize government securities as a default if attractive opportunities

for a better return are not available. The Company's Chairman of the Board, Charles Munger, is also the vice chairman of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., which maintains a substantial investment portfolio. The Company's Board of Directors has utilized his judgment and suggestions, as well as those of J.P. Guerin, the Company's vice chairman, when selecting investments, and both of them will continue to play an important role in monitoring existing investments and selecting any future investments.

As of December 31, 2018, the investments were concentrated in just six companies. Accordingly, a significant decline in the market value of one or more of the Company's investments may not be offset by the hypothetically better performance of other investments, and that could result in a large decrease in the Company's shareholders' equity and net income.

## **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

The Company's financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. Management believes that revenue recognition, accounting for software costs, fair value measurement and disclosures (including for the long-term Incentive Plan liabilities), testing for goodwill impairment and income taxes are critical accounting policies and estimates.

The Company's critical accounting policies are detailed in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2018. The above discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this report.

## **Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Certain statements contained in this document, including but not limited to those in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," are "forward-looking" statements that involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual future events or results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Words such as "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "should," "believes," "will," "plans," "estimates," "may," variations of such similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. We disclaim any intention or obligation to revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future developments, or otherwise. There are many factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These factors include, among others: risks associated with software development and implementation efforts; Journal Technologies' reliance on professional services engagements with justice agencies; material changes in the costs of postage and paper; possible changes in the law, particularly changes limiting or eliminating the requirements for public notice advertising; possible loss of the adjudicated status of the Company's newspapers and their legal authority to publish public notice advertising; a further decline in public notice advertising revenues because of fewer foreclosures; a further decline in subscriber and commercial advertising revenues; possible security breaches of the Company's software or websites; the Company's reliance on its president and chief executive officer, who has recently reduced his work schedule due to a health issue; changes in accounting guidance; material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and declines in the market prices of the securities owned by the Company. In addition, such statements could be affected by general industry and market conditions, general economic conditions (particularly in California) and other factors. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are discussed in this Form 10-Q, including in conjunction with the forward-looking statements themselves. Additional information concerning factors that could cause actual

results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements is contained from time to time in documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For information regarding the Company's market risk, refer to Item 7A – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. There have been no material changes to the Company's market risk exposures since September 30, 2018.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In light of the material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting discussed in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, management concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2018. There were no material changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting or in other factors reasonably likely to affect its internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

## PART II

### Item 6. Exhibits

31 Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32 Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101.INS\*\* XBRL Instance

101.SCH\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema

101.CAL\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation

101.DEF\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition

101.LAB\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels

101.PRE\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation

XBRL information is furnished and not filed as a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of \*\*sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

### SIGNATURE

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

DAILY JOURNAL  
CORPORATION

(Registrant)

/s/ Gerald L. Salzman

Chief Executive Officer

President

Chief Financial Officer

Treasurer

(Principal Executive Officer,

Principal Financial Officer and

Principal Accounting Officer)

DATE: February 11, 2019