

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC
Form 10-Q
May 16, 2016

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-35392

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware 04-3625550
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (IRS Employer
Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

405 114th Ave S.E., Bellevue, WA 98004
(Address of principal executive offices)

(425) 943-4599
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically 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 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

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

There were 48,775,971 shares issued and outstanding of the registrant's common stock, par value \$.001 per share, as of May 12, 2016.

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

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RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(unaudited)

	March 31, 2016	June 30, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,796,979	\$ 7,268,144
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,679,317 and \$1,551,202, respectively	98,737,946	127,348,546
Employee and other receivables	308,809	110,728
Income tax deposit	4,657,411	4,102,191
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,036,006	5,671,872
Deferred tax asset	1,976,463	1,977,433
Total current assets	130,513,614	146,478,914
Furniture and equipment, net	12,647,736	13,175,890
Acquired intangibles, net	74,014,497	82,954,682
Goodwill	63,119,472	63,089,222
Deposits and other assets	2,329,910	3,007,492
Total long-term assets	139,463,879	149,051,396
Total assets	\$ 282,625,229	\$ 308,706,200
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued transportation costs	\$ 74,657,886	\$ 92,025,407
Commissions payable	8,848,393	9,449,047
Other accrued costs	5,082,968	7,732,101
Due to former shareholders of acquired operations	—	683,593
Current portion of notes payable	2,185,675	543,086
Current portion of contingent consideration	3,240,000	1,872,000
Current portion of transition and lease termination liability	1,618,189	282,849
Other current liabilities	277,317	297,727
Total current liabilities	95,910,428	112,885,810
Notes payable, net of current portion	45,498,474	85,892,515
Contingent consideration, net of current portion	3,870,000	5,741,000
Transition and lease termination liability, net of current portion	679,338	923
Deferred rent liability	962,812	1,143,749
Deferred tax liability	15,213,174	17,544,417
Other long-term liabilities	830,920	1,004,812
Total long-term liabilities	67,054,718	111,327,416
Total liabilities	162,965,146	224,213,226

Stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; 839,200 shares issued and		
outstanding, liquidation preference of \$20,980,000	839	839
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 48,752,522 and 42,563,224		
shares issued and outstanding, respectively	30,207	24,018
Additional paid-in capital	114,079,203	74,658,960
Deferred compensation	(1,387)	(4,166)
Retained earnings	5,215,894	10,146,282
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	268,136	(394,547)
Total Radiant Logistics, Inc. stockholders' equity	119,592,892	84,431,386
Non-controlling interest	67,191	61,588
Total stockholders' equity	119,660,083	84,492,974
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$282,625,229	\$308,706,200

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues	\$ 173,275,508	\$ 102,251,690	\$ 598,879,123	\$ 306,431,182
Cost of transportation	131,474,107	75,147,153	458,768,400	225,409,489
Net revenues	41,801,401	27,104,537	140,110,723	81,021,693
Operating partner commissions	18,954,943	13,941,213	62,943,901	42,818,474
Personnel costs	13,185,487	7,221,932	40,907,899	20,758,358
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,865,425	3,579,001	18,957,327	9,109,285
Depreciation and amortization	3,036,845	1,279,761	9,260,698	3,658,555
Transition and lease termination costs	788,922	—	5,108,570	395,086
Impairment of acquired intangible assets	—	—	3,679,825	—
Change in contingent consideration	441,560	(428,216)	627,793	(1,149,012)
Total operating expenses	42,273,182	25,593,691	141,486,013	75,590,746
Income (loss) from operations	(471,781)	1,510,846	(1,375,290)	5,430,947
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	29,724	330	44,201	1,987
Interest expense	(1,369,367)	(140,900)	(4,104,842)	(328,801)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(80,159)	(64,269)	388,593	47,813
Other	(15,028)	8,619	103,474	84,092
Total other expense:	(1,434,830)	(196,220)	(3,568,574)	(194,909)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	(1,906,611)	1,314,626	(4,943,864)	5,236,038
Income tax benefit (expense)	207,347	40,553	1,601,242	(1,477,864)
Net income (loss)	(1,699,264)	1,355,179	(3,342,622)	3,758,174
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	(19,790)	(19,054)	(53,603)	(62,646)
Net income (loss) attributable to Radiant Logistics, Inc.	(1,719,054)	1,336,125	(3,396,225)	3,695,528
Less: Preferred stock dividends	(511,388)	(511,368)	(1,534,163)	(1,534,144)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$(2,230,442)	\$ 824,757	\$(4,930,388)	\$ 2,161,384
Other comprehensive income (loss):				

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Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(758,802)	—	662,683	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(2,989,244)	\$824,757	\$(4,267,705)	\$2,161,384
Net income (loss) per common share - basic and diluted	\$(0.05)	\$0.02	\$(0.10)	\$0.06
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic shares	48,745,727	34,758,931	48,282,964	34,577,405
Diluted shares	48,745,727	36,476,629	48,282,964	36,161,557

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity

(unaudited)

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Deferred	Retained	Accumulated	Non-	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Compensation	Earnings	Other	Controlling	Stockholders'
					Capital			Income	Interest	Equity
								(Loss)		
Balance as of										
June 30, 2015	839,200	\$ 839	42,563,224	\$ 24,018	\$ 74,658,960	\$(4,166)	\$ 10,146,282	\$(394,547)	\$ 61,588	\$ 84,492,974
Issuance of										
common stock										
at \$6.75 per										
share, net of										
underwriting										
and										
offering costs										
of										
\$2,969,810	—	—	6,133,334	6,133	38,424,061	—	—	—	—	38,430,194
Issuance of										
common stock										
to former										
opper										
Logistics										
shareholders at										
\$4.23 per										
share	—	—	7,385	7	31,243	—	—	—	—	31,250
share-based										
compensation	—	—	—	—	1,082,390	—	—	—	—	1,082,390
amortization										
of deferred										
compensation	—	—	—	—	—	2,779	—	—	—	2,779
	—	—	48,579	49	(119,602)	—	—	—	—	(119,553)

cashless											
exercise of											
stock											
options											
tax benefit											
from exercise											
of stock											
options	—	—	—	—	2,151	—	—	—	—	—	2,151
deferred											
dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,534,163)	—	—	—	(1,534,163)
distribution to											
non-											
controlling											
interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(48,000)	(48,000)	
net income											
(loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,396,225)	—	53,603		(3,342,622)
comprehensive											
income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	662,683	—		662,683
balance as of											
March 31,											
2016	839,200	\$839	48,752,522	\$30,207	\$114,079,203	\$(1,387)	\$5,215,894	\$268,136	\$67,191		\$119,660,083

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	\$(3,342,622)	\$3,758,174
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE NET INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
share-based compensation expense	1,085,169	732,772
amortization of intangibles	6,486,360	3,236,855
depreciation and leasehold amortization	2,774,338	421,700
deferred income tax benefit	(2,437,853)	(1,232,434)
amortization of loan fees	302,385	45,885
change in contingent consideration	627,793	(1,149,012)
loss on impairment of acquired intangible assets	3,679,825	—
transition and lease termination costs	3,177,401	395,086
loss on disposal of fixed assets	228,997	—
change in (recovery of) provision for doubtful accounts	128,115	(132,478)
CHANGE IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:		
accounts receivable	27,664,157	542,718
employee and other receivables	(193,793)	137,192
income tax deposit	(538,685)	(651,606)
prepaid expenses, deposits and other assets	859,733	(458,389)
accounts payable and accrued transportation costs	(17,428,207)	870,938
commissions payable	(600,654)	(137,244)
other accrued costs	(1,900,863)	538,339
other liabilities	(143,273)	8,582
deferred rent liability	(178,356)	12,690
transition and lease termination liability	(1,073,786)	(563,427)
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,176,181	6,376,341
CASH FLOWS USED FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisitions during the fiscal year, net of cash acquired	(800,000)	(3,506,250)
Purchase of furniture and equipment	(2,956,340)	(2,000,409)
Proceeds from sale of furniture and equipment	395,584	—
Payments to former shareholders of acquired operations	(683,593)	—
Net cash used for investing activities	(4,044,349)	(5,506,659)
CASH FLOWS USED FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from (repayments to) credit facility, net of credit fees	(37,707,686)	1,506,240
Proceeds from note payable	—	547,730
Payment of loan fees	—	(803,383)

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Repayment of note payable	(127,737)	—
Proceeds from stock offering, net of offering costs	38,430,194	—
Payments of contingent consideration	(1,555,793)	(1,456,826)
Payment of preferred stock dividends	(1,534,163)	(1,534,164)
Distributions to non-controlling interest	(48,000)	(18,000)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	—	108,610
Payment of employee tax withholdings related to cashless stock option exercises	(119,553)	(876,886)
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2,151	953,686
Net cash used for financing activities	(2,660,587)	(1,572,993)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	57,590	—
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	12,528,835	(703,311)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	7,268,144	2,880,205
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$19,796,979	\$2,176,894
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Income taxes paid	\$2,220,443	\$2,421,949
Interest paid	\$3,738,826	\$261,032
(continued)		

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(unaudited)

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:

In November 2014, the Company issued 52,452 shares of common stock at a fair value of \$3.84 per share in satisfaction of \$201,162 of the On Time Express, Inc. earn-out payment for the year ended June 30, 2014, resulting in a decrease to the current portion of contingent consideration, an increase to common stock of \$52 and an increase to additional paid-in capital of \$201,110.

In December 2014, the Company issued 43,221 shares of common stock at a fair value of \$3.90 per share in satisfaction of \$168,750 of the Don Cameron & Associates, Inc. purchase price, resulting in an increase to common stock of \$43 and an increase to additional paid-in capital of \$168,707.

In December 2015, the Company issued 7,385 shares of common stock at a fair value of \$4.23 per share in satisfaction of \$31,250 of the Copper Logistics, Incorporated purchase price, resulting in an increase to common stock of \$7 and an increase to additional paid-in capital of \$31,243.

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

NOTE 1 – THE COMPANY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company

Radiant Logistics, Inc. (the “Company”) operates as a third party logistics company, providing multi-modal transportation and logistics services primarily in the United States and Canada. The Company services a large and diversified account base consisting of consumer goods, food and beverage, manufacturing and retail customers which it supports from an extensive network of approximately 150 operating locations across North America. The Company provides these services through a multi-brand network comprised of Company-owned offices and locations operated by its strategic operating partners, as well as an integrated international service partner network located in other key markets around the globe. As a third party logistics company, the Company has approximately 10,000 asset-based transportation companies, including motor carriers, railroads, airlines and ocean lines, in its carrier network. The Company believes shippers value its services because it is able to objectively arrange the most efficient and cost-effective means, type and provider of transportation service without undue influence caused by the ownership of transportation assets. In addition, the Company’s minimal investment in physical assets affords it the opportunity for a higher return on invested capital and net cash flows than the Company’s asset-based competitors.

Through its operating locations across North America, the Company offers domestic and international air and ocean freight forwarding services and freight brokerage services including truckload services, less than truckload services and intermodal services, which is the movement of freight in trailers or containers by combination of truck and rail. The Company’s primary business operations involve arranging the shipment, on behalf of its customers, of materials, products, equipment and other goods that are generally larger than shipments handled by integrated carriers of primarily small parcels, such as FedEx, DHL and UPS, including arranging and monitoring all aspects of material flow activity utilizing advanced information technology systems. The Company also provides other value-added logistics services, including customs brokerage, order fulfillment, inventory management and warehousing services to complement its core transportation service offering.

The Company expects to grow its business organically and by completing acquisitions of other companies with complementary geographic and logistics service offerings. The Company’s organic growth strategy will continue to focus on strengthening existing and expanding new customer relationships leveraging the benefit of the Company’s new truck brokerage and intermodal service offerings, while continuing its efforts on the organic build-out of the Company’s network of strategic operating partner locations. In addition, as the Company continues to grow and scale the business, the Company is creating density in its trade lanes which creates opportunities for the Company to more efficiently source and manage our transportation capacity.

In addition to its focus on organic growth, it will continue to search for acquisition candidates that bring critical mass from a geographic standpoint, purchasing power and/or complementary service offerings to the current platform. As the Company continues to grow and scale the business, it remains focused on leveraging its back-office infrastructure to drive productivity improvement across the organization.

Interim Disclosure

The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The Company’s management believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These condensed 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 year ended June 30, 2015.

The interim period information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q reflects all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, that are, in the opinion of the Company’s management, necessary for a fair statement of the results of the respective interim periods. Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for an entire year.

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries as well as a single variable interest entity, Radiant Logistics Partners, LLC (“RLP”), which is 40% owned by Radiant Global Logistics, Inc. (“RGL”), and 60% owned by Radiant Capital Partners, LLC (“RCP”, see Note 8), an affiliate of Bohn H. Crain, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, whose accounts are included in the condensed consolidated financial statements. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates include revenue recognition, accruals for the cost of purchased transportation, the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities, changes in contingent consideration, accounting for the issuance of shares and share-based compensation, the assessment of the recoverability of long-lived assets and goodwill, and the establishment of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and the effects of revisions are reflected in the period that they are determined to be necessary. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

b) Fair Value Measurements

In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the related assets or liabilities. Fair values determined by Level 3 inputs are unobservable data points for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

c) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of the Company’s receivables, accounts payable and accrued transportation costs, commissions payable, other accrued costs, and the income tax deposit approximate the fair values due to the relatively short maturities of these instruments. The carrying value of the Company’s credit facility and other long-term liabilities would not differ significantly from fair value (based on Level 2 inputs) if recalculated based on current interest rates. Contingent consideration attributable to the Company’s acquisitions are reported at fair value using Level 3 inputs.

d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are not securing any corporate obligations. Cash balances may at times exceed federally insured limits. Checks issued by the Company that have not yet been presented to the bank for payment are reported as accounts payable and commissions payable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Accounts payable and commissions payable includes outstanding payments which had not yet been presented to the bank for payment in the amounts of \$5,154,280 and \$3,137,103 as of March 31, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively.

e) Concentrations

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts that, at times, may exceed federally-insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

f) Accounts Receivable

The Company’s receivables are recorded when billed and represent claims against third parties that will be settled in cash. The carrying value of the Company’s receivables, net of the allowance for doubtful accounts, represents their estimated net realizable value. The Company evaluates the collectability of accounts receivable on a customer-by-customer basis. The Company records a reserve for bad debts against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to an amount the Company believes will be reasonably collected. The reserve is a discretionary amount determined from the analysis of the aging of the accounts receivables, historical experience and knowledge of

specific customers.

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The Company derives a substantial portion of its revenue through independently-owned strategic operating partner locations operating under the various Company brands. Each individual strategic operating partner is responsible for some or all of the bad debt expense related to the underlying customers being serviced by such operating partner. To facilitate this arrangement, certain strategic operating partners are required to maintain a security deposit with the Company that is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements. The Company charges each individual strategic operating partner's bad debt reserve account for any accounts receivable aged beyond 90 days. However, the bad debt reserve account may carry a deficit balance when amounts charged to this reserve exceed amounts otherwise available in the bad debt reserve account. In these circumstances, deficit bad debt reserve accounts, as well as other deficit balances owed to us by our strategic operating partners, are recognized as a receivable in the Company's financial statements. Other strategic operating partners are not responsible to establish a bad debt reserve, however, they are still responsible for deficits and their strategic operating partner agreements provide that the Company may withhold all or a portion of future commission checks payable to the individual operating partner in satisfaction of any deficit balance. Currently, a number of the Company's operating partners have a deficit balance in their bad debt reserve account. The Company expects to replenish these funds through the future business operations of these operating partners. However, to the extent any of these operating partners were to cease operations or otherwise be unable to replenish these deficit accounts, the Company would be at risk of loss for any such amount.

g) Furniture and Equipment

Technology (computer software, hardware, and communications), vehicles, furniture, and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Depreciation is computed using three to fifteen year lives for vehicles, communication, office, furniture, and computer equipment using the straight line method of depreciation. Computer software is depreciated over a three year life using the straight line method of depreciation. For leasehold improvements, the cost is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or useful life on a straight line basis. Upon retirement or other disposition of these assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is reflected in other income or expense. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs and renewals of minor items are charged to expense as incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

h) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the value assigned to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of a business acquired. The Company typically performs its annual goodwill impairment test effective as of April 1 of each year, unless events or circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred before that time. The Company assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. After assessing qualitative factors, the Company determined that no further testing was necessary. If further testing was necessary, the Company would have performed a two-step impairment test for goodwill. The first step requires the Company to determine the fair value of each reporting unit, and compare the fair value to the reporting unit's carrying amount. To the extent a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, an indication exists that the reporting unit's goodwill may be impaired and the Company must perform a second more detailed impairment assessment. The second impairment assessment involves allocating the reporting unit's fair value to all of its recognized and unrecognized assets and liabilities in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill as of the assessment date. The implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is then compared to the carrying amount of goodwill to quantify an impairment charge as of the assessment date. As of March 31, 2016, management believes there are no indications of impairment.

i) Long-Lived Assets

Acquired intangibles consist of customer related intangibles, trade names and trademarks, and non-compete agreements arising from the Company's acquisitions. Customer related intangibles are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of up to 10 years, trademarks and trade names are amortized using the straight line method over 15 years, and non-compete agreements are amortized using the straight line method over the term of the underlying

agreements.

The Company reviews long-lived assets to be held-and-used for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. If the sum of the undiscounted expected future cash flows over the remaining useful life of a long-lived asset is less than its carrying amount, the asset is considered to be impaired. Impairment losses are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. When fair values are not available, the Company estimates fair value using the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks associated with the recovery of the asset. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. During the fiscal year, the Company concluded it had a triggering event requiring assessment of customer related intangibles associated with the On Time Express, Inc. ("OTE") acquisition due to a loss of customers. As a result, the Company reviewed the customer related intangibles and recorded an impairment loss of \$3,679,825 during the second fiscal quarter. The impairment was measured using future discounted cash flows using Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy. Management has performed a review of all long-lived assets and has determined no further impairment of the respective carrying value has occurred as of March 31, 2016.

j) Business Combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the purchase method of accounting and allocates the purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The difference between the purchase price and the fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. While the Company uses its best estimates and assumptions to accurately value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, the estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. As a result, during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, the Company records adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded in the consolidated statements of income.

The fair values of intangible assets acquired are estimated using a discounted cash flow approach with Level 3 inputs. Under this method, an intangible asset's fair value is equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows (excess earnings) attributable solely to the intangible asset over its remaining useful life. To calculate fair value, the Company uses risk-adjusted cash flows discounted at rates considered appropriate given the inherent risks associated with each type of asset. The Company believes the level and timing of cash flows appropriately reflects market participant assumptions.

The Company determines the acquisition date fair value of the contingent consideration payable based on the likelihood of paying the contingent consideration as part of the consideration transferred. The fair value is estimated using projected future operating results and the corresponding future earn-out payments that can be earned upon the achievement of specified operating objectives and financial results by our acquired companies using Level 3 inputs and the amounts are then discounted to present value. These liabilities are measured quarterly at fair value, and any change in the contingent liability is included in the consolidated statements of income.

k) Commitments

The Company has operating lease commitments for equipment rentals, office space, and warehouse space under non-cancelable operating leases expiring at various dates through May 2021. Rent expense is recognized straight line over the term of the lease. Minimum future lease payments (excluding the lease payments included in the lease termination liability) under these non-cancelable operating leases for each of the next five fiscal years ending June 30 and thereafter are as follows:

2016 (remaining portion)	\$1,461,352
2017	5,332,721
2018	3,693,149
2019	2,888,955
2020	1,685,643
Thereafter	981,130
Total minimum lease payments \$16,042,950	

Rent expense amounted to \$1,435,881 and \$4,314,790 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$495,440 and \$1,470,718 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015.

l) Lease Termination and Transition Costs

Lease termination costs consist of expenses related to future rent payments for which we no longer intend to receive any economic benefit. A liability is recorded when we cease to use leased space. Lease termination costs are calculated as the present value of lease payments, net of expected sublease income, and the loss on disposition of assets. Transition costs consist of nonrecurring personnel costs that will be eliminated in connection with the winding-down of the historical back-office of SBA and other operating locations.

The transition and lease termination liability consists of the following:

	Lease Termination Costs	Retention and Severance Costs	Non-recurring Personnel Costs	Total
Balance as of June 30, 2015	\$255,272	\$28,500	\$—	\$283,772
Lease termination and transition costs Payments and other	2,342,735 (1,012,866)	834,666 (150,780)	1,931,169 (1,931,169)	5,108,570 (3,094,815)
Balance as of March 31, 2016	\$1,585,141	\$712,386	\$—	\$2,297,527

m) 401(k) Savings Plans

The Company has employee savings plans under which the Company provides matching contributions. The Company's contributions under the plans were \$208,104 and \$507,513 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$126,311 and \$349,408 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015, respectively.

n) Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are reported using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

The Company reports a liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain income tax positions taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return. Estimated interest and penalties, if any, are recorded as a component of interest expense or other expense, respectively.

o) Revenue Recognition and Purchased Transportation Costs

The Company is the primary obligor responsible for providing the service desired by the customer and is responsible for fulfillment, including the acceptability of the service(s) ordered or purchased by the customer. At the Company's sole discretion, it sets the prices charged to its customers, and is not required to obtain approval or consent from any other party in establishing its prices. The Company has multiple suppliers for the services it sells to its customers, and has the absolute and complete discretion and right to select the supplier that will provide the product(s) or service(s) ordered by a customer, including changing the supplier on a shipment-by-shipment basis. In most cases, the Company determines the nature, type, characteristics, and specifications of the service(s) ordered by the customer. The Company also assumes credit risk for the amount billed to the customer.

As a non-asset based carrier, the Company generally does not own transportation assets. The Company generates the major portion of its freight forwarding revenues by purchasing transportation services from direct (asset-based) carriers and reselling those services to its customers. Based upon the terms in the contract of carriage, revenues related to shipments where the Company issues a House Airway Bill or a House Ocean Bill of Lading are recognized at the time the freight is tendered to the direct carrier at origin net of duties and taxes. Costs related to the shipments are also recognized at this same time based upon anticipated margins, contractual arrangements with direct carriers, and other known factors. The estimates are routinely monitored and compared to actual invoiced costs. The estimates are adjusted as deemed necessary by the Company to reflect differences between the original accruals and actual costs of purchased transportation.

This method generally results in recognition of revenues and purchased transportation costs earlier than the preferred methods under GAAP which does not recognize revenue until a proof of delivery is received or which recognizes revenue as progress on the transit is made. The Company's method of revenue and cost recognition does not result in a material difference from amounts that would be reported under such other methods.

All other revenue, including revenue from other value-added services including brokerage services, warehousing and fulfillment services, is recognized upon completion of the service.

p) Share-Based Compensation

The Company has issued restricted stock awards and stock options to certain directors, officers and employees. The Company accounts for share-based compensation under the fair value recognition provisions such that compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is expensed ratably over the vesting period.

Determining the fair value of share-based awards at the grant date requires judgment, including estimating the percentage of awards that will be forfeited, stock volatility, the expected life of the award, and other inputs. If actual forfeitures differ significantly from the estimates, share-based compensation expense and the Company's results of operations could be materially impacted. The Company issues new shares of common stock to satisfy exercises and vesting of awards granted under our stock plan.

The Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$326,973 and \$1,085,169 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$281,204 and \$732,772 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015.

q) Basic and Diluted Income Per Share

Basic income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted income per share is computed similar to basic income per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares, such as stock awards and stock options, had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. Net income attributable to common stockholders is calculated after earned preferred stock dividends, whether or not declared.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the weighted average outstanding number of potentially dilutive common shares totaled 48,745,727 shares of common stock. Unvested restricted stock awards and options to purchase 4,349,922 shares of common stock were excluded from the diluted income per share for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as there was a net loss in the period and their effect would have been antidilutive. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the weighted average outstanding number of potentially dilutive common shares totaled 36,476,629 shares of common stock, including unvested restricted stock awards and options to purchase 5,270,183 shares of common stock as of March 31, 2015, of which 777,051 were excluded as their effect would have been antidilutive.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the weighted average outstanding number of potentially dilutive common shares totaled 48,282,964 shares of common stock. Unvested restricted stock awards and options to purchase 4,349,922 shares of common stock were excluded from the diluted income per share for the nine months ended March 31, 2016, as there was a net loss in the period and their effect would have been antidilutive. For the nine months ended March 31, 2015, the weighted average outstanding number of potentially dilutive common shares totaled 36,161,557 shares of common stock, including unvested restricted stock awards and options to purchase 5,270,183 shares of common stock as of March 31, 2015, of which 912,768 were excluded as their effect would have been antidilutive.

The following table reconciles the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted per share computations for earnings per share as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	48,745,727	34,758,931	48,282,964	34,577,405
Dilutive effect of share-based awards	—	1,717,698	—	1,584,152
Weighted average dilutive shares outstanding	48,745,727	36,476,629	48,282,964	36,161,557

r) Foreign Currency Translation

For the Company's significant foreign subsidiaries that prepare financial statements in currencies other than U.S. dollars, the local currency is the functional currency. All assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates and all income statement amounts are translated at the weighted average rates for the period. Translation

adjustments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Gains and losses on transactions of monetary items are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

s) Reclassifications

Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified in the Company's consolidated financial statements to conform to the classification used in fiscal year 2016.

t) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, to clarify the principles used to recognize revenue for all entities. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08 to further clarify the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Imputation of Interest, requiring entities to present debt issuance costs related to a debt liability as a reduction of the carrying amount of that liability. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15 to provide additional guidance related to debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, to require all deferred tax assets and liabilities to be classified as non-current on the balance sheet. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases, to replace existing guidance. The guidance requires the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for operating leases with terms more than 12 months on the balance sheet. Guidance is also provided for the presentation of leases within the statement of operations and cash flows. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Stock Compensation, to improve the accounting for share-based compensation. The guidance changes how companies account for certain aspects of share-based compensation, including accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, tax withholdings, and classification of items in the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

NOTE 3 – BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

Fiscal Year 2016 Acquisition

Copper Logistics, Incorporated

On November 2, 2015, the Company acquired the operations and assets of Copper Logistics, Incorporated (“Copper”), a Minneapolis, Minnesota based company that provides a full range of domestic and international transportation and logistics services across North America. The Company has structured the transaction similar to previous acquisitions, with a portion of the expected purchase price payable in subsequent periods based on future performance of the acquired operation.

Fiscal Year 2015 Acquisitions

Wheels Group, Inc.

On April 2, 2015, the Company acquired the outstanding stock of Wheels Group Inc. (“Wheels”). Under an Arrangement Agreement (the “Arrangement”), the Company purchased Wheels for approximately \$26.9 million in cash and 6,900,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company was also responsible for a portion of Wheels' transaction costs, in addition to its own costs. Wheels, founded in 1988, provides truck brokerage and intermodal services throughout the United States and Canada along with value added warehouse and distribution service offerings in support of U.S. shippers looking to access the Canadian markets. Wheels is one of the largest third party logistics providers in Canada. Wheels, now formally amalgamated into Wheels International, Inc., provides these services primarily to the food and beverage, consumer packaged goods, frozen foods and refrigerated product, and building products industries. The goodwill recognized is attributable to a larger geographic footprint and an increased service

line expansion and is not deductible for tax purposes. The results of operations for Wheels are included in the Company's financial statements as of the date of purchase.

Service by Air, Inc.

On June 8, 2015, the Company acquired the outstanding stock of Service by Air, Inc. ("SBA"), a privately-held New York corporation founded in 1976. SBA is a domestic and international freight forwarder serving manufacturers, distributors and retailers through a combination of three company-owned operating locations and forty independent strategic operating partners across North America. The base purchase price was approximately \$12.25 million, consisting of \$11.4 million paid in cash at closing, and \$0.85 million payable net of working capital and other holdbacks. The goodwill recognized is attributable primarily to the expected cost synergies associated with eliminating redundancies and migrating back-office operations of SBA to the Company and is not deductible for tax purposes. The results of operations for SBA are included in the Company's financial statements as of the date of purchase.

Other Acquisitions

On September 1, 2014, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, the Company acquired the assets and operations of Trans-Net, Inc. (“TNI”), a privately-held company based in Issaquah, Washington. TNI has extensive experience providing integrated project logistics solutions in key Russian oil, gas, mining and infrastructure development markets. On December 15, 2014, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, the Company acquired the assets and operations of Don Cameron & Associates, Inc. (“DCA”), a privately-held company based in Minneapolis, Minnesota. DCA has extensive experience providing a full range of domestic and international transportation and logistics services across North America to the med-tech, advertising/marketing, pharmaceutical, and trade show industries. Effective as of June 1, 2015, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, the company acquired the stock of Highways and Skyways, Inc. (“Highways”), a privately-held company based near Cincinnati, Ohio. Highways services a full range of domestic and international transportation and logistics services to manufacturing, apparel, paper products, medical devices, consumer products and technology industries. Each of the TNI, DCA and Highways acquisitions include earn-out payments that are payable upon achieving certain earnings up to a maximum contingent consideration of \$6.5 million, although there are no maximums on certain of the earn-out payments.

Each of the TNI, DCA, Highways, and Copper acquisitions were financed with proceeds from the Company’s Credit Facility (as defined in Note 6), and the transactions were structured using cash, stock, and earn-out payments. The goodwill recorded is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes over a period of 15 years. The consideration paid, purchase price, and pro forma results of operations have not been presented because the effect of these acquisitions was not material to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The results of operations for the businesses acquired are included in our financial statements as of the date of purchase. The preliminary fair value estimates for the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based upon preliminary calculations and valuations and our estimates and assumptions are subject to change as we obtain additional information for our estimates during the respective measurement periods (up to one year from the acquisition date). The primary areas of the preliminary estimates for Wheels, SBA, Highways and Copper not yet finalized relates to certain tangible assets and liabilities acquired, and identifiable intangible assets.

NOTE 4 – FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

	March 31, 2016	June 30, 2015
Vehicles	\$4,889,432	\$5,384,161
Communication equipment	213,178	111,790
Office and warehouse equipment	591,628	471,915
Furniture and fixtures	621,108	585,820
Computer equipment	1,680,659	1,364,648
Computer software	9,334,025	7,209,965
Leasehold improvements	1,692,586	1,324,437
	19,022,616	16,452,736
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(6,374,880)	(3,276,846)

\$12,647,736 \$13,175,890

Depreciation and amortization expense related to furniture and equipment was \$962,865 and \$2,774,338 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$154,651 and \$421,700 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015, respectively.

NOTE 5 – ACQUIRED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The table below reflects acquired intangible assets related to all acquisitions:

	March 31, 2016	June 30, 2015	Weighted-Average Life
Customer related	\$85,823,815	\$88,287,640	8.4 years
Trade names and trademarks	14,069,000	14,069,000	14.0 years
Covenants not to compete	740,000	730,000	1.8 years
	100,632,815	103,086,640	
Less: Accumulated amortization	(26,618,318)	(20,131,958)	
	\$74,014,497	\$82,954,682	

Amortization expense amounted to \$2,073,980 and \$6,486,360 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$1,125,110 and \$3,236,855 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. Future amortization expense for each of the next five fiscal years ending June 30 and thereafter are as follows:

2016 (remaining portion)	\$2,073,981
2017	8,266,924
2018	8,232,257
2019	8,200,924
2020	8,088,741
Thereafter	39,151,670
	\$74,014,497

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE AND OTHER LONG TERM DEBT

Notes payable and other long-term debt consist of the following:

	March 31, 2016	June 30, 2015
Long-term Credit Facility	\$—	\$37,707,686
Senior Secured Loan	22,302,546	23,218,575
Subordinated Secured Loan	25,000,000	25,000,000
Other notes payable	381,603	509,340

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Total notes payable and other long-term debt	47,684,149	86,435,601
Less: Current portion	(2,185,675)	(543,086)
Total notes payable, net of current portion	\$45,498,474	\$85,892,515

Future maturities of notes payable and other long-term debt for each of the next five fiscal years ending June 30 and thereafter are as follows:

2016 (remaining portion)	\$400,801
2017	2,398,868
2018	2,506,253
2019	2,522,676
2020	2,695,643
Thereafter	37,159,908
	\$47,684,149

Bank of America Credit Facility

The Company has a \$65.0 million senior credit facility (the “Credit Facility”) with Bank of America, N.A. (the “Lender”) on its own behalf and as agent to the other lenders named therein, currently consisting of the Bank of Montreal (as the initial member of the syndicate under such loan), pursuant to an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement. The Credit Facility includes a \$2.0 million sublimit to support letters of credit and matures August 9, 2018.

Borrowings accrue interest based on the Company’s fixed charge coverage ratio at the Lender’s base rate plus 0.0% to 0.50% or LIBOR plus 1.50% to 2.25%. The Credit Facility provides for advances of up to 85% of the eligible Canadian and domestic accounts receivable, 75% of eligible accrued but unbilled domestic receivables and eligible foreign accounts receivable, all of which are subject to certain sub-limits, reserves and reductions. The Credit Facility is collateralized by a first-priority security interest in all of the assets of the U.S. co-borrowers, a first-priority security interest in all of the accounts receivable and associated assets of the Canadian co-borrowers (the “Canadian A/R Assets”) and a second-priority security interest on the other assets of the Canadian borrowers.

Borrowings are available to fund future acquisitions, capital expenditures, repurchase of Company stock or for other corporate purposes. The terms of the Credit Facility are subject to customary financial and operational covenants, including covenants that may limit or restrict the ability to, among other things, borrow under the Credit Facility, incur indebtedness from other lenders, and make acquisitions. As of March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants.

As of March 31, 2016, based on available collateral and \$286,800 in outstanding letter of credit commitments, there was \$39,161,000 available for borrowing under the Credit Facility and excluding any availability attributable to accounts receivable of SBA.

Senior Secured Loan

In connection with the Company’s acquisition of Wheels, Wheels obtained a CAD\$29.0 million senior secured Canadian term loan from Integrated Private Debt Fund IV LP (“IPD”) pursuant to a CAD\$29,000,000 Credit Facilities Loan Agreement (the “IPD Loan Agreement”). The Company and its U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries are guarantors of the Wheels obligations thereunder. The loan matures on April 1, 2024 and accrues interest at a rate of 6.65% per annum. The Company is required to maintain 5 months interest in a debt service reserve account to be controlled by IPD. This amount is recorded as deposits and other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. The loan repayment consists of interest-only payments for the first 12 months followed by blended principal and interest payments for the next eight years. The loan may be prepaid in whole at any time upon providing at least 30 days prior written notice and paying the difference between (i) the present value of the loan interest and the principal payments foregone discounted at the Government of Canada Bond Yield for the term from the date of prepayment to April 1, 2024, and (ii) the face value of the principal amount being prepaid. As of March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants.

The loan is collateralized by a (i) first-priority security interest in all of the assets of Wheels except the Canadian A/R Assets, (ii) a second-priority security interest in the Canadian A/R Assets, and (iii) a second-priority security interest on all of the Company’s assets.

Subordinated Secured Loan

In connection the Company’s acquisition of Wheels, the Company obtained a \$25.0 million subordinated secured term loan from Alcentra Capital Corporation (\$10.0 million) and Triangle Capital Corporation (\$15.0 million) (collectively,

the “Subordinated Lenders”) pursuant to a Loan and Security Agreement (the “Alcentra/Triangle Subordinated Loan Agreement”). The loan matures on April 2, 2021 and accrues interest at a rate of 12% per annum during the first six months of the loan, followed by a variable rate of LIBOR plus 9.5%-12% (all with a 1% LIBOR floor), depending on the Company’s total leverage ratio. Prior to April 2, 2016, the loan may not be prepaid. After this, prior to April 2, 2017, the loan may be prepaid by paying a prepayment premium equal to 3% of the amount prepaid. After April 2, 2017, the loan may be prepaid, in whole or in part, without penalty. As of March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants. In April 2016, the Company repaid this loan in full (see Note 14).

The loan is collateralized by a third-priority security interest in all of the Company’s U.S. based assets. The loan is subordinate to the Senior Credit Facility and the loan from IPD, and is senior to all other indebtedness.

NOTE 7 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company is authorized to issue 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value at \$0.001 per share and 100,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 per share.

Series A Preferred Stock

The Company has 839,200 outstanding shares of 9.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred Shares") liquidation preference \$25 per share. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Shares are cumulative from the date of original issue and are payable on January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31, as and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors. If the Company does not pay dividends in full on any two payment dates (whether consecutive or not), the per annum dividend rate will increase an additional 2.0% per annum per \$25.00 stated liquidation preference, up to a maximum of 19.0% per annum. If the Company fails to maintain the listing of the Series A Preferred Shares on the NYSE MKT or other exchange for 30 days or more, the per annum dividend rate will increase by an additional 2.0% per annum so long as the listing failure continues. The Series A Preferred Shares require the Company to maintain a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of at least 2.0. If the Company is not in compliance with this ratio, then it cannot pay any dividend on its common stock. As of March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with this ratio.

Commencing on December 20, 2018, the Company may redeem, at its option, the Series A Preferred Shares, in whole or in part, at a cash redemption price of \$25.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not declared). Among other things, the Series A Preferred Shares have no stated maturity, are not subject to any sinking fund or other mandatory redemption, and are not convertible into or exchangeable for any of the Company's other securities. Holders of Series A Preferred Shares generally have no voting rights, except if the Company fails to pay dividends on the Series A Preferred Shares for six or more quarterly periods (whether consecutive or not). Under such circumstances, holders of Series A Preferred Shares will be entitled to vote to elect two additional directors to the Company's Board of Directors, until all unpaid dividends have been paid or declared and set aside for payment. In addition, certain changes to the terms of the Series A Preferred Shares cannot be made without the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding Series A Preferred Shares, voting as a separate class. The Series A Preferred Shares are senior to the Company's common stock with respect to dividends and distributions, including distributions upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up. The Series A Preferred Shares are listed on the NYSE MKT under the symbol "RLGT-PA."

For the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the Company's board of directors declared and paid cash dividends to holders of Series A Preferred Shares in the amount of \$1.828125 per share, totaling \$1,534,163.

Common Stock

On July 16, 2015, the Company closed a registered underwritten public offering of 6,133,334 shares of common stock, including the full exercise of the underwriters' overallotment option. Proceeds from the offering totaled \$38,430,194 after deducting the underwriting discount of \$2,484,000 and offering costs of \$485,810. The proceeds were used to reduce the borrowings under the Credit Facility.

In January 2016, the Company's board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock through December 31, 2016. Under the stock repurchase program, the Company is authorized to repurchase, from time-to-time, shares of its outstanding common stock in the open market at prevailing market prices or through privately negotiated transactions as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements. The program does not obligate the Company to repurchase any specific number of shares and may be suspended or terminated at any time without prior notice. The Company has not purchased any shares under this

program as of the date of this filing.

NOTE 8 – VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

RLP is owned 40% by RGL and 60% by RCP, a company for which the Chief Executive Officer of the Company is the sole member. RLP is a certified minority business enterprise that was formed for the purpose of providing the Company with a national accounts strategy to pursue corporate and government accounts with diversity initiatives. RCP's ownership interest entitles it to a majority of the profits and distributable cash, if any, generated by RLP. The operations of RLP are intended to provide certain benefits to the Company, including expanding the scope of services offered by the Company and participating in supplier diversity programs not otherwise available to the Company. In the course of evaluating and approving the ownership structure, operations and economics emanating from RLP, a committee consisting of the independent Board member of the Company, considered, among other factors, the significant benefits provided to the Company through association with a minority business enterprise, particularly as many of the Company's largest current and potential customers have a need for diversity offerings. In addition, the Committee concluded that the economic relationship with RLP was on terms no less favorable to the Company than terms generally available from unaffiliated third parties.

Certain entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have the sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties are considered “variable interest entities”. RLP qualifies as a variable interest entity and is included in the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

RLP recorded \$32,983 and \$89,339 in profits, of which RCP’s distributable share was \$19,790 and \$53,603, for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively. RLP recorded \$31,757 and \$104,411 in profits, of which RCP’s distributable share was \$19,054 and \$62,646, for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015. The non-controlling interest recorded as a reduction of income on the condensed consolidated statements of operations represents RCP’s distributive share.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following table sets forth the Company’s financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Fair Value Measurements as of March 31, 2016	
	Level 3	Total
Contingent consideration	\$7,110,000	\$7,110,000

	Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2015	
	Level 3	Total
Contingent consideration	\$7,613,000	\$7,613,000

The Company has contingent obligations to transfer cash payments and equity shares to former shareholders of acquired operations in conjunction with certain acquisitions if specified operating results and financial objectives are met over the next four fiscal years. Contingent consideration is measured quarterly at fair value, and any change in the contingent liability is included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company recorded an increase to contingent consideration of \$441,560 and \$627,793 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and a decrease to contingent consideration of \$428,216 and \$1,149,012 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. The change in the current period is principally attributable to a reduction in management’s estimates of future earn-out payments for OTE, offset by increases in management’s estimated future earn-out payments for DCA and Highways.

The Company uses projected future financial results based on recent and historical data to value the anticipated future earn-out payments. To calculate fair value, the future earn-out payments were then discounted using Level 3 inputs. The Company has classified the contingent consideration as Level 3 due to the lack of relevant observable market data over fair value inputs. The Company believes the discount rate used to discount the earn-out payments reflects market participant assumptions. Changes in assumptions and operating results could have a significant impact on the earn-out

amount, up to a maximum of \$16.1 million through earn-out periods measured through November 2019, although there are no maximums on certain earn-out payments. Contingent consideration is net of advances on earn-out payments of \$0.8 million.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending liabilities for the liabilities measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

	Contingent
	Consideration
Balance as of June 30, 2015	\$ 7,613,000
Increase related to accounting for acquisition	425,000
Contingent consideration paid	(1,555,793)
Change in fair value	627,793
Balance as of March 31, 2016	\$ 7,110,000

NOTE 10 – PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Current income tax expense (benefit)	\$(76,324)	\$951,922	\$836,611	\$2,710,298
Deferred income tax benefit	(131,023)	(992,475)	(2,437,853)	(1,232,434)
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$(207,347)	\$(40,553)	\$(1,601,242)	\$1,477,864

Our effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2016 is lower than the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to losses in the U.S. and a foreign jurisdiction that is being benefited at a lower foreign rate. This is partially offset by a benefit for a nontaxable gain related to contingent consideration.

Tax years which remain subject to examination by federal authorities are the years ended June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2015. Tax years which remain subject to examination by state authorities are the years ended June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2015.

NOTE 11 – SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Awards

The Company granted restricted stock awards to certain employees in August 2012. The shares are restricted in transferability for a term of up to five years and are forfeited in the event the employee terminates employment prior to the lapse of the restriction. The awards generally vest ratably over a five year period. The Company recognized share-based compensation expense related to stock awards of \$589 and \$2,779 during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$1,261 and \$3,783 during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. The following table summarizes stock award activity under the plan:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant- date Fair Value
Balance as of June 30, 2015	4,577	\$ 1.62
Vested	(3,113)	1.62
Balance as of March 31, 2016	1,464	\$ 1.62

Stock Options

The Company recognized share-based compensation expense related to stock options of \$326,384 and \$1,082,390 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$279,943 and \$728,989 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised was \$45,261 and \$371,834 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$1,586,378 and \$2,964,526 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2015, respectively.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the weighted average fair value per share of employee stock options granted was \$1.96. The fair value of each stock option grant is estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2016
Risk-free interest rate	1.36 - 1.92%
Expected term	6.5 years
Expected volatility	46.60 - 53.49%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%

The following table summarizes the activity under the plan:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of June 30, 2015	4,509,887	\$ 2.80	7.75	\$20,357,403
Granted	600,000	3.86	10.00	—
Exercised	(173,598)	2.53	—	—
Forfeited	(587,831)	2.77	—	—
Outstanding as of March 31, 2016	4,348,458	\$ 2.96	7.23	\$4,414,276
Exercisable as of March 31, 2016	1,647,341	\$ 1.74	5.20	\$3,108,466

NOTE 12 – CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

DBA Distribution Services, Inc. – Bretta Santini Pollara v. Radiant Logistics, Inc., United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 12-344 GAF

In December 2012, an arbitrator awarded the Company damages from the former shareholders of DBA, finding that the former shareholders breached certain representations and warranties contained in the DBA Agreement. In addition, the arbitrator found that Paul Pollara breached his noncompetition obligation to the Company and enjoined Mr. Pollara from engaging in any activity in contravention of his obligations of noncompetition and non-solicitation, including activities that relate to Santini Productions and his spouse, Bretta Santini Pollara until March 2016. The award also provided that the former DBA Shareholders and Mr. Pollara must pay to the Company the administrative fees, compensation and expenses of the arbitrator associated with the arbitration. The award has been off-set against amounts due to former shareholders of acquired operations. The gain on litigation settlement was recorded net of judgment interest and associated legal costs.

In a related matter, in December 2011, Ms. Pollara filed a claim for declaratory relief against the Company seeking an order stipulating that she is not bound by the non-compete covenant contained within the DBA Agreement signed by her husband, Mr. Pollara. On January 23, 2012, the Company filed a counterclaim against Ms. Pollara, her company Santini Productions, Daniel Reffner (a former employee of the Company now working for Ms. Pollara), and Oceanair, Inc. (“Oceanair”, a company doing business with Santini Productions). The Company’s counterclaim alleges claims for statutory and common law misappropriation of trade secrets, breach of duty of loyalty, and unfair competition, and sought damages in excess of \$1,000,000.

In April 2014, a jury returned a verdict in the Company's favor in the amount of \$1,500,000, but the judge entered a judgment notwithstanding the verdict and dismissed the case. The Company has filed a notice of appeal with the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Santini and Oceanair also appealed the trial court's denial of fees. Oral argument at the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals occurred in May 2016 and the Company is currently awaiting a decision. Due to the uncertainty associated with the litigation and judicial review process, the Company is unable at this time to express an opinion as to the outcome of this matter.

Ingrid Barahona v. Accountabilities, Inc. d/b/a/ Accountabilities Staffing, Inc., Radiant Global Logistics, Inc. and DBA Distribution Services, Inc. (Ingrid Barahona California Class Action)

On October 25, 2013, plaintiff Ingrid Barahona filed a purported class action lawsuit against RGL, DBA Distribution Services, Inc. ("DBA"), and two third-party staffing companies (collectively, the "Staffing Defendants") with whom Radiant and DBA contracted for temporary employees. In the lawsuit, Ms. Barahona, on behalf of herself and the putative class, seeks damages and penalties under California law, plus interest, attorneys' fees, and costs, along with equitable remedies, alleging that she and the putative class were the subject of unfair and unlawful business practices, including certain wage and hour violations relating to, among others, failure to provide meal and rest periods, failure to pay minimum wages and overtime, and failure to reimburse employees for work-related expenses. Ms. Barahona alleges that she was jointly employed by the staffing companies and Radiant and DBA. Radiant and DBA deny Ms. Barahona's allegations in their entirety, deny that they are liable to Ms. Barahona or the putative class members in any way, and are vigorously defending against these allegations based upon a preliminary evaluation of applicable records and legal standards.

If Ms. Barahona's allegations were to prevail on all claims the Company, as well as its co-defendants, could be liable for uninsured damages in an amount that, while not significant when evaluated against either the Company's assets or current and expected level of annual earnings, could be material when judged against the Company's earnings in the particular quarter in which any such damages arose, if at all. However, based upon the Company's preliminary evaluation of the matter, it does not believe it is likely to incur material damages, if at all, since, among others: (i) the amount of any potential damages remains highly speculative at this stage of the proceedings; (ii) the Company does not believe as a matter of law it should be characterized as Ms. Barahona's employer and co-defendant Accountabilities admitted to being the employer of record, (iii) any settlement will be properly apportioned between all named defendants and Radiant and DBA will not exclusively fund the settlement; (iv) wage and hour class actions of this nature typically settle for amounts significantly less than plaintiffs' demands because of the uncertainty with litigation and the difficulty in taking these types of cases to trial; and (v) Plaintiff has indicated her desire to resolve this matter through a mediated settlement. Plaintiff recently admitted in a report to the court that she is unable to prosecute the case because the payroll and personnel records she needs are in the possession of Tri-State and/or Accountabilities, and the case has been stayed as to them pending resolution of their chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. In January 2016, the court held a status conference, which has since been continued until May 2016 so the parties can attempt to obtain the necessary documents. DBA and Radiant are currently attempting to obtain the necessary records through the Tri-State and Accountabilities' Trustee. At this time, the Company is unable to express an opinion as to the likely outcome of the matter.

High Protection Company, a Utah Corporation, Plaintiff v. Professional Air Transportation, LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company, d/b/a ADCOM, SLC; Radiant Logistics, Inc., a Foreign Corporation; ADCOM World-Wide,, an Operating Division of Radiant Logistics, Inc.; Radiant Global Logistics, Inc., a Foreign Corporation, d/b/a Container Lines; Felipe Lake, an Individual, Rubens Correa, an Individual; and Does 1-100, Defendants, United States District Court for the District Court of Utah (Central), Civil Docket No. 2:14-cv-00466-TC-BCW (formerly Salt Lake County, Utah, Case # 140902965)

On or about May 27, 2014, the Company, together with its co-defendants, including certain of its subsidiaries, were sued in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah. The matter was subsequently removed to the Federal Courts in the United States District Court, for the District of Utah. The lawsuit alleges liability and damages arising from the ocean shipment of five (5) armored vehicles from Jordan to the Kandahar Air Base, Afghanistan, commencing in August, 2011.

On April 10, 2011, the Plaintiff, High Protection Company, was awarded a contract from the United States Army in the amount of \$716,000 for the manufacture and delivery of five armored vehicles. The vehicles were to be delivered to the Kandahar Airfield in Kandahar, Afghanistan, by May 16, 2011. The delivery of the vehicles was delayed into 2013 due to various delays that occurred during the shipping process, including the closing of the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan from November 2011 to July 2012. In June 2013, the United States Army terminated its contract with the Plaintiff. Plaintiff asserted damages against the Company and its co-defendants in excess of \$1,000,000, including loss of a \$716,000 contract with the United States Army, demurrage and storage charges now alleged to exceed \$200,000, and loss of the vehicles.

Based upon the Company's preliminary understanding of the claims, it does not believe it is likely to be exposed to damages, or damages that are material, since, among others: (i) the Company is insured for claims of this nature subject to a \$1,000,000 aggregate limit for all claims made and reported during the policy period (subject to a typical reservation of rights letter received from the Underwriter); (ii) the Company believes the Plaintiff's losses, if any, were due, to a material extent, to its own contributory negligence; and (iii) the Plaintiff's claim should be limited as a result of the limitations upon liability contained within the air bill of lading and other shipping documents used in the transaction.

In compliance with an Amended Scheduling Order, discovery has continued, and expert discovery has been scheduled. The Amended Scheduling Order permits amendment of pleadings, joinder of parties; expert discovery, dispositive motions, and final pre-trial conferences. The Amended Scheduling Order also includes scheduling for a potential jury trial date in December 2016. Plaintiff and Defendants have filed Motions for Summary Judgment with supporting Memoranda. An Order granting a Motion to Stay Proceedings was granted in December 2015 for purposes of a pending Mediation scheduled to commence in February 2016. The Mediation between the parties took place and the parties were unable to come to a resolution in this matter. Since the proceeding remains in its early stages, the Company is unable at this time to express an opinion as to the outcome of this matter.

The Company is involved in various other claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, some of which are in the very early stages of litigation and therefore difficult to judge their potential materiality. For those claims for which we can judge the materiality, in the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. Legal expenses are expensed as incurred.

Contingent Consideration and Earn-out Payments

The Company's agreements with respect to previous acquisitions contain future consideration provisions which provide for the selling shareholder(s) to receive additional consideration if specified operating objectives and financial results are achieved in future periods, as defined in their respective agreements. Any changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. Earn-out payments are generally due annually on November 1, and 90 days following the quarter of the final earn-out period for each respective acquisition.

The following table represents the estimated undiscounted earn-out payments to be paid in each of the following fiscal years:

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Earn-out payments (in thousands):					
Cash	\$3,099	\$2,009	\$281	\$144	\$5,533
Equity	1,021	670	94	48	1,833
Total estimated earn-out payments ⁽¹⁾	\$4,120	\$2,679	\$375	\$192	\$7,366

(1) The Company generally has the right but not the obligation to satisfy a portion of the earn-out payments in stock.

NOTE 13 – OPERATING AND GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision-making group, in making decisions regarding allocation of resources and assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision-maker is the Chief Executive Officer. With the recent acquisition of Wheels, the Company has determined that it has two geographic operating segments: United States and Canada. Immaterial operations outside of the United States and Canada are reported in the United States segment.

The Company evaluates the performance of the segments primarily based on their respective revenues, net revenues and income from operations. Accordingly, capital expenditures and total assets are not reported in segment results. In addition, the Company has disclosed a corporate segment, which is not an operating segment and includes the costs of the Company's executives, board of directors, professional services such as legal and consulting, amortization of acquired intangible assets and certain other corporate costs associated with operating as a public company. Intercompany transactions have been eliminated in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations.

	Corporate/			
	United			
	States	Canada	Eliminations	Total
Three months ended March 31, 2016 (in thousands)				
Revenues	\$149,426	\$24,447	\$ (598)	\$173,275
Net revenues	37,631	4,170	—	41,801
Income (loss) from operations	3,759	201	(4,432)	(472)
Other income (expense)	35	(130)	(1,340)	(1,435)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	3,794	71	(5,772)	(1,907)
Depreciation and amortization	621	160	2,256	3,037
Furniture and equipment, net	11,014	1,634	—	12,648
Goodwill	43,215	19,904	—	63,119
Three months ended March 31, 2015 (in thousands)				
Revenues	\$102,252	\$—	\$ —	\$102,252
Net revenues	27,105	—	—	27,105
Income (loss) from operations	5,908	—	(4,397)	1,511
Other expense	(56)	—	(140)	(196)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	5,852	—	(4,537)	1,315
Depreciation and amortization	1,280	—	—	1,280
Furniture and equipment, net	3,077	—	—	3,077
Goodwill	29,467	—	—	29,467
	Corporate/			
	United			
	States	Canada	Eliminations	Total
Nine months ended March 31, 2016 (in thousands)				
Revenues	\$520,005	\$82,111	\$ (3,237)	\$598,879
Net revenues	126,084	14,027	—	140,111
Income (loss) from operations	16,164	(430)	(17,109)	(1,375)
Other income (expense)	98	5	(3,672)	(3,569)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	16,262	(425)	(20,781)	(4,944)
Depreciation and amortization	1,531	514	7,216	9,261
Furniture and equipment, net	11,014	1,634	—	12,648
Goodwill	43,215	19,904	—	63,119
Nine months ended March 31, 2015 (in thousands)				
Revenues	\$306,431	\$—	\$ —	\$306,431
Net revenues	81,022	—	—	81,022
Income (loss) from operations	11,894	—	(6,463)	5,431
Other income (expense)	132	—	(327)	(195)

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Income (loss) before income tax expense	12,026	—	(6,790)	5,236
Depreciation and amortization	3,659	—	—	3,659
Furniture and equipment, net	3,077	—	—	3,077
Goodwill	29,467	—	—	29,467

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The Company's revenue generated within the United States consists of any shipment whose origin and destination is within the United States. The following data presents the Company's revenue generated from shipments to and from the United States and all other countries, which is determined based upon the geographic location of a shipment's initiation and destination points (in thousands):

	United States		Other Countries		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Three months ended March 31:						
Revenue	\$96,931	\$60,728	\$76,344	\$41,524	\$173,275	\$102,252
Cost of transportation	80,048	42,021	51,426	33,126	131,474	75,147
Net revenue	\$16,883	\$18,707	\$24,918	\$8,398	\$41,801	\$27,105
Nine months ended March 31:						
Revenue	\$340,495	\$183,834	\$258,384	\$122,597	\$598,879	\$306,431
Cost of transportation	269,692	126,967	189,076	98,442	458,768	225,409
Net revenue	\$70,803	\$56,867	\$69,308	\$24,155	\$140,111	\$81,022

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 15, 2016, the Company's board of directors declared a cash dividend to holders of the Series A Preferred Shares in the amount of \$0.609375 per share. The total declared dividend totaled \$511,388 and was paid on May 2, 2016.

In April 2016, the Company repaid in full all amounts outstanding, including accrued and unpaid interest, under the \$25.0 million Alcentra/Triangle Subordinated Loan Agreement (see Note 6). The total repayment amount was approximately \$25.9 million, consisting of outstanding principal of \$25.0 million, accrued and unpaid interest of \$0.16 million, a prepayment premium of \$0.75 million and other related fees and expenses. As a result of the voluntary payment, the Company has satisfied all obligations under the subordinated secured loan. The Company also wrote off approximately \$0.4 million of unamortized loan fees.

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

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning set forth in United States securities laws and regulations – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business, financial performance and financial condition, and often contain words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimates,” “expect,” “future,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “see,” “seek,” “strategy,” or “will” or the negative of any variation thereon or similar terminology or expressions. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. We have developed our forward-looking statements based on management’s beliefs and assumptions, which in turn rely upon information available to them at the time such statements were made. Such forward-looking statements reflect our current perspectives on our business, future performance, existing trends and information as of the date of this report. These include, but are not limited to, our beliefs about future revenue and expense levels, growth rates, prospects related to our strategic initiatives and business strategies, express or implied assumptions about, among other things: the continued retention of our relationships with our strategic operating partners; the performance of our historic business, as well as the businesses we have recently acquired, at levels consistent with recent trends and reflective of the synergies we believe will be available to us as a result of such acquisitions; our ability to successfully integrate our recently acquired businesses; our ability to locate suitable acquisition opportunities and secure the financing necessary to complete such acquisitions; the occurrence of no adverse developments effecting domestic and international economic, political or competitive conditions within our industry; transportation costs remaining in-line with recent levels and expected trends; our ability to mitigate, to the best extent possible, our dependence on current management and certain of our larger strategic operating partners; the absence of any adverse laws or governmental regulations affecting the transportation industry in general, and our operations in particular; and such other factors that may be identified from time to time in our Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings and other public announcements including those set forth under the caption “Risk Factors” in our Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2015. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements, as they speak only as of the date made. We disclaim any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and result of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the related notes and other information included elsewhere in this report).

Overview

We operate as a third party logistics company, providing multi-modal transportation and logistics services primarily in the United States and Canada. We service a large and diversified account base consisting of consumer goods, food and beverage, manufacturing and retail customers which we support from an extensive network of approximately 150 operating locations across North America. We provide these services through a multi-brand network comprised of Company-owned offices and locations operated by our independent agents, which we also refer to as our strategic operating partners, as well as an integrated international service partner network located in other key markets around the globe. As a third party logistics company, we have approximately 10,000 asset-based transportation companies, including motor carriers, railroads, airlines and ocean lines in our carrier network. We believe shippers value our services because we are able to objectively arrange the most efficient and cost-effective means, type and provider of transportation service without undue influence caused by the ownership of transportation assets. In addition, our minimal investment in physical assets affords us the opportunity for a higher return on invested capital and net cash

flows than our asset-based competitors.

Through our operating locations across North America, we offer domestic and international air and ocean freight forwarding services and freight brokerage services including truckload services, less than truckload services, and intermodal services, which is the movement of freight in trailers or containers by combination of truck and rail. Our primary business operations involve arranging the shipment, on behalf of our customers, of materials, products, equipment and other goods that are generally larger than shipments handled by integrated carriers of primarily small parcels, such as FedEx, DHL and UPS, including arranging and monitoring all aspects of material flow activity utilizing advanced information technology systems. We also provide other value-added logistics services, including customs brokerage, order fulfillment, inventory management and warehousing services to complement our core transportation service offering.

We launched our business with the acquisition of Airgroup Corporation (“Airgroup”) in January of 2006. Since that initial platform acquisition in 2006, we have continued to enhance our back-office infrastructure, transportation and accounting systems while executing a strategy to expand operations through a combination of organic growth and the strategic acquisition of non-asset based transportation and logistics providers meeting our acquisition criteria. In April 2015, we acquired Wheels Group Inc. (“Wheels”), our most significant acquisition to date, which significantly expanded our scale and provided geographic and service line expansion through its truck brokerage and intermodal service offering throughout the United States and Canada.

We expect to grow our business organically and by completing acquisitions of other companies with complementary geographic and logistics service offerings. Our organic growth strategy will continue to focus on strengthening existing and expanding new customer relationships leveraging the benefit of our new truck brokerage and intermodal service offerings, while continuing our efforts on the organic build-out of our network of strategic operating partner locations. In addition to our focus on organic growth, we continue to search for acquisition candidates that bring critical mass from a geographic standpoint, purchasing power and/or complementary service offerings to the current platform. As we continue to grow and scale the business, we remain focused on leveraging our back-office infrastructure to drive productivity improvement across the organization. In addition, as we continue to grow and scale the business we are creating density in our trade lanes which creates opportunities for us to more efficiently source and manage our transportation capacity.

Performance Metrics

Our principal source of income is derived from freight forwarding and freight brokerage services we provide to our customers. As a third party logistics provider, we arrange for the shipment of our customers' freight from point of origin to point of destination. Generally, we quote our customers a turnkey cost for the movement of their freight. Our price quote will often depend upon the customer's time-definite needs (first day through fifth day delivery), special handling needs (heavy equipment, delicate items, environmentally sensitive goods, electronic components, etc.), and the means of transport (motor carrier, air, ocean or rail). In turn, we assume the responsibility for arranging and paying for the underlying means of transportation.

Our transportation revenue represents the total dollar value of services we sell to our customers. Our cost of transportation includes direct costs of transportation, including motor carrier, air, ocean and rail services. Our net transportation revenue (gross transportation revenue less the direct cost of transportation) is the primary indicator of our ability to source, add value and resell services provided by third parties, and is considered by management to be a key performance measure. In addition, management believes measuring its operating costs as a function of net transportation revenue provides a useful metric, as our ability to control costs as a function of net transportation revenue directly impacts operating earnings.

Our operating results will be affected as acquisitions occur. Since all acquisitions are made using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations, our financial statements will only include the results of operations and cash flows of acquired companies for periods subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Our GAAP-based net income will be affected by non-cash charges relating to the amortization of customer related intangible assets and other intangible assets attributable to completed acquisitions. Under applicable accounting standards, purchasers are required to allocate the total consideration in a business combination to the identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the time of acquisition. The excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is to be allocated to goodwill, which is tested at least annually for impairment. Applicable accounting standards require that we separately account for and value certain identifiable intangible assets based on the unique facts and circumstances of each acquisition. As a result of our acquisition strategy, our net income will include material non-cash charges relating to the amortization of customer related intangible assets and other intangible assets acquired in our acquisitions. Although these charges may increase as we complete more acquisitions, we believe we will be growing the value of our intangible assets (e.g., customer relationships). Thus, we believe that earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, is a useful financial measure for investors because it eliminates the effect of these non-cash costs and provides an important metric for our business.

EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure of income and does not include the effects of preferred stock dividends, interest and taxes, and excludes the "non-cash" effects of depreciation and amortization on long-term assets. Companies have some

discretion as to which elements of depreciation and amortization are excluded in the EBITDA calculation. We exclude all depreciation charges related to furniture and equipment, all amortization charges (including amortization of leasehold improvements), and other intangible assets. We then further adjust EBITDA to exclude changes in contingent consideration, expenses specifically attributable to acquisitions, severance and lease termination costs, foreign exchange gains and losses, extraordinary items, share-based compensation expense, non-recurring litigation expenses, and other non-cash charges. Adjusted EBITDA is then normalized by excluding non-recurring transition costs. While management considers EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, and normalized adjusted EBITDA useful in analyzing our results, it is not intended to replace any presentation included in our consolidated financial statements.

Our operating results are also subject to seasonal trends when measured on a quarterly basis. The impact of seasonality on our business will depend on numerous factors, including the markets in which we operate, holiday seasons, consumer demand and economic conditions. Since our revenue is largely derived from customers whose shipments are dependent upon consumer demand and just-in-time production schedules, the timing of our revenue is often beyond our control. Factors such as shifting demand for retail goods and/or manufacturing production delays could unexpectedly affect the timing of our revenue. As we increase the scale of our operations, seasonal trends in one area of our business may be offset to an extent by opposite trends in another area. We cannot accurately predict the timing of these factors, nor can we accurately estimate the impact of any particular factor, and thus we can give no assurance any historical seasonal patterns will continue in future periods.

Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (actual and unaudited)

The following table summarizes transportation revenue, cost of transportation and net transportation revenue by geographic operating segments for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31, 2016				Three months ended March 31, 2015			
	United States	Canada	Corporate/ Eliminations	Total	United States	Canada	Corporate/ Eliminations	Total
Transportation revenue								
Forwarding	\$121,899	\$896	\$ (35)	\$122,760	\$101,949	\$ —	\$ —	\$101,949
Brokerage	27,120	22,795	(563)	49,352	—	—	—	—
	149,019	23,691	(598)	172,112	101,949	—	—	101,949
Cost of transportation								
Forwarding	87,193	728	(35)	87,886	75,147	—	—	75,147
Brokerage	24,602	19,549	(563)	43,588	—	—	—	—
	111,795	20,277	(598)	131,474	75,147	—	—	75,147
Net transportation revenue								
Forwarding	34,706	168	—	34,874	26,802	—	—	26,802
Brokerage	2,518	3,246	—	5,764	—	—	—	—
	37,224	3,414	—	40,638	26,802	—	—	26,802
Net transportation margins	25.0 %	14.4 %	0.0 %	23.6 %	26.3 %			26.3 %
Other value added services								
	407	756	—	1,163	303	—	—	303
Net revenues	\$37,631	\$4,170	\$ —	\$41,801	\$27,105	\$ —	\$ —	\$27,105

Forwarding revenue was \$122.8 million and \$101.9 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015. The increase of \$20.9 million is primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Wheels, Service by Air, Inc. (“SBA”), and Highways and Skyways, Inc. (“Highways”). Brokerage revenue was \$49.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and is entirely attributable to the acquisition of Wheels. Prior to this acquisition we had no brokerage business. Forwarding net transportation revenue was \$34.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$26.8 million for the comparable prior year period. The increase is attributable to the acquisitions listed above. Brokerage net transportation revenue was \$5.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, which is entirely attributable to our acquisition of Wheels. Net transportation margins were 23.6% for the three

months ended March 31, 2016, compared to 26.3% in the comparable prior year period. The decrease is primarily attributable to increased lower-margin brokerage business associated with the Wheels acquisition. Other value added services were \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$0.3 million for the comparable prior year period. This increase is primarily attributable to our acquisition of Wheels.

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The following table compares condensed consolidated statements of operations data by geographic operating segment for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31, 2016				Three months ended March 31, 2015			
	Corporate/			Total	Corporate/			Total
	United States	Canada	Eliminations		United States	Canada	Eliminations	
Net revenues	\$37,631	\$4,170	\$ —	\$41,801	\$27,105	\$ —	\$ —	\$27,105
Operating partner commissions	18,955	—	—	18,955	13,941	—	—	13,941
Personnel costs	9,735	2,602	848	13,185	4,731	—	2,491	7,222
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,550	987	1,328	5,865	1,673	—	1,906	3,579
Depreciation and amortization	621	160	2,256	3,037	1,280	—	—	1,280
Transition and lease termination costs	569	220	—	789	—	—	—	—
Change in contingent consideration	442	—	—	442	(428)	—	—	(428)
Total operating expenses	33,872	3,969	4,432	42,273	21,197	—	4,397	25,594
Income (loss) from operations	3,759	201	(4,432)	(472)	5,908	—	(4,397)	1,511
Other income (expense)	35	(130)	(1,340)	(1,435)	(56)	—	(140)	(196)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	3,794	71	(5,772)	(1,907)	5,852	—	(4,537)	1,315
Income tax benefit	—	—	208	208	—	—	40	40
Net income (loss)	3,794	71	(5,564)	(1,699)	5,852	—	(4,497)	1,355
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	(20)	—	—	(20)	(19)	—	—	(19)
Net income (loss) attributable to Radiant Logistics, Inc.	3,774	71	(5,564)	(1,719)	5,833	—	(4,497)	1,336
Less: Preferred stock dividends	—	—	(511)	(511)	—	—	(511)	(511)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$3,774	\$71	\$ (6,075)	\$(2,230)	\$5,833	\$ —	\$ (5,008)	\$825

Operating partner commissions increased approximately \$5.1 million, or 36.0%, to \$19.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 primarily due to our acquisition of SBA, which added approximately 40 strategic operating partner locations.

Personnel costs increased approximately \$6.0 million, or 82.6%, to \$13.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase is primarily attributable to increased headcount associated with our acquisitions of Wheels, SBA, and Highways, which added personnel costs associated with new Company-owned locations in Toronto, Los

Angeles, Chicago, New York, and Cincinnati.

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) costs increased approximately \$2.3 million, or 63.9%, to \$5.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase is primarily due to the acquisitions of Wheels, SBA, and Highways, which substantially increased facilities, technology and other normal recurring costs associated with added Company-owned locations. Additionally, we had substantial professional services costs associated with litigation, Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) compliance consulting, and our recent acquisitions.

Depreciation and amortization costs increased approximately \$1.7 million, or 137.3%, to \$3.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase is primarily due to amortization of intangibles related to the Wheels, SBA, and Highways acquisitions.

We also incurred \$0.8 million of transition and lease termination cost for the three months ended March 31, 2016, due to consolidation at the Wheels Toronto location and non-recurring personnel costs in connection with the winding down of SBA’s historical back office operations. There were no such costs in the comparable prior period.

Change in contingent consideration represents the change in the fair value of contingent consideration due to former shareholders of acquired operations. There was a loss from change in contingent consideration of \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to a gain of \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The change is primarily attributable to an increase in management’s estimates of future earn-out payments for Highways through the remainder of its earn-out periods.

Other expenses increased approximately \$1.2 million to \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The change is primarily due to higher interest expense on indebtedness used to acquire Wheels.

Our decrease in net income was driven principally by increased depreciation, amortization, and interest expenses compared to the comparable prior year period, partially offset by an income tax benefit.

Our future net income may be impacted by increased amortization of intangibles resulting from acquisitions as well as changes in contingent consideration, all of which may result in gains or losses that are difficult to predict.

The following table provides a reconciliation for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 of normalized adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), the most directly comparable GAAP measure in accordance with SEC Regulation G (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31, 2016				Three months ended March 31, 2015			
	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Corporate/ Total	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Corporate/ Total
Net revenues	\$37,631	\$4,170	\$ —	\$41,801	\$27,105	\$ —	\$ —	\$27,105
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$3,774	\$71	\$ (6,075)	\$ (2,230)	\$5,833	\$ —	\$ (5,008)	\$825
Less: Preferred stock dividends	—	—	511	511	—	—	511	511
Net income (loss) attributable to Radiant Logistics, Inc.	3,774	71	(5,564)	(1,719)	5,833	—	(4,497)	1,336
Income tax benefit	—	—	(208)	(208)	—	—	(40)	(40)
Depreciation and amortization	621	160	2,256	3,037	1,280	—	—	1,280
Net interest expense	—	—	1,340	1,340	—	—	140	140
EBITDA	4,395	231	(2,176)	2,450	7,113	—	(4,397)	2,716
Share-based compensation	258	—	69	327	182	—	99	281
Change in contingent consideration	442	—	—	442	(428)	—	—	(428)
Acquisition related costs	—	—	277	277	—	—	599	599
Non-recurring legal costs	—	—	839	839	—	—	175	175
Transition and lease termination costs	15	220	—	235	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(50)	130	—	80	64	—	—	64

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Adjusted EBITDA	5,060	581	(991)	4,650	6,931	—	(3,524)	3,407
Transition costs	554	—	—	554	—	—	—	—
Normalized adjusted EBITDA	\$5,614	\$581	\$ (991)	\$5,204	\$6,931	\$ —	\$ (3,524)	\$3,407
As a % of Net Revenues	14.9 %	13.9 %		12.4 %	25.6 %			12.6 %

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Nine Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (actual and unaudited)

The following table summarizes transportation revenue, cost of transportation and net transportation revenue by geographic operating segments for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2016				Nine Months Ended March 31, 2015			
	Corporate/		Corporate/		Corporate/		Corporate/	
	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Total	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Total
Transportation revenue								
Forwarding	\$408,279	\$3,135	\$ (215)	\$411,199	\$305,565	\$ —	\$ —	\$305,565
Brokerage	108,804	76,693	(3,022)	182,475	—	—	—	—
	517,083	79,828	(3,237)	593,674	305,565	—	—	305,565
Cost of transportation								
Forwarding	296,116	2,605	(215)	298,506	225,409	—	—	225,409
Brokerage	97,805	65,479	(3,022)	160,262	—	—	—	—
	393,921	68,084	(3,237)	458,768	225,409	—	—	225,409
Net transportation revenue								
Forwarding	112,163	530	—	112,693	80,156	—	—	80,156
Brokerage	10,999	11,214	—	22,213	—	—	—	—
	123,162	11,744	—	134,906	80,156	—	—	80,156
Net transportation margins	23.8 %	14.7 %		22.7 %	26.2 %			26.2 %
Other value added services								
	2,922	2,283	—	5,205	866	—	—	866
Net revenues	\$126,084	\$14,027	\$ —	\$140,111	\$81,022	\$ —	\$ —	\$81,022

Forwarding revenue was \$411.2 million and \$305.6 million, respectively, for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015. The increase of \$105.6 million is attributable to the acquisitions of Wheels, SBA, Don Cameron & Associates (“DCA”), and Highways. Brokerage revenue was \$182.5 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and is entirely attributable to the acquisition of Wheels. Forwarding net transportation revenue was \$112.7 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$80.2 million for the comparable prior year period. The increase is due to the acquisitions listed above. Brokerage net transportation revenue was \$22.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016, which is entirely attributable to our acquisition of Wheels. Net transportation margins were 22.7% for the nine months ended March 31, 2016, compared to 26.2% in the comparable prior year period. The decrease is primarily attributable to increased lower-margin brokerage business associated with the Wheels acquisition. Other value added services were \$5.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$0.9 million for the comparable prior year period. This increase is primarily attributable to our acquisition of Wheels and SBA.

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The following table compares condensed consolidated statements of operations data by geographic operating segment for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2016				Nine Months Ended March 31, 2015			
	Corporate/				Corporate/			
	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Total	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Total
Net revenues	\$ 126,084	\$ 14,027	\$ —	\$ 140,111	\$ 81,022	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 81,022
Operating partner commissions	62,944	—	—	62,944	42,818	—	—	42,818
Personnel costs	30,271	8,147	2,489	40,907	17,065	—	3,694	20,759
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11,653	3,580	3,724	18,957	6,340	—	2,769	9,109
Depreciation and amortization	1,531	514	7,216	9,261	3,659	—	—	3,659
Transition and lease termination costs	2,893	2,216	—	5,109	395	—	—	395
Impairment of acquired intangible assets	—	—	3,680	3,680	—	—	—	—
Change in contingent consideration	628	—	—	628	(1,149)	—	—	(1,149)
Total operating expenses	109,920	14,457	17,109	141,486	69,128	—	6,463	75,591
Income (loss) from operations	16,164	(430)	(17,109)	(1,375)	11,894	—	(6,463)	5,431
Other income (expense)	98	5	(3,672)	(3,569)	132	—	(327)	(195)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	16,262	(425)	(20,781)	(4,944)	12,026	—	(6,790)	5,236
Income tax benefit (expense)	—	—	1,601	1,601	—	—	(1,478)	(1,478)
Net income (loss)	16,262	(425)	(19,180)	(3,343)	12,026	—	(8,268)	3,758
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	(53)	—	—	(53)	(63)	—	—	(63)

Net income (loss)
attributable to

Radiant Logistics, Inc.	16,209	(425)	(19,180)	(3,396)	11,963	—	(8,268)	3,695
Less: Preferred stock dividends	—	—	(1,534)	(1,534)	—	—	(1,534)	(1,534)

Net income (loss)
attributable to

common stockholders	\$ 16,209	\$ (425)	\$ (20,714)	\$ (4,930)	\$ 11,963	\$ —	\$ (9,802)	\$ 2,161
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Operating partner commissions increased approximately \$20.1 million, or 47.0%, to \$62.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 primarily due to our acquisition of SBA, which added approximately 40 strategic operating partner locations.

Personnel costs increased approximately \$20.1 million, or 97.1%, to \$40.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016. The increase is primarily attributable to increased headcount associated with our acquisitions of Wheels, SBA, DCA and Highways, which added personnel costs associated with new Company-owned locations in Toronto, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Minneapolis and Cincinnati.

SG&A costs increased approximately \$9.9 million, or 108.1%, to \$19.0 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016. The increase is primarily due to the acquisitions of Wheels, SBA, DCA and Highways, which substantially increased facilities, technology and other normal recurring costs associated with added Company-owned locations. Additionally, we had substantial professional services costs associated with our recent acquisitions and litigation.

Depreciation and amortization costs increased approximately \$5.6 million, or 153.1%, to \$9.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016. The increase is primarily due to amortization of intangibles related to the Wheels, SBA, DCA and Highways acquisitions.

Transition and lease termination costs were \$5.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$0.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2015. The costs were due to consolidation at the Wheels Toronto location, the exit of the former SBA JFK office, and non-recurring personnel costs. The prior period amount represents non-recurring lease termination costs incurred in connection with the exit and downsizing of the former DBA warehouse and corporate headquarters in New Jersey to a smaller location.

Impairment of acquired intangible assets is attributable to the customer related intangibles associated with On Time Express, Inc. ("OTE"). During the second quarter of the current fiscal year, the Company concluded it had a triggering event requiring assessment of customer related intangibles associated with the OTE acquisition due to a loss of customers. The Company reviewed the customer related intangibles and recorded an impairment loss of \$3.7 million. There were no such losses in the comparable prior period.

Change in contingent consideration represents the change in the fair value of contingent consideration due to former shareholders of acquired operations. There was a loss from change in contingent consideration of \$0.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016, compared to a gain of \$1.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2015. The change is primarily attributable to a reduction in management's estimates of future earn-out payments with respect to OTE, offset by increases in management's estimated future earn-out payments for DCA and Highways through the remainder of their respective earn-out periods.

Other expenses increased approximately \$3.4 million to \$3.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2016. The change is primarily due to higher interest expense on indebtedness used to acquire Wheels, partially offset by foreign exchange gains.

Our decrease in net income was driven principally by increased lease termination costs, depreciation, amortization, impairment of acquired intangible assets, and interest expenses compared to the comparable prior year period, partially offset by an income tax benefit.

Our future net income may be impacted by increased amortization of intangibles resulting from acquisitions as well as changes in contingent consideration, all of which may result in gains or losses that are difficult to predict.

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The following table provides a reconciliation for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 of normalized adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), the most directly comparable GAAP measure in accordance with SEC Regulation G (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2016				Nine Months Ended March 31, 2015			
	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Corporate/ Total	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Corporate/ Total
Net revenues	\$ 126,084	\$ 14,027	\$ —	\$ 140,111	\$ 81,022	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 81,022
Net income (loss) attributable to								
common stockholders	\$ 16,209	\$ (425)	\$ (20,714)	\$ (4,930)	\$ 11,963	\$ —	\$ (9,802)	\$ 2,161
Less: Preferred stock dividends	—	—	1,534	1,534	—	—	1,534	1,534
Net income (loss) attributable to								
Radiant Logistics, Inc.	16,209	(425)	(19,180)	(3,396)	11,963	—	(8,268)	3,695
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	—	(1,601)	(1,601)	—	—	1,478	1,478
Depreciation and amortization	1,531	514	7,216	9,261	3,659	—	—	3,659
Net interest expense	—	—	4,060	4,060	—	—	327	327
EBITDA	17,740	89	(9,505)	8,324	15,622	—	(6,463)	9,159
Share-based compensation	953	63	69	1,085	468	—	265	733
Change in contingent consideration	628	—	—	628	(1,149)	—	—	(1,149)
Acquisition related costs	—	286	1,438	1,724	—	—	1,271	1,271
Non-recurring legal costs	—	—	1,591	1,591	—	—	362	362
Transition and lease termination costs	241	2,102	—	2,343	395	—	—	395
Loss on impairment of acquired								
intangible assets	—	—	3,680	3,680	—	—	—	—

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Foreign exchange gain	(309)	(80)	—	(389)	(48)	—	—	(48)
Adjusted EBITDA	19,253	2,460	(2,727)	18,986	15,288	—	(4,565)	10,723
Transition costs	1,931	—	—	1,931	—	—	—	—
Normalized adjusted EBITDA	\$21,184	\$2,460	\$ (2,727)	\$20,917	\$15,288	\$ —	\$ (4,565)	\$10,723
As a % of Net Revenues	16.8 %	17.5 %		14.9 %	18.9 %			13.2 %

Supplemental Pro forma Information

Basis of Presentation

The results of operations discussion that appears below has been presented utilizing a combination of historical and, where relevant, pro forma unaudited information to include the effects on our consolidated financial statements of our acquisition of Wheels. The pro forma results are developed to reflect a consolidation of the historical results of operations of the Company and adjusted to include the historical results of the operations of Wheels, as if we had acquired Wheels as of July 1, 2014. The pro forma results are also adjusted to reflect the amortization of acquired intangibles, increased interest expense, changes in taxes, increased stock compensation expense, and highlights the transaction costs incurred to complete the Wheels transaction. The pro forma results have been developed based on available information and upon assumptions that our management believes are reasonable in order to reflect, on a pro forma basis, the impact of this transaction.

The pro forma financial data is not necessarily indicative of results of operations that would have occurred had the Wheels acquisition been consummated at the beginning of the periods presented or which might be attained in the future.

The following table summarizes transportation revenue, cost of transportation and net transportation revenue (in thousands) for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (pro forma and unaudited):

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues	\$598,879	\$555,096
Cost of transportation	458,768	442,805
Net revenues	\$140,111	\$112,291
Net transportation margins	23.4 %	20.2 %

The following table compares certain condensed consolidated statements of operations data (in thousands) for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (pro forma and unaudited):

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$140,111	\$112,291
Operating partner commissions	62,944	42,818
Personnel costs	40,907	39,588 (a)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18,957	16,990 (b)
Depreciation and amortization	9,261	9,044 (c)
Lease termination costs	5,109	395
Loss on impairment of acquired intangible assets	3,680	831
Change in contingent consideration	628	(2,074)