

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC
Form 10-Q
February 11, 2019

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 December 31, 2018

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 preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

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

There were 49,511,148 shares outstanding of the registrant’s common stock, par value \$.001 per share, as of February 4, 2019.

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

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RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	December	June 30,
	31, 2018 (unaudited)	2018
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,913	\$ 6,992
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$2,375 and \$1,703, respectively	107,457	137,578
Contract assets	24,259	—
Income tax receivable	—	2,105
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	11,175	6,599
Total current assets	154,804	153,274
Technology and equipment, net	18,847	18,566
Goodwill	65,389	65,389
Intangible assets, net	60,554	65,264
Deposits and other assets	1,267	2,945
Total other long-term assets	127,210	133,598
Total assets	\$ 300,861	\$ 305,438
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 88,240	\$ 90,153
Operating partner commissions payable	14,395	14,322
Accrued expenses	6,429	5,404
Income tax payable	572	—
Current portion of notes payable	3,817	3,726
Current portion of contingent consideration	309	960
Transition and lease termination liability	882	1,385
Other current liabilities	408	295
Total current liabilities	115,052	116,245
Notes payable, net of current portion	55,848	43,197
Contingent consideration, net of current portion	905	1,615
Deferred rent liability	978	1,020
Deferred income taxes	7,921	8,665
Other long-term liabilities	318	1,082
Total long-term liabilities	65,970	55,579
Total liabilities	181,022	171,824

Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)

Stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; nil and 839,200 shares issued

and outstanding, respectively — 1

Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 49,561,374 and 49,511,907

shares issued, and 49,469,576 and 49,420,109 shares outstanding, respectively 31 31

Additional paid-in capital 99,346 117,968

Treasury stock, at cost, 91,798 shares (253) (253)

Retained earnings 19,490 15,539

Accumulated other comprehensive income 679 186

Total Radiant Logistics, Inc. stockholders' equity 119,293 133,472

Non-controlling interest 546 142

Total equity 119,839 133,614

Total liabilities and equity \$ 300,861 \$ 305,438

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	December 31, 2018	2017	December 31, 2018	2017
Revenues	\$260,938	\$206,714	\$479,821	\$404,691
Operating expenses:				
Cost of transportation and other services	196,977	159,350	360,992	311,724
Operating partner commissions	28,355	19,528	53,183	39,220
Personnel costs	15,906	14,909	30,451	28,902
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7,522	6,352	14,646	12,655
Depreciation and amortization	3,815	3,567	7,448	7,142
Transition and lease termination costs	(11)	—	(11)	107
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(476)	190	(571)	(110)
Total operating expenses	252,088	203,896	466,138	399,640
Income from operations	8,850	2,818	13,683	5,051
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	13	9	24	16
Interest expense	(873)	(811)	(1,661)	(1,582)
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses)	159	(55)	193	(139)
Other	59	96	209	226
Total other expense	(642)	(761)	(1,235)	(1,479)
Income before income taxes	8,208	2,057	12,448	3,572
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1,874)	1,840	(2,851)	1,214
Net income	6,334	3,897	9,597	4,786
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest	(464)	(56)	(644)	(117)
Net income attributable to Radiant Logistics, Inc.	5,870	3,841	8,953	4,669
Less: preferred stock dividends	(445)	(511)	(956)	(1,023)
Less: issuance costs for preferred stock redemption	(1,659)	—	(1,659)	—
Net income allocable to common stockholders	\$3,766	\$3,330	\$6,338	\$3,646
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	798	210	493	(595)
Comprehensive income	\$7,132	\$4,107	\$10,090	\$4,191

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Income per share allocable to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.13	\$0.07
Diluted	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.12	\$0.07

Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	49,461,982	49,174,789	49,449,956	49,130,167
Diluted	51,064,163	50,711,153	50,884,799	50,677,053

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(unaudited)

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Total Radiant Logistics, Inc.										
	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital		Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Stockholder Equity	Non- Controlling Interest
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Stock	Earnings	(Loss)	Equity	Interest	Equity
Balance as of June 30, 2018	839,200	\$ 1	49,420,109	\$ 31	\$ 117,968	\$(253)	\$ 15,539	\$ 186	\$ 133,472	\$ 142	\$ 133,614
Cumulative effect adjustment, upon adoption of ASC 606 on July 1, 2018 (Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(335)	—	(335)	—	(335)
Cumulative effect adjustment, upon adoption of ASU 2016-16 on July 1, 2018 (Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,705)	—	(1,705)	—	(1,705)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	795	—	—	—	795	—	795
Issuance of common stock upon exercise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of stock options	—	—	49,467	—	(97)	—	—	—	(97)	—	(97)
Preferred dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,303)	—	(1,303)	—	(1,303)

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Redemption of preferred stock	(839,200)	(1)	—	—	(19,320)	—	(1,659)	—	(20,980)	—	(20,980)
Distribution to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(240)	(240)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,953	—	8,953	644	9,597
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	493	—	493
Balance as of December 31, 2018	—	\$—	49,469,576	\$31	\$99,346	\$(253)	\$19,490	\$679	\$119,293	\$546	\$119,839

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$9,597	\$4,786
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE NET INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
share-based compensation	795	730
amortization of intangible assets	4,972	4,937
depreciation and amortization of technology and equipment	2,476	2,205
deferred income tax benefit	(610)	(3,288)
amortization of debt issuance costs	115	123
change in fair value of contingent consideration	(571)	(110)
transition and lease termination costs	(11)	107
gain on disposal of technology and equipment	(22)	(19)
change in allowance for doubtful accounts	672	407
CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:		
accounts receivable	(3,887)	(3,243)
contract assets	9,755	—
income tax receivable/payable	2,667	(1,212)
prepaid expenses, deposits and other assets	(4,674)	403
accounts payable	1,554	(4,458)
operating partner commissions payable	1,032	359
accrued expenses	(5,743)	(460)
other liabilities	(679)	452
deferred rent liability	91	89
payment of contingent consideration	(626)	(1,474)
transition and lease termination liability	(515)	(264)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,388	70
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments to acquire businesses	—	(600)
Purchases of technology and equipment	(2,292)	(3,061)
Proceeds from sale of technology and equipment	257	68
Payment for acquisition of intangible assets	(262)	(561)
Net cash used for investing activities	(2,297)	(4,154)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from credit facility, net	14,439	8,119
Payments of debt issuance costs	—	(88)
Repayments of notes payable	(1,761)	(1,706)

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Payments of contingent consideration	(164)	(413)
Payments of preferred stock dividends	(1,303)	(1,023)
Payment for preferred stock redemption	(20,980)	—
Distribution to non-controlling interest	(240)	(84)
Payments of employee tax withholdings related to cashless exercise of stock options	(97)	(129)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(10,106)	4,676
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	936	(1,924)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,921	(1,332)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	6,992	5,808
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$11,913	\$4,476
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Income taxes paid	\$1,336	\$3,283
Interest paid	\$1,517	\$1,444

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:

In September 2017, the Company issued 10,019 shares of common stock at a fair value of \$4.99 per share in satisfaction of \$50 of the Sandifer-Valley Transportation & Logistics, Ltd. Purchase price, resulting in an increase to common stock and additional paid-in capital of \$50.

In November 2017, the Company issued 123,063 shares of common stock at a fair value of \$5.06 per share in satisfaction of \$623 of various earn-out payments for the period ended June 30, 2017, resulting in a decrease to the current portion of contingent consideration, an increase to common stock of \$1 and an increase to additional paid-in capital of \$622.

During the six months ended December 31, 2018, the Company acquired \$826 of refrigerated trailers financed through a capital lease.

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

RADIANT LOGISTICS, INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

NOTE 1 – THE COMPANY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company

Radiant Logistics, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the “Company”) operates as a third-party logistics company, providing multi-modal transportation and logistics services primarily to customers based in the United States and Canada. The Company services a large and diversified account base which it supports from an extensive multi-brand network of over 100 operating locations (including 20 Company-owned offices) across North America 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 a carrier network of approximately 10,000 asset-based transportation companies, including motor carriers, railroads, airlines and ocean lines. 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 since it is not influenced 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 transportation services involve arranging shipments, 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 supply chain services, including order fulfillment, inventory management, and warehouse and distribution services (collectively, “MM&D” services), and customs brokerage 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 geographical 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 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 its business, the Company believes that it is creating density in its trade lanes which creates opportunities for the Company to more efficiently source and manage its transportation capacity.

In addition to its focus on organic growth, the Company will continue to search for acquisition candidates that bring critical mass from a geographic and purchasing power standpoint, along with providing complementary service offerings to the current platform. As the Company continues to grow and scale its business, it also remains focused on leveraging its back-office infrastructure and technology systems 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 consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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.

NOTE 2 - RECENT ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE

Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2018-15 (Subtopic 350-40), Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software - Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That is a Service Contract. This ASU aligns the accounting for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the accounting for implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. ASU 2018-15 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement (ASU 2018-13), which modifies the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2021, and earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02 (Topic 220), Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income: Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. This ASU was issued following the enactment of the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “Tax Act”) and permits entities to elect a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Act. Topic 220 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments and subsequent amendment to the initial guidance: ASU 2018-19 (collectively, Topic 326). Topic 326 requires measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets held. Topic 326 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) and subsequent amendments to the initial guidance: ASU 2017-13, ASU 2018-10, ASU 2018-11 and ASU 2018-20 (collectively, Topic 842). Topic 842 requires companies to generally recognize on the balance sheet operating and financing lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets. Companies are required to use a modified retrospective approach on adoption, with the option of applying the requirements of the standard either (1) retrospectively to each prior comparative reporting period presented, or (2) retrospectively at the beginning of the period of adoption, through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings. The Company is in the process of implementing software for facilitating compliance with the new guidance. Topic 842 is effective for the Company on July 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of Topic 842 on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures. As of December 31, 2018, the Company reported \$27,646 in future minimum lease obligations and will evaluate those contracts, as well as other existing arrangements, to determine if they qualify for lease accounting under Topic 842.

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

ASC 606 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On July 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers and all subsequent amendments to the ASU (collectively, “ASC 606”) which superseded existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 606 is for an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to its customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard also requires more detailed disclosures to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of an entity’s revenues and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The Company adopted ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method applied to those contracts not completed as of July 1, 2018. Results for reporting periods beginning after July 1, 2018 are presented under ASC 606 while prior period amounts continue to be reported in accordance with ASC 605. The Company recorded a cumulative effect adjustment of \$335, net of tax, to decrease the opening balance of retained earnings as of July 1, 2018, for the initial application of ASC 606. The transition adjustment includes primarily certain transportation services transactions with customers that required a change in the timing of when revenue is recognized. The corresponding direct costs of revenue, including primarily purchased transportation costs and commissions, have been expensed as incurred. The Company satisfied a significant majority of the performance obligations for contract liabilities recorded upon the adoption and recognized the corresponding revenues and related direct costs of revenue during the six months ended December 31, 2018.

As stated, the comparative prior period information for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017 has not been adjusted and continues to be reported under the Company's historical revenue recognition policies as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on September 13, 2018.

The details of the significant changes and quantitative impact on the financial statement line items in the consolidated balance sheet as of July 1, 2018 for the adoption of ASC 606 were as follows:

(In thousands)	Balance as of June 30, 2018	Transition Adjustments	Balance as of July 1, 2018
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet			
Assets			
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 137,578	\$ (32,689)	\$ 104,889
Contract assets	—	34,014	34,014
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	90,153	(3,995)	86,158
Operating partner commissions payable	14,322	(959)	13,363
Contract liabilities	—	6,716	6,716
Deferred income taxes	8,665	(102)	8,563
Equity			
Retained earnings	\$ 15,539	\$ (335)	\$ 15,204

The tables below summarize the impacts of the application of ASC 606 as compared with ASC 605, the guidance that was in effect before the change on the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively and condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2018:

(In thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018			Six Months Ended December 31, 2018		
	As Reported	Adjustments for ASC 606	Balance, ASC 605	As Reported	Adjustments for ASC 606	Balance, ASC 605
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations						
Revenues	\$260,938	\$ (553)	\$260,385	\$479,821	\$ (3,705)	\$476,116
Operating expenses:						
Cost of transportation and other services	196,977	(228)	196,749	360,992	(3,145)	357,847
Operating partner commissions	28,355	(250)	28,105	53,183	(406)	52,777
Personnel costs	15,906	—	15,906	30,451	—	30,451
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7,522	—	7,522	14,646	—	14,646
Depreciation and amortization	3,815	—	3,815	7,448	—	7,448
Transition and lease termination costs	(11)	—	(11)	(11)	—	(11)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(476)	—	(476)	(571)	—	(571)
Total operating expenses	252,088	(478)	251,610	466,138	(3,551)	462,587
Income from operations	8,850	(75)	8,775	13,683	(154)	13,529
Total other expense	(642)	—	(642)	(1,235)	—	(1,235)
Income before income taxes	8,208	(75)	8,133	12,448	(154)	12,294
Income tax expense	(1,874)	17	(1,857)	(2,851)	36	(2,815)
Net income	6,334	(58)	6,276	9,597	(118)	9,479
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(464)	—	(464)	(644)	—	(644)
Net income attributable to Radiant Logistics, Inc.	5,870	(58)	5,812	8,953	(118)	8,835
Less: preferred stock dividends	(445)	—	(445)	(956)	—	(956)
Less: issuance costs for preferred stock redemption	(1,659)	—	(1,659)	(1,659)	—	(1,659)
Net income allocable to common stockholders	\$3,766	\$ (58)	\$3,708	\$6,338	\$ (118)	\$6,220
Income per share allocable to common stockholders:						
Basic	\$0.08	\$ —	\$0.08	\$0.13	\$ —	\$0.13
Diluted	\$0.07	\$ —	\$0.07	\$0.12	\$ —	\$0.12

(In thousands)

December 31, 2018
As Reported Adjustments for ASC Balance,

606

ASC 605

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets

Accounts receivable, net of allowance	\$ 107,457	\$ 20,554		\$ 128,011
Contract assets	24,259	(24,259	)	—

Liabilities

Accounts payable	88,240	(3,145	)	85,095
Operating partner commissions payable	14,395	(406	)	13,989
Deferred income taxes	7,921	(36	)	7,885

Equity

Retained earnings	\$ 19,490	\$ (118	)	\$ 19,372
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The adoption of ASC 606 did not have a material impact on the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended December 31, 2018.

The disclosure requirements of ASC 606 are included within the Company's revised revenue recognition accounting policy in Note 3 below.

ASU 2016-16 – Income Taxes

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other than Inventory, which provides for the recognition of the income tax consequences on intra-entity asset transfers other than inventory when the transfer occurs.

On July 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU 2016-16 using the modified retrospective method. The Company recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment of \$1,705 directly to the beginning balance of retained earnings and deposits and other assets as of July 1, 2018. The adjustment reflects the recognition of the income tax consequence on the intra-entity transfer of stock of a subsidiary that occurred in a prior year. Under the modified retrospective method, the prior periods in a financial report do not have to be adjusted to reflect the new accounting requirements.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Radiant Logistics, Inc. 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 10), an entity owned by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Non-controlling interest in the condensed consolidated balance sheets represents the minority stockholders’ proportionate share of equity in such subsidiary. Consolidated net income (loss) is allocated to the Company and non-controlling interest (minority stockholder) in proportion to their percentage ownership.

b) 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. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts that could differ from these estimates.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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.

d) Accounts Receivable

The Company’s receivables are recorded when billed and represent amounts owed by third-party customers, as well as amounts owed by strategic operating partners. 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 an allowance for doubtful accounts to reduce the net recognized receivable to an amount the Company believes will be reasonably collected. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined from the analysis of the aging of the account receivables, historical experience and knowledge of specific customers.

The Company derives a substantial portion of its revenue through independently-owned strategic operating partner locations operating under various Company brands. Each strategic operating partner is responsible for some or all of the collection of the accounts related to the underlying customers being serviced by such strategic operating partner. To facilitate this arrangement, based on contractual agreements, certain strategic operating partners are required to maintain a bad debt reserve in the form of a security deposit with the Company. The Company charges each strategic operating partner's bad debt reserve account for any accounts receivable aged beyond 90 days along with any other amounts owed to the Company by strategic operating partners. However, the bad debt reserve account may carry a deficit balance when amounts charged to this reserve account exceed amounts otherwise available. In these circumstances, a deficit bad debt reserve account is recognized as a receivable in the Company's financial statements. Some strategic operating partners are not required to establish a bad debt reserve; however, they are still responsible to make up for any deficits and the Company may withhold all or a portion of future commissions payable to the strategic operating partner to satisfy any deficit balance. Currently, a number of the Company's strategic operating partners have a deficit balance in their bad debt reserve accounts. The Company expects to replenish these funds through the future business operations of these strategic operating partners or as their customers satisfy the amounts payable to the Company. However, to the extent any of these strategic 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 amounts and generally would reserve for them.

e)Technology and Equipment

Technology and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Upon retirement or other disposition of these assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization 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 expensed as incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

f)Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess acquisition cost of an acquired entity over the estimated fair values assigned to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. The Company typically performs its annual goodwill impairment test effective as of April 1 of each year or more frequently if facts or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An entity has the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount prior to performing a quantitative impairment test. The qualitative assessment evaluates various factors, such as macro-economic conditions, industry and market conditions, cost factors, relevant events and financial trends that may impact the fair value of the reporting unit. If it is determined that the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is more-likely-than-not less than its carrying amount, including goodwill, a quantitative assessment is required. Otherwise, no further analysis is required.

If a quantitative assessment is performed, a reporting unit's fair value is compared to its carrying value. A reporting unit's fair value is determined based upon consideration of various valuation methodologies, including the income approach, which utilizes projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the risks involved, and multiples of current and future earnings. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss recognized cannot exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. As of December 31, 2018, management believes there are no indications of impairment.

g)Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as technology and equipment, and definite-lived intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset or asset group to be tested for possible impairment, the Company compares the undiscounted expected future cash flows to be generated by that asset or asset group to its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment charge is recognized to the extent the carrying amount of the asset or asset group exceeds the fair value. Fair values of long-lived assets are determined through various techniques, such as applying probability weighted, expected present value calculations to the estimated future cash flows using assumptions a market participant would utilize, or through the use of a third-party independent appraiser or valuation specialist.

Management has performed a review of all long-lived assets and has determined no impairment of the respective carrying value has occurred as of December 31, 2018. 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.

h) Business Combinations

The Company accounts for business acquisitions using the acquisition method as required by FASB ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, including identifiable intangible assets, are recorded based upon their estimated fair values as of the acquisition date. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Acquisition expenses are expensed as incurred. While the Company uses its best estimates and assumptions to accurately value assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date, the estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement.

The fair values of intangible assets are estimated using a discounted cash flow approach with Level 3 inputs. The estimate of fair value of an intangible asset 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 estimate 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.

For acquisitions that involve contingent consideration, the Company records a liability equal to the fair value of the contingent consideration obligation as of the acquisition date. The Company determines the acquisition date fair value of the contingent consideration based on the likelihood of paying the additional consideration. 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 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 fair value of the contingent consideration liability is recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Amounts are generally due annually on November 1st, and 90 days following the quarter of the final earn-out period of each respective acquisition.

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 adjustment 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 recognized in the consolidated financial statements of comprehensive income.

i) Revenue Recognition (Effective July 1, 2018)

The Company's revenues are primarily from transportation services which includes providing for the arrangement of freight, both domestically and internationally, through modes of transportations such as air freight, ocean freight, truckload, less than truckload and intermodal. The Company generates its transportation services revenue by purchasing transportation from direct carriers and reselling those services to its customers.

In general, each shipment transaction or service order constitutes a separate contract with the customer. A performance obligation is created once a customer agreement with an agreed upon transaction price exists. The transaction price is typically fixed and not contingent upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of any other event. The transaction price is generally due 30 to 45 days from the date of invoice. The Company's transportation transactions provide for the arrangement of the movement of freight to a customer's destination. The transportation services, including certain ancillary services, such as loading/unloading, freight insurance and customs clearance, that is provided to the customer as a single performance obligation. These performance obligations are satisfied and recognized in revenue upon the transfer of control of the services over the requisite transit period as the customer's goods move from origin to destination. The Company determines the period to recognize revenue in transit is based upon the departure date and the delivery date, which may be estimated if delivery has not occurred as of the reporting date. Determination of the transit period and the percentage of completion of the shipment as of the reporting date

requires management to make judgments that affect the timing of revenue recognition. The Company has determined that revenue recognition over the transit period provides a reasonable estimate of the transfer of services to its customers as it depicts the pattern of the Company's performance under the contracts with its customers.

The Company also provides warehouse and distribution logistics services for its customers under contracts generally ranging from a few months to five years and include renewal provisions. These warehouse and distribution logistics services contracts provide for inventory management, order fulfilment and warehousing of the Customer's product and arrangement of transportation of the customer's product. The Company's performance obligations are satisfied over time as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the services provided by the Company as it performs. The transaction price is based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer and contains fixed and variable consideration. In general, the fixed consideration component of a contract represents reimbursement for facility and equipment costs incurred to satisfy the performance obligation and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. The variable consideration component is comprised of cost reimbursement per unit pricing for time and pricing for materials used and is determined based on cost plus a mark-up for hours of services provided and materials used and is recognized over time based on the level of activity volume.

Other services include primarily customs clearance services performed as a single performance obligation. The Company recognizes revenue from this performance obligation at a point in time which is the completion of the services. Duties and taxes collected from the customer and paid to the customs agent on behalf of the customers are excluded from revenue.

The Company uses independent contractors and third-party carriers in the performance of its transportation services. The Company evaluates who controls the transportation services to determine whether its performance obligation is to transfer services to the customer or to arrange for services to be provided by another party. The Company determined it acts as the principal for its transportation services performance obligation since it is in control of establishing the prices for the specified services, managing all aspects of the shipments process and assuming the risk of loss for delivery and collection. Such transportation services revenue is presented on a gross basis in the statement of comprehensive income.

A summary of the Company's gross revenues disaggregated by major service lines and geographic markets (reportable segments), and timing of revenue recognition for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, are as follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018			
	United States	Canada	Corporate/ Eliminations	Total
Major Service Lines:				
Transportation services	\$228,630	\$23,921	\$ (97)	\$252,454
Value added services ⁽¹⁾	3,129	5,355	—	8,484
Total	\$231,759	\$29,276	\$ (97)	\$260,938
Timing of Revenue Recognition:				
Services transferred over time	\$231,037	\$29,276	\$ (97)	\$260,216
Services transferred at a point in time	722	—	—	722
Total	\$231,759	\$29,276	\$ (97)	\$260,938
Six Months Ended December 31, 2018				
(In thousands)	United States	Canada	Corporate/ Eliminations	Total
	United States	Canada	Corporate/ Eliminations	Total
Major Service Lines:				
Transportation services	\$416,879	\$46,857	\$ (145)	\$463,591
Value added services ⁽¹⁾	6,098	10,132	—	16,230
Total	\$422,977	\$56,989	\$ (145)	\$479,821
Timing of Revenue Recognition:				
Services transferred over time	\$421,573	\$56,989	\$ (145)	\$478,417
Services transferred at a point in time	1,404	—	—	1,404
Total	\$422,977	\$56,989	\$ (145)	\$479,821

⁽¹⁾Value added services includes warehouse and distribution services, and other services.

Practical Expedients

The Company has elected to not disclose the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the period as the Company's contracts with its transportation customers have an expected duration of one year or less.

For the performance obligation to transfer warehouse and distribution services in contracts with customers, revenue is recognized in the amount for which the Company has the right to invoice the customer, as this amount corresponds directly with the value provided to the customer for the Company's performance completed to date.

The Company also applies the practical expedient that permits the recognition of employee sales commissions related to transportation services as an expense when incurred since the amortization period of such costs is less than one year. These costs are included in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Contract Assets

Contract assets represent amounts for which the Company has the right to consideration for the services provided while a shipment is still in-transit but for which it has not yet completed the performance obligation or has not yet invoiced the customer. Upon completion of the performance obligations, which can vary in duration based upon the method of transport and billing the customer, these amounts become classified within accounts receivable.

Operating Partner Commissions

The Company enters into contractual arrangements with independent agents that operate, on behalf of the Company, an office in a specific location that engages primarily in arranging, domestic and international, transportation services. In return, the independent agent is compensated through the payment of sales commissions which are based on individual shipments. The Company accrues the independent agent's commission obligation ratably as the goods are transferred to the customer.

j)Defined Contribution Savings Plans

The Company has an employee savings plan under which the Company provides safe harbor matching contributions. The Company's contributions under the plan were \$230 and \$452 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$230 and \$425 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively.

k)Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for 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 records a liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain income tax positions taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return. Interest and penalties, if any, are recorded as a component of interest expense or other expense, respectively.

l)Share-Based Compensation

The Company grants restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock options to certain directors, officers and employees. The Company accounts for share-based compensation as equity awards such that compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is expensed ratably over the vesting period. The fair value of restricted stock is the market price as of the grant date, and the fair value of each stock option grant is estimated as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Determining the fair value of share-based awards at the grant date requires judgment about, among other things, stock volatility, the expected life of the award, and other inputs. The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur. The Company issues new shares of common stock to satisfy exercises and vesting of awards granted under its stock plans.

m) Basic and Diluted Income per Share Allocable to Common Stockholders

Basic income per common share is computed by dividing net income allocable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted income per common share is computed by dividing net income allocable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, plus the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares, such as restricted stock awards and stock options, had been issued and were considered dilutive. Net income allocable to common stockholders is after consideration for preferred stock dividends, whether or not declared, and preferred stock redemption.

n) Foreign Currency Translation

For the Company's 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 denominated in a foreign currency are recognized in other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

o) Reclassifications of Previously Issued Financial Statements

Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified in the condensed consolidated financial statements to conform to the current year presentation.

NOTE 4 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

The computations of the numerator and denominator of basic and diluted income per share are as follows:

(In thousands, except share data)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to Radiant Logistics, Inc.	\$5,870	\$3,841	\$8,953	\$4,669
Less: preferred stock dividends	(445)	(511)	(956)	(1,023)
Less: issuance costs for preferred stock redemption	(1,659)	—	(1,659)	—
Net income allocable to common stockholders	\$3,766	\$3,330	\$6,338	\$3,646
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	49,461,982	49,174,789	49,449,956	49,130,167
Dilutive effect of share-based awards	1,602,181	1,536,364	1,434,843	1,546,886
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	51,064,163	50,711,153	50,884,799	50,677,053
Potentially dilutive common shares excluded	363,856	1,101,454	707,672	1,102,093

NOTE 5 – BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

On September 1, 2017, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, RGL, acquired the operations and assets of Sandifer-Valley Transportation & Logistics, Ltd., a Texas based company providing a full range of domestic and international cross-border services with Mexico. 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. The consideration paid, purchase price allocation, and pro forma results of operations and other disclosures have not been presented because the effect of this acquisition was not material to the financial statements. The results of operations for the business acquired are included in the financial statements as of the date of purchase.

NOTE 6 – TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT

(In thousands)	Useful Life	December	
		31, 2018	June 30, 2018
Computer software	3 - 5 years	\$ 17,208	\$ 15,842
Trailers and related equipment	3 - 15 years	7,261	6,362
Office and warehouse equipment	3 - 15 years	3,393	3,205
Leasehold improvements	(1)	3,355	3,155
Computer equipment	3 - 15 years	2,377	2,210
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 15 years	961	919
		34,555	31,693
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization		(15,708)	(13,127)
		\$ 18,847	\$ 18,566

(1) The cost is amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life.

Depreciation and amortization expenses related to technology and equipment were \$1,314 and \$2,476 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$1,124 and \$2,205 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively. Computer software includes approximately \$248 and \$1,168 of software currently in development as of December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

NOTE 7 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consisted of the following as of December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, respectively:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2018			
	Weighted			
	Average	Gross	Net	
	Amortization	Carrying	Accumulated	Carrying
	Period	Amount	Amortization	Amount
Customer related	5.5 years	\$96,777	\$ (47,570)	\$ 49,207
Trade names and trademarks	11.1 years	14,977	(3,744)	11,233
Covenants not to compete	2.3 years	875	(761)	114
		\$ 112,629	\$ (52,075)	\$ 60,554

(In thousands) June 30, 2018

Weighted				
	Average	Gross		Net
	Amortization	Carrying	Accumulated	Carrying
	Period	Amount	Amortization	Amount
Customer related	6.1 years	\$96,515	\$ (43,140)	\$53,375
Trade names and trademarks	11.6 years	14,977	(3,236)	11,741
Covenants not to compete	1.7 years	875	(727)	148
		\$112,367	\$ (47,103)	\$65,264

Amortization expense amounted to \$2,501 and \$4,972 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$2,443 and \$4,937 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively. Future amortization expense for each of the next five fiscal years ending June 30 are as follows:

(In thousands)

2019 (remaining)	\$5,036
2020	9,729
2021	9,395
2022	8,841
2023	8,363

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consist of the following:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2018	June 30, 2018
Senior Credit Facility	\$ 35,903	\$ 21,537
Senior Secured Loans	21,451	23,965
Other debt	3,048	2,286
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(737)	(865)
Total notes payable	59,665	46,923
Less: current portion	(3,817)	(3,726)
Total notes payable, net of current portion	\$ 55,848	\$ 43,197

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

(In thousands)	
2019 (remaining)	\$ 1,911
2020	3,942
2021	4,202
2022	40,383
2023	4,776
Thereafter	5,188
	\$ 60,402

Bank of America Credit Facility

The Company has a \$75,000 senior credit facility (the “Senior 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 a Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement. The Senior Credit Facility includes a \$3,500 sublimit to support letters of credit and matures June 14, 2022.

Borrowings accrue interest based on the Company’s average daily availability at the Lender’s base rate plus 0.25% to 0.75% or LIBOR plus 1.25% to 1.75%. The Senior 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 Senior 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 Senior 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 Senior Credit Facility, incur indebtedness from other lenders, and make acquisitions. As of December 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants.

During the six months ended December 31, 2018, the Company drew net proceeds of \$14,439 from the Senior Credit Facility largely to fund the redemption of Series A Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2018, based on available collateral and outstanding letter of credit commitments, there was \$36,095 available for borrowing under the Senior Credit Facility.

Senior Secured Loans

In connection with the Company's acquisition of Wheels International Inc. ("Wheels"), Wheels obtained a CAD\$29,000 senior secured Canadian term loan from Integrated Private Debt Fund IV LP ("IPD IV") pursuant to a CAD\$29,000,000 Credit Facilities 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 five months interest in a debt service reserve account to be controlled by IPD IV. The amount of approximately \$600 is recorded as deposits and other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company made interest-only payments for the first 12 months followed by monthly principal and interest payments of CAD\$390 that will be paid through maturity.

In connection with the Company's acquisition of Lomas, Wheels obtained a CAD\$10,000 senior secured Canadian term loan from Integrated Private Debt Fund V LP pursuant to a CAD\$10,000,000 Credit Facilities Loan Agreement. The Company and its U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries are guarantors of the Wheels obligations thereunder. The loan matures on June 1, 2024 and accrues interest at a fixed rate of 6.65% per annum. The loan repayment consists of monthly principal and interest payments of CAD\$149.

The loans may be prepaid in whole at any time providing the Company gives at least 30 days prior written notice and pays 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 the maturity date, and (ii) the face value of the principal amount being prepaid.

The loans are 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. As of December 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants.

Capital Lease Facility

In April 2018, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Clipper Exxpress Company, entered into a lease financing agreement with Bank of America Leasing & Capital, LLC, for the lease of up to 100 refrigerated trailers with the aggregate acquisition cost not to exceed \$5,000 through December 31, 2018. On October 30, 2018, the Company completed acquiring trailer equipment under the agreement and had financed 57 trailers costing \$3,112. The term of the lease shall be 84 months from October 30, 2018, and as lessee, the Company will be obligated to purchase the trailers at the end of the lease for a nominal amount. Capital lease obligations are included in other debt.

NOTE 9 – 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

At June 30, 2018, the Company had 839,200 shares of 9.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred Shares"), outstanding with a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share that were issued on December 20, 2013. Net proceeds received from the Series A Preferred Shares issuance totaled approximately \$19.3 million. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Shares were cumulative from the date of original issue and were payable on January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31, as and if declared by the Company's board of directors. Commencing on December 20, 2018, the Series A Preferred Shares were redeemable at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at

a cash redemption price of \$25.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends (whether declared).

On December 21, 2018, the Company redeemed all its Series A Preferred Shares for an aggregated price of \$20,980 and charged to retained earnings \$1,659 for the excess of consideration paid over carrying value of preferred stock on redemption. Dividends paid to prior holders of Series A Preferred shares for the six months ended December 31, 2018, was \$1.5536 per share, totaling \$1,303.

Common Stock

In March 2018, 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, 2019. There have been no purchases of common stock executed under the repurchase program through the date of this filing. 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 could be suspended or terminated at any time without prior notice.

NOTE 10 – 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 consolidated in these consolidated financial statements.

RLP recorded \$773 and \$1,073 in profits, of which RCP's distributable share was \$464 and \$644, for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively. RLP recorded \$93 and \$195 in profits, of which RCP's distributable share was \$56 and \$117 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively. The non-controlling interest recorded as a reduction of net income available to common stockholders in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income represents RCP's distributive share.

NOTE 11 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The accounting guidance for fair value, among other things, defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure for each major asset and liability category measured at fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the reporting date. The framework for measuring fair value consists of a three-level valuation hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value based upon whether such inputs are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect market assumptions made by the reporting entity. 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. The fair value measurement level within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on one or more of the following three valuation techniques:

- **Market approach:** Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities;

Cost approach: Amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost); and
Income approach: Techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based upon market expectations, including present value techniques, option-pricing and excess earning models.

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

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

(In thousands)	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2018	
	Level	
	3	Total
Contingent consideration	\$1,214	\$1,214

	Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2018	
	Level	
	3	Total
Contingent consideration	\$2,575	\$2,575

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

	Contingent
(In thousands)	Consideration
Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$ 2,575
Contingent consideration paid	(790)
Change in fair value	(571)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ 1,214

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 fair value of the contingent liability is included in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The Company recorded decreases to contingent consideration of \$476 and \$571 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and increase of \$190 and decrease of \$110 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively. The change in the current period is principally attributable to a net decrease in management's estimates of future earn-out payments through the remainder of its earn-out periods.

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 \$9,094 through earn-out periods measured through August 2021, although there are no maximums on certain earn-out payments. Contingent consideration is net of advances of earn-out payments of \$530.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of the Company's cash, receivables, contract assets, accounts payable, commissions payable, accrued expenses, and the income tax receivable and payable approximate the fair values due to the relatively short maturities of these instruments. The carrying value of the Company's credit facility, notes payable and other long-term liabilities would not differ significantly from fair value (based on Level 2 inputs) if recalculated based on current interest rates.

NOTE 12 – INCOME TAXES

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, the Company's income tax expense is composed of the following:

	Three Months	Six Months
(In thousands)	Ended December	Ended December
	31,	31,
	2018	2018
	2017	2017

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Current income tax expense	\$2,231	\$937	\$3,461	\$2,074
Deferred income tax benefit	(357)	(2,777)	(610)	(3,288)
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$1,874	\$(1,840)	\$2,851	\$(1,214)

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Act”) was enacted on December 22, 2017. The Act contains significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws, including reduction of the corporate tax rate from a top marginal rate of 35% to a flat rate of 21%. Additionally, the Act requires companies to pay a one-time transition tax on earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred and creates a new tax on certain foreign-sourced earnings. Due to the Company's accumulated negative foreign earnings and profits the amount of the transition tax was nil.

The Company's effective tax rates for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 are higher than the U.S. federal statutory rates primarily due to earnings in foreign operations and state taxes. The Company's effective tax rates for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017 were lower than the U.S federal statutory rate primarily due to the provisional deferred income tax benefit resulting from the remeasurement of federal deferred tax liabilities, offset by state income taxes. The Company does not have any uncertain tax positions and has a federal net operating loss carryover of approximately \$2,121 due to expire primarily through 2027 fiscal year and a foreign net operating loss carryover of approximately \$1,647 due to expire through the 2038 fiscal year.

The Company and its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiaries file a consolidated Federal income tax return. The Company also files unitary or separate returns in various state, local, and non-U.S. jurisdictions based on state, local and non-U.S. filing requirements. Tax years which remain subject to examination by U.S. authorities are the years ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2018. Tax years which

remain subject to examination by state authorities are the years ended June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2018. Tax years which remain subject to examination by non-U.S. authorities are the periods ended December 31, 2014 through June 30, 2018. Occasionally acquired entities have tax years that differ from the Company and are still open under the relevant statute of limitations and therefore are subject to potential adjustment.

The Company's Canadian Subsidiary, Wheels International, Inc., is currently under examination by the Canada Revenue Agency for the year 2015. The amount of potential exposure, if any, is unknown and there is no reason to believe the Company should record a reserve

NOTE 13 – SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has two stock-based plans: the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2012 Stock Option and Performance Award Plan. Each plan authorizes the granting of up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The plans provide for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, shares of restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units. Restricted stock awards and units are equivalent to one share of common stock and generally vest after three years. The Company does not plan to make additional grants under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan.

Restricted Stock Awards

The Company recognized share-based compensation expense related to stock awards of \$259 and \$365 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$159 and \$240 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2018, there was \$1,786 of total unrecognized share-based compensation cost. Such costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.18 years.

The following table summarizes stock award activity under the plans:

	Number of Units	Weighted Average Fair Value
Unvested balance as of June 30, 2018	490,829	\$ 3.88
Granted	242,955	4.47
Forfeited	(31,574)	3.97
Unvested balance as of December 31, 2018	702,210	\$ 4.08

Stock Options

Options are granted at exercise prices equal to the fair value of the common stock at the date of the grant and have a term of 10 years. Generally, grants under each plan vest 20% annually over a five-year period from the date of grant. The Company recognized share-based compensation expense related to stock options of \$205 and \$430 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$221 and \$490 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised was \$125 and \$335 for the three

and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$432 and \$437 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2018, there was \$1,037 of total unrecognized share-based compensation cost. Such costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.63 years.

The following table summarizes stock option activity under the plans:

		Weighted	Weighted	Aggregate
		Average	Remaining	Intrinsic
	Number of	Exercise	Contractual Life	Value
	Shares	Price	(Years)	(in thousands)
Outstanding as of June 30, 2018	2,795,588	\$ 3.22	5.60	\$ 2,815
Exercised	(154,129)	2.80	—	335
Forfeited	(25,892)	6.08	—	—
Outstanding as of December 31, 2018	2,615,567	\$ 3.22	5.07	\$ 3,268
Exercisable as of December 31, 2018	1,939,967	\$ 2.89	4.55	\$ 2,952

NOTE 14 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In many claims and actions, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even reasonably possible or to estimate the size or range of the possible loss. Accordingly, an adverse outcome from such proceedings could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. Legal expenses are expensed as incurred. A summary of potential material proceedings and litigation is as follows.

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 in the Superior Court of the State of California against RGL, DBA Distribution Services, Inc. ("DBA", a wholly-owned subsidiary), 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. However, if Ms. Barahona were to prevail on her allegations on all claims against the Company, the Company 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. The case remains involved in various procedural matters, including motions, discovery requests, status conferences, and mediations that to date have not led to settlement or resolution of the claims. At this time, the Company is unable to express an opinion as to the likely outcome of the matter.

Radiant Global Logistics, Inc. v. Border Express Services, Ltd., Kenneth Drummond and Maureen Drummond

In June 2018, the Company secured a Judgment of Confession against its former British Columbia strategic operating partner Border Express Services, Ltd., for approximately \$1,400 for amounts owed under the parties' Transportation Services Agreement (the "Agreement") for unpaid freight shipments. The Company has filed further lawsuits to enforce its judgement for collection and to assert rights under a personal guaranty against the judgment debtors. The unpaid amounts represented by the Judgment of Confession are included in accounts receivable in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$700. The Company has filed further lawsuits to enforce its judgement for collection and to assert rights under a personal guaranty provision contained in the Agreement against Kenneth Drummond and against Maureen Drummond, individually.

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 October 2025. Rent expense is recognized straight-line over the term of the lease.

Minimum future lease payments (excluding the lease payments included in the transition and 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:

(In thousands)	
2019 (remaining)	\$4,378
2020	8,737
2021	7,392
2022	4,854
2023	1,308
Thereafter	977
Total minimum lease payments \$27,646	

Rent expense amounted to \$2,437 and \$4,662 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$2,226 and \$4,368 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively.

Transition and Lease Termination Costs

Lease termination costs consist of expenses related to future rent payments for which the Company no longer intends to receive any economic benefit. A liability is recorded when the Company ceases 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. Lease termination costs consist of consolidation of facilities that occurred in Toronto, and in Newark, New Jersey.

In 2015, following the acquisition of Service by Air, Inc., the Company identified non-recurring personnel costs expected to be eliminated in connection with the winding down of their historical back-office operations. Additionally, the Company expensed the expected amount of retention bonuses over the requisite service period. Additional retention costs are not expected.

The transition and lease termination liability consist of the following:

(In thousands)	Lease Termination Costs	Retention and Severance Costs		Total
Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$ 971	\$ 414		\$1,385
Transition and lease termination costs	(11)	—		(11)
Payments and other	(366)	(126)		(492)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ 594	\$ 288		\$882

Contingent Consideration and Earn-out Payments

The Company's agreements with respect to previous acquisitions contain future consideration provisions which provide for the selling equity owners to receive additional consideration if specified operating objectives and financial results are achieved in future periods. Earn-out payments are generally due annually on November 1st, 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:

(In thousands)	2019 (remaining)	2020	2021	2022	Total
Earn-out payments:					
Cash	\$ 88	\$426	\$496	\$ 39	\$1,049
Equity ⁽¹⁾	228	55	165	13	461
Total estimated earn-out payments	\$ 316	\$481	\$661	\$ 52	\$1,510

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

NOTE 15 – 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. The Company has two operating segments: United States and Canada.

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 includes the costs of the Company's executives, board of directors, professional services such as legal and consulting, amortization of intangible assets and certain other corporate costs associated with operating as a public company as Corporate.

	United		Corporate/	
Three Months Ended December 31, 2018 (In thousands)	States	Canada	Eliminations	Total
Revenues	\$231,759	\$29,276	\$ (97)	\$260,938
Net revenues ⁽¹⁾	55,491	8,470	—	63,961
Income (loss) from operations	9,067	3,421	(3,638)	8,850
Other income (expense)	50	168	(860)	(642)
Income (loss) before income taxes	9,117	3,589	(4,498)	8,208
Depreciation and amortization	910	400	2,505	3,815
Technology and equipment, net	15,394	3,453	—	18,847
Transition and lease termination costs	(11)	—	—	(11)
Transition and lease termination liability	222	660	—	882
Goodwill	43,991	21,398	—	65,389
Three Months Ended December 31, 2017 (In thousands)				
Revenues	\$179,502	\$27,635	\$ (423)	\$206,714
Net revenues ⁽¹⁾	40,806	6,558	—	47,364
Income (loss) from operations	6,312	637	(4,131)	2,818
Other income (expense)	80	(39)	(802)	(761)
Income (loss) before income taxes	6,392	598	(4,933)	2,057
Depreciation and amortization	414	452	2,701	3,567
Technology and equipment, net	12,496	3,453	182	16,131
Transition and lease termination liability	446	1,256	—	1,702
Goodwill	43,991	21,398	—	65,389

	United		Corporate/	
Six Months Ended December 31, 2018 (In thousands)	States	Canada	Eliminations	Total
Revenues	\$422,977	\$56,989	\$ (145)	\$479,821
Net revenues ⁽¹⁾	102,633	16,196	—	118,829
Income (loss) from operations	16,883	4,620	(7,820)	13,683
Other income (expense)	261	141	(1,637)	(1,235)
Income (loss) before income taxes	17,144	4,761	(9,457)	12,448
Depreciation and amortization	1,680	787	4,981	7,448
Technology and equipment, net	15,394	3,453	—	18,847
Transition and lease termination costs	(11)	—	—	(11)
Transition and lease termination liability	222	660	—	882
Goodwill	43,991	21,398	—	65,389
Six Months Ended December 31, 2017 (In thousands)				

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Revenues	\$354,397	\$51,200	\$ (906)	\$404,691
Net revenues ⁽¹⁾	81,390	11,577	—	92,967
Income (loss) from operations	13,166	(179)	(7,936)	5,051
Other income (expense)	233	(146)	(1,566)	(1,479)
Income (loss) before income taxes	13,399	(325)	(9,502)	3,572
Depreciation and amortization	1,063	742	5,337	7,142
Technology and equipment, net	12,496	3,453	182	16,131
Transition and lease termination costs	107	—	—	107
Transition and lease termination liability	446	1,256	—	1,702
Goodwill	43,991	21,398	—	65,389

⁽¹⁾ Net revenues are revenues net of cost of transportation and other services.

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, along with express or implied assumptions about, among other things: our continued 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 affecting 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; our compliance with financial and other covenants under our indebtedness; 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, 2018. 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 condensed consolidated 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 operating locations across North America as well as an integrated international service partner network located in other key markets around the globe. We provide these services through a multi-brand network which includes over 100 locations operated exclusively on our behalf by independent agents, who we also refer to as our “strategic operating partners”, as well as approximately 20 Company-owned offices. 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, LTL 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. Our services include 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 and MM&D solutions to complement our core transportation service offering.

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 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 to our current platform a critical mass from a geographic and/or purchasing power standpoint along with complementary service offerings. As we continue to grow and scale our business, we believe that we are creating density in our trade lanes which creates opportunities for us to more efficiently source and manage our transportation capacity. In addition, we remain focused on leveraging our back-office infrastructure to drive productivity improvement across the organization.

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 acquisition 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 technology and equipment, and all amortization charges (including amortization of leasehold improvements). We then further adjust EBITDA to exclude changes in fair value of contingent consideration, expenses specifically attributable to acquisitions, transition and lease termination costs, foreign currency transaction gains and losses, extraordinary items, share-based compensation expense, litigation expenses unrelated to our core operations, MM&D start-up costs and other non-cash charges. While management considers EBITDA, and 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 subject to seasonal trends and other fluctuations when measured on a quarterly basis. The impact of seasonality and such other fluctuations on our business will depend on numerous factors, including the markets in which we operate, holiday and agricultural seasons, consumer demand, timing of certain project-based work and overall economic and trade conditions. Furthermore, 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 goods and/or manufacturing production delays, among others, could unexpectedly affect the timing of our revenue. As we increase the scale of our operations, seasonal trends and other fluctuations 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 operating results patterns will continue in future periods.

Results of Operations

Three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (unaudited)

The following table summarizes transportation revenue, cost of transportation and net transportation revenue by geographic operating segments for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018				Three Months Ended December 31, 2017						
	Corporate/				Corporate/						
	United States	Canada	Elimination	Total	United States	Canada	Elimination	Total			
Revenues											
Transportation	\$228,630	\$23,921	\$ (97)	\$252,454	\$177,307	\$23,593	\$ (423)	\$200,477			
Value added services	3,129	5,355	—	8,484	2,195	4,042	—	6,237			
	231,759	29,276	(97)	260,938	179,502	27,635	(423)	206,714			
Cost of transportation and other services											
Transportation	174,257	18,819	(97)	192,979	137,103	19,485	(423)	156,165			
Value added services	2,011	1,987	—	3,998	1,593	1,592	—	3,185			
	176,268	20,806	(97)	196,977	138,696	21,077	(423)	159,350			
Net revenues ⁽¹⁾											
Transportation	54,373	5,102	—	59,475	40,204	4,108	—	44,312			
Value added services	1,118	3,368	—	4,486	602	2,450	—	3,052			
	\$55,491	\$8,470	\$ —	\$63,961	\$40,806	\$6,558	\$ —	\$47,364			
Net Margins											
Transportation	23.8	%	21.3	% N/A	23.6	%	22.7	% 17.4	% N/A	22.1	%
Value added services	35.7	%	62.9	% N/A	52.9	%	27.4	% 60.6	% N/A	48.9	%

⁽¹⁾Net revenues are revenues net of cost of transportation and other services.

Transportation revenue was \$252.5 million and \$200.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase of \$52.0 million, or 25.9%, is primarily attributable to increased revenues in operating partner revenues. Net transportation revenue was \$59.5 million and \$44.3 million for three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Net transportation margins increased from 22.1% to 23.6%, primarily due to shifts in product mix.

Value added services revenue was \$8.5 million and \$6.2 million, for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase of \$2.2 million, or 36.0% is primarily attributable to an increase in materials management and distribution services. Net value added services revenue was \$4.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$3.1 million for the comparable prior year period. Net value added services revenue margins increased from 48.9% to 52.9%.

Effective July 1, 2018, we adopted ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method and began recognizing revenue from certain contracts with customers over time as services are rendered. Periods prior to July 1, 2018, including the three months ended December 31, 2017, are presented under previous revenue recognition guidance and have not been restated to conform to ASC 606. The adoption of ASC 606 accounted for some of the increases in net revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2018 compared to the same prior year period. Additionally, the Company made some reclassifications in the period ending December 31, 2017 to conform to the quarter ending December 31, 2018 reporting for comparability purposes.

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The following table compares condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income data by operating segment for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018				Three Months Ended December 31, 2017			
	Corporate/				Corporate/			
	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Total	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Total
Net revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$55,491	\$8,470	\$ —	\$63,961	\$40,806	\$6,558	\$ —	\$47,364
Operating expenses:								
Operating partner commissions	28,355	—	—	28,355	19,528	—	—	19,528
Personnel costs	11,310	3,650	946	15,906	10,637	3,514	758	14,909
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,860	999	663	7,522	3,915	1,955	482	6,352
Depreciation and amortization	910	400	2,505	3,815	414	452	2,701	3,567
Transition and lease termination costs	(11)	—	—	(11)	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	—	—	(476)	(476)	—	—	190	190
Total operating expenses	46,424	5,049	3,638	55,111	34,494	5,921	4,131	44,546
Income (loss) from operations	9,067	3,421	(3,638)	8,850	6,312	637	(4,131)	2,818
Other income (expense)	50	168	(860)	(642)	80	(39)	(802)	(761)
Income (loss) before income taxes	9,117	3,589	(4,498)	8,208	6,392	598	(4,933)	2,057
Income tax benefit (expense)	—	—	(1,874)	(1,874)	—	—	1,840	1,840
Net income (loss)	9,117	3,589	(6,372)	6,334	6,392	598	(3,093)	3,897
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest	(464)	—	—	(464)	(56)	—	—	(56)
Net income (loss) attributable to Radiant Logistics, Inc.	8,653	3,589	(6,372)	5,870	6,336	598	(3,093)	3,841
Less: preferred stock dividends	—	—	(445)	(445)	—	—	(511)	(511)
Less: issuance costs for preferred stock redemption	—	—	(1,659)	(1,659)	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$8,653	\$3,589	\$ (8,476)	\$3,766	\$6,336	\$598	\$ (3,604)	\$3,330

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018				Three Months Ended December 31, 2017			
	United States	Canada	Corporate/	Total	United States	Canada	Corporate/	Total
Operating expenses as a percent of								

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net revenue ⁽¹⁾ :	Eliminations				Eliminations									
Operating partner commissions	51.1 %	0.0	%	N/A	44.3 %	47.9 %	0.0	%	N/A	41.2 %				
Personnel costs	20.4 %	43.1	%	N/A	24.9 %	26.1 %	53.6	%	N/A	31.5 %				
Selling, general and administrative														
expenses	10.6 %	11.8	%	N/A	11.8 %	9.6	%	29.8	%	N/A	13.4 %			
Depreciation and amortization	1.6	%	4.7	%	N/A	6.0	%	1.0	%	6.9	%	N/A	7.5	%

⁽¹⁾Net revenues are revenues net of cost of transportation and other services.

Operating partner commissions increased \$8.9 million, or 45.2%, to \$28.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018. The increase is primarily due to increased revenues from operating partners. As a percentage of net revenues, operating partner commissions increased 310 basis points to 44.3% from 41.2% for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Personnel costs increased \$1.0 million, or 6.7%, to \$15.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018. The increase is primarily due to increased headcount associated with a new company owned location, expanded services and an increase in back office support due to strong revenue growth. As a percentage of net revenues, personnel costs decreased 661 basis points to 24.9% from 31.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses increased \$1.2 million, or 18.4%, to \$7.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018. The increase is primarily attributable to increased facilities costs, increased technology spending, and an increase in legal and bad debt expense for the quarter. As a percentage of net revenues, SG&A decreased 165 basis points to 11.8% from 13.4% for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization costs were \$3.8 million and \$3.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. As a percentage of net revenues, depreciation and amortization decreased 157 basis points to 6.0% from 7.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The transition and lease termination cost was negative \$11 for an adjustment to the lease termination liability for the three months ended December 31, 2018.

Change in fair value of contingent consideration was a gain of \$0.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018, compared to a loss of \$0.2 million for the comparable prior year period. The change is primarily attributable to a decrease in management's estimates of future earn-out payments through the remainder of the respective earn-out periods. As a percentage of net revenues, change in fair value of contingent consideration improved by 115 basis points to a 0.7% improvement from a 0.4% reduction in fair value for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Other expenses decreased \$0.1 million, or 15.6%, to \$0.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018. The decrease is primarily due to the foreign exchange rate gain in the current period.

Our change in net income is driven principally by increased net revenues partially offset by increased operating expenses, decreased other expenses and increased income tax expenses compared to the comparable prior year period.

Our future financial results may be impacted by amortization of intangibles resulting from acquisitions as well as gains or losses from changes in contingent consideration that are difficult to predict.

The following table provides a reconciliation for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 of adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), the most directly comparable GAAP measure in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K Item 10 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018				Three Months Ended December 31, 2017			
	Corporate/ Eliminations Total				Corporate/ Eliminations Total			
	United States	Canada			United States	Canada		
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$8,653	\$3,589	\$ (8,476)	\$3,766	\$6,336	\$598	\$ (3,604)	\$3,330
Plus: preferred stock dividends	—	—	445	445	—	—	511	511
Plus: issuance costs for preferred stock redemption	—	—	1,659	1,659	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to Radiant Logistics, Inc.	8,653	3,589	(6,372)	5,870	6,336	598	(3,093)	3,841
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	—	1,874	1,874	—	—	(1,840)	(1,840)
Depreciation and amortization	910	400	2,505	3,815	414	452	2,701	3,567
Net interest expense	—	—	860	860	—	—	802	802
EBITDA	9,563	3,989	(1,133)	12,419	6,750	1,050	(1,430)	6,370

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Share-based compensation	266	41	157	464	221	35	124	380
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	—	—	(476)	(476)	—	—	190	190
Acquisition related costs	—	—	14	14	—	—	20	20
Litigation costs	—	—	248	248	—	—	54	54
Transition and lease termination costs	(11)	—	—	(11)	—	—	—	—
MM&D Start-up costs	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	63
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	9	(168)	—	(159)	16	39	—	55
Adjusted EBITDA	\$9,827	\$3,862	\$ (1,190)	\$12,499	\$6,987	\$1,187	\$ (1,042)	\$7,132
Adjusted EBITDA as a % of net revenues ⁽¹⁾	17.7 %	45.6 %		19.5 %	17.1 %	18.1 %		15.1 %

⁽¹⁾Net revenues are revenues net of cost of transportation and other services.

Six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (unaudited)

The following table summarizes transportation revenue, cost of transportation and net transportation revenue by operating segments for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2018				Six Months Ended December 31, 2017			
	Corporate/				Corporate/			
	United States	Canada	Elimination	Total	United States	Canada	Elimination	Total
Revenues								
Transportation	\$416,879	\$46,857	\$ (145)	\$463,591	\$349,886	\$44,186	\$ (906)	\$393,166
Value added services	6,098	10,132	—	16,230	4,511	7,014	—	11,525
	422,977	56,989	(145)	479,821	354,397	51,200	(906)	404,691
Cost of transportation and other services								
Transportation	316,107	36,734	(145)	352,696	269,710	36,657	(906)	305,461
Value added services	4,237	4,059	—	8,296	3,297	2,966	—	6,263
	320,344	40,793	(145)	360,992	273,007	39,623	(906)	311,724
Net revenues ⁽¹⁾								
Transportation	100,772	10,123	—	110,895	80,176	7,529	—	87,705
Value added services	1,861	6,073	—	7,934	1,214	4,048	—	5,262
	\$102,633	\$16,196	\$ —	\$118,829	\$81,390	\$11,577	\$ —	\$92,967
Net Margins								
Transportation	24.2 %	21.6 %	N/A	23.9 %	22.9 %	17.0 %	N/A	22.3 %
Value added services	30.5 %	59.9 %	N/A	48.9 %	26.9 %	57.7 %	N/A	45.7 %

⁽¹⁾Net revenues are revenues net of cost of transportation and other services.

Transportation revenue was \$463.6 million and \$393.2 million for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase of \$70.4 million, or 17.9%, is primarily attributable to increased revenues in operating partner revenues. Net transportation revenue was \$110.9 million and \$87.7 million for six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Net transportation margins increased from 22.3% to 23.9%, primarily due to shifts in product mix.

Value added services revenue was \$16.2 million and \$11.5 million for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase of \$4.7 million, or 40.8%, is primarily attributable to an increased customer base. Net value added services revenue was \$7.9 million for the six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$5.3 million for the comparable prior year period. Net value added services revenue margins increased from 45.7% to 48.9%.

Effective July 1, 2018, we adopted ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method and began recognizing revenue from certain contracts with customers over time as services are rendered. Periods prior to July 1, 2018, including the

six months ended December 31, 2017, are presented under previous revenue recognition guidance and have not been restated to conform to ASC 606. The adoption of ASC 606 accounted for some of the increases in net revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2018 compared to the same prior year period. Additionally, the Company made some reclassifications in the period ending December 31, 2017 to conform to the six months ending December 31, 2018 reporting for comparability purposes.

The following table compares condensed consolidated statements of operations data by operating segment for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2018				Six Months Ended December 31, 2017			
	Corporate/				Corporate/			
	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Total	United States	Canada	Eliminations	Total
Net revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$102,633	\$16,196	\$ —	\$118,829	\$81,390	\$11,577	\$ —	\$92,967
Operating expenses:								
Operating partner commissions	53,183	—	—	53,183	39,220	—	—	39,220
Personnel costs	21,392	7,206	1,853	30,451	20,461	6,988	1,453	28,902
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9,506	3,583	1,557	14,646	7,373	4,026	1,256	12,655
Depreciation and amortization	1,680	787	4,981	7,448	1,063	742	5,337	7,142
Transition and lease termination costs	(11)	—	—	(11)	107	—	—	107