

STG Group, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 15, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2016

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

Commission File Number 001—36149

STG Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	46-3134302
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

11091 Sunset Hills Road, Suite 200	
Reston, Virginia	20190
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (703) 691-2480

Not Applicable

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company

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

As of August 12, 2016, there were 16,163,071 shares outstanding of the registrant’s common stock.

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Item 1. Financial Statements**STG Group, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015***(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)*

	Successor June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,210	\$ 8,503
Contract receivables, net	28,007	32,824
Investments held in Rabbi Trust	195	4,517
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,577	1,357
Deferred income taxes	-	2,415
Total current assets	38,989	49,616
Property and equipment, net	1,427	1,698
Goodwill	113,589	113,589
Intangible assets, net	35,486	38,988
Other assets	423	432
Total assets	\$189,914	\$ 204,323
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Long-term debt, current portion	\$3,577	\$ 2,555
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,793	9,605
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	7,474	8,441
Income taxes payable	4	561
Billings in excess of revenue recognized	212	304
Deferred compensation plan	195	4,517
Deferred rent	177	81
Total current liabilities	19,432	26,064

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Long-term debt, net of current portion and discount	71,112	72,447
Deferred income taxes	8,687	12,630
Deferred rent	858	837
Total liabilities	100,089	111,978
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock; \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock; \$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: 16,163,071 at June 30, 2016 and 16,107,071 at December 31, 2015	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	100,813	100,547
Accumulated deficit	(10,990)	(8,204)
Total stockholders' equity	89,825	92,345
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 189,914	\$ 204,323

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

STG Group, Inc.**Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations****Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015***(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)*

	Successor Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Predecessor Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	Successor Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Predecessor Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
Contract revenue	\$ 40,918	\$ 50,093	\$ 81,524	\$ 99,057
Direct expenses	27,675	34,614	55,136	67,503
Gross profit	13,243	15,479	26,388	31,554
Indirect and selling expenses	13,254	15,125	25,957	29,215
Operating (loss) income	(11)	354	431	2,339
Other income (expense)				
Other income (expense), net	5	9	(393)	139
Interest expense	(2,150)	(2)	(4,312)	(18)
	(2,145)	7	(4,705)	121
(Loss) income before income taxes	(2,156)	361	(4,274)	2,460
Income tax benefit	(839)	-	(1,488)	-
Net (loss) income	\$ (1,317)	\$ 361	\$ (2,786)	\$ 2,460
Net (Loss) income per share available to common stockholders				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.10)	\$ 325	\$ (0.19)	\$ 2,214
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted	16,107,933	1,111	16,107,504	1,111

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

STG Group, Inc.**Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015***(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)*

	Successor Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Predecessor Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net (loss) income	\$ (2,786)	\$ 2,460
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Deferred taxes	(1,528)	-
Bad debt recoveries	(191)	-
Lease termination costs	-	703
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	-	1,125
Deferred rent	117	(439)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	709	-
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	278	618
Amortization of intangible assets	3,502	396
Stock-based compensation	266	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Contract receivables	5,008	15,146
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,220)	1,022
Other assets	9	17
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(2,369)	3,119
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	(967)	431
Deferred compensation plan	(3,924)	-
Billings in excess of revenue recognized	(92)	614
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(3,188)	25,212
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sales of investments held in Rabbi Trust	3,924	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(7)	(814)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	3,917	(814)

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Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Net repayments of line-of-credit	-	(11,977)
Decrease in outstanding checks in excess of bank balance	-	(5,182)
Payments on long-term debt	(1,022)	-
Distributions to stockholders	-	(6,387)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,022)	(23,546)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(293)	852
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Beginning	8,503	340
Ending	\$ 8,210	\$ 1,192
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 3,603	\$ 18
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 597	\$ -
Supplemental Disclosures of Non-Cash Investing Activities		
Change in investments held in Rabbi Trust	\$ (398)	\$ 309
Change in deferred compensation plan	\$ 398	\$ (309)

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of business: STG Group, Inc. (formerly, Global Defense & National Security Systems, Inc. or GDEF) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) was originally incorporated in Delaware on July 3, 2013 as a blank check company, with Global Defense & National Security Holdings LLC ("Global Defense LLC" or the "Sponsor") as Sponsor, formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization, exchangeable share transaction or other similar business combination. On November 23, 2015, the Company consummated its business combination with STG Group Holdings, Inc. (formerly, STG Group, Inc. or "STG Group") pursuant to the stock purchase agreement, dated as of June 8, 2015, which provided for the purchase of all the capital stock of STG Group by the Company (the "Business Combination"). In connection with the closing of the Business Combination, the Company ceased to be a shell company in accordance with its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. The Company also changed its name from Global Defense & National Security Systems, Inc. to STG Group, Inc., and the Company's securities were delisted from The NASDAQ Capital Market. The Company recommenced trading of its common stock under the symbol "STGG" on the OTC Pink Current Information tier of the over-the counter market. The Company's common stock now trades over-the-counter on the OTCQB. See Note 2 for a further discussion of the Business Combination.

The Company provides enterprise engineering, telecommunications, information management and security products and services to the federal government and commercial businesses. Segment information is not presented since all of the Company's revenue is attributed to a single reportable segment.

Basis of presentation: The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial reporting and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. For additional information, including the Company's significant accounting policies, refer to the condensed consolidated financial statements and related footnotes in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements for the period from January 1, 2015 through November 23, 2015 and for the period from November 24, 2015 through December 31, 2015 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

As a result of the Business Combination, the Company was identified as the acquirer for accounting purposes, and STG Group is the acquiree and accounting predecessor. This determination was based upon an evaluation of facts which included, but was not limited to, consideration of the following: 1) the relative voting rights of the stockholders in the combined entity after the Business Combination; 2) the composition of the board of directors of the combined entity; 3) the composition of the senior management team of the combined entity; 4) and the cash consideration that

was transferred by the Company to the acquiree's stockholders. Based upon this evaluation, the preponderance of facts supported the conclusion that the Company was the accounting acquirer. The Company's financial statement presentation distinguishes a "Predecessor" for STG Group for the periods up to and prior to November 23, 2015 (the "Closing Date"). The Company was subsequently re-named as STG Group, Inc. and is the "Successor" for periods after the Closing Date, which includes the consolidation of STG Group subsequent to the Business Combination. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting, and Successor financial statements reflect a new basis of accounting that is based on the fair value of the net assets acquired. As a result of the application of the acquisition method of accounting as of the effective date of the acquisition, the financial statements for the Predecessor period and for the Successor period are presented on a different basis and, therefore, are not comparable.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair statement of financial results have been made. Such adjustments consist of only those of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire fiscal year.

Figures are expressed in thousands of dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements 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 condensed consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant estimates embedded in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the periods presented include revenue recognition on fixed-price contracts, the allowance for doubtful accounts, the valuation and useful lives of intangible assets, the length of certain customer relationships, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, valuation of a Rabbi Trust and related deferred compensation liability. Estimates and assumptions are also used when determining the allocation of the purchase price in a business combination to the fair value of assets and liabilities and determining related useful lives.

Revenue recognition: Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered or goods delivered, the contract price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue associated with work performed prior to the completion and signing of contract documents is recognized only when it can be reliably estimated and realization is probable. The Company bases its estimates on previous experiences with the customer, communications with the customer regarding funding status and its knowledge of available funding for the contract.

Revenue on cost-plus-fee contracts is recognized to the extent of costs incurred plus a proportionate amount of the fee earned. The Company considers fixed fees under cost-plus-fee contracts to be earned in proportion to the allowable costs incurred in performance of the contract. The Company considers performance-based fees, including award fees,

under any contract type to be earned when it can demonstrate satisfaction of performance goals, based upon historical experience, or when the Company receives contractual notification from the customer that the fee has been earned. Revenue on time-and-materials contracts is recognized based on the hours incurred at the negotiated contract billing rates, plus the cost of any allowable material costs and out-of-pocket expenses. Revenue on fixed-price contracts is primarily recognized using the proportional performance method of contract accounting. Unless it is determined as part of the Company's regular contract performance review that overall progress on a contract is not consistent with costs expended to date, the Company determines the percentage completed based on the percentage of costs incurred to date in relation to total estimated costs expected upon completion of the contract. Revenue on other fixed-price service contracts is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the contractual service period, unless the revenue is earned, or obligations fulfilled, in a different manner.

Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined and are recorded as forward loss liabilities in the condensed consolidated financial statements. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and revenue and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Multiple agencies of the federal government directly or indirectly provided the majority of the Company's contract revenue during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were two federal agency customers that each provided revenue in excess of 10% of total revenue and accounted for approximately 79% and 73%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue.

Federal government contract costs, including indirect costs, are subject to audit and adjustment by the Defense Contract Audit Agency. Contract revenue has been recorded in amounts that are expected to be realized upon final settlement.

Costs of revenue: Costs of revenue include all direct contract costs, as well as indirect overhead costs and selling, general and administrative expenses that are allowable and allocable to contracts under federal procurement standards. Costs of revenue also include costs and expenses that are unallowable under applicable procurement standards and are not allocable to contracts for billing purposes. Such costs and expenses do not directly generate revenue, but are necessary for business operations.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, there was one vendor that comprised approximately 11% and 12%, respectively, of the Company's total 2016 direct expenses and approximately 10% and 11%, respectively, of the Company's total 2015 direct expenses.

Investments held in Rabbi Trust: The Company has investments in mutual funds held in a Rabbi Trust that are classified as trading securities. Management determines the appropriate classification of the securities at the time they are acquired and evaluates the appropriateness of such classifications at each balance sheet date. The securities are classified as trading securities because they are held for resale in anticipation of short-term (generally 90 days or less) fluctuations in market prices. The trading securities are stated at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses and other investment income are included in other income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Contract receivables: Contract receivables are generated primarily from prime and subcontracting arrangements with federal governmental agencies. Billed contract receivables represent invoices that have been prepared based on contract terms and sent to the customer. Billed accounts receivable are considered past due if the invoice has been

outstanding more than 30 days. The Company does not charge interest on accounts receivable; however, federal governmental agencies may pay interest on invoices outstanding more than 30 days. The Company records interest income from federal governmental agencies when received. All contract receivables are on an unsecured basis.

Unbilled amounts represent costs and anticipated profits awaiting milestones to bill, contract retainages, award fees and fee withholdings, as well as amounts currently billable.

In accordance with industry practice, contract receivables relating to long-term contracts are classified as current, even though portions of these amounts may not be realized within one year.

Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by regularly evaluating individual customer receivables and considering a customer's financial condition, credit history and current economic conditions. Management has recorded an allowance for contract receivables that are considered to be uncollectible. Both billed and unbilled receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of receivables previously written off are recorded when received.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Valuation of long-lived assets: The Company accounts for the valuation of long-lived assets, including amortizable intangible assets, under authoritative guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), which requires that long-lived assets and certain intangible assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of the long-lived assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the estimated fair value of the assets. No indicators of impairment were identified for the six month period ended June 30, 2016. No impairment losses were recorded during the six month period ending June 30, 2016.

Identifiable intangible assets: Intangible assets of the Company are comprised of customer relationships and a trade name acquired as a result of the Business Combination described further in Note 2. The Company determined that the customer relationships and trade name represent finite-lived intangible assets with useful lives of eight to fifteen years, respectively. The assets are being amortized proportionately over the term of their useful lives based on the estimated economic benefit derived over the course of the asset life.

Goodwill: The Company records the excess of the purchase price of an acquired company over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired as goodwill. In accordance with authoritative guidance issued by the FASB, entities can elect to use a qualitative approach to test goodwill for impairment. Under this approach, the Company performs a qualitative assessment (Step zero) to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value of the reporting unit, the Company is required to perform a goodwill impairment test using a two-step approach, which is performed at the reporting unit level. In the second step, the implied value of the goodwill is estimated at the fair value of the reporting unit, less the fair value of all other tangible and identifiable intangible assets of the reporting unit. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount equal to that excess, not to exceed the carrying amount of the goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit is not less than the carrying value of the reporting unit, the two-step goodwill test is not required.

Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit. The fair value of each reporting unit is estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology. This analysis requires significant judgments, including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of the long-term rate of growth for the business, estimation of the useful

life over which cash flows will occur and determination of the weighted-average cost of capital. This discounted cash flow analysis is corroborated by top-down analysis, including a market assessment of enterprise value.

The Company has elected to perform its annual analysis on October 1 each year at the reporting unit level. As of the Closing Date of the Business Combination, the Company determined that there was one reporting unit and as a result of acquisition accounting for the Business Combination, the carrying value of the reporting unit was equal to its fair value on the Closing Date. No triggering events occurred during the six month period ending June 30, 2016 requiring an interim impairment test.

Income taxes: In connection with the Business Combination, STG Group (Predecessor) converted from a Subchapter S Corporation to a C Corporation. Prior to this, STG Group, excluding STG Netherlands and STG Doha, was treated as an S corporation under Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, in lieu of corporate income taxes, the Predecessor stockholder separately accounted for his pro-rata share of STG Group's income, deductions, losses and credits.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Company accounts for income taxes under FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes (ASC740)*. At the end of each interim period, the Company estimates an annualized effective tax rate expected for the full year based on the most recent forecast of pre-tax income, permanent book and tax differences, and global tax planning strategies. The Company uses this effective rate to provide for income taxes on a year-to-date basis, excluding the effect of significant, unusual, discrete or extraordinary items, and items that are reported net of their related tax effects. The Company records the tax effect of significant, unusual, discrete or extraordinary items, and items that are reported net of their tax effects in the period in which they occur.

In accordance with authoritative guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes issued by the FASB, management has evaluated the Company's tax positions and has concluded that the Company has taken no uncertain tax positions that require adjustment to the quarterly condensed consolidated financial statements to comply with the provisions of this guidance.

Interest and penalties related to tax matters are recognized in expense. There was no accrued interest or penalties recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

Fair value of financial instruments The carrying value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, contract receivables, line-of-credit, accounts payable and other short-term liabilities are believed to approximate fair value as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, because of the relatively short duration of these instruments. The Company also assessed long-term debt and determined that such amounts approximated fair value primarily since its terms and interest approximate current market terms and was negotiated with an unrelated third party lender. The Company considers the inputs related to these estimates to be Level 2 fair value measurements.

Certain assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability between market participants in an orderly transaction on the measurement date. The market in which the reporting entity would sell the asset or transfer the liability with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability is known as the principal market. When no principal market exists, the most advantageous market is used. This is the market in which the reporting entity would sell the asset or transfer the liability with the price that maximizes the amount that would be received or minimizes the amount that would be paid. Fair value is based on assumptions market participants would make in pricing the asset or liability. Generally, fair value is based on observable quoted market prices or derived from observable market data when such market prices or

data are available. When such prices or inputs are not available, the reporting entity should use valuation models.

The Company's assets recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are categorized based on the priority of the inputs used to measure fair value. Fair value measurement standards require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs (such as quoted prices in active markets) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (such as appraisals or other valuation techniques) to determine fair value. The inputs used in measuring fair value are categorized into three levels, as follows:

Level 1 Inputs that are based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2 Inputs that are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar investments in markets that are not active, or models based on valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the investment.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Statements

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Level 3 Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has no financial assets or liabilities that are categorized as Level 3.

The Company has investments carried at fair value in mutual funds held in a Rabbi Trust, which is included in investments held in Rabbi Trust on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company does not measure non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value unless there is an event which requires this measurement.

Financial credit risk: The Company's assets that are exposed to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments held in Rabbi Trust and contract receivables. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with high-credit, quality financial institutions whose balances may, at times, exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such amounts and believes that it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents. Investments held in Rabbi Trust are stated at fair value at each reporting period and are subject to market fluctuations. Contract receivables consist primarily of amounts due from various agencies of the federal government or prime contractors doing business with the federal government. Historically, the Company has not experienced significant losses related to contract receivables and, therefore, believes that the credit risk related to contract receivables is minimal.

Debt issuance costs: In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-03, *Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. This ASU requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. ASU 2015-03 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, and retrospective application is required. The Company decided to early adopt this ASU as of December 31, 2015. Therefore, financing costs incurred for fees paid to lenders and other parties in connection with debt issuances are recorded as a deduction against the related debt agreement and amortized by the effective interest method over the terms of the related financing arrangements. In connection with the term loan described further in Note 7, the Company originally recorded \$6.36 million in debt issuance costs as a discount against the carrying amount of the loan. Amortization of \$0.35 million and \$0.71 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 is included in interest expense.

Stock based compensation: The Company measures compensation expense for stock based equity awards based on the fair value of the awards on the grant date. Compensation is recognized as expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations ratably over the required service period or, for performance based awards, when the achievement of the performance targets become probable.

Net (loss) income per share: Basic net (loss) income per share available to common shareholders of the Company is calculated by dividing the net (loss) income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Common shares issuable upon exercise of the stock options and future vesting of the restricted stock awards (see Note 12) have not been included in the computation because their inclusion would have had an antidilutive effect for all periods presented.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Statements

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent accounting pronouncements: In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which establishes a comprehensive revenue recognition standard for virtually all industries under GAAP, including those that previously followed industry-specific guidance. Under the guidance, all entities should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance is effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2018. Early adoption is not permitted. Management has not yet assessed the potential impact of this guidance on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period*. ASU 2014-12 requires a performance target that affects vesting and that can be achieved after the requisite service period to be treated as a performance condition. Compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved. ASU 2014-12 is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and can be applied either prospectively to new or modified awards or retrospectively to awards outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented and to all new or modified awards thereafter. The adoption of this standard has not had a significant impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*. ASU 2014-15 explicitly requires management to evaluate, at each annual or interim reporting period, whether there are conditions or events that exist which raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related disclosures. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and annual and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of ASU 2014-15 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, *Consolidation (Topic 810) – Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*. This update, among other things, modifies the evaluation of whether certain entities are VIEs or voting interest entities and affects the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly related-party relationships. The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of this standard has not had a significant impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments*. This ASU eliminates the requirement to retrospectively account for changes to provisional amounts initially recorded in a business combination. ASU 2015-16 requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustments are determined, including the effect of the change in provisional amount as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The provisions of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years and should be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date. The adoption of this standard has not had a significant impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Statements

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*. This ASU simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes by eliminating the requirement for entities to separate deferred tax liabilities and assets into current and noncurrent amounts in classified balance sheets. Instead, it requires deferred tax assets and liabilities be classified as noncurrent in the balance sheet. This ASU is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted, and this ASU may be applied either prospectively to all deferred tax liabilities and assets or retrospectively to all periods presented. The Company has adopted this standard prospectively during the quarter ended June 30, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 has resulted in the aggregation of a \$0.6 million of current deferred tax asset and a \$9.3 million deferred tax liability to a single line reported on the balance sheet as a non-current deferred tax liability in the amount of \$8.7 million.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The standard impacts both lessors and lessees. The most significant change for lessees is that the requirement to recognize right-to-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases not considered short term. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and will be applied on a modified retrospective basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this standard on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net) (ASU 2016-08)*. ASU 2016-08 further clarifies principal and agent relationships within ASU 2014-09. Similar to ASU 2014-09, the effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 with early adoption permitted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2017. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (ASU 2016-09)*. ASU 2016-09 is intended to simplify several aspects of accounting for share-based payment awards. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing (ASU 2016-10)*. The amendments in ASU 2016-10 are expected to reduce the

cost and complexity of applying the guidance on identifying promised goods or services in contracts with customers and to improve the operability and understandability of licensing implementation guidance related to the entity's intellectual property. Similar to ASU 2014-09, the effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 with early adoption permitted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2017. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Statements

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*. The amendments, among other things: (1) clarify the objective of the collectibility criterion for applying paragraph 606-10-25-7; (2) permit an entity to exclude amounts collected from customers for all sales (and other similar) taxes from the transaction price; (3) specify that the measurement date for noncash consideration is contract inception; (4) provide a practical expedient that permits an entity to reflect the aggregate effect of all modifications that occur before the beginning of the earliest period presented when identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, determining the transaction price, and allocating the transaction price to the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations; (5) clarify that a completed contract for purposes of transition is a contract for which all (or substantially all) of the revenue was recognized under legacy GAAP before the date of initial application, and (6) clarify that an entity that retrospectively applies the guidance in Topic 606 to each prior reporting period is not required to disclose the effect of the accounting change for the period of adoption. The effective date of these amendments are at the same date that Topic 606 is effective, which is the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of these amendments will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Business Combination

After the close of business on November 23, 2015, the Company and STG Group completed the Business Combination in which the Company acquired STG Group from its current owner. The purchase price consisted of: (a) \$68 million paid in cash and \$3.4 million of an estimated net working capital adjustment and other purchase price adjustments paid in cash (“Cash Consideration”); (b) 8,578,199 new shares of Company common stock, 445,161 shares that were forfeited by the Sponsor and reissued to the stockholders of the Predecessor, and an additional 35,000 shares that were transferred by the Sponsor to the stockholders of the Predecessor, valued at a price of approximately \$8.50 per share (“Stock Consideration”); and (c) \$5.6 million worth of stock at approximately \$8.50 per share (658,513 “Conversion Shares”) in a private placement. The Company funded a majority of the purchase price through new debt financing as described further in Note 7. On the date of the Business Combination, the Company also collected \$2.50 million from the Predecessor’s stockholder pursuant to a note receivable agreement outstanding. This is netted against the purchase price adjustments that were settled in cash.

Upon consummation of the Business Combination, the Predecessor changed its name to STG Group Holdings, Inc. and the Company changed its name from Global Defense & National Security Systems, Inc. to STG Group, Inc.

STG Group, Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Statements****Note 2. Business Combination (Continued)**

The Company has recorded an allocation of the purchase price to the Predecessor's tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values as of the Business Combination date. The calculation of purchase price and purchase price allocation is as follows (in thousands):

Cash consideration:	
Cash consideration	\$68,000
Net working capital and other cash consideration adjustments	3,400
Total cash consideration	71,400
Stock consideration, including Conversion Shares	82,632
Total purchase price	\$154,032

Current assets	\$42,716
Property and equipment	1,745
Goodwill	113,589
Identifiable intangible assets	39,840
Other assets	166
Total assets acquired	198,056

Current liabilities	26,639
Deferred income taxes	11,903
Other long-term liabilities	5,482
Total liabilities assumed	44,024

Total purchase price	154,032
Less cash acquired	2,184
Total purchase price, net of cash acquired	\$151,848

The following unaudited pro forma financial information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, assumes the Business Combination occurred on January 1, 2015, after giving effect to certain adjustments for amortization, interest, and income tax effects. The pro forma information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of what actual results would have been if the acquisition had taken place on January 1, 2015, or of future results. The table below summarizes unaudited pro forma results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, (in thousands, except for per share information):

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(Unaudited ProForma)
Three Months
Ended June 30,
2015 Six Months
Ended June 30,
2015

Contract revenue	\$ 50,093	\$ 99,057	
Operating loss	(1,092)	(552))
Net loss	(1,827)	(2,779))

STG Group, Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Statements****Note 2. Business Combination (Continued)**

The pro forma adjustments increased amortization and interest expense by \$1.5 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, and increased the income tax benefit by \$1.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015.

The pro forma adjustments increased amortization and interest expense by \$2.9 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, and increased the income tax benefit by \$1.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

There were no adjustments made to the purchase price allocation during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Note 3. Contract Receivables and Billings in Excess of Revenue Recognized

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, contract receivables consist of the following (in thousands):

	Successor June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Billed accounts receivable	\$21,437	\$ 27,875
Unbilled accounts receivable	6,655	5,225
	28,092	33,100
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(85)	(276)
	\$28,007	\$ 32,824

Billings in excess of revenue recognized as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, are comprised primarily of billings from firm fixed-price contracts, where revenue is recognized in accordance with the proportional performance method.

Note 4. Property and Equipment

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, property and equipment consists of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Life	Successor June, 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,316
Computer hardware and software	1 - 3 years	329	329
Office furniture and equipment	1 - 7 years	110	110
		1,762	1,755
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization		(335)	(57)
		\$ 1,427	\$ 1,698

Depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment totaled \$0.14 million and \$0.28 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and \$0.31 million and \$0.62 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

STG Group, Inc.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)(Unaudited)***Note 5. Intangible Assets**

Identifiable intangible assets as of June 30, 2016, consist of the following (in thousands):

	Successor June 30, 2016			
	Estimated Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer relationships	8 years	\$26,380	\$ 3,416	\$22,964
Trade name	15 years	13,460	938	12,522
		\$39,840	\$ 4,354	\$35,486

Identifiable intangible assets as of December 31, 2015, consist of the following (in thousands):

	Successor December 31, 2015			
	Estimated Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer relationships	8 years	\$26,380	\$ 698	\$25,682
Trade name	15 years	13,460	154	13,306
		\$39,840	\$ 852	\$38,988

Amortization expense amounted to \$1.75 million and \$3.50 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and \$0.20 million and \$0.40 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

Note 6. Fair Value Measurements

The Company has investments in mutual funds held in a Rabbi Trust which are classified as trading securities and are included in current assets on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Rabbi Trust assets are used to fund amounts the Company owes to key managerial employees under the Company's non-qualified deferred compensation plan (See Note 9). Based on the nature of the assets held, the Company uses quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets to determine fair values, which apply to Level 1 investments.

The mark to market adjustments are recorded in other income, net in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations totaling a nominal gain and a net loss of (\$0.40) million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, and a net gain of \$0.01 million and \$0.13 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

STG Group, Inc.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)(Unaudited)***Note 7. Debt**

The Company's debt as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consists of the following:

	Successor	
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
Term loan	\$80,218	\$ 81,239
Less: debt discount on term loan	(5,529)	(6,237)
Less: current portion	(3,577)	(2,555)
	\$71,112	\$ 72,447

Credit Agreement (Successor): In connection with the consummation of the Business Combination, all indebtedness under STG Group's prior credit facility was repaid in full and the agreement was terminated. The Company replaced the prior credit facility and entered into a new facility (the Credit Agreement) with a different financial lending group. The Credit Agreement provides for (a) a term loan in an aggregate principal amount of \$81.75 million; (b) a \$15 million asset-based revolving line-of-credit; and (c) an uncommitted accordion facility to be used to fund acquisitions of up to \$90 million. Concurrent with the consummation of the Business Combination, the full amount of the term loan was drawn and there were no amounts drawn on the other two facilities. Each facility matures on November 23, 2020. The Company recorded \$6.36 million of debt issuance costs in connection with the new facility as a reduction to the carrying amount of the new term loan. These costs are amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the term loan.

The principal amount of the term loan amortizes in quarterly installments which increase after each annual period. The quarterly installments range from 0.625% to 2.500% of the original principal amount and are paid through the quarter ending September 30, 2019. The remaining unpaid principal is due on the maturity date of November 23, 2020.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)(Unaudited)

Note 7. Debt (Continued)

Advances under the revolving line-of-credit are limited by a borrowing base which may not exceed the lesser of (x) the difference between \$15 million and amounts outstanding under letters of credit issued pursuant to the Credit Agreement; and (y) an amount equal to the sum of: (i) up to 85% of certain accounts receivable of the Company plus (ii) up to 100% of unrestricted cash on deposit in the Company's accounts with the Collateral Agent, minus (iii) amounts outstanding under letters of credit issued pursuant to the Credit Agreement, minus (iv) reserves established by the Collateral Agent from time to time in its reasonable credit judgment exercised in good faith. The amount available under the line-of-credit was \$15 million at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The Company is also subject to certain provisions which will require mandatory prepayments of its term loan and has agreed to certain minimums for its fixed charge coverage ratio and consolidated EBITDA and certain maximums for its senior secured leverage ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement. As of June 30, 2016, the Company is in compliance with all financial covenants of the Credit Agreement.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal matters: From time to time the Company may be involved in litigation in the normal course of its business. Management does not expect that the resolution of these matters would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations, financial condition or cash flows.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)(Unaudited)

Note 9. Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company maintains a deferred compensation plan (the Deferred Compensation Plan) in the form of a Rabbi Trust, covering key managerial employees of the Company as determined by the Board of Directors. The Deferred Compensation Plan gives certain senior employees the ability to defer all, or a portion, of their salaries and bonuses on a pre-tax basis and invest the funds in marketable securities that can be bought and sold at the employee's discretion. The future compensation is payable upon either termination of employment or change of control. The liabilities are classified within current liabilities as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The assets held in the Rabbi Trust are comprised of mutual funds and are carried at fair value based on the quoted market prices. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the amount payable under the Deferred Compensation Plan was equal to the value of the assets owned by the Company. These assets total \$0.20 million and \$4.52 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and are included as part of current assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, the Company may make discretionary matching contributions to the Deferred Compensation Plan, which vest ratably over three years. The Company recorded no contributions to the Deferred Compensation Plan during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The Company recorded contributions to the Deferred Compensation Plan of \$0.01 million and \$0.02 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015. The assets are available to satisfy the claims of the Company's creditors in the event of bankruptcy or insolvency. The participants in the Deferred Compensation Plan were paid a distribution of their earnings to date through the consummation of the Business Combination. This distribution totaled \$4.11 million and was paid on January 25, 2016.

Note 10. Related Party Transactions

A company owned by a party related to the majority stockholder of the Company is both a subcontractor to and customer of the Company on various contracts. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, amounts due from this entity totaled \$0.01 million and \$0.03 million, respectively. The Company recorded revenue of \$0.03 million and \$0.04 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 to this related party. The Company recorded revenue of \$0.03 million and \$0.06 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 to this related party.

No amount was due to this entity as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 for amounts relating to work performed under subcontracts. The Company also recorded no direct costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and no direct costs and \$0.02 million of direct costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, relating to such work performed.

On November 23, 2015, Global Strategies Group (North America) Inc. and the Company entered into a services agreement, pursuant to which the Company may retain Global Strategies Group (North America) Inc. from time to time to perform certain services: corporate development services such as assisting the Company in post-integration matters, regulatory compliance support services, financial services and financial reporting, business development and strategic services, marketing and public relations services, and human resources services. Global Strategies Group (North America) Inc. is an affiliate of both the Company and a Board member. Amounts paid and expensed under this agreement during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

STG Group, Inc.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)(Unaudited)

Note 11. Stockholders' Equity

On November 23, 2015, the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorized 110,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of (i) 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and (ii) 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share.

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had authorized for issuance 100,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value common stock, of which 16,163,071 shares were issued and outstanding, including 56,000 shares subject to the vesting of restricted stock awards, and had authorized for issuance 10,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock, of which no shares were issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Note 12. Stock Based Compensation

In connection with the approval of the Business Combination, the 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the Plan) was approved by shareholders to provide incentives to key employees, directors, and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries. Awards under the Plan are generally not restricted for any specific form or structure and could include, without limitation, stock options, stock appreciation rights, dividend equivalent rights, restricted stock awards, cash-based awards, or other right or benefit under the Plan. The Plan allowed for the lesser of (i) 1.60 million shares of common stock; or (ii) 8% of the outstanding common shares immediately following the consummation of the Business Combination as reserved and authorized for issuance under the Plan. At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were 1.19 million and 1.57 million shares, respectively, of common stock authorized and available for issuance under the Plan.

Stock Options

Upon completion of the Business Combination, the Company approved initial grants of non-qualified stock option awards under the Plan to the current independent members of the Board of Directors. The stock option awards expire in ten years from the date of grant and vest over a period of one year – 20% of the options will vest 30 days following the grant date, 40% of the options will vest six months following the grant date subject to the Director's continued service and the remaining 40% of the options will vest 12 months following the grant date subject to the director's continued service. The exercise price is required to be set at not less than 100% of the fair market value of the

Company's common stock.

In June 2016, the Company granted non-qualified stock option awards under the Plan to certain key employees of the Company. The stock option awards expire in ten years from the date of grant and vest in 20% increments over a period that ranges from the grant date to approximately 4.5 years.

The fair value of each option was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model that uses the following assumptions:

Expected dividend yield	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.7%
Expected option term	6 years
Volatility	88.2%
Weighted-average fair value	\$3.24

The Company calculated the expected term of the stock option awards using what the Company predicts for the future exercise pattern because the Company lacks historical data and is unable to make reasonable assumptions using historical exercise patterns. The Company also estimates forfeitures of share-based awards at the time of grant and revises such estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from original projections. The Company's assumptions with respect to stock price volatility are based on the average historical volatility of peers with similar attributes. The Company determines the risk-free interest rate by selecting the U.S. Treasury constant maturity rate.

STG Group, Inc.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)(Unaudited)*

Note 12. Stock Based Compensation (Continued)

The total compensation expense related to stock options granted under the Plan was \$0.20 million and \$0.25 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The income tax benefit related to share-based compensation expense was approximately \$0.08 million and \$0.10 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, \$0.87 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to the stock options granted under the Plan is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.3 years. The total unrecognized share-based compensation expense to be recognized in future periods as of June 30, 2016 does not consider the effect of share-based awards that may be issued in future periods.

Stock option awards as of June 30, 2016, and changes during the six months ended June 30, 2016 were as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, beginning of period	33,336	\$ 5.40		
Granted	317,972	5.00		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited	-	-		
Outstanding, end of period	351,308	\$ 5.04	9.88	\$ -
Exercisable, end of period	71,055	\$ 5.11	9.78	\$ -

There was no aggregate intrinsic value for the options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2016 because the exercise price exceeds the underlying share price.

Restricted Stock Awards

In June 2016, the Company granted restricted stock awards under the Plan to members of the Board of Directors. The awards vest at 20% on the date of the award and in two 40% increments during the remaining annual period.

The total compensation expense related to restricted stock awards granted under the Plan was \$0.02 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The income tax benefit related to share-based compensation expense was approximately \$0.01 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, \$0.09 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to the restricted stock awards under the Plan is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1 year. The total unrecognized share-based compensation expense to be recognized in future periods as of June 30, 2016 does not consider the effect of share-based awards that may be issued in future periods.

Outstanding (non-vested) and vested restricted awards as of June 30, 2016 totaled 44,800 and 11,200, respectively, and 11,200 vested during the six months ended June 30, 2016. The weighted-average grant date fair value of vested and non-vested awards was \$1.99 per share.

Note 13. Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate was 38.9% and 34.8% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 0% for three and six months ended June 30, 2015. The Company's effective tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, differs from the statutory federal rate as a result of state benefits, net of federal provision, permanent differences and changes in estimates made in the deferred taxes recorded as part of the Business Combination, which were not accounted for as measurement period adjustments. The Company's effective tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, differs from the statutory federal rate as a result of the Company's Subchapter S election prior to the Business Combination, the provision for certain state income taxes, and nondeductible items.

Note 14. Segment Information

Segment information is not presented since all of the Company's revenue and operations are attributed to a single reportable segment. In accordance with authoritative guidance on segment reporting under the FASB, the chief operating decision maker has been identified as the President. The President reviews operating results to make decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance for the entire company.

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

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

STG Group, Inc. (formerly known as Global Defense & National Security Systems, Inc.), a former special purpose acquisition company focused on the U.S. defense and national security sector, successfully completed after the close of business November 23, 2015 (the "Closing Date") the business combination (the "Business Combination") with STG Group, Inc. ("STG Group" or the "Predecessor"), a provider of cyber, software and intelligence solutions to the U.S. government. At the closing of the Business Combination, the Company changed its name to "STG Group, Inc." The Business Combination was consummated pursuant to the stock purchase agreement, dated as of June 8, 2015, by and among the Company, the Predecessor, the stockholders of the Predecessor, Global Defense LLC and Simon S. Lee, as Stockholders' Representative. This combination is discussed in Note 2 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

In connection with the closing of the Business Combination, the Predecessor changed its name to "STG Group Holdings, Inc." Unless the context otherwise requires, the "Company", "we," "us," and "our" refers to STG Group, Inc.

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of the Company should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes thereto, along with the related Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in the Company's 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December, 31, 2015.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") contains certain financial measures, in particular the presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, which are not presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These non-GAAP financial measures are being presented because they provide readers of this MD&A with additional insight into the Company's operational performance relative to comparable prior periods presented and relative to its peer group. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are key measures used by the Company to evaluate its performance. The Company does not intend for these non-GAAP financial measures to be a substitute for any GAAP financial information. Readers of this MD&A should use these non-GAAP financial measures only in conjunction with the comparable GAAP financial measures. Reconciliations of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to net income, the most comparable GAAP measure, are provided in this MD&A.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. These forward-looking statements relate to outlooks or expectations for earnings, revenues, expenses or other future financial or business performance, strategies or expectations, or the impact of legal or regulatory matters on business, results of operations or financial condition. Specifically, forward-looking statements may include statements relating to:

- the future financial performance of the Company;

- expansion plans and opportunities;
- maintaining/increasing our growth rates through marketing and an effective sales force;
- maintaining our technology platforms and continuing to develop enhancements;
 - maintaining cost-effectiveness of technology and operations;
 - maintaining and successfully bidding for government contracts;
- changes in economic, business, competitive, technological and/or regulatory factors;
- identify and consummating acquisitions on an accretive basis; and

other statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “forecast,” “intend,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “seek,” “target” or similar expressions.

Other risks and uncertainties indicated in this report, as well as those disclosed in the Company’s other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including those discussed under “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on information available to us as of the date of this Form 10-Q and current expectations, forecasts and assumptions and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any subsequent date and we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they were made. These forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties or other assumptions that may cause actual results or performance to be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Some factors that could cause actual results to differ include:

- success in retaining or recruiting, or changes required in, officers, key employees or directors;

- economic weakness, either nationally, or in the local markets in which we operate;
- the size of our addressable markets and the amount of U.S. government spending on private contractors;
 - adverse litigation or arbitration results;
 - the potential liquidity and trading of our securities;

risks and costs associated with regulation of corporate governance and disclosure standards (including pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act);

the risk factors listed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, under “*Risk Factors*” beginning on page 17.

- changes in economic, business, competitive, technological and/or regulatory factors; and,
 - competitors in our various markets.

OVERVIEW

We provide specialist cyber, software and intelligence solutions to U.S. government organizations with a national security mandate. Our solutions are integral to national security-related programs run by more than 50 U.S. government agencies, including the Department of Defense, the Intelligence Community, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State and other government departments with national security responsibilities. Our programs are predominantly funded from base budgets and are essential to the effective day-to-day operations of our customers.

Our operational strength and track record has been established in securing highly sensitive, mission-critical national security networks, solving complex technology problems in mission-critical contexts and providing decision makers with actionable intelligence from multiple data sources.

Our primary areas of expertise include:

- Security information and event management
- Network intrusion detection and prevention
- Application vulnerability assessment
- Agile software development
- Command and control system development
- Complex application development
- Advanced collection and analysis
- Multi-intelligence exploitation and dissemination
- Multi-lingual intelligence analysis

We are SEI CMMI Maturity Level 3 Rated and hold certifications in ISO 9001:2008, ISO/IEC 20000-1:2011 and ISO/IEC 27001:2013. We fully integrate ISO 20000-1:2011 quality aspects into our corporate engineering methodology to ensure we deliver high-quality products and services on time and within budget.

We employ over 900 cybersecurity, software development and intelligence analysis professionals who deliver these solutions in both the continental United States and in approximately 4 overseas locations.

The Predecessor was founded in 1986 as the Software Technology Group. Over that time, we have built strong, trusted and enduring relationships with a wide range of Federal Government customers, supporting their mission-critical operations across a very broad contract base. We have achieved a period of continuous performance of more than a decade. As of June 30, 2016, our largest single contract award represented 20% of total revenues; the top 5 contracts represented 58% of total revenues.

We are currently contracted with approximately 50 U.S. Federal Government organizations, and we derive the majority of our revenue from contracts with U.S. Government agencies with a national security mission. As of June 30, 2016, we derived approximately 44% of our revenue from the Department of Defense; approximately 36% from the Department of State; approximately 18% from other Federal Civilian agencies, with most of that revenue coming from the Department of Homeland Security; and approximately 2% coming from the Intelligence Community.

Selected Key Financial Metrics

Contract Revenue

Revenue decreased \$9.2 million and \$17.6 million for the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the same periods in 2015. The decrease in revenue in both the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2016 is due to the expiration of contracts with the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security.

The table below summarizes the Company's revenue by customer for both the second quarter and six months ended June 30 of 2016 and 2015.

Revenue by customer	Three Months ended June 30,				Six Months ended June 30,			
	Successor 2016		Predecessor 2015		Successor 2016		Predecessor 2015	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
Department of Defense	\$ 17,991	44 %	\$ 21,708	43 %	\$ 35,430	43 %	\$ 42,593	43 %
Department of State	14,665	36 %	15,926	32 %	29,463	36 %	30,917	31 %
Department of Homeland Security	2,482	6 %	3,972	8 %	5,600	7 %	7,964	8 %
Intel Community	923	2 %	2,784	6 %	1,958	3 %	5,808	6 %
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0 %	1,611	3 %	0	0 %	3,979	4 %
Other Federal Civilian	4,857	12 %	4,092	8 %	9,073	11 %	7,796	8 %
	\$ 40,918		\$ 50,093		\$ 81,524		\$ 99,057	

The Department of Defense continues to be our largest customer with 44% of the revenue in both the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. Revenue generally decreased across the customer base for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same periods in 2015, although there was an increase in revenue from Federal Civilian agencies.

Time-and-materials contract revenue decreased by \$3.4 million in the second quarter of 2016 versus the second quarter of 2015 and \$6.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 versus the same period in 2015. The reduction in time-and-materials contract revenue was driven by reduced activity for the Army and Drug Enforcement Agency customers for both the quarter and six month periods. Fixed price contract revenue decreased by \$3.2 and \$6.5 million when comparing the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2016 versus the same periods in 2015. Reductions in Army and Department of Homeland Security customers' activities are responsible for these decreases. The \$2.5 million and \$4.3 million reductions in Cost Plus Fixed Fee revenues were mainly due to a reduction in Intelligence Community customers for both the quarter and six months ended June 30 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015.

The table below summarizes revenue by contract type for both the second quarter and six months ended June 30 of 2016 and 2015.

Revenue by Contract Type	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	Successor	Predecessor	Successor	Predecessor
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(in thousands, except percentages)</i>		<i>(in thousands, except percentages)</i>	
T&M	\$ 14,026	34 %	\$ 17,431	35 %
Fixed price	10,855	27 %	14,068	28 %
CPFF	16,037	39 %	18,594	37 %
	\$ 40,918		\$ 50,093	
			\$ 81,524	\$ 99,057

Prime contract revenue decreased by \$8.4 million in the second quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease was attributable to the expiration of Army contracts, the Drug Enforcement Administration contract, a Department of Homeland Security contract, and Intelligence Community contracts. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, prime contract revenue decreased by \$16.4 million compared to the same period in 2015, for similar reasons. The Company continues to look to increase its presence as a prime contractor on larger, more complex programs where it delivers services to customers by deploying its own staff and expertise, and by managing the efforts of other contractors.

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The table below summarizes the Company's revenue by prime and subcontract type for both the quarter and six months ended June 30 of 2016 and 2015.

Revenue – Prime and Subcontract	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Successor		Predecessor		Successor		Predecessor	
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	<i>(in thousands, except percentages)</i>				<i>(in thousands, except percentages)</i>			
Prime	\$ 35,742	87 %	\$ 44,114	88 %	\$ 70,890	87 %	\$ 87,309	88 %
Subcontract	5,176	13 %	5,979	12 %	10,634	13 %	11,748	12 %
	\$ 40,918		\$ 50,093		\$ 81,524		\$ 99,057	

Results of Operations (Unaudited)**Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 (Successor) Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 (Predecessor)***Selected Financial Information*

The table below summarizes the Company's second quarter of 2016 and 2015 revenues and income from operations.

	Successor Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	(Decrease)/Increase			Predecessor Three Months Ended June 30, 2015
		\$	%		
<i>(in millions, except percentages)</i>					
Contract revenue	\$ 40.9	(9.2)	(18)%	\$ 50.1	
Direct expenses	27.7	(6.9)	(20)%	34.6	
Gross profit	13.2	(2.3)	(15)%	15.5	
Indirect and selling expenses	13.2	(1.9)	(13)%	15.1	
Operating income	0.0	(0.4)	(100)%	0.4	
Other (expense) income, net	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Interest expense	2.1	2.1		0.0	
(Loss) income before income taxes	(2.1)	(2.5)	(625)%	0.4	
Income tax benefit (expense)	0.8	0.8	(100)%	(0.0)	
Net (loss) income	\$ (1.3)	\$ (1.7)	(425)%	\$ 0.4	

Revenue

Revenue decreased \$9.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015. This decrease was primarily due to the expiration of contracts with the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security.

Direct Expenses and Gross Profit

Direct expenses consist of direct labor, subcontractors and consultants, and other direct costs. In the quarter ended June 30, 2016, direct expenses decreased by 20%, or \$6.9 million compared to the same period in 2015. This decrease in direct expenses is mainly a result of a reduction in Company employees and subcontractors as a result of the expiration of Army, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Homeland Security, and Intelligence Community contracts.

Gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was lower by \$2.3 million, or 15% compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. This decrease was primarily due to the decrease in revenue. Gross profit margins for the second quarter of 2016 of 32% were comparable to the second quarter of 2015.

Indirect and Selling Expenses

Indirect and selling expenses decreased 13%, or \$1.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the same period in 2015. This decrease was primarily due to cost savings realized from a reduction in force which took effect in the fourth quarter of 2015, partially offset by increased public company transition related costs and additional amortization costs related to the business combination on November 23, 2015.

Operating Income

We had no operating income in the second quarter of 2016, compared to \$0.4 million in the second quarter of 2015, representing a 100% decrease. The reduced operating income was partially due to lower revenue and gross profit from contracts, higher public company expenses in 2016, and increased intangible amortization expenses of \$1.8 million compared to the same period in 2015 as a result of the transaction, all of which were partially offset by cost reductions

arising from cost cutting measures taken in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) was less than \$0.1 million in both of the quarters ended June 30, 2016 or June 30, 2015.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$2.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 compared to no interest expense for the first quarter of 2015. Interest expense for 2016 reflects the Company's new level of debt following the consummation of the Business Combination. See the "Indebtedness" section of this MD&A for further discussion. As a result, pre and post-acquisition interest expense will not be comparable.

Tax Benefit

The tax benefit was \$0.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 compared to less than \$0.1 million for the second quarter of 2015. The post-acquisition deferred tax benefit was primarily due to the future benefit related to the capitalization and amortization (for tax purposes) of start-up costs. The predecessor company was an S Corporation for Federal and most State related tax filings and as a result the tax liabilities flowed directly to its stockholders. As a result, pre and post-acquisition income tax related expenses will not be comparable.

Net (Loss) Income

Net loss was (\$1.3) million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 compared to net income of \$0.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2015. The reduction of \$1.7 million was primarily due to an increase in indirect expenses related to increased amortization of intangible assets due to the Business Combination in November 2015, higher public company costs and interest expense in 2016 as well as lower gross profit on lower revenue. These reductions in net income were partially offset by indirect cost savings realized in the second quarter of 2016 as a result the cost cutting measures taken in 2015 and 2016.

The Company defines EBITDA as net (loss) income before interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes, depreciation and amortization and (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

The Company defines Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA, excluding the impact of operational restructuring charges and non-cash or non-operational losses or gains, including long-lived asset impairment charges, formal cost reduction plans, excess and unutilized accruals, transactional legal fees, other professional fees and retention employee bonuses.

Management believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides a clear picture of our operating results by eliminating expenses and income that are not reflective of the underlying business performance. We use this metric to facilitate a comparison of operating performance on a consistent basis from period to period and to analyze the factors and trends affecting its core business areas. Our internal plans, budgets and forecasts use Adjusted EBITDA as a key metric and the Company uses this measure to evaluate its operating performance and core business operating performance and to determine the level of incentive compensation paid to its employees. Adjusted EBITDA is not an item recognized by the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP, and should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income, or any other indicator of a company's operating performance required by U.S. GAAP. Our definition of Adjusted EBITDA used here may not be comparable to the definition of Adjusted EBITDA used by other companies. A reconciliation of income from net income to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

Set forth below is a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net (loss) income (unaudited):

Successor Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Predecessor Three Months Ended June 30, 2015
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Net (loss) income	\$ (1.3) \$ 0.4
Income tax (benefit) expense*	(0.8) 0.1
Interest Expense	1.8	0.0
Amortization of loan issuance cost	0.3	0.0
Depreciation and Amortization	0.1	0.3
Amortization of intangibles	1.8	0.2
EBITDA	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.0
Adjustments to EBITDA		
Integration and other restructuring costs (1)	\$ 1.4	\$ 3.1
Nonrecurring expenses- Advisory, Legal, and professional fees (2)	0.1	0.5
Transaction Related Expenses (3)	0.0	0.7
Share-based Compensation (4)	0.2	0.0
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 3.6	\$ 5.3

(1) Integration and other restructuring costs include development of incentive compensation plans, branding, communication plans, and severance related to reductions in force,

(2) Expenses incurred by the Company as a result of transitioning from a privately owned entity to a public company. These expenses include increased legal and accounting costs, investor relations, and marketing expenses

(3) Transaction-related expenses primarily consist of professional service fees related to the Business Combination.

(4) Represents non-cash share-based compensation expense for awards under the Company's 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan.

Tax provision in 2015 relates to tax payments made in jurisdictions where the Company files as if it were a C Note-Corporation for tax purposes (i.e. the District of Columbia). These expenses were included in indirect and selling costs during that period in the accompanying financial statements.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 (Successor) Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 (Predecessor)*Selected Financial Information*

The table below summarizes the Company's revenues and income from operations for the periods indicated.

	Successor Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	(Decrease)/Increase		Predecessor Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
		\$	%	
<i>(in millions, except percentages)</i>				
Contract revenue	\$ 81.5	(17.6)	(18)%	\$ 99.1
Direct expenses	55.1	(12.4)	(18)%	67.5
Gross profit	26.4	(5.2)	(16)%	31.6
Indirect and selling expenses	26.0	(3.2)	(11)%	29.2
Operating income	0.4	(2.0)	(83)%	2.4
Other (expense) income, net	(0.4)	(0.5)	(500)%	0.1
Interest expense	4.3	4.3		0.0
(Loss) income before income taxes	(4.3)	(6.8)	(272)%	2.5
Income tax benefit (expense)	1.5	1.5		(0.0)
Net (loss) income	\$ (2.8)	\$ (5.3)	(212)%	\$ 2.5

Revenue

Revenue decreased \$17.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to the expiration of contracts with the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security.

Direct Expenses and Gross Profit

Direct expenses consist of direct labor, subcontractors and consultants, and other direct costs. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, direct expenses decreased by 18%, or \$12.4 million over the same period a year ago. This decrease in direct expenses was mainly a result of a reduction in Company employees and subcontractors as a result of the expiration of Army, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Homeland Security, and Intelligence Community contracts.

Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was lower by \$5.2 million, or 16% compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015. This decrease in gross profit was primarily due to the decrease in revenue. Gross profit margins for the first six months of 2016 of 32% were comparable to the first six months of 2015.

Indirect and Selling Expenses

Indirect and selling expenses decreased 11%, or \$3.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in indirect and selling expenses was primarily due to cost savings realized from a reduction in force which took effect in the fourth quarter of 2015, partially offset by increased public company transition related costs and additional amortization costs related to the business combination on November 23, 2015.

Operating Income

For the six months ended June 30, 2016 operating income was \$0.4 million compared to \$2.4 million in the first two quarters of 2015, representing an 83% decrease. The reduced operating income was primarily due to lower revenue and gross profit from contracts, higher public company expenses in 2016, and increased intangible amortization expenses as a result of the transaction over the same period in 2015 all of which were partially offset by cost

reductions realized from cost cutting measures taken in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) was (\$0.4) million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The difference of (\$0.5) million was principally comprised of investment losses from the Rabbi Trust. Market fluctuations caused the change in other income (expense) between the first two quarters of 2016 compared to the first two quarters of 2015.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$4.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to interest expense of less than \$.01 million for the first two quarters of 2015. Interest expense for 2016 reflects the Company's new level of debt following the consummation of the Business Combination. See the "Indebtedness" section of this MD&A for further discussion. As a result, pre and post-acquisition interest expense will not be comparable.

Tax Benefit

The tax benefit was \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$0 million for the first six months of 2015. The post-acquisition deferred tax benefit was primarily due to the future benefit related to the capitalization and amortization (for tax purposes) of start-up costs. The predecessor company was an S Corporation for Federal and most State related tax filings and as a result the tax liabilities flowed directly to its stockholders. As a result, pre and post-acquisition income tax related expenses will not be comparable.

Net (Loss) Income

Net loss was (\$2.8) million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to net income of \$2.5 million for the same period ended June 30, 2015. The reduction of \$5.3 million is due to an increase in indirect expenses caused by increased amortization of intangible assets due to the Business Combination in November 2015, higher public company costs and interest expense in 2016 as well as lower gross profit on lower revenue. Such reductions in net income were partially offset by indirect cost savings realized in the first two quarters of 2016 as a result the cost cutting measures taken in 2015.

Set forth below is a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net (loss) income (unaudited):

	Successor Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Predecessor Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
Net (loss) income	\$ (2.8)	\$ 2.5
Income tax (benefit) expense*	(1.5)	0.3
Interest Expense	3.6	0.0
Amortization of loan issuance cost	0.7	0.0
Depreciation and Amortization	0.3	0.6
Amortization of intangibles	3.5	0.4
EBITDA	\$ 3.8	\$ 3.8
Adjustments to EBITDA		
Integration and other restructuring costs (1)	\$ 1.9	\$ 4.0
Nonrecurring expenses- Advisory, Legal, and professional fees (2)	0.6	1.1
Transaction Related Expenses (3)	0.2	0.7
Discontinued operations (4)	0.1	0.0
Share-based Compensation (5)	0.3	0.0
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 6.9	\$ 9.6

(1) Integration and other restructuring costs include development of incentive compensation plans, branding, communication plans, and severance related to reductions in force,

(2) Expenses incurred by the Company as a result of transitioning from a privately owned entity to a public company. These expenses include increased legal and accounting costs, investor relations, and marketing expenses

- (3) Transaction-related expenses primarily consist of professional service fees related to the Business Combination.
- (4) Costs associated with the elimination of the STG DOHA, STG Netherlands, and STG Sentinel AFG foreign legal entities.
- (5) Represents non-cash share-based compensation expense for awards under the Company's 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan.

Tax provision in 2015 relates to tax payments made in jurisdictions where the Company files as if it were a C Note-Corporation for tax purposes (i.e. the District of Columbia). These expenses were included in indirect and selling costs during that period in the accompanying financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Background

For the six months ended June 2015 (Predecessor) and in prior years, the Company had not been leveraged other than its revolving credit facility which in the past had been used to provide working capital, mobilize new project wins, and cover abnormal fluctuations in the timing of cash receipts and payments.

On November 23, 2015, the Company, together with STG Group, STG, Inc., and Access Systems entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with the lenders party thereto from time to time, MC Admin Co LLC (the "Lender"), as administrative agent, PNC Bank, National Association, as collateral agent (the "Collateral Agent"), and MC Admin Co LLC, as lead arranger. The Company served as the initial borrower of the term loans under the Credit Agreement, and STG, Inc. and Access Systems (collectively, the "Borrowers") each immediately assumed all obligations of the Company under the Credit Agreement as if they had originally incurred them as borrowers. The Company and STG Group have each guaranteed Borrowers' obligations under the Credit Agreement.

The Revolving Loan and the Term Loan both mature on November 23, 2020.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company had \$8.2 million of available cash, \$15 million of additional borrowings available under the revolving credit facility and up to \$90 million available under the uncommitted accordion facility to be used to fund acquisitions (subject to additional lender commitments).

Indebtedness

In connection with the consummation of the Business Combination, all indebtedness under STG Group's prior credit facility was repaid in full and the agreement was terminated. The Company replaced the prior credit facility and entered into a new facility (the Credit Agreement) with the Lender.

The Credit Agreement provides for:

(a) a term loan in an aggregate principal amount of \$81.75 million

(b) a \$15 million asset-based revolving line-of-credit

(c) an uncommitted accordion facility to be used to fund acquisitions of up to \$90 million.

Concurrent with the consummation of the Business Combination, the full amount of the term loan was drawn and there were no amounts drawn on the other two facilities. Each facility matures on November 23, 2020. The Company recorded \$6.2 million of debt issuance costs in connection with the new facility as a reduction to the carrying amount of the new term loan. These costs will be amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the term loan.

The principal amount of the term loan amortizes in quarterly installments which increase after each annual period. The quarterly installments range from 0.625% to 2.500% of the original principal amount and are paid through the quarter ending September 30, 2019. The remaining unpaid principal is due on the maturity date of November 23, 2020.

At the Company's election, the interest rate per annum applicable to all the facilities is based on a fluctuating rate of interest. The interest rate in effect as of June 30, 2016 was 8.8%. The Borrowers may elect to use either a Base Rate or a Eurodollar Rate. The interest rate per annum for electing the Base Rate will be equal to the sum of 6.80% plus the Base Rate, which is equal to the highest of: (a) the base commercial lending rate of the Collateral Agent as publicly announced to be in effect from time to time, as adjusted by the Collateral Agent; (b) the sum of 0.50% per annum and the Federal Funds Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement); (c) the daily one month LIBOR rate as published each business day in the Wall Street Journal for a one month period divided by a number equal to 1.00 minus the Reserve Percentage (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 100 basis points, as of such day and; (d) 2.00%.

The interest rate per annum for electing the Eurodollar Rate will be equal to the sum of 7.80% plus the Eurodollar Rate, which is equal to the highest of: (a) the amount calculated by dividing (x) the rate which appears on the Bloomberg Page BBAM1, or the rate which is quoted by another authorized source, two business days prior to the commencement of any interest period as the LIBOR for such an amount by (y) a number equal to 1.00 minus the Reserve Percentage (as defined in the Credit Agreement) and; (b) 1.00%.

Advances under the revolving line-of-credit are limited by a borrowing base which may not exceed the lesser of (x) the difference between \$15,000,000 and amounts outstanding under letters of credit issued pursuant to the Credit Agreement; and (y) an amount equal to the sum of: (i) up to 85% of certain accounts receivable of the Company plus (ii) up to 100% of unrestricted cash on deposit in the Company's accounts with the Collateral Agent, minus (iii) amounts outstanding under letters of credit issued pursuant to the Credit Agreement, minus (iv) reserves established by the Collateral Agent from time to time in its reasonable credit judgment exercised in good faith.

The Company is also subject to certain provisions which will require mandatory prepayments of its term loan and has agreed to certain minimums for its fixed charge coverage ratio and consolidated EBITDA and certain maximums for its senior secured leverage ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement.

Debt and Covenant Compliance

Our debt agreement requires payment of administrative fees, interest, and for the Company to be in compliance with certain financial covenants, including Quarterly EBITDA, Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, Senior Secured Leverage Ratio, as well as restrictions on the amount of outstanding liens, sale of assets, payment of dividends, other indebtedness, and investments. The Company was in compliance with our debt covenants at June 30, 2016.

Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 (Successor) and the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 (Predecessor)

	Six Months Ended		
	Successor		Predecessor
	June		June 30,
<i>(in millions)</i>	2016	Variance	2015
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(3.2)	\$ (28.4)	\$ 25.2
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	3.9	4.7	(0.8)
Cash used in financing activities	(1.0)	22.5	(23.5)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(0.3)	(1.2)	0.9
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8.5	8.2	0.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$8.2	\$ 7	\$ 1.2
Depreciation and amortization	0.3	(0.3)	0.6
Capital expenditures	0.0	0.8	(0.8)
Cash paid for interest	3.6	3.6	0
Cash paid for taxes	0.6	0.6	0
Change in investments held in Rabbi Trust	(0.4)	(0.7)	0.3
Change in deferred compensation plan	0.4	0.7	(0.3)

Cash used in operating activities

Operating cash flows are primarily affected by the Company's revenues generated from existing customers, the ability to invoice and collect from its clients in a timely manner, its ability to manage its vendor payments, the overall profitability of its contracts and its cash interest expense. Customers are mostly billed monthly after services are rendered.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016 (successor), cash used in operating activities was (\$3.2) million. The cash used in operating activities was significantly impacted by a net loss of (\$2.8) million and a distribution of (\$3.9) million from the Rabbi Trust triggered by the Business Combination. These were offset by increases of (i) \$3.2 million of adjustments for non-cash changes in deferred taxes, deferred rent, amortization of deferred financing fees, depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, and stock-based compensation and (ii) a net increase in cash of \$3.8 million due to changes in contract receivables, prepaid expenses, and billings in excess of revenue. The foregoing were partially offset by \$3.4 million of payments for accounts payable and accrued expenses along with accrued payroll and payroll related liabilities.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 (predecessor), cash provided by operating activities was \$25.2 million. The cash provided by operating activities was significantly impacted by the (i) net income of \$2.5 million and (ii) increases in cash due to changes in contract receivables, prepaid expenses, and billings in excess of revenue totaling \$16 million, (iii) increases in accounts payable, accrued expenses, accrued payroll and payroll related liabilities of \$5.0 million (iii) adjustments for non-cash changes in deferred rent, depreciation and amortization and amortization of intangible assets of \$2.4 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016 the Company had cash collections of \$76.7 million, or 94% of revenue recognized in the period. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company had cash collections of \$116.8 million, or 118% of revenue recognized in the period. The higher percentage of collections for the six months ended June 30, 2015 is due to lagging receivables from 2014 which were collected during this period.

The Company computes accounts receivable days sales outstanding ("DSO") based on trailing twelve-month revenue. Days sales outstanding increased by 3 days from 58 days as of June 30, 2015, to 61 days as of June 30, 2016. Total receivables for purposes of the DSO calculation includes both billed and unbilled receivables as well as billings in excess of revenue recognized.

Cash provided by investing activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2016 (successor), cash provided by investing activities of \$3.9 million is proceeds from the sale of the investments held in the Rabbi Trust for distribution to the plan participants.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 (predecessor), cash used in investing activities was \$0.8 million, primarily the result of investing in equipment and software, and leasehold improvements.

Cash used in financing activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2016 (successor), cash used in financing activities was \$1.0 million, primarily the result of payments due on the Company's term debt.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 (predecessor), cash used in financing activities was \$23.5 million. The cash used in financing activities was primarily the result of (i) repayment of the prior revolving credit facility of \$12 million, (ii) a \$5.2 million decrease of outstanding checks in excess of the bank balance, and (iii) distributions to the Predecessor's stockholders of \$6.4 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization totaled \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the same period ended June 30, 2015, respectively. The \$0.3 million decrease was primarily caused by recording property, plant, and equipment and identifiable intangible assets at fair value in acquisition accounting for the Business Combination.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for property, plant, and equipment totaled \$0 million and \$0.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Cash Paid for Income Taxes

Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds totaled \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 (successor). The Predecessor was an S corporation prior to the closing of the Business Combination and did not have corporate level taxes.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no material changes to the disclosures regarding off-balance sheet arrangements made in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Related Party Transactions

A company owned by a party related to the majority stockholder of the Company is both a subcontractor to and customer of the Company on various contracts. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, amounts due from this entity totaled \$0.01 million and \$0.03 million, respectively. The Company recorded revenue of \$0.04 million and \$0.06 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

No amount was due to this entity as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 for work performed under subcontracts. The Company also recorded no direct costs for the six ended June 30, 2016 and \$0.02 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, relating to such work performed.

On November 23, 2015, Global Strategies Group (North America) Inc., an affiliate of Holdings, and the Company entered into a services agreement, pursuant to which the Company may retain Global Strategies Group (North America) Inc. from time to time to perform certain services: corporate development services such as assisting the Company in post-integration matters, regulatory compliance support services, financial services and financial reporting, business development and strategic services, marketing and public relations services, and human resources services. Global Strategies Group (North America) Inc. is an affiliate of both the Company and a Board member. Amounts paid and expensed under this agreement during the three months ended June 30, 2016 totaled \$0.3 million.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

There have been no significant changes to our Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates during the second quarter of 2016. Refer to our Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates section in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 filed with the SEC.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports the period covered by Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

As of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective in timely alerting management of all material information relating to us that is required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 due to the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described in "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" in Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December, 31, 2015.

Remediation of Material Weaknesses in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is committed to improving our overall system of internal control over financial reporting, including taking necessary steps to fully remediate the material weakness identified in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December, 31, 2015. Management intends to implement enhanced procedures over the Company's review and monitoring controls over the consolidated income tax provision to improve the likelihood of preventing or detecting material errors.

Management believes that such measures should be sufficient to remediate the identified material weaknesses and strengthen our internal control over financial reporting. We cannot assure you, however, that these steps will remediate such weaknesses, nor can we be certain of whether additional actions will be req