

RigNet, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

or

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

Commission file number 001-35003

RigNet, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of	76-0677208
incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer
1880 S. Dairy Ashford, Suite 300	Identification No.)
Houston, Texas	77077-4760
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)
(281) 674-0100	

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

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

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

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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

At October 31, 2015, there were outstanding 17,757,183 shares of the registrant's Common Stock.

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Table of ContentsPART I FINANCIAL INFORMATIONItem 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in thousands, except share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 64,795	\$ 66,576
Restricted cash	753	1,200
Accounts receivable, net	65,778	74,625
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	17,368	13,831
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,011	7,422
Total current assets	156,705	163,654
Property, plant and equipment, net	72,387	76,195
Goodwill	18,500	30,128
Intangibles, net	18,878	21,051
Deferred tax and other assets	8,991	8,809
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 275,461	\$ 299,837
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 10,601	\$ 13,560
Accrued expenses	14,147	23,230
Current maturities of long-term debt	8,417	8,405
Income taxes payable	2,412	4,978
Deferred revenue	4,441	4,780
Total current liabilities	40,018	54,953
Long-term debt	71,344	77,706
Deferred revenue	527	516
Deferred tax liability	280	228
Other liabilities	28,915	24,343
Total liabilities	141,084	157,746
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Equity:		

Stockholders equity		
Preferred stock - \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding at September 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014		
Common stock - \$0.001 par value; 190,000,000 shares authorized; 17,757,183 and 17,629,830 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	18	18
Additional paid-in capital	141,886	137,662
Retained earnings	4,997	10,931
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(12,605)	(6,682)
Total stockholders equity	134,296	141,929
Non-redeemable, non-controlling interest	81	162
Total equity	134,377	142,091
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 275,461	\$ 299,837

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

Table of Contents**RIGNET, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)****(Unaudited)****Three Months Ended September 30, 2015** **Three Months Ended September 30,****2015** **2014** **2015** **2014**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Revenue	\$ 66,318	\$ 87,819	\$ 219,074	\$ 243,518
Expenses:				
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	38,191	49,217	121,860	141,394
Depreciation and amortization	8,094	7,530	24,401	21,607
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles	12,592		12,592	
Selling and marketing	1,624	1,599	5,115	4,892
General and administrative	14,043	17,772	51,777	48,769
Total expenses	74,544	76,118	215,745	216,662
Operating income (loss)	(8,226)	11,701	3,329	26,856
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(502)	(588)	(1,521)	(1,634)
Other income (expense) net	(362)	(432)	(771)	168
Income (loss) before income taxes	(9,090)	10,681	1,037	25,390
Income tax expense	(1,789)	(4,751)	(6,738)	(11,404)
Net income (loss)	(10,879)	5,930	(5,701)	13,986
Less: Net income attributable to non-redeemable, non-controlling interest	65	73	233	267
Net income (loss) attributable to RigNet, Inc. stockholders	\$ (10,944)	\$ 5,857	\$ (5,934)	\$ 13,719
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Net income (loss)	\$ (10,879)	\$ 5,930	\$ (5,701)	\$ 13,986
Foreign currency translation	(4,595)	(4,126)	(5,923)	(2,273)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(15,474)	1,804	(11,624)	11,713
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	65	73	233	267
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to RigNet, Inc. stockholders	\$ (15,539)	\$ 1,731	\$ (11,857)	\$ 11,446

INCOME PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

Net income (loss) attributable to RigNet, Inc. common stockholders	\$ (10,944)	\$ 5,857	\$ (5,934)	\$ 13,719
Net income (loss) per share attributable to RigNet, Inc. common stockholders, basic	\$ (0.62)	\$ 0.34	\$ (0.34)	\$ 0.79
Net income (loss) per share attributable to RigNet, Inc. common stockholders, diluted	\$ (0.62)	\$ 0.33	\$ (0.34)	\$ 0.77
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	17,567	17,443	17,510	17,268
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted	17,567	17,987	17,510	17,905

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

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RIGNET, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
	(in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,701)	\$ 13,986
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	24,401	21,607
Impairment of intangibles and goodwill	12,592	
Stock-based compensation	2,955	3,650
Amortization of deferred financing costs	129	151
Deferred taxes	(419)	(1,089)
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment, net of retirements	(23)	(9)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisition:		
Accounts receivable	7,318	(18,999)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(3,609)	1,823
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(890)	(334)
Accounts payable	(3,116)	(4,654)
Accrued expenses	(10,984)	11,484
Deferred revenue	(180)	(852)
Other liabilities	4,572	2,651
Net cash provided by operating activities	27,045	29,415
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(23,260)
Capital expenditures	(21,885)	(31,460)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	131	714
Decrease in restricted cash	447	513
Net cash used in investing activities	(21,307)	(53,493)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	988	1,490
Subsidiary distributions to non-controlling interest	(314)	(294)
Proceeds from borrowings		30,000
Repayments of long-term debt	(6,479)	(6,500)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	281	1,413
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(5,524)	26,109

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		214		2,031
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Balance, January 1,		66,576		59,822
Changes in foreign currency translation		(1,995)		(801)
Balance, September 30,	\$	64,795	\$	61,052
Supplemental disclosures:				
Income taxes paid	\$	7,470	\$	9,212
Interest paid	\$	1,405	\$	1,495
Non-cash investing - capital expenditures accrued	\$	2,739	\$	1,888
Liabilities assumed - Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit acquisition	\$		\$	11,795

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

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RIGNET, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Paid-In Capital		Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Stockholders' Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount							
	(in thousands)								
Balance, January 1, 2014	17,237	\$ 17	\$ 128,932	\$ (4,704)	\$ 435	\$ 124,680	\$ 108	\$ 124,788	
Issuance of common stock upon the exercise of stock options and warrants	323	1	1,489			1,490		1,490	
Issuance of restricted common stock, net of share cancellations	54								
Stock-based compensation			3,650			3,650		3,650	
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation			1,413			1,413		1,413	
Foreign currency translation					(2,273)	(2,273)		(2,273)	
Non-controlling owner distributions							(294)	(294)	
Net income				13,719		13,719	267	13,986	
Balance, September 30, 2014	17,614	\$ 18	\$ 135,484	\$ 9,015	\$ (1,838)	\$ 142,679	\$ 81	\$ 142,760	
Balance, January 1, 2015	17,630	\$ 18	\$ 137,662	\$ 10,931	\$ (6,682)	\$ 141,929	\$ 162	\$ 142,091	
Issuance of common stock upon the exercise of stock options	76		988			988		988	
Issuance of restricted common stock, net of share cancellations	51								
			2,955			2,955		2,955	

Stock-based compensation				
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	281		281	281
Foreign currency translation		(5,923)	(5,923)	(5,923)
Non-controlling owner distributions				(314)
Net income (loss)	(5,934)		(5,934)	233

Balance,
September 30, 2015 **17,757** **\$ 18** **\$ 141,886** **\$ 4,997** **\$ (12,605)** **\$ 134,296** **\$ 81** **\$ 134,377**

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

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 1 Basis of Presentation**

The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of RigNet, Inc. (the Company or RigNet) include all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position and results of operations. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying footnotes. Estimates and assumptions about future events and their effects cannot be perceived with certainty. Estimates may change as new events occur, as more experience is acquired, as additional information becomes available and as the Company's operating environment changes. Actual results could differ from estimates. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2015.

Significant Accounting Policies

Please refer to RigNet's Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2014 for information regarding the Company's accounting policies.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-11 (ASU 2013-11), Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit when a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. This update defines the criteria as to when an unrecognized tax benefit should be presented as a liability and when it should be netted against a deferred tax asset on the face of the balance sheet. ASU 2013-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company adopted ASU 2013-11 as of January 1, 2014. The adoption of ASU 2013-11 did not have any impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (ASU 2014-09), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). The core principle of this amendment is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or 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 pronouncement initially was effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period and is to be applied retrospectively, with early application initially not permitted. In July 2015, the FASB decided to defer for one year the effective date of the new revenue standard (ASU 2014-09), which will change the effective date to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. The FASB also decided to permit entities to early adopt the standard. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03 (ASU 2015-03), Interest - Imputation of Interest: Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (Topic 835), which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. In August 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards

Update No. 2015-15 (ASU 2015-15), in which the SEC staff clarified its position on presenting and measuring debt issuance costs in connection with line of credit arrangement. The SEC staff would not object to deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line of credit arrangement. ASU 2015-03 is effective for annual and interim periods for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early application is permitted. The Company will adopt ASU 2015-03 as of January 1, 2016. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-03 to have a significant impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 Business Combinations

Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy Business Unit

On January 31, 2014, RigNet closed the acquisition of Inmarsat Plc's Enterprise Energy business unit for an aggregate purchase price of \$26.1 million, including \$12.9 million of working capital. Of this aggregate purchase price, RigNet paid \$23.3 million to Inmarsat on January 31, 2014 and an additional \$2.8 million on July 31, 2014. Under the terms of the deal, Inmarsat sold to RigNet

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substantially all of its energy broadband assets, which include: microwave and WiMAX networks in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and the North Sea serving drillers, producers and energy vessel owners; VSAT interests in the United Kingdom, U.S. and Canada; an M2M SCADA VSAT network in the continental U.S. serving the pipeline industry; a telecommunications systems integration business operating worldwide; and a global L-band MSS retail energy business.

The assets and liabilities of Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit have been recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

	Weighted Average Estimated Useful Life (Years)	Fair Market Values (in thousands)
Current assets		\$ 23,871
Property, plant and equipment		8,381
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Backlog	2	\$ 1,800
Licenses	7	2,000
Customer relationships	7	240
Total identifiable intangible assets		4,040
Other assets		760
Liabilities		(10,969)
Total purchase price		\$ 26,083

RigNet financed the transaction with the credit facility announced on October 3, 2013 (see Note 6 Long-Term Debt) and existing cash on hand.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, RigNet spent zero and \$2.9 million, respectively, on acquisition-related costs, which are reported as general and administrative expense in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (loss).

Actual and Pro Forma Impact of the Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy Business Unit Acquisition

Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit revenue and net income included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 are presented in the following table. These amounts represent operations commencing immediately after the acquisition, February 1, 2014, through the end of the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014
Revenue	\$ 22,671	\$ 55,581
Net Income	\$ 682	\$ 1,829

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, RigNet's supplemental pro forma revenue was \$87.8 million and \$249.2 million, respectively, calculated as if the Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013.

RigNet has not disclosed supplemental pro-forma earnings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 as there is no practicable method to calculate pro-forma earnings. After making every reasonable effort, RigNet was unable to retrospectively allocate indirect costs, including over-head, to the assets that were purchased in the asset carve out. To do so would require RigNet to make assumptions about the intentions of the management of Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit prior to the acquisition which cannot be independently substantiated. Such retrospective application requires significant estimates of amounts, and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates.

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3 Business and Credit Concentrations

The Company is exposed to various business and credit risks including interest rate, foreign currency, credit and liquidity risks.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has significant interest-bearing liabilities at variable interest rates which generally price monthly. The Company's variable borrowing rates are tied to LIBOR resulting in interest rate risk (see Note 6 Long-Term Debt). The Company does not currently use financial instruments to hedge these interest rate risk exposures, but evaluates this risk on a continual basis and may put financial instruments in place in the future if deemed necessary.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has exposure to foreign currency risk, as a portion of the Company's activities are conducted in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Currently, the Australian dollar, the Norwegian kroner and the British pound sterling are the currencies that could materially impact the Company's financial position and results of operations. The Company's historical experience with exchange rates for these currencies has been relatively stable, and, consequently, the Company typically does not use financial instruments to hedge this risk, but evaluates it on a continual basis and may put financial instruments in place in the future if deemed necessary. Foreign currency translations are reported as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Credit Risk

Credit risk, with respect to accounts receivable, is due to the limited number of customers concentrated in the oil and gas industry. The Company mitigates the risk of financial loss from defaults through defined collection terms in each contract or service agreement and periodic evaluations of the collectability of accounts receivable. The evaluations include a review of customer credit reports and past transaction history with the customer. The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts which is adjusted when the Company becomes aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations or as a result of changes in the overall aging of accounts receivable.

Liquidity Risk

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances with major financial institutions which, at times, exceed federally insured limits. The Company monitors the financial condition of the financial institutions and has not experienced losses associated with these accounts during 2015 or 2014. Liquidity risk is managed by continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities (see Note 6 Long-Term Debt).

Note 4 Goodwill and Intangibles

Goodwill

Goodwill resulted from prior acquisitions as the consideration paid for the acquired businesses exceeded the fair value of acquired identifiable net tangible and intangible assets. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually with additional evaluations being performed when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable.

The Company performs its annual impairment test on July 31st of each year, with the most recent annual test being performed as of July 31, 2015. The July 2015 annual test resulted in a full \$10.9 million impairment of goodwill in the North America Land reporting unit, which reports through the Western Hemisphere reportable segment. This impairment resulted from reduced internal cash flow projections for the North America Land reporting unit which has been adversely impacted by a significant decline in U.S. land rig counts since December 2014. The July 2015 annual test resulted in no impairment to the remaining goodwill of \$18.5 million in the Eastern Hemisphere segment as the fair value of each other reporting unit continues to significantly exceed the carrying value plus goodwill.

Additionally, the Company performs additional impairment testing upon the occurrence of certain triggering events that may indicate a potential impairment. During December 2014, the Company identified a triggering event associated with the significant decline in oil prices and global oil and gas activity for which an impairment test was performed as of December 31, 2014. This circumstance resulted in a reduction in the Company's cash flow projections during the revision of internal forecasts. Specifically the TSI segment was impacted by declining contracted backlog, which reduced the estimated fair value of the TSI reporting unit below its carrying value. In December 2014, the Company recognized a \$2.7 million impairment of goodwill within the TSI reporting unit as a result of such test.

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As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, goodwill was \$18.5 million and \$30.1 million, respectively. In addition to decreases resulting from impairment, goodwill increases or decreases in value due to the effect of foreign currency translation.

Intangibles

Intangibles consist of customer relationships (acquired as part of the LandTel, OilCamp, Nessco and Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit acquisitions), as well as trade name (acquired as part of the Nessco acquisition), backlog (acquired as part of the Nessco and Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit acquisitions), licenses (acquired primarily as part of the Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit acquisition) and internal-use software. The Company's intangibles have useful lives ranging from 1.7 to 9.0 years and are amortized on a straight-line basis. Impairment testing is performed when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable.

In July 2015, the Company identified a triggering event in the North America Land reporting unit associated with a significant decline in U.S. land rig counts since December 2014. This circumstance resulted in a reduction in the Company's cash flow projections during the revision of internal forecasts. In July 2015, the Company conducted an intangibles impairment test and as a result of such test, recognized a \$1.7 million impairment of customer relationships within the North America Land reporting unit which reports through the Western Hemisphere reportable segment. No other impairment indicators have been identified in any reporting unit as of September 30, 2015.

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, intangibles were \$18.9 million and \$21.1 million, respectively. During the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized amortization expense of \$1.3 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized amortization expense of \$4.2 million and \$3.8 million, respectively.

The following table sets forth expected amortization expense of intangibles for the remainder of 2015 and the following years (in thousands):

2015	1,077
2016	4,353
2017	4,278
2018	4,278
2019	3,161
Thereafter	1,731
	\$ 18,878

Note 5 Restricted Cash

As of September 30, 2015, the Company had restricted cash of \$0.8 million and \$0.1 million, in current and long-term assets, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had restricted cash of \$1.2 million and \$0.1 million, in

current and long-term assets, respectively. This restricted cash is being used to collateralize outstanding performance bonds for Nessco's telecoms systems integration projects which were in effect prior to RigNet acquiring Nessco (see Note 6 - Long-Term Debt).

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As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the following credit facilities and long-term debt arrangements with financial institutions were in place:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in thousands)	
Term loan, net of unamortized deferred financing costs	\$ 44,761	\$ 51,111
Revolving loan	35,000	35,000
	79,761	86,111
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt	(8,417)	(8,405)
	\$ 71,344	\$ 77,706

Term Loan

The Company has a term loan (Term Loan) issued under the amended and restated credit agreement (credit agreement) with four participating financial institutions. On October 3, 2013, the Company amended its Term Loan, which increased the principal balance to \$60.0 million from \$54.6 million and extended the maturity of the loan from July 2017 to October 2018.

The amended Term Loan bears an interest rate of LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 1.5% to 2.5% based on a ratio of funded debt to Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure as defined in the credit agreement. Interest is payable monthly along with quarterly principal installments of \$2.1 million, with the balance due October 2018. The weighted average interest rate for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 were 2.0% and 2.2%, respectively. The weighted average interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 were 2.0% and 2.1%, respectively, with an interest rate of 2.0% at September 30, 2015.

The Term Loan is secured by substantially all the assets of the Company. As of September 30, 2015, the Term Loan had an outstanding principal balance of \$45.0 million.

Revolving Loans

Under the amended and restated credit agreement with four participating financial institutions dated October 3, 2013, the Company also secured a \$125.0 million revolving credit facility, which includes a \$15 million sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit. As of September 30, 2015, \$35.0 million in draws have been made on the facility and remain outstanding. The revolving credit facility matures in October 2018 with any outstanding borrowings then payable.

The revolving loan bears an interest rate of LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 1.5% to 2.5% based on a ratio of funded debt to Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure as defined in the credit agreement. The weighted average interest rate for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was 2.0% and 2.2%, respectively. The weighted average interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was 2.0% and 2.1%, respectively, with an interest rate of 2.0% at September 30, 2015.

Performance Bonds

On September 14, 2012, NesscoInvsat Limited, a subsidiary of RigNet, secured a performance bond facility with a lender in the amount of £4.0 million, or \$6.1 million. This facility has a maturity date of September 30, 2017. As of September 30, 2015, the amount available under this facility was £1.5 million or \$2.2 million.

Certain legacy Nessco performance bonds also require the Company to maintain restricted cash balances on a dollar of restricted cash for a dollar of performance bond basis to collateralize outstanding performance bonds. As of September 30, 2015, the Company had restricted cash of \$0.8 million and \$0.1 million, in current and long-term assets, respectively, to satisfy this requirement. As of

December 31, 2014, the Company had restricted cash of \$1.2 million and \$0.1 million, in current and long-term assets, respectively, to satisfy this requirement.

Covenants and Restrictions

The Company's credit agreement contains certain covenants and restrictions, including restricting the payment of cash dividends upon a default and maintaining certain financial covenants such as a ratio of funded debt to Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial

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measure as defined in the credit agreement, and a fixed charge coverage ratio. If any default occurs related to these covenants, the unpaid principal and any accrued interest shall be declared immediately due and payable. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company believes it was in compliance with all covenants.

Debt Maturities

The following table sets forth the aggregate principal maturities of long-term debt, net of deferred financing cost amortization, for the remainder of 2015 and the following years (in thousands):

2015	\$ 2,103
2016	8,544
2017	8,437
2018	60,677
2019	
Total debt, including current maturities	\$ 79,761

Note 7 Fair Value Disclosures

The Company uses the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents Reported amounts approximate fair value based on quoted market prices (Level 1).

Restricted Cash Reported amounts approximate fair value.

Accounts Receivable Reported amounts, net of the allowance for doubtful accounts, approximate fair value due to the short term nature of these assets.

Accounts Payable, Including Income Taxes Payable and Accrued Expenses Reported amounts approximate fair value due to the short term nature of these liabilities.

Long-Term Debt The carrying amount of the Company's floating-rate debt approximates fair value since the interest rates paid are based on short-term maturities and recent quoted rates from financial institutions. The estimated fair value of debt was calculated based upon observable (Level 2) inputs regarding interest rates available to the Company at the end of each respective period.

The Company's non-financial assets, such as goodwill, intangibles and property, plant and equipment, are measured at fair value, based on level 3 inputs, when there is an indicator of impairment and recorded at fair value only when an impairment charge is recognized.

Note 8 Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 is not meaningful due to the impact of \$12.6 million of impairment to goodwill and intangibles and \$7.5 million of restructuring charges recorded primarily in domestic operations which significantly decreased the Company's consolidated pre-tax book income and thus increased the valuation allowance recognized in the period ending September 30, 2015. The Company's effective income tax rate was 44.5% and 44.9% for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate is affected by factors including changes in valuation, fluctuations in income across jurisdictions with varying tax rates, and changes in income tax reserves, including related penalties and interest.

The Company has computed the provision for taxes for the current and comparative periods using the actual year-to-date effective tax rate. The Company's financial projections for those periods did not provide the level of detail necessary to calculate a forecasted effective tax rate.

The IRS is currently performing an audit of the Company's 2013 income tax return. It is unclear if the audit and the appeals process, if necessary, will be completed within the next twelve months and the Company is unable to quantify any potential settlement or outcome of the audit at this time as the IRS is still gathering and examining taxpayer information.

The Company believes that it is reasonably possible that a decrease of up to \$8.5 million in unrecognized tax benefits, including related interest and penalties, may be necessary within the coming year due to lapse in statute of limitations. Included in this balance of unrecognized tax benefits are \$7.8 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 9 Stock-Based Compensation**

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company granted 78,817 shares of restricted stock to certain directors, officers and employees of the Company under the 2010 Omnibus Incentive Plan (2010 Plan). Restricted shares issued to officers and employees, totaling 60,218 shares, vest over a four year period of continued employment, with 25% of the restricted shares vesting on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date. Restricted shares issued to directors, totaling 18,599 shares, vest in May 2016.

The fair value of restricted stock is determined based on the closing trading price of the Company's common stock on the grant date of the award. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the entire award.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company also granted 181,554 stock options to certain officers and employees of the Company under the 2010 Plan. Options granted during this period have exercise prices of \$26.33 to \$37.64, a contractual term of ten years and vest over a four year period of continued employment, with 25% of the options vesting on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date.

The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the grant date using a Black-Scholes option valuation model, which uses certain assumptions as of the date of grant.

The assumptions used for the stock option grants made during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Expected volatility	44%	43%
Expected term (in years)	7	7
Risk-free interest rate	1.9% - 2.0%	2.2%
Dividend yield		

Based on these assumptions, the weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$13.08 and \$25.72 per option, respectively.

Stock-based compensation expense related to the Company's stock-based compensation plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$3.0 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2015, there was \$7.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested options and restricted stock expected to vest. This cost is expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted-average period of 2.3 years.

Note 10 Related Party Transactions

One of the Company's consulting vendors is wholly owned by one of RigNet's significant stockholders. Expense associated with this vendor for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Expense associated with this vendor for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

was \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. All expenses were incurred by RigNet in the ordinary course of business.

Note 11 Income (loss) per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to RigNet common stockholders by the number of basic shares outstanding. Basic shares equal the total of the common shares outstanding, weighted for the average days outstanding for the period. Basic shares exclude the dilutive effect of common shares that could potentially be issued due to the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock or exercise of warrants. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to RigNet common stockholders by the number of diluted shares outstanding. Diluted shares equal the total of the basic shares outstanding and all potentially issuable shares, other than antidilutive shares, if any, weighted for the average days outstanding for the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect. In periods when a net loss is reported, all common stock equivalents are excluded from the calculation because they would have an anti-dilutive effect, meaning the loss per share would be reduced. Therefore, in periods when a loss is reported, basic and dilutive loss per share are the same.

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, there were approximately 648,143 and 547,793, potentially issuable shares, respectively, excluded from the Company's calculation of diluted EPS. Of these, 350,024 and 189,925 shares, respectively, were excluded due to the antidilutive position of the security. The remaining 298,119 and 357,868 shares, respectively, were excluded because the Company incurred a loss in the period and to include them would have been anti-dilutive, meaning the loss per share would be reduced.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, 544,189 and 637,530 shares of unexercised or unvested securities, respectively, were included in the diluted earnings per share computation due to the dilutive effect. There were no antidilutive shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Note 12 Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The Company, in the ordinary course of business, is a claimant or a defendant in various legal proceedings, including proceedings as to which the Company has insurance coverage and those that may involve the filing of liens against the Company or its assets. The Company does not consider its exposure in these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, to be material.

Payment Dispute

The Company's Telecoms Systems Integration (TSI) business has a balance of \$10.2 million and \$1.0 million as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, included in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company believes these amounts, which the customer is disputing, are owed under a customer contract where the Company has a right to payment for work related to certain change orders. This contract is associated with a percentage of completion project. The Company has recognized \$10.2 million of revenue associated with this change order over the life of the contract. The Company will continue incurring costs and recognizing revenue related to this change order, as the project is not yet complete and is expected to continue incurring costs into 2016. Management believes it is reasonably possible that the dispute with the customer may result in a loss, which we cannot reasonably estimate. The Company has initiated the dispute resolution process under the contract and is actively working with the customer to resolve the matter.

Regulatory Matter

In 2013, RigNet's internal compliance program detected potential violations of U.S. sanctions by one of its foreign subsidiaries in connection with certain of its customers' rigs that were moved into the territorial waters of countries sanctioned by the United States. The Company estimates that it received total revenue of approximately \$0.1 million during the period related to the potential violations. The Company has voluntarily self-reported the potential violations to U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) and retained outside counsel who conducted an investigation of the matter under the supervision of the Company's Audit Committee and submitted a report to OFAC and BIS. The Company continues cooperating with OFAC and BIS with respect to resolution of the matter.

The Company incurred legal expenses of \$0.1 million and zero in connection with the investigation for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, relating to this investigation. The Company may continue to incur significant legal fees and related expenses and the investigations may involve management time in the future in order to cooperate with OFAC and BIS. The Company cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the investigation, the total costs to be incurred in completing the investigation, the potential impact on personnel, the effect of implementing any further measures that may be necessary to ensure full compliance with applicable laws or to what extent, if at all, the Company could be subject to fines, sanctions or other penalties.

Based on the information available at this time and management's understanding of the potential sanctions, the Company currently estimates that it may incur penalties associated with these potential violations within a range of \$0.2 million to \$1.5 million. The Company has accrued an estimated liability of \$0.8 million as management believes this is the most probable outcome. This estimate is based on RigNet's internal investigation and no assurance can be given as to what, if any, penalties OFAC or BIS will impose or whether it will identify or allege additional violations or remedies.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*****Operating Leases***

The Company leases office space under lease agreements expiring on various dates through 2020. For the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized expense under operating leases of \$1.1 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized expense under operating leases of \$2.7 million and \$2.0 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2015, future minimum lease obligations for the remainder of 2015 and future years were as follows (in thousands):

2015	\$ 1,043
2016	3,336
2017	2,407
2018	1,309
2019	460
Thereafter	272
	\$ 8,827

Commercial Commitments

The Company enters into contracts for satellite bandwidth and other network services with certain providers.

As of September 30, 2015, the Company had the following commercial commitments related to satellite and network services for the remainder of 2015 and the four years thereafter (in thousands):

2015	\$ 9,362
2016	33,683
2017	22,180
2018	15,217
2019	16,000
	\$ 96,442

On January 31, 2014, RigNet finalized an agreement with Inmarsat to become a distributor of Inmarsat's Global Xpress (GX) and L-band satellite communications network services. RigNet has agreed, under certain conditions, to purchase up to \$65.0 million of capacity from the high-throughput GX network during the five years after it becomes operational. The Company expects to utilize GX and L-band services across RigNet's legacy operations as well as the operations acquired from Inmarsat. The portion of this agreement expected to be committed through 2019, assuming the GX network is commercially available in 2016, is reflected in the table above.

Note 13 Segment Information

Segment information is prepared consistent with the components of the enterprise for which separate financial information is available and regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision-maker for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing performance.

Certain operating segments are aggregated into one reportable segment based on similar economic characteristics. Accordingly, RigNet considers its business to consist of three reportable segments:

Eastern Hemisphere. The Eastern Hemisphere segment provides remote communications services for offshore and onshore drilling rigs and production facilities, as well as, energy support vessels and other remote sites. The Eastern Hemisphere segment services are primarily performed out of the Company's Norway, United Kingdom, Qatar, and Singapore based offices for customers and rig sites located on the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean primarily off the coasts of the United Kingdom, Norway, West Africa, around the Indian Ocean in Qatar, Saudi Arabia and India, around the Pacific Ocean near Australia, and within the South China Sea.

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Western Hemisphere. The Western Hemisphere segment provides remote communications services for offshore and onshore drilling rigs and production facilities, as well as, energy support vessels and other remote sites. The Western Hemisphere segment services are primarily performed out of the Company's United States and Brazil based offices for onshore and offshore customers and rig sites located on the western side of the Atlantic Ocean primarily in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Brazil, and within the Gulf of Mexico.

Telecoms Systems Integration (TSI). The TSI segment designs, assembles, installs and commissions turn-key solutions for customer telecommunications systems. TSI segment solutions are custom designed and engineered turn-key solutions based on the customer's specifications, as well as, international industry standards and best practices. TSI projects include consultancy services, design, engineering, project management, procurement, testing, installation, commissioning and after-sales service. The TSI segment services are primarily performed out of the Company's United Kingdom and United States based offices for customers globally.

Corporate and eliminations primarily represents unallocated corporate office activities, interest expenses, income taxes and eliminations.

The Company's business segment information as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, is presented below.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Three Months Ended September 30, 2015**

	Telecoms				
	Eastern Hemisphere	Western Hemisphere	Systems Integration	Corporate Eliminations	and Consolidated Total
	(in thousands)				
Revenue	\$ 36,235	\$ 24,578	\$ 5,505	\$	\$ 66,318
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	18,103	12,184	5,819	2,085	38,191
Depreciation and amortization	3,682	2,892	791	729	8,094
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles		12,592			12,592
Selling, general and administrative	3,027	3,454	467	8,719	15,667
Operating income (loss)	\$ 11,423	\$ (6,544)	\$ (1,572)	\$ (11,533)	\$ (8,226)
Capital expenditures	3,415	1,974	61	621	6,071

Three Months Ended September 30, 2014

	Telecoms				
	Eastern Hemisphere	Western Hemisphere	Systems Integration	Corporate and Eliminations	Consolidated Total
	(in thousands)				
Revenue	\$ 43,759	\$ 30,366	\$ 13,694	\$	\$ 87,819
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	19,091	16,582	11,051	2,493	49,217
Depreciation and amortization	3,452	2,857	930	291	7,530
Selling, general and administrative	3,932	4,084	920	10,435	19,371
Operating income (loss)	\$ 17,284	\$ 6,843	\$ 793	\$ (13,219)	\$ 11,701
Capital expenditures	5,157	3,320	61	1,418	9,956

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

	Telecoms				
	Eastern Hemisphere	Western Hemisphere	Systems Integration	Corporate and Eliminations	Consolidated Total
	(in thousands)				
Revenue	\$ 113,291	\$ 79,360	\$ 26,423	\$	\$ 219,074
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	54,737	37,852	21,607	7,664	121,860
Depreciation and amortization	11,642	8,872	2,329	1,558	24,401
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles		12,592			12,592
Selling, general and administrative	10,219	12,334	2,903	31,436	56,892
Operating income (loss)	\$ 36,693	\$ 7,710	\$ (416)	\$ (40,658)	\$ 3,329

Total assets	151,942	121,597	43,756	(41,834)	275,461
Capital expenditures	11,117	7,013	227	3,870	22,227

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014

	Eastern Hemisphere	Western Hemisphere	Telecoms Systems Integration	Corporate and Eliminations	Consolidated Total
	(in thousands)				
Revenue	\$ 121,623	\$ 81,827	\$ 40,068	\$	\$ 243,518
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	56,988	45,826	31,459	7,121	141,394
Depreciation and amortization	9,528	8,302	2,939	838	21,607
Selling, general and administrative	10,699	10,412	2,416	30,134	53,661
Operating income (loss)	\$ 44,408	\$ 17,287	\$ 3,254	\$ (38,093)	\$ 26,856
Total assets	155,878	132,814	51,882	(37,458)	303,116
Capital expenditures	15,998	12,131	432	2,620	31,181

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following table presents revenue earned from the Company's domestic and international operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. Revenue is based on the location where services are provided or goods are sold. Due to the mobile nature of RigNet's customer base and the services provided, the Company works closely with its customers to ensure rig or vessel moves are closely monitored to ensure location of service information is properly reflected.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(in thousands)			
Domestic	\$ 21,840	\$ 27,203	\$ 65,356	\$ 67,691
International	44,478	60,616	153,718	175,827
Total	\$ 66,318	\$ 87,819	\$ 219,074	\$ 243,518

The following table presents long-lived assets for the Company's domestic and international operations as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in thousands)	
Domestic	\$ 39,247	\$ 48,115
International	70,518	79,259
Total	\$ 109,765	\$ 127,374

Note 14 Restructuring Costs Cost Reduction Plans

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company instituted certain resource reallocation and additional cost reduction plans to vacate and eliminate redundant facilities and eliminate certain positions in response to deteriorating oil and gas industry market conditions including declining oil and gas prices, increased stacking and scrapping of offshore drilling rigs and declines in the Baker Hughes U.S. land rig count. The Company is undertaking these plans to reduce costs and improve the Company's competitive position.

In connection with the plans mentioned above, for the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred pre-tax expense of approximately \$1.3 million in the corporate segment. The restructuring costs included \$1.3 million associated with the lay-off of 43 employees, of which \$0.8 million and \$0.5 million were reported as general and administrative expense and cost of revenue, respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company incurred pre-tax expense of approximately \$7.5 million in the corporate segment. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the restructuring costs included \$3.7 million associated with the lay-off of 102 employees, of which \$2.7 million and \$1.0 million were reported as general and administrative expense and cost of revenue, respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the restructuring costs also included \$3.8 million associated with ceasing the use of and vacating nine Company facilities, of which \$2.3 million and \$1.5 million were reported as general and administrative expense and cost of revenue, respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Note 15 Subsequent Events

On November 4, 2015, the Company announced a definitive agreement under which it will acquire Orgtec S.A.P.I. de C.V., d.b.a TECNOR (TECNOR). Both the Company and TECNOR have approved the transaction, which is expected to close in early 2016, subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals.

TECNOR provides telecommunications solutions for remote sites on land, sea and air, including a wide array of equipment, voice and data services, satellite coverage and bandwidth options in Mexico. These services are provided to industrial, commercial and private users in diverse activity segments from mission critical armed forces and oil and gas operations, to commercial fishing and leisure boats. TECNOR is based in Monterrey, Mexico.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2015 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 included elsewhere herein, and with our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under Risk Factors in Item 1A of our annual report and elsewhere in this quarterly report. See Forward-Looking Statements below.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control. These statements may include statements about:

the level of activity for oil and natural gas exploration, development and production;

new regulations, delays in drilling permits or other changes in the drilling industry;

competition and competitive factors in the markets in which we operate;

demand for our products and services;

the advantages of our services compared to others;

changes in customer preferences and our ability to adapt our product and services offerings;

our ability to develop and maintain positive relationships with our customers;

our ability to retain and hire necessary employees and appropriately staff our marketing, sales and distribution efforts;

our cash needs and expectations regarding cash flow from operations and capital expenditures;

our ability to manage and grow our business and execute our business strategy, including expanding our penetration of the U.S. and international onshore and offshore drilling rigs;

our strategy;

our resource reallocation and cost reduction activities and related expense;

our financial performance, including our ability to expand Adjusted EBITDA through our operational leverage; and

the costs associated with being a public company.

In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as may, could, should, would, expect, plan, project, intend, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential, pursue, target, such terms or other comparable terminology that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes. All of these types of statements, other than statements of historical fact included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, are forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are largely based on Company expectations, which reflect estimates and assumptions made by Company management. These estimates and assumptions reflect management's best judgment based on currently known market conditions and other factors. Although the Company believes such estimates and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently uncertain and involve a number of risks and uncertainties beyond its control. In addition, management's assumptions may prove to be inaccurate. The Company cautions that the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are not guarantees of future performance, and it cannot assure any reader that such statements will be realized or the forward-looking statements or events will occur. Future results may differ materially from those anticipated or implied in forward-looking statements due to factors listed in the Risk Factors section of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. If one or more of these factors materialize, or if any underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual future results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projected future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and other than as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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Our Operations

We are a global provider of managed remote communications, telecoms systems integration (project management of turn-key engineered telecommunications solutions) and collaborative applications dedicated to the oil and gas industry, focusing on offshore and onshore drilling rigs, energy production facilities and energy maritime. We focus on developing customer relationships in the oil and gas industry resulting in a significant portion of our revenue being concentrated among a few customers. In addition, due to the concentration of our customers in the oil and gas industry, we face the challenge of service demands fluctuating with the exploration and development plans and capital expenditures of that industry.

Network service customers are primarily served under fixed-price, day-rate contracts, which are based on the concept of pay-per-day of use and are consistent with other service terms used in the oil and gas industry. Our contracts are generally in the form of Master Service Agreements, or MSAs, with specific services being provided under individual service orders that have a term of one to three years with renewal options, while land-based locations are generally shorter term or terminable on short notice without a penalty. Service orders are executed under the MSA for individual remote sites or groups of sites, and generally may be terminated early on short notice without penalty in the event of force majeure, breach of the MSA or cold stacking of a drilling rig (when a rig is taken out of service and is expected to be idle for a protracted period of time).

Segment information is prepared consistent with the components of the enterprise for which separate financial information is available and regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision-maker for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing performance.

Certain operating segments are aggregated into one reportable segment based on similar economic characteristics. Accordingly, we operate three reportable segments, which are managed as distinct business units by our chief operating decision-maker.

Eastern Hemisphere. Our Eastern Hemisphere segment provides remote communications services for offshore and onshore drilling rigs and production facilities, as well as, energy support vessels and other remote sites. Our Eastern Hemisphere segment services are primarily performed out of our Norway, United Kingdom, Qatar, and Singapore based offices for customers and rig sites located on the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean primarily off the coasts of the United Kingdom, Norway, West Africa, around the Indian Ocean in Qatar, Saudi Arabia and India, around the Pacific Ocean near Australia, and within the South China Sea.

Western Hemisphere. Our Western Hemisphere segment provides remote communications services for offshore and onshore drilling rigs and production facilities, as well as, energy support vessels and other remote sites. Our Western Hemisphere segment services are primarily performed out of our United States and Brazil based offices for onshore and offshore customers and rig sites located on the western side of the Atlantic Ocean primarily in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Brazil, and within the Gulf of Mexico.

Telecoms Systems Integration (TSI). Our TSI segment designs, assembles, installs and commissions turn-key solutions for customer telecommunications systems. TSI segment solutions are custom designed and engineered turn-key solutions based on the customer's specifications, as well as, international industry

standards and best practices. TSI projects include consultancy services, design, engineering, project management, procurement, testing, installation, commissioning and after-sales service. Our TSI segment services are primarily performed out of our United Kingdom and United States based offices for customers globally.

Cost of revenue consists primarily of satellite charges, voice and data termination costs, network operations expenses, internet connectivity fees, equipment purchases for telecoms systems integration projects and direct service labor. Direct service labor consists of field technicians, our Network Operations Center (NOC) employees, and other employees who directly provide services to customers. Satellite charges consist of the costs associated with obtaining satellite bandwidth (the measure of capacity) used in the transmission of service to and from leased satellites. Network operations expenses consist primarily of costs associated with the operation of our NOC, which is maintained 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Depreciation and amortization is recognized on all property, plant and equipment either installed at a customer's site or held at our corporate and regional offices, as well as intangibles arising from acquisitions and internal use software. Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and commissions, travel costs and marketing communications. General and administrative expenses consist of expenses associated with our management, finance, contract, support and administrative functions.

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Profitability increases at a site as we add customers and increase value-added services. Assumptions used in developing the day rates for a site may not cover cost variances from inherent uncertainties or unforeseen obstacles, including both physical conditions and unexpected problems encountered with third party service providers.

Recent Developments

On November 4, 2015, we announced a definitive agreement under which we will acquire Orgtec S.A.P.I. de C.V., d.b.a TECNOR (TECNOR). Both companies have approved the transaction, which is expected to close in early 2016, subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals.

TECNOR provides telecommunications solutions for remote sites on land, sea and air, including a wide array of equipment, voice and data services, satellite coverage and bandwidth options in Mexico. These services are provided to industrial, commercial and private users in diverse activity segments from mission critical armed forces and oil and gas operations, to commercial fishing and leisure boats. TECNOR is based in Monterrey, Mexico.

Restructuring Costs Cost Reduction Plans

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we instituted certain resource reallocation and additional cost reduction plans to vacate and eliminate redundant facilities and eliminate certain positions in response to deteriorating oil and gas industry market conditions including declining oil and gas prices, increased stacking and scrapping of offshore drilling rigs and declines in the Baker Hughes U.S. land rig count. We are undertaking these plans to reduce costs and improve our competitive position.

In connection with the plans mentioned above, for the three months ended September 30, 2015, we incurred pre-tax expense of approximately \$1.3 million in the corporate segment. The restructuring costs included \$1.3 million associated with the lay-off of 43 employees, of which \$0.8 million and \$0.5 million were reported as general and administrative expense and cost of revenue, respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we incurred pre-tax expense of approximately \$7.5 million in the corporate segment. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the restructuring costs included \$3.7 million associated with the lay-off of 102 employees, of which \$2.7 million and \$1.0 million were reported as general and administrative expense and cost of revenue, respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the restructuring costs also included \$3.8 million associated with ceasing the use of and vacating nine facilities, of which \$2.3 million and \$1.5 million were reported as general and administrative expense and cost of revenue, respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Known Trends and Uncertainties

Operating Matters

Uncertainties and negative trends in the oil and gas industry could continue to impact our profitability. The fundamentals of the oil and gas industry we serve have deteriorated over the past year. Oil prices have declined significantly from 2014 mid-year levels due to lower-than-expected global oil demand growth and increased supply from U.S. unconventional sources and increased production from several other international countries. Generally, a prolonged lower oil price environment restrains increases in exploration and development drilling investment, utilization of drilling rigs and the activity of the global oil and gas industry that we serve. Several global exploration

and production companies have reduced their 2015 and 2016 capital budgets compared to 2014 as a result of lower oil prices.

The global oil and gas industry that we serve is increasingly demanding newer, higher specification drilling rigs to perform contract drilling services either as a response to increased technical challenges or for the safety, reliability and efficiency typical of the newer, more capable rigs. This trend is commonly referred to as the bifurcation of the drilling fleet. Bifurcation is occurring in both the jackup and floater rig classes and is evidenced by the higher specification drilling rigs operating at generally higher overall utilization levels and day rates than the lower specification or standard drilling rigs. As the offshore drilling sector continues to construct and deliver a larger number of newer, higher specification drilling units, we expect lower specification drilling units to experience reduced overall utilization and day rates leading to a significant number of rigs being either warm or cold-stacked or scrapped. Although management has observed the pace of cold stacking and scrapping of offshore lower specification drilling rigs recently increasing, management plans to aggressively pursue opportunities to provide our services on the higher specification new build offshore rigs.

As of September 30, 2015, we were serving a total of 255 jack up, semi-submersible and drillship rigs, a decrease of 30 rigs since September 30, 2014. We calculate our market share to be based on an IHS-Petrodata RigBase Current Activity report as of September 30, 2015 excluding cold-stacked rigs, rigs under construction, rigs out of service and rigs in sanctioned countries, as the marketplace does not consider these rigs to be addressable. Excluding a total of 10 and 5 rigs (all of which are either under construction or cold-stacked) as of September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, we approximate our addressable market share to be 33.3% as of September 30, 2015, which is down compared to 36.3% as of September 30, 2014. As of September 30, 2015, we were serving 537 strategic initiative sites, a decrease of 11 sites since September 30, 2014. Strategic initiative sites include production facilities, energy support vessels and international onshore rigs. As of September 30, 2015, we were also serving 436 other sites, a decrease of 255 sites since September 30, 2014. Other sites include U.S. onshore drilling rigs, completion facilities, remote support offices and supply bases.

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Several drilling rig owners have recently announced and begun to cold stack and scrap drilling rigs which generally are older and not expected to be competitive. We expect that additional announcements are likely in the near future as a result of the overall lower global demand for offshore drilling rigs and expectations that many of the scheduled new build drilling rigs will be delivered and compete for global rig activity. Since October 1, 2014, we have been notified directly by customers or through public announcements that 55 offshore drilling rigs we served will be cold-stacked or scrapped. Revenue earned in 2014 from these 55 offshore drilling rigs was \$11.6 million. As of September 30, 2015, we have ceased providing communication services on 30 of the 55 offshore drilling rigs as a result of being cold-stacked or scrapped. Revenue earned in 2014 from these 30 offshore drilling rigs was \$7.0 million. Additionally, since December 31, 2014, our strategic initiatives and other sites, which include U.S. land, have declined by 11 and 255 sites, respectively, as a result of declining market conditions. The Baker Hughes U.S. land rig count has declined approximately 59.2% to 787 units in late October 2015 since its recent peak of 1,931 in late November 2014.

In addition, uncertainties that could impact our profitability include service responsiveness to remote locations, communication network complexities, political and economic instability in certain regions, export restrictions, licenses and other trade barriers. These uncertainties may result in the delay of service initiation, which may negatively impact our results of operations.

Additional uncertainties that could impact our operating cash flows include the availability and cost of satellite bandwidth, timing of collecting our receivables, and our ability to increase our contracted services through sales and marketing efforts while leveraging the contracted satellite and other communication service costs.

Regulatory Matter

We cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the OFAC and BIS investigation (described in this Item under the heading *Regulatory Matter*), the total costs to be incurred in completing the investigation, the potential impact on personnel, the effect of implementing any further measures that may be necessary to ensure full compliance with applicable laws or to what extent, if at all, we could be subject to fines, sanctions or other penalties.

Payment Dispute

Our TSI business has a balance of \$10.2 million and \$1.0 million as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, included in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. We believe these amounts, which the customer is disputing, are owed under a customer contract where we have a right to payment for work related to certain change orders. This contract is associated with a percentage of completion project. We have recognized \$10.2 million of revenue associated with this change order over the life of the contract. We will continue incurring costs and recognizing revenue with this change order, as the project is not yet complete and we expect to continue incurring costs into 2016. We believe it is reasonably possible that the dispute with the customer may result in a loss, which we cannot reasonably estimate. We have initiated the dispute resolution process under the contract and are actively working with the customer to resolve the matter.

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The following table sets forth selected financial and operating data for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(in thousands)			
Revenue	\$ 66,318	\$ 87,819	\$ 219,074	\$ 243,518
Expenses:				
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	38,191	49,217	121,860	141,394
Depreciation and amortization	8,094	7,530	24,401	21,607
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles	12,592		12,592	
Selling and marketing	1,624	1,599	5,115	4,892
General and administrative	14,043	17,772	51,777	48,769
Total expenses	74,544	76,118	215,745	216,662
Operating income (loss)	(8,226)	11,701	3,329	26,856
Other expense, net	(864)	(1,020)	(2,292)	(1,466)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(9,090)	10,681	1,037	25,390
Income tax expense	(1,789)	(4,751)	(6,738)	(11,404)
Net income (loss)	(10,879)	5,930	(5,701)	13,986
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	65	73	233	267
Net income (loss) attributable to RigNet, Inc. stockholders	\$ (10,944)	\$ 5,857	\$ (5,934)	\$ 13,719
Other Non-GAAP Data:				
Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization)	\$ 28,127	\$ 38,602	\$ 97,214	\$ 102,124
Unlevered Free Cash Flow	\$ 8,427	\$ 10,224	\$ 27,891	\$ 24,013
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 14,498	\$ 20,180	\$ 50,118	\$ 55,194
Cash Earnings	\$ 12,207	\$ 14,841	\$ 41,859	\$ 42,156
Cash EPS	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.83	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.35

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The following represents selected financial operating results for our segments:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	2014		2014	
	(in thousands)			
Eastern Hemisphere:				
Revenue	\$ 36,235	\$ 43,759	\$ 113,291	\$ 121,623
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	18,103	19,091	54,737	56,988
Gross Profit (non-GAAP measure)	18,132	24,668	58,554	64,635
Depreciation and amortization	3,682	3,452	11,642	9,528
Selling, general and administrative	3,027	3,932	10,219	10,699
Eastern Hemisphere operating income	\$ 11,423	\$ 17,284	\$ 36,693	\$ 44,408
Western Hemisphere:				
Revenue	\$ 24,578	\$ 30,366	\$ 79,360	\$ 81,827
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	12,184	16,582	37,852	45,826
Gross Profit (non-GAAP measure)	12,394	13,784	41,508	36,001
Depreciation and amortization	2,892	2,857	8,872	8,302
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles	12,592		12,592	
Selling, general and administrative	3,454	4,084	12,334	10,412
Western Hemisphere operating income (loss)	\$ (6,544)	\$ 6,843	\$ 7,710	\$ 17,287
Telecoms Systems Integration:				
Revenue	\$ 5,505	\$ 13,694	\$ 26,423	\$ 40,068
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	5,819	11,051	21,607	31,459
Gross Profit (non-GAAP measure)	(314)	2,643	4,816	8,609
Depreciation and amortization	791	930	2,329	2,939
Selling, general and administrative	467	920	2,903	2,416
Telecom Systems Integration operating income (loss)	\$ (1,572)	\$ 793	\$ (416)	\$ 3,254

NOTE: Consolidated balances include the three segments above along with corporate activities and intercompany eliminations.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$21.5 million, or 24.5%, to \$66.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$87.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. This decrease was driven by lower revenues in the Telecoms Systems Integration (TSI), Eastern and Western Hemisphere segments. The TSI segment decreased \$8.2 million, or 59.8% due to decreased demand for TSI services. The Eastern and Western Hemisphere segments decreased \$7.5 million, or 17.2 and \$5.8 million, or 19.1%, respectively. The decrease in revenue in the Eastern and Western Hemisphere segments is primarily due to decreased offshore sites served and decreased revenue-per-site from offshore drilling rigs. The decrease in sites served is primarily due to 30 offshore drilling rigs we previously served last year being cold-stacked or scrapped partially offset by new sales wins. The decreased revenue-per-site from offshore drilling rigs is primarily due to decreased multi-tenancy ratios from operators on offshore drilling rigs. As rigs that we serve increasingly hot-stack (when a rig is taken out of service but is ready to mobilize on short notice) due to the current economic environment, the opportunity to serve the operator and earn additional revenue is lost until the drilling rig is subsequently contracted for service. The Western Hemisphere segment, to a lesser extent, was also adversely impacted by decreased U.S. Land activity. The decrease in all segments is amid a backdrop of lower oil prices, decreased oil and gas activity and reduced offshore and onshore drilling budgets.

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Cost of Revenue. Costs decreased by \$11.0 million, or 22.4%, to \$38.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$49.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Excluding \$0.5 million of restructuring charges, costs would have been \$37.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015. Cost of revenue decreased in all segments due to cost reduction plans initiated in the first and third quarter of 2015 coupled with decreased costs from separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend.

Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) decreased by \$10.5 million, or 27.1%, to \$28.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$38.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) as a percentage of revenue, or Gross Profit Margin, decreased to 42.4% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to 44.0% for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Excluding \$0.5 million of restructuring charges, Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) and Gross Profit Margin for the three months ended September 30, 2015 would have been \$28.6 million and 43.1%, respectively. The decreased Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) and Gross Profit Margin is primarily attributable to decreased revenues partially offset by cost reduction plans in the first and third quarter of 2015 coupled with decreased costs from separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$0.6 million to \$8.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$7.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to additions to property, plant and equipment and intangibles from capital expenditures.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangibles. As a result of the July 2015 annual impairment test, we recognized \$12.6 million in impairment for the three months ended September 30, 2015 consisting of \$10.9 million in impairment of goodwill and \$1.7 million in impairment of intangibles in our North America Land reporting unit, which reports through our Western Hemisphere reportable segment. Our North America Land reporting unit has been adversely impacted by a significant decline in U.S. land rig counts since December 2014. This decline has resulted in reduced internal cash flow projections causing the estimated fair value of our North America Land reporting unit to be below its carrying value.

Selling and Marketing. Selling and marketing expense were \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses decreased by \$3.7 million to \$14.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$17.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Excluding \$0.8 million of restructuring charges, general and administrative expenses would have been \$13.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015. General and administrative costs decreased in all segments due to cost reduction plans in the first and third quarter of 2015 coupled with decreased costs from separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend.

Income Tax Expense. Our effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2015 is not meaningful due to the impact of \$12.6 million of impairment to goodwill and intangibles and additional \$1.3 million of restructuring charges recorded primarily in domestic operations which significantly decreased our consolidated pre-tax book income and thus increased the valuation allowance recognized in the three months ending September 30, 2015. Our effective income tax rate was 44.5% for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Our effective tax rate is affected by factors including changes in valuation, fluctuations in income across jurisdictions with varying tax rates, and changes in income tax reserves, including related penalties and interest.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$24.4 million, or 10.0%, to \$219.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from \$243.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. This decrease was driven by lower revenues in the Telecoms Systems Integration (TSI), Eastern and Western Hemisphere segments. TSI segment revenue decreased \$13.6 million, or 34.1%, due to decreased demand for our TSI service. The Eastern and Western Hemisphere segments decreased \$8.3 million, or 6.9% and \$2.5 million, or 3.0%, respectively. The decreased revenue in the Eastern and Western Hemisphere segments is primarily due to decreased offshore sites served and decreased revenue-per-site from offshore drilling rigs. The decrease in sites served is primarily due to 30 offshore drilling rigs we served last year being cold-stacked or scrapped partially offset by new sales wins. The decreased revenue-per-site from offshore drilling rigs is primarily due to decreased multi-tenancy ratios from operators on offshore drilling rigs. As rigs that we serve increasingly hot-stack (when a rig is taken out of service but is ready to mobilize on short notice) due to the current economic environment, the opportunity to serve the operator and earn additional revenue is lost until the drilling rig is subsequently contracted for service. The Western Hemisphere segment, to a lesser extent, was also adversely impacted by decreased U.S. Land activity. The decrease in all segments is amid a backdrop of lower oil prices, decreased oil and gas activity and reduced offshore and onshore drilling budgets.

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Cost of Revenue. Costs decreased by \$19.5 million, or 13.8%, to \$121.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from \$141.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Excluding \$2.5 million of restructuring charges, cost of revenue would have been \$119.4 million. Cost of revenue decreased in all segments primarily due to declining TSI segment costs associated with decreased demand for TSI services, and cost savings associated with the cost savings plans coupled with decreased costs from separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend.

Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) decreased by \$4.9 million, or 4.8%, to \$97.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from \$102.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) as a percentage of revenue, or Gross Profit Margin, increased to 44.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to 41.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Excluding \$2.5 million of restructuring charges, Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) and Gross Profit Margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 would have been \$99.7 million and 45.5%, respectively. The decreased Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) and Gross Profit Margin is primarily attributable to decreased revenues partially offset by cost reduction plans in the first and third quarter of 2015 coupled with decreased costs from separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$2.8 million to \$24.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from \$21.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to additions to property, plant and equipment and intangibles from capital expenditures.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangibles. As a result of the July 2015 annual impairment test, we recognized \$12.6 million in impairment for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 consisting of \$10.9 million in impairment of goodwill and \$1.7 million in impairment of intangibles in our North America Land reporting unit, which reports through our Western Hemisphere reportable segment. Our North America Land reporting unit has been adversely impacted by a significant decline in U.S. land rig counts since December 2014. This decline has resulted in reduced internal cash flow projections causing the estimated fair value of our North America Land reporting unit to be below its carrying value.

Selling and Marketing. Selling and marketing expense increased by \$0.2 million to \$5.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from \$4.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses increased by \$3.0 million to \$51.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from \$48.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Excluding \$5.0 million of restructuring charges, general and administrative expenses would have been \$46.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. Excluding the restructuring charges, general and administrative costs decreased primarily due to cost reduction plans in the first and third quarter of 2015 coupled with decreased costs from separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend.

Income Tax Expense. Our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 is not meaningful due to the impact of \$12.6 million of impairment to goodwill and intangibles and \$7.5 million of restructuring charges recorded primarily in domestic operations which significantly decreased our consolidated pre-tax book income and thus increased the valuation allowance recognized in the nine months ending September 30, 2015. The Company's effective income tax rate was 44.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The Company's effective tax rate is affected by factors including changes in valuation, fluctuations in income across jurisdictions with varying tax rates, and changes in income tax reserves, including related penalties and interest.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2015, we had working capital of \$116.7 million, including cash and cash equivalents of \$64.8 million, current restricted cash of \$0.8 million, accounts receivable of \$65.8 million, costs in excess of billings of \$17.4 million and other current assets of \$8.0 million, partially offset by \$10.6 million in accounts payable, \$14.1 million in accrued expenses, \$8.4 million in current maturities of long-term debt, \$2.4 million in tax related liabilities and \$4.4 million in deferred revenue.

Over the past three years, annual capital expenditures have grown from \$21.9 million to \$40.2 million due to continued increase of offshore drilling sites served. Based on our current expectations, we believe our liquidity and capital resources will be sufficient for the conduct of our business and operations for the foreseeable future. We may also use a portion of our available cash to finance growth through the acquisition of, or investment in, businesses, products, services or technologies complementary to our current business.

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During the next twelve months, we expect our principal sources of liquidity to be cash flows from operating activities, cash and cash equivalents and availability under our credit facility. In forecasting our cash flows we have considered factors including contracted services related to long-term deepwater drilling programs, U.S. land rig count trends, projected oil and natural gas prices, and contracted and available satellite bandwidth.

While we believe we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to meet our current operating requirements and expansion plans, we may elect to pursue additional expansion opportunities within the next year which could require additional financing, either debt or equity.

Beyond the next twelve months, we expect our principal sources of liquidity to be cash flows provided by operating activities, cash and cash equivalents on hand, availability under our credit facility and additional financing activities we may pursue, which may include debt or equity offerings.

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2015	2014
	(in thousands)	
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows		
Data:		
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1,	\$ 66,576	\$ 59,822
Net cash provided by operating activities	27,045	29,415
Net cash used in investing activities	(21,307)	(53,493)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(5,524)	26,109
Changes in foreign currency translation	(1,995)	(801)
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30,	\$ 64,795	\$ 61,052

Currently, the Australian dollar, the Norwegian kroner and the British pound sterling are the foreign currencies that could materially impact our liquidity. Our historical experience with exchange rates for these currencies has been relatively stable and, consequently, we do not typically hedge these risks, but evaluate these risks on a continual basis and may put financial instruments in place in the future if deemed necessary. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, 85.4% and 77.3% of our revenue was denominated in U.S. dollars, respectively.

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$27.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$29.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities during 2015 of \$2.4 million was primarily due to the lower operating income (loss) and decreased accrued expenses partially offset by the timing of collection of our accounts receivable coupled with timing of paying our accounts payable.

Our cash provided by operations is subject to many variables, the most significant of which is the volatility of the oil and gas industry and, therefore, the demand for our services. Other factors impacting operating cash flows include the availability and cost of satellite bandwidth, as well as the timing of collecting our receivables. Our future cash flow from operations will depend on our ability to increase our contracted services through our sales and marketing efforts while leveraging the contracted satellite and other communication service costs.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$21.3 million and \$53.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Net cash used in investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 includes capital expenditures of \$21.9 million and \$31.5 million, respectively. We expect capital expenditures for 2015 to be slightly lower than the previous year due to declining global oil and gas drilling activity. We believe our 2015 capital expenditures will primarily be focused on growth opportunities arising from new build high specification deepwater drilling rigs and, to a lesser extent, our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.

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Net cash used during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 included cash paid for the acquisition of Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit, totaling \$23.3 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$5.5 million compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$26.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 include \$6.5 million and \$6.5 million in principal payments on our long-term debt, respectively.

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 consisted primarily of \$30.0 million in draws on our credit facility, which was used, along with cash on hand, to finance our acquisition of Inmarsat's Enterprise Energy business unit.

Credit Agreement

The Company has a \$60.0 million term loan (Term Loan) and a \$125.0 million revolving credit facility, which includes a \$15 million sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit.

The Term Loan bears an interest rate of LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 1.5% to 2.5%, based on a ratio of funded debt to Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure defined in the credit agreement. Interest is payable monthly along with quarterly principal installments of \$2.1 million, with the balance due October 2018. The weighted average interest rate for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was 2.0% and 2.2%, respectively. The weighted average interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was 2.0% and 2.1%, respectively, with an interest rate of 2.0% at September 30, 2015. The Term Loan is secured by substantially all the assets of the Company. As of September 30, 2015, the outstanding principal balance of the Term Loan was \$45.0 million.

Our credit agreement imposes certain restrictions including our ability to obtain additional debt financing and on our payment of cash dividends. It also requires us to maintain certain financial covenants such as a funded debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio of less than or equal to 3.0 to 1.0 and a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1.0. At September 30, 2015, we believe we were in compliance with all covenants.

The revolving credit facility matures in October 2018 with any outstanding borrowings then payable. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility carry an interest rate of LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.5% to 2.5%, which varies as a function of the Company's leverage ratio. As of September 30, 2015, \$35.0 million in draws have been made on the facility and remain outstanding. The weighted average interest rate for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was 2.0% and 2.2%, respectively. The weighted average interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was 2.0% and 2.1%, respectively, with an interest rate of 2.0% at September 30, 2015.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not engage in any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Regulatory Matter

In 2013, our internal compliance program detected potential violations of U.S. sanctions by one of our foreign subsidiaries in connection with certain of our customers' rigs that were moved into the territorial waters of countries sanctioned by the United States. We estimate that we received total revenue of approximately \$0.1 million during the period related to the potential violations. These countries are subject to a number of economic regulations, including sanctions administered by OFAC, and comprehensive restrictions on the export and re-export of U.S.-origin items to these countries administered by BIS. Our customers that are not based in the U.S. are not subject to the same restrictions on operating in these countries as we are, but we are prohibited from providing services or facilitating the provision of services to their rigs in transit to or while operating in a sanctioned country.

Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations relating to sanctions and export restrictions may subject us to criminal sanctions and civil remedies, including fines, denial of export privileges, injunctions or seizures of our assets. We have voluntarily self-reported the potential violations to OFAC and BIS and retained outside counsel who conducted an investigation of the matter and submitted a report to OFAC and BIS. We continue to cooperate with these agencies with respect to resolution of the matter.

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We incurred legal expenses of \$0.1 million and zero for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, relating to this investigation. We may continue to incur significant legal fees and related expenses, and the investigations may involve management time in the future in order to cooperate with OFAC and BIS. We cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the investigation, the total costs to be incurred in completing the investigation, the potential impact on personnel, the effect of implementing any further measures that may be necessary to ensure full compliance with applicable laws or to what extent, if at all, we could be subject to fines, sanctions or other penalties.

Non-GAAP Measures

The non-GAAP financial measures, Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization), Adjusted EBITDA, Unlevered Free Cash Flow, Cash Earnings and Cash EPS may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. Therefore, these non-GAAP measures should be considered in conjunction with net income (loss) and other performance measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, such as gross profit, operating income (loss) or net cash provided by operating activities. Further, Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization), Adjusted EBITDA, Unlevered Free Cash Flow, Cash Earnings and Cash EPS should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP measures such as net income (loss), gross profit, operating income (loss) or any other GAAP measure of liquidity or financial performance. Our Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization), Adjusted EBITDA, Unlevered Free Cash Flow, Cash Earnings and Cash EPS may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies because other companies may not calculate Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization), Adjusted EBITDA, Unlevered Free Cash Flow, Cash Earnings, Cash EPS or similarly titled measures in the same manner as we do. We prepare Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization), Adjusted EBITDA, Unlevered Free Cash Flow, Cash Earnings and Cash EPS to eliminate the impact of items that we do not consider indicative of our core operating performance. We encourage you to evaluate these adjustments and the reasons we consider them appropriate.

The following table presents a reconciliation of our gross profit under GAAP to Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization).

	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended		September 30,	
	September 30,	2014	2015	2014
	(in thousands)			
Gross profit	\$ 20,354	\$ 31,400	\$ 73,840	\$ 81,527
Depreciation and amortization related to cost of revenue	7,773	7,202	23,374	20,597
Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization)	\$ 28,127	\$ 38,602	\$ 97,214	\$ 102,124

GAAP defines gross profit as revenue less cost of revenue, and includes in cost of revenue depreciation and amortization expenses related to revenue-generating long-lived and intangible assets. We define Gross Profit (excluding depreciation and amortization) as revenue less cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization). This measure differs from the GAAP definition of gross profit as we do not include the impact of depreciation and amortization expenses related to revenue-generating long-lived and intangible assets which represent non-cash expenses. We believe this measure is useful to investors because management uses it to evaluate operating margins and the effectiveness of cost management.

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) plus interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization, impairment of goodwill, foreign exchange impact of intercompany financing activities, (gain) loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment, change in fair value of derivatives, stock-based compensation, IPO or merger/acquisition costs and related bonuses, restructuring charges and non-recurring items. Adjusted EBITDA is a financial measure that is not calculated in accordance with GAAP.

We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors in evaluating our operating performance for the following reasons:

Investors and securities analysts use Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure to evaluate the overall operating performance of companies, and we understand our investor and analyst presentations include Adjusted EBITDA;

By comparing our Adjusted EBITDA in different periods, our investors may evaluate our operating results without the additional variations caused by items that we do not consider indicative of our core operating performance and which are not necessarily comparable from year to year; and

Adjusted EBITDA is an integral component of the financial ratio covenants of our credit agreement.

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Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA:

To indicate profit contribution;

For planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget and as a key element of annual incentive programs;

To allocate resources to enhance the financial performance of our business; and

In communications with our Board of Directors concerning our financial performance.

Although Adjusted EBITDA is frequently used by investors and securities analysts in their evaluations of companies, Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results of operations as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or other contractual commitments;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect interest expense;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect cash requirements for income taxes;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the stock based compensation component of employee compensation;

Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated or amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for these replacements; and

Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA or similarly titled measures differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

We define Unlevered Free Cash Flow as Adjusted EBITDA less capital expenditures. We believe Unlevered Free Cash Flow is useful to investors in evaluating our operating performance for the following reasons:

Investors and securities analysts use Unlevered Free Cash Flow as a supplemental measure to evaluate the overall operating performance of companies, and we understand our investor and analyst s presentations include Unlevered Free Cash Flow; and

By comparing our Unlevered Free Cash Flow in different periods, our investors may evaluate our operating results without the additional variations caused by items that we do not consider indicative of our core operating performance and which are not necessarily comparable from year to year.

Although Unlevered Free Cash Flow is frequently used by investors and securities analysts in their evaluations of companies, Unlevered Free Cash Flow has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results of operations as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Unlevered Free Cash Flow does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Unlevered Free Cash Flow does not reflect interest expense;

Unlevered Free Cash Flow does not reflect cash requirements for income taxes;

Unlevered Free Cash Flow does not reflect the stock based compensation component of employee compensation; and

Other companies in our industry may calculate Unlevered Free Cash Flow or similarly titled measures differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

We define Cash Earnings as net income (loss) plus depreciation and amortization, impairment of goodwill, foreign exchange impact of intercompany financing activities, (gain) loss on retirement of property and equipment, change in fair value of derivatives, stock-based compensation, IPO or merger/acquisition costs and related bonuses, restructuring charges and non-recurring items. We define Cash EPS as Cash Earnings divided by diluted shares. Cash Earnings and Cash EPS are financial measures that are not calculated in accordance with GAAP.

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We believe Cash Earnings and Cash EPS are useful to investors in evaluating our operating performance for the following reasons:

Investors and securities analysts use Cash Earnings and Cash EPS as supplemental measures to evaluate the overall operating performance of companies, and we understand our investor and analyst presentations include Cash Earnings and Cash EPS; and

By comparing our Cash Earnings and Cash EPS in different periods, our investors may evaluate our operating results without the additional variations caused by items that we do not consider indicative of our core operating performance and which are not necessarily comparable from year to year.

Although Cash Earnings and Cash EPS are frequently used by investors and securities analysts in their evaluations of companies, Cash Earnings and Cash EPS have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results of operations as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Cash Earnings and Cash EPS do not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or other contractual commitments;

Cash Earnings and Cash EPS do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Cash Earnings and Cash EPS do not reflect the stock based compensation component of employee compensation;

Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated or amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Cash Earnings and Cash EPS do not reflect any cash requirements for these replacements; and

Other companies in our industry may calculate Cash Earnings and Cash EPS or similarly titled measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of our net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, Unlevered Free Cash Flow, Cash Earnings and Cash EPS.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(in thousands)			
Net income (loss)	\$ (10,879)	\$ 5,930	\$ (5,701)	\$ 13,986
Interest expense	502	588	1,521	1,634
Depreciation and amortization	8,094	7,530	24,401	21,607
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles	12,592		12,592	
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment, net of retirements	(10)	74	(23)	(9)
Stock-based compensation	973	1,307	2,955	3,650
Restructuring costs	1,316		7,514	
Acquisition costs	121		121	2,922
Income tax expense	1,789	4,751	6,738	11,404
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP measure)	\$ 14,498	\$ 20,180	\$ 50,118	\$ 55,194
Interest expense	(502)	(588)	(1,521)	(1,634)
Income tax expense	(1,789)	(4,751)	(6,738)	(11,404)
Cash Earnings (non-GAAP measure)	\$ 12,207	\$ 14,841	\$ 41,859	\$ 42,156
Diluted Shares	17,567	17,987	17,510	17,905
Cash EPS (non-GAAP measure)	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.83	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.35
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP measure)	\$ 14,498	\$ 20,180	\$ 50,118	\$ 55,194
Capital expenditures	6,071	9,956	22,227	31,181
Unlevered Free Cash Flow (non-GAAP measure)	\$ 8,427	\$ 10,224	\$ 27,891	\$ 24,013

We evaluate Adjusted EBITDA, Unlevered Free Cash Flow, Cash Earnings and Cash EPS generated from our operations and operating segments to assess the potential recovery of historical capital expenditures, determine timing and investment levels for growth opportunities, extend commitments of satellite bandwidth cost to expand our offshore production platform and vessel market share, invest in new products and services, expand or open new offices, service centers and SOIL nodes, and assist purchasing synergies.

Adjusted EBITDA decreased by \$5.7 million to \$14.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015, from \$20.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease resulted from decreased revenue partially offset by cost savings from the cost reduction plans and separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend. Adjusted EBITDA decreased by \$5.1 million to \$50.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, from \$55.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease resulted from decreased

revenue partially offset by cost savings from the cost reduction plans and separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend.

Unlevered Free Cash Flow was \$8.4 million in the quarter, a decrease of \$1.8 million, or 17.6%, over the prior year quarter. The decrease in Unlevered Free Cash Flow during the three months ended September 30, 2015 was due to decreased Adjusted EBITDA. Unlevered free cash flow was \$27.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, an increase of \$3.9 million, or 16.1%, over the prior year. The increase in Unlevered Free Cash Flow were due to a decline in capital expenditures during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, as we execute on an increased capital discipline initiative.

Cash Earnings decreased by \$2.6 million to \$12.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015, from \$14.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Cash Earnings decreased by \$0.3 million to \$41.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from \$42.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. These decreases resulted from decreased revenue partially offset by cost reduction plans coupled with decreased costs from separate cost savings initiatives focused on reducing third party spend.

Table of Contents**Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

We are subject to a variety of risks, including foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations relating to foreign operations and certain purchases from foreign vendors. In the normal course of business, we assess these risks and have established policies and procedures to manage our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency values.

Our objective in managing our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations is to reduce the impact of adverse fluctuations in earnings and cash flows associated with foreign currency exchange rates. We do not currently use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge our exposure on firm commitments denominated in foreign currencies, but evaluate this on a continual basis and may put financial instruments in place in the future if deemed necessary. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, 14.6% and 24.5%, respectively of our revenues were earned in non-U.S. currencies. At September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had no significant outstanding foreign exchange contracts.

Our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates primarily from our variable interest rate long-term debt. We do not currently use financial instruments to hedge these interest rate risk exposures, but evaluate this on a continual basis and may put financial instruments in place in the future if deemed necessary. The following analysis reflects the annual impacts of potential changes in our interest rate to net income (loss) attributable to us and our total stockholders' equity based on our outstanding long-term debt on September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, assuming those liabilities were outstanding for the previous twelve months:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in thousands)	
Effect on Net Income and Equity - Increase/Decrease:		
1% Decrease/increase in rate	\$ 798	\$ 511
2% Decrease/increase in rate	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,022
3% Decrease/increase in rate	\$ 2,393	\$ 1,533

Table of Contents**Item 4. Controls and Procedures****Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2015. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2015, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Except as discussed below, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Implementation

We are in the process of implementing an ERP system, SAP (B1), as part of a multi-year plan to integrate and upgrade our systems and processes, which began June 1, 2015 and will continue in phases over the next year. We substantially completed the migration of our Western Hemisphere (excluding Brazil) and Corporate segments to SAP during 2015, and we are currently in the process of executing the migration of our remaining segments to SAP, which is expected to be completed during the Company’s fiscal year ending December 31, 2016.

As the phased implementation of this system occurs, we are experiencing certain changes to our processes and procedures which, in turn, result in changes to our internal control over financial reporting. While we expect SAP to strengthen our internal financial controls by automating certain manual processes and standardizing business processes and reporting across our organization, management will continue to evaluate and monitor our internal controls as processes and procedures in each of the affected areas evolve. For a discussion of risks related to the implementation of new systems, see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we have been subject to various claims and legal actions in the ordinary course of our business. We are not currently involved in any legal proceeding the ultimate outcome of which, in our judgment based on information currently available, would have a material impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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

None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

2.1	Share Purchase Agreement between RigNet, Inc. and the shareholders of Nessco Group Holdings Ltd. dated July 5, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 5, 2012, and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [File No. 333-169723], as amended, and incorporated herein by reference)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant, as amended as of October 31, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 6, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.1	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Martin Jimmerson dated as of July 1, 2015 (filed as exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 4, 2015, and incorporated by reference)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

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SIGNATURES

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

RIGNET, INC.

Date: November 9, 2015

By: /s/ MARTIN L. JIMMERSON, JR.
Martin L. Jimmerson, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial & Accounting Officer)