FORM 10-Q
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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

For the quarterly period ended DECEMBER 31, 2017

Commission file number 0-10248

FONAR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE	11-2464137
(State or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
110 Marcus Drive Melville, New York	11747
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (631) 694-2929

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 _X_ 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 shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files. YES _X_ NO ___

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.(Check one): Large accelerated filer___ Accelerated filer_X_ Non-accelerated filer___ Smaller reporting company __

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. YES ___ NO _X_

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

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

Class	Outstanding at January 31, 2018
Common Stock, par value $.0001	6,287,511
Class B Common Stock, par value $.0001	146
Class C Common Stock, par value $.0001	382,513
Class A Preferred Stock, par value $.0001	313,438

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION	PAGE
Item 1. Financial Statements	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2017 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2017	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	6
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the Six Months Ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	7
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	8
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)	9
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	22
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	30
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	30
PART II - OTHER INFORMATION	31
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	32
Item 1A. Risk Factors	32
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	33
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	33
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	33
Item 5. Other Information	33
Item 6. Exhibits	33
Signatures	34

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

ASSETS

	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017 *
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 14,194	$ 10,140
Accounts receivable – net	4,222	4,322
Accounts receivable - related party	60	—
Medical receivable – net	12,480	11,745
Management and other fees receivable – net	20,268	18,594
Management and other fees receivable – related medical practices – net	5,222	4,959
Inventories	1,696	1,624
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	736	736
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,368	1,294
Total Current Assets	60,246	53,414
Deferred income tax asset	17,287	17,862
Property and equipment - net	16,986	16,462
Goodwill	3,985	3,927
Other intangible assets - net	6,076	6,645
Other assets	603	453
Total Assets	$ 105,183	$ 98,763

*Condensed from audited financial statements.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017 *
Current Liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	$ 95	$ 180
Accounts payable	1,365	1,423
Other current liabilities	6,662	7,203
Unearned revenue on service contracts	4,520	4,642
Unearned revenue on service contracts - related party	55	—
Customer advances	898	788
Total Current Liabilities	13,595	14,236
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Deferred income tax liability	332	332
Due to related medical practices	227	227
Long-term debt and capital leases, less current portion	323	337
Other liabilities	711	721
Total Long-Term Liabilities	1,593	1,617
Total Liabilities	15,188	15,853

*Condensed from audited financial statements.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)

	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017 *
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Class A non-voting preferred stock $.0001 par value; 453 shares authorized at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, 313 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017	$ —	$ —
Preferred stock $.001 par value; 567 shares authorized at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, issued and outstanding – none	—	—
Common Stock $.0001 par value; 8,500 shares authorized at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, 6,299 issued at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017; 6,288 outstanding at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017	1	1
Class B Common Stock (10 votes per share) $ .0001 par value; 227 shares authorized at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, .146 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017	—	—
Class C Common Stock (25 votes per share) $.0001 par value; 567 shares authorized at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, 383 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017	—	—
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	179,131	179,131
Accumulated deficit	(93,095)	(101,003)
Notes receivable from employee stockholders	(13)	(17)
Treasury stock, at cost - 12 shares of common stock at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017	(675)	(675)
Total Fonar Corporation Stockholder Equity	85,349	77,437
Non controlling interests	4,646	5,473
Total Stockholders' Equity	89,995	82,910
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 105,183	$ 98,763

*Condensed from audited financial statements.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

	FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
REVENUES	2017	2016
Product sales – net	$ 276	$ 93
Service and repair fees – net	2,352	2,356
Service and repair fees – related parties - net	28	28
Patient fee revenue, net of contractual allowances and discounts	9,537	8,657
Provision for bad debts and bad debt expense for patient fee	(4,571)	(4,002)
Management and other fees – net	10,340	9,364
Management and other fees – related medical practices – net	2,206	1,907
Total Revenues – Net	20,168	18,403
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Costs related to product sales	246	(34)
Costs related to service and repair fees	753	683
Costs related to service and repair fees – related parties	9	8
Costs related to patient fee revenue	2,570	2,323
Costs related to management and other fees	5,826	5,257
Costs related to management and other fees – related medical practices	1,261	1,127
Research and development	407	361
Selling, general and administrative	3,286	4,069
Total Costs and Expenses	14,358	13,794
Income From Operations	5,810	4,609
Interest Expense	(48)	(77)
Investment Income	58	49
Other Expense	(5)	—
Income Before (Provision)/Benefit for Income Taxes and Non Controlling Interests	5,815	4,581
(Provision)/Benefit for Income Taxes	(575)	353
Net Income	5,240	4,934
Net Income - Non Controlling Interests	(1,051)	(692)
Net Income - Controlling Interests	$ 4,189	$ 4,242
Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	$ 3,926	$ 3,971
Net Income Available to Class A Non-Voting Preferred Stockholders	$ 196	$ 202
Net Income Available to Class C Common Stockholders	$ 67	$ 69
Basic Net Income Per Common Share Available to Common Stockholders	$ 0.62	$ 0.64
Diluted Net Income Per Common Share Available to Common Stockholders	$ 0.61	$ 0.63
Basic and Diluted Income Per Share-Class C Common	$ 0.17	$ 0.18
Weighted Average Basis Shares Outstanding-Common Stockholders	6,287	6,158
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding-Common Stockholders	6,415	6,286
Weighted Average Basic Shares Outstanding – Class C Common	383	383
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding – Class C Common	383	383

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

	FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
REVENUES		
Product sales – net	$ 439	$ 335
Service and repair fees – net	4,616	4,708
Service and repair fees – related parties - net	55	55
Patient fee revenue, net of contractual allowances and discounts	18,190	17,481
Provision for bad debts and bad debt expense for patient fee	(8,321)	(7,880)
Management and other fees – net	20,111	18,625
Management and other fees – related medical practices – net	4,412	3,814
Total Revenues – Net	39,502	37,138
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Costs related to product sales	389	179
Costs related to service and repair fees	1,533	1,339
Costs related to service and repair fees – related parties	18	16
Costs related to patient fee revenue	5,049	4,737
Costs related to management and other fees	11,384	10,518
Costs related to management and other fees – related medical practices	2,411	2,080
Research and development	755	773
Selling, general and administrative	7,367	8,135
Total Costs and Expenses	28,906	27,777
Income From Operations	10,596	9,361
Interest Expense	(92)	(174)
Investment Income	104	97
Other Expense	(7)	(3)
Income Before (Provision)/Benefit for Income Taxes and Non Controlling Interests	10,601	9,281
(Provision)/Benefit for Income Taxes	(760)	153
Net Income	9,841	9,434
Net Income - Non Controlling Interests	(1,933)	(1,622)
Net Income - Controlling Interests	$ 7,908	$ 7,812
Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	$ 7,413	$ 7,313
Net Income Available to Class A Non-Voting Preferred Stockholders	$ 369	$ 372
Net Income Available to Class C Common Stockholders	$ 126	$ 127
Basic Net Income Per Common Share Available to Common Stockholders	$ 1.18	$ 1.19
Diluted Net Income Per Common Share Available to Common Stockholders	$ 1.16	$ 1.17
Basic and Diluted Income Per Share-Class C Common	$ 0.33	$ 0.33
Weighted Average Basic Shares Outstanding-Common Stockholders	6,287	6,131
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding-Common Stockholders	6,415	6,259
Weighted Average Basic Shares Outstanding – Class C Common	383	383
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding – Class C Common	383	383

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

	FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	$ 9,841	$ 9,434
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,957	1,719
Deferred income tax provision/(benefit) – net	575	(800)
Provision for bad debts	(1,140)	(194)
Stock issued for costs and expenses	—	2,239
Compensatory element of stock issuances	—	27
Stock option exercised	—	2
(Increase) decrease in operating assets, net:		
Accounts, medical receivable and management fee(s)	(1,492)	(2,701)
Notes receivable	—	12
Inventories	(71)	(661)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(74)	(178)
Other assets	(150)	172
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities, net:		
Accounts payable	(58)	216
Other current liabilities	(608)	(2,590)
Customer advances	110	(163)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	—	(30)
Other liabilities	(10)	170
Due to related medical practices	—	(17)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,880	6,657
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,862)	(1,507)
Cost of patents	(51)	(96)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,913)	(1,603)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Repayment of borrowings and capital lease obligations	(99)	(2,422)
Additional acquisition costs	(58)	—
Distributions to non controlling interests	(2,760)	(3,472)
Repayment of notes receivable from employee stockholders	4	4
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,913)	(5,890)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,054	(836)
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning of Period	10,140	8,528
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Period	$ 14,194	$ 7,692

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Description of Business

Effective July 1, 2015, the Company restructured the corporate organization of the management of diagnostic imaging centers segment of our business. The reorganization was structured to more completely integrate the operations of Health Management Corporation of America and HDM. Imperial contributed all of its assets (which were utilized in the business of Health Management Corporation of America) to HDM and received a 24.2% interest in HDM. Health Management Corporation of America retained a direct ownership interest of 45.8% in HDM, and the original investors in HDM retained a 30.0% ownership interest in the newly expanded HDM. The entire management of diagnostic imaging centers business segment is now being conducted by HDM, operating under the name "Health Management Company of America".

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on September 27, 2017 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of FONAR Corporation, its majority and wholly-owned subsidiaries and partnerships (collectively the "Company"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed based on weighted average number of shares common stock and stock equivalents outstanding, net of common stock. In accordance with ASC topic 260-10, "Participating Securities and the Two-Class method", the Company used the Two-Class method for calculating basic earnings per share and applied the if converted method in calculating diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution from the exercise or conversion of all dilutive securities into common stock based on the average market price of common shares outstanding during the period. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, diluted EPS for common shareholders includes 128 shares upon conversion of Class C Common.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2017 and 2016
(Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Earnings Per Share (Continued)

	Three months ended December 31, 2017			Three months ended December 31, 2016		
Basic	Total	Common Stock	Class C Common Stock	Total	Common Stock	Class C Common Stock
Numerator:						
Net income available to common stockholders	$ 4,189	$ 3,926	$ 67	$ 4,242	$ 3,971	$ 69
Denominator:						
Weighted average shares outstanding	6,287	6,287	383	6,158	6,158	383
Basic income per common share	$ 0.67	$ 0.62	$ 0.17	$ 0.69	$ 0.64	$ 0.18
Diluted						
Denominator:						
Weighted average shares outstanding		6,287	383		6,158	383
Convertible Class C Stock		128	—		128	—
Total Denominator for diluted earnings per share		6,415	383		6,286	383
Diluted income per common share		$ 0.61	$ 0.17		$ 0.63	$ 0.18

	Six months ended December 31, 2017			Six months ended December 31, 2016		
Basic	Total	Common Stock	Class C Common Stock	Total	Common Stock	Class C Common Stock
Numerator:						
Net income available to common stockholders	$ 7,908	$ 7,413	$ 126	$ 7,812	$ 7,313	$ 127
Denominator:						
Weighted average shares outstanding	6,287	6,287	383	6,131	6,131	383
Basic income per common share	$ 1.26	$ 1.18	$ 0.33	$ 1.27	$ 1.19	$ 0.33
Diluted						
Denominator:						
Weighted average shares outstanding		6,287	383		6,131	383
Convertible Class C Stock		128	—		128	—
Total Denominator for diluted earnings per share		6,415	383		6,259	383
Diluted income per common share		$ 1.16	$ 0.33		$ 1.17	$ 0.33

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350). The amendments in this update simplify the test for goodwill impairment by eliminating Step 2 from the impairment test, which required the entity to perform procedures to determine the fair value at the impairment testing date of its assets and liabilities following the procedure that would be required in determining fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. The amendments in this update are effective for public companies for annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. We are evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805); Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The amendments in this update clarify the definition of a business to help companies evaluate whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions or disposals of assets or businesses. The amendments in this update are effective for public companies for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. We are evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting". This update includes provisions intended to simplify various aspects of accounting for share-based compensation. ASU No. 2016-09 will take effect for public companies for the annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company has adopted ASU No. 2016-09. Our adoption of ASU No. 2016-09 did not have an impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

During February 2016, FAS issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based upon the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Lease with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases. The new guidance will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period and is applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's consolidated condensed financial statements.

The FASB has issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This ASU supercedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification 605 - Revenue Recognition and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Codification. The standard requires that an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within the reporting period and should be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the ASU recognized at the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that this ASU will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the effect of the standard on its ongoing financial reporting.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-11, “Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory” (“ ASU 2015-11”). ASU 2015-11 requires an entity to measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. Subsequent measurement is unchanged for inventory measured using last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) or the retail inventory method. It is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company has adopted ASU 2015-11. Our adoption of ASU 2015-11 did not have an impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

FASB, the Emerging Issues Task Force and the SEC have issued certain other accounting standards, updates, and regulations as of December 31, 2017 that will become effective in subsequent periods; however, management does not believe that any of those updates would have significantly affected our financial accounting measures or disclosures had they been in effect during 2018 or 2017, and it does not believe that any of those pronouncements will have a significant impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements at the time they become effective.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The reclassifcations did not have any effect on reported consolidated net income for any periods presented.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, MEDICAL RECEIVABLE AND MANAGEMENT AND OTHER FEES RECEIVABLE

Receivables, net is comprised of the following at December 31, 2017:

	Gross Receivable	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net
Accounts receivable	$ 4,412	$ 190	$ 4,222
Accounts receivable - related party	$ 60	—	$ 60
Medical receivable	$ 33,506	$ 21,026	$ 12,480
Management and other fees receivable	$ 31,335	$ 11,067	$ 20,268
Management and other fees receivable from related medical practices ("PC’s")	$ 6,457	$ 1,235	$ 5,222

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, MEDICAL RECEIVABLE AND MANAGEMENT AND OTHER FEES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

Receivables, net is comprised of the following at June 30, 2017:

	Gross Receivable	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net
Accounts receivable	$ 4,512	$ 190	$ 4,322
Accounts receivable - related party	$ —	—	$ —
Medical receivable	$ 31,598	$ 19,853	$ 11,745
Management and other fees receivable	$ 31,454	$ 12,860	$ 18,594
Management and other fees receivable from related medical practices ("PC’s")	$ 5,541	$ 582	$ 4,959

The Company's customers are concentrated in the healthcare industry.

Accounts Receivable

Credit risk with respect to the Company’s accounts receivable related to product sales and service and repair fees is limited due to the customer advances received prior to the commencement of work performed and the billing of amounts to customers as sub-assemblies are completed. Service and repair fees are billed on a monthly or quarterly basis and the Company does not continue providing these services if accounts receivable become past due. The Company controls credit risk with respect to accounts receivable from service and repair fees through its credit evaluation process, credit limits, monitoring procedures and reasonably short collection terms. The Company performs ongoing credit authorizations before a product sales contract is entered into or service and repair fees are provided.

Medical Receivables

Medical receivables are due under fee-for-service contracts from third party payors, such as hospitals, government sponsored healthcare programs, patient’s legal counsel and directly from patients. Substantially all the revenue relates to patients residing in Florida. The carrying amount of the medical receivable is reduced by an allowance that reflects management’s best estimate of the amounts that will not be collected. The Company continuously monitors collections from its clients and maintains an allowance for bad debts based upon the Company’s historical collection experience. The Company determines allowances for contractual adjustments and uncollectible accounts based on specific agings, specific payor collection issues that have been identified and based on payor classifications and historical experience at each site.

Management and Other Fees Receivable

The Company's receivables from the related and non-related professional corporations (PC's) substantially consist of fees outstanding under management agreements. Payment of the outstanding fees is dependent on collection by the PC's of fees from third party medical reimbursement organizations, principally insurance companies and health management organizations.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, MEDICAL RECEIVABLE AND MANAGEMENT AND OTHER FEES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

Payment of the management fee receivables from the PC's may be impaired by the inability of the PC's to collect in a timely manner their medical fees from the third party payors, particularly insurance carriers covering automobile no-fault and workers compensation claims due to longer payment cycles and rigorous informational requirements and certain other disallowed claims. Approximately 65% and 62% of the PCs' net revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were derived from no-fault and personal injury protection claims. Approximately 66% and 63% of the PCs' net revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were derived from no-fault and personal injury protection claims. The Company considers the aging of its accounts receivable in determining the amount of allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company generally takes all legally available steps to collect its receivables. Credit losses associated with the receivables are provided for in the condensed consolidated financial statements and have historically been within management's expectations.

Net revenues from management and other fees charged to the related PCs accounted for approximately 10.9% and 10.4% of the consolidated net revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Net revenues from management and other fees charged to the related PCs accounted for approximately 11.2% and 10.3% of the consolidated net revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Tallahassee Magnetic Resonance Imaging, PA, Stand Up MRI of Boca Raton, PA and Stand Up MRI & Diagnostic Center, PA (all related medical practices) entered into a guaranty agreement, pursuant to which they cross guaranteed all management fees which are payable to the Company, which have arisen under each individual management agreement. Additional Company managed entities also operate under a guaranty agreement, pursuant to which management fees are payable to the Company.

The Company's patient fee revenue, net of contractual allowances and discounts less the provision for bad debts for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are summarized in the following tables.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Commercial Insurance/ Managed Care	$ 1,017	$ 1,158
Medicare/Medicaid	293	299
Workers' Compensation/Personal Injury	6,530	5,404
Other	1,697	1,796
Patient Fee Revenue, net of contractual allowances and discounts	9,537	8,657
Provision for Bad Debts and bad debt expense	(4,571)	(4,002)
Net Patient Fee for Revenue	$ 4,966	$ 4,655

	For the Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Commercial Insurance/ Managed Care	$ 2,215	$ 2,422
Medicare/Medicaid	565	599
Workers' Compensation/Personal Injury	12,108	11,084
Other	3,302	3,376
Patient Fee Revenue, net of contractual allowances and discounts	18,190	17,481
Provision for Bad Debts and bad debt expense	(8,321)	(7,880)
Net Patient Fee for Revenue	$ 9,869	$ 9,601

NOTE 4 - INVENTORIES

Inventories included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet consist of the following:

	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
Purchased parts, components and supplies	$ 1,466	$ 1,431
Work-in-process	230	193
Total Inventories	$ 1,696	$ 1,624

NOTE 5 – COSTS AND ESTIMATED EARNINGS ON UNCOMPLETED CONTRACTS

Information relating to uncompleted contracts is as follows:

	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	$ 1,031	$ 1,031
Estimated earnings	999	999
Subtotal	2,030	2,030
Less: Billings to date	1,294	1,294
Total Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	$ 736	$ 736

Included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets under the following captions:

	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	$ 736	$ 736
Less: Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	—	—
Total Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	$ 736	$ 736

NOTE 6 – OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet consist of the following:

	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
Capitalized software development costs	$ 7,005	$ 7,005
Patents and copyrights	4,778	4,727
Non-compete	4,100	4,100
Customer relationships	3,800	3,800
Gross Other intangible assets	19,683	19,632
Less: Accumulated amortization	13,607	12,987
Other Intangible Assets – net	$ 6,076	$ 6,645

Amortization of patents and copyrights for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $52 and $49, respectively.

Amortization of capitalized software development costs for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $65 and $65, respectively.

Amortization of non-compete for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $147 and $147, respectively.

Amortization of customer relationships for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $47 and $47, respectively.

Amortization of patents and copyrights for the six months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $102 and $96, respectively.

Amortization of capitalized software development costs for the six months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $130 and $130 respectively.

Amortization of non-compete for the six months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $293 and $293, respectively.

Amortization of customer relationships for the six months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $95 and $95, respectively.

NOTE 7 – OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet consist of the following:

	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
Accrued salaries, commissions and payroll taxes	$ 1,320	$ 1,139
Accrued interest	45	45
Litigation accruals	145	145
Sales tax payable	2,330	2,282
Legal and other professional fees	114	296
Accounting fees	65	154
Self-funded health insurance reserve	—	92
Interest and penalty - sales tax	2,163	2,296
Other	480	754
Total Other Current Liabilities	$ 6,662	$ 7,203

NOTE 8 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Acquisitions

On June 15, 2017, the Company purchased 100% interest in Turnkey Equipment Management of Great Neck, LLC. The consideration and net assets acquired is as follows:

Cash Paid	$ 1,313
Security Deposit	24
Total Consideration	1,337
Net assets at Fair Value	732
Goodwill	$ 605

On March 20, 2017, the Company purchased 100% interest in Radwell Leasing LLC and Radwell LLC. The net assets acquired and consideration is as follows:

Diagnostic Equipment	$ 544
Leasehold Improvements	126
Total Net Assets Acquired	$ 670
Stock issued as consideration	$ 791
Less cash received - net	(121)
Total Consideration	$ 670

On June 30, 2016, the Company purchased 100% interest in TK2 Equipment Management, LLC and Turnkey Services of New York, LLC. The consideration and net assets acquired is as follows:

Cash Paid	$ 4,224
Net assets at Fair Value	2,862
Goodwill	$ 1,555

NOTE 8 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED)

Pro forma Results

The unaudited pro forma information does not purport to be indicative of the results that would have been obtained if the acquisitions had actually occurred at the beginning of the year prior to acquisition, nor of the results that may be reported in the future. The results of operations of Radwell Leasing LLC, Radwell LLC and Turnkey Equipment of Great Neck LLC were diminutive and did not affect the proforma results of operations.

NOTE 9 - SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

The Company operates in two industry segments - manufacturing and the servicing of medical equipment and management of diagnostic imaging centers.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies as disclosed in the Company’s 10-K as of June 30, 2017. All inter-segment sales are market-based. The Company evaluates performance based on income or loss from operations.

Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is shown in the following table:

	Medical Equipment	Management Of Diagnostic Imaging Centers	Totals
For the three months ended December 31, 2017			
Net revenues from external customers	$ 2,656	$ 17,512	$ 20,168
Inter-segment net revenues	$ 227	$ —	$ 227
Income from operations	$ 164	$ 5,646	$ 5,810
Depreciation and amortization	$ 84	$ 914	$ 998
Capital expenditures	$ 135	$ 1,033	$ 1,168
For the three months ended December 31, 2016			
Net revenues from external customers	$ 2,477	$ 15,926	$ 18,403
Inter-segment net revenues	$ 382	$ —	$ 382
Income from operations	$ 89	$ 4,520	$ 4,609
Depreciation and amortization	$ 81	$ 782	$ 863
Capital expenditures	$ 53	$ 908	$ 961
For the six months ended December 31, 2017			
Net revenues from external customers	$ 5,110	$ 34,392	$ 39,502
Inter-segment net revenues	$ 446	$ —	$ 446
(Loss) income from operations	$ (33)	$ 10,629	$ 10,596
Depreciation and amortization	$ 166	$ 1,791	$ 1,957
Capital expenditures	$ 179	$ 1,683	$ 1,862
For the six months ended December 31, 2016			
Net revenues from external customers	$ 5,098	$ 32,040	$ 37,138
Inter-segment net revenues	$ 763	$ —	$ 763
Income from operations	$ (58)	$ 9,419	$ 9,361
Depreciation and amortization	$ 161	$ 1,558	$ 1,719
Capital expenditures	$ 96	$ 1,507	$ 1,603

NOTE 10– SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the six months ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company paid $25 and $119 for interest, respectively.

During the six months ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company paid $185 and $740 for income taxes, respectively.

NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims arising from the ordinary course of its business, including personal injury, customer contract and employment claims. In the opinion of management, the aggregate liability, if any, with respect to such actions, will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

There were no material changes in litigation from that reported in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and our form 10-Q for the first quarter of fiscal 2018.

Other Matters

The Company is also delinquent in filing sales tax returns for certain states, for which the Company has transacted business. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has recorded tax obligations of approximately $2,330 plus interest and penalties of approximately $2,163. The Company is in the process of determining the regulatory requirements in order to become compliant.

The Company maintains a self-funded health insurance program with a stop-loss umbrella policy with a third party insurer to limit the maximum potential liability for individual claims to $100 per person and for a maximum potential claim liability based on member enrollment. With respect to this program, the Company considers historical and projected medical utilization data when estimating its health insurance program liability and related expense. As of December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, the Company had approximately $0 and $92, respectively, in reserve for its self-funded health insurance programs. The reserves are included in “Other current liabilities” in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The Company regularly analyzes its reserves for incurred but not reported claims, and for reported but not paid claims related to its reinsurance and self-funded insurance programs. The Company believes its reserves are adequate. However, significant judgment is involved in assessing these reserves such as assessing historical paid claims, average lags between the claims’ incurred date, reported dates and paid dates, and the frequency and severity of claims. There may be differences between actual settlement amounts and recorded reserves and any resulting adjustments are included in expense once a probable amount is known. There were no significant adjustments recorded in the periods covered by this report

NOTE 12 - INCOME TAXES

ASC topic 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a corporate tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Differences between tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return and the benefit recognized and measured pursuant to the interpretation are referred to as “unrecognized benefits”. A liability is recognized (or amount of net operating loss carryforward or amount of tax refundable is reduced) for an unrecognized tax benefit because it represents an enterprise’s potential future obligation to the taxing authority for a tax position that was not recognized as a result of applying the provisions of ASC topic 740.

In accordance with ASC topic 740, interest costs related to unrecognized tax benefits are required to be calculated (if applicable) and would be classified as “Interest expense, net”. Penalties if incurred would be recognized as a component of “Selling, general and administrative” expenses.

The Company files corporate income tax returns in the United States (federal) and in various state and local jurisdictions. In most instances, the Company is no longer subject to federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2010.

The Company’s effective income tax rate is based on expected income, statutory rates and tax planning opportunities available in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. For interim financial reporting, the Company estimates the annual income tax rate based on projected taxable income for the full year and records a quarterly income tax provision or benefit in accordance with the anticipated annual rate. The Company refines the estimates of the year’s taxable income on a periodic basis as new information becomes available, including actual year-to-date financial results. This continual estimation process often results in a change to the expected effective income tax rate for the year. When this occurs, the Company adjusts the income tax provision during the quarter in which the change in estimate occurs so that the year-to-date provision reflects the expected income tax rate. Significant judgment is required in determining the effective tax rate and in evaluating tax positions.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was signed into law on December 22, 2017 and makes numerous changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Among other changes, the Act reduces the US corporate income tax rate to 21% effective January 1, 2018. Because the Act became effective mid-way through the Company’s tax year, the Company will have a US statutory income tax rate of 27.7% for the fiscal 2018 and will have a 21% statutory income tax rate for fiscal years thereafter.

Under ASC740, *Accounting for Income Taxes,* the enactment of the Tax Act also requires companies, to recognize the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities and the retroactive effects of changes in tax laws in the period in which the new legislation in enacted. The Company’s gross deferred tax assets and liabilities will be revalued from 35% to 21% with a corresponding offset to the valuation allowance and any potential other taxes arising due to the Tax Act will result in reductions to its net operating loss carryforward and valuation allowance. Deferred tax assets of approximately $46.2 million will be revalued to approximately $30.2 million with an approximated corresponding decrease to the Company’s valuation allowance. The Company will continue to analyze the Tax Act to assess the full effects on its financial results, including disclosures, for our fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.

NOTE 12 - INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company recorded a deferred tax asset of $17,287 and a deferred tax liability of $332 as of December 31, 2017, primarily relating to net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $99,019 available to offset future taxable income through 2030. The net operating losses begin to expire in 2021 for federal tax purposes and in 2017 for state income tax purposes.

During the three and six months ended December 31, the Company recorded a net decrease in its deferred tax asset of $575 for 2017 and a net increase $800 for 2016, in its condensed consolidated balance sheets. During the three months ended December 31, the Company recorded a net provision of $575 for 2017 and a net benefit of $353 ($800 benefit offset by a $447 provision) for 2016, in its condensed consolidated statements of income. During the six months ended December 31, 2017 the Company recorded a net provision of $760 and a net benefit of $153($800 benefit offset by a $647 provision) for 2016, in its consolidated statements of income.

As of each reporting date management considers new evidence, both positive and negative that could effect its view of future realization of deferred tax assets. Due to the ability to sustain profitable levels of income on the U.S. Federal tax jurisdiction, management determined that there is sufficient positive evidence to conclude that it is more likely than not, that such deferred taxes are realizable.

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies and the regulatory environment in making this assessment. At present, the Company believes that it is more-likely-than-not that the tax benefits from certain NOL carryforwards will not be fully realized. In recognition of this inherent risk, a valuation allowance is maintained as a reduction of the gross deferred tax assets that is not expected to be utilized.

A valuation allowance will be maintained until sufficient positive evidence exists to support the reversal of the remainder of the valuation. Should the Company continue to remain profitable in future periods and the risks of the regulatory environment are minimized, with supportable trends, the valuation allowance will be reversed accordingly.

NOTE 13- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated events that occurred subsequent to December 31, 2017 and through the date the condensed consolidated financial statements were issued.

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

For the six month period ended December 31, 2017, we reported a net income of $9.8 million on revenues of $39.5 million as compared to net income of $9.4 million on revenues of $37.1 million for the six month period ended December 31, 2016. Operating income increased from $9.4 million for the six month period ended December 31, 2016 to $10.6 million for the six month period ended December 31, 2017.

For the three month period ended December 31, 2017, we reported net income of $5.2 million on revenues of $20.2 million as compared to net income of $4.9 million on revenues of $18.4 million for the three month period ended December 31, 2016.

The revenue increase of 6.4%, from $37.1 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017 to $39.5 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018, was primarily due to an increases in net management fees of $2.1 million, from $22.4 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017 to $24.5 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018. Revenues from product sales and service and repair fees remained constant for the first six months of fiscal 2017 and for the first six months of fiscal 2018 at $5.1 million.

While our revenues increased, our costs and expenses increased at a smaller amount , resulting in our operating income increasing to $10.6 million for the six months ended December 31, 2017 as compared to $9.4 million for the six months ended December 31, 2016. In terms of percentages, costs and expenses increased 4.1% from $27.8 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017 to $28.9 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018, while revenues increased 6.4%, from $37.1 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017 to $39.5 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018.

Fonar's wholly-owned subsidiary, Health Management Corporation of America ("HMCA"), is the controlling, but not sole owner of two limited liability companies, Imperial Management Services, LLC ("Imperial") and Health Diagnostics Management, LLC ("HDM"). Effective July 1, 2015, the Company restructured the corporate organization of the management of diagnostic imaging centers segment of the business. The reorganization was structured to more completely integrate the operations of HMCA and HDM. Imperial Management Services LLC contributed all of its assets (which had been utilized in the business of HMCA) to HDM and received a 24.2% interest in HDM. HMCA retained a direct ownership interest of 45.8% in HDM, and the original investors in HDM retained a 30.0% ownership interest in the newly expanded HDM. The entire management of the diagnostic imaging centers business segment is now being conducted by HDM, operating under the name "Health Management Company of America". For the sake of simplicity, HMCA, Imperial and HDM are referred to as "HMCA", unless otherwise indicated.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are "forward-looking statements" (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) regarding the plans and objectives of Management for future operations. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Our plans and objectives are based, in part, on assumptions involving the expansion of business. Assumptions relating to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control. Although we believe that our assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statement included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives and plans will be achieved.

Results of Operations

We operate in two industry segments: the manufacture and servicing of medical (MRI) equipment, which is conducted by Fonar, and diagnostic facilities management services, which is conducted through HMCA and its subsidiaries.

Manufacturing and Service of MRI Equipment

Revenues from MRI product sales increased to $439,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2018 from $335,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2017. Costs related to product sales also increased, from $179,000 for the six month period ended December 31, 2016 to $389,000 for the six month period ended December 31, 2017. Management believes this increase in sales revenues although positive, more likely reflects the volatility resulting from low sales volume. Tight credit and economic uncertainty, together with lower reimbursement rates for MRI scans, have depressed the market for our MRI scanner products, notwithstanding our scanners’ unique technological capabilities (e.g. multi positional scanning).

Service revenues decreased 1.9% from $4.8 million for the six month period ended December 31, 2016 to $4.7 million for the six month period ended December 31, 2017. Continuing lower sales volumes have been a factor ultimately contributing to the small decrease in service revenues, as the revenue from new scanners being placed under service agreements, following the expiration of their warranties, is insufficient to replace the revenue lost as a result of older scanners being taken out of service.

Costs relating to providing service increased by 14.5% from $1.4 million in the first six months of fiscal 2017 to $1.6 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018. Because of our ability to monitor the performance of customers' scanners from our facilities in Melville, New York on a daily basis, however, and to detect and repair any irregularities before more serious and costly problems result, we have been able to control our costs of providing service.

There were approximately $417,000 in foreign revenues for the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to approximately $398,000 in foreign revenues for the first six months of fiscal 2017, representing an increase in foreign revenues of 4.8%. We do not regard this as a material trend, but as part of a normal although sometimes volatile variation resulting from low volumes of foreign sales.

We recognize MRI scanner sales revenues on the "percentage of completion" basis, which means the revenues are recognized as the scanner is manufactured. Revenues recognized in a particular quarter do not necessarily reflect new orders or progress payments made by customers in that quarter. We build the scanner as the customer meets certain benchmarks in its site preparation in order to minimize the time lag between incurring costs of manufacturing and our receipt of the cash progress payments from the customer which are due upon delivery. Consequently, there can be a disparity between the revenues recognized in a fiscal period and the number of product sales. Generally, the revenues from a scanner sale are recognized in a fiscal quarter or quarters following the quarter in which the sale was made.

Revenues for the medical equipment segment as a whole remained constant at $5.1 million for the six months of fiscal 2018 and for the six months of fiscal 2017. Operating results for our medical equipment segment improved to an operating loss of $33,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to an operating loss of $58,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Diagnostic Facilities Management Services

HMCA revenues increased in the first six months of fiscal 2018 by 7.3% to $34.4 million from $32.0 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017. The percentage of our revenues derived from our diagnostic facilities management segment relative to the percentage of our revenues derived from our medical equipment segment increased slightly to 87.1% for the first six months of fiscal 2018, from 86.2% for the first six months of fiscal 2017.

The increase in HMCA revenues is principally due to HMCA's success in marketing the scanning services of the facilities managed or owned by HMCA, notwithstanding the decrease in reimbursement rates paid for MRI scans by insurers, Medicare and other government programs. The reductions in reimbursement rates are not unique to HMCA or HMCA's clients but are being experienced by the industry in general.

HMCA's efforts are countering the effects of lower reimbursement rates by increasing the scan volume of the facilities it owns or manages.

As a result of our vigorous marketing efforts, the number of scans performed at our centers and at our client's centers increased from 79,351 in the first six months of fiscal 2017 to 85,404 in the first six months of fiscal 2018.

We manage twenty-six sites, twenty-four of which are equipped with Fonar Upright® MRI scanners (our Upright® MRI Scanners are also called Stand-Up® MRI Scanners). HMCA experienced an operating income of $10.6 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018 compared to operating income of $9.4 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017.

HMCA's cost of revenues for the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017 increased by 8.7% from $17.3 million to $18.8 million as a result of primarily the addition of a new site.

Consolidated

For the first six months of fiscal 2018, our consolidated net revenues increased by 6.4% to $39.5 million from $37.1 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017, and total costs and expenses increased by 4.1% to $28.9 million from $27.8 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018 and for the first six months of fiscal 2017 respectively. As a result, our operating income increased to $10.6 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to $9.4 million in the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased to $7.4 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018 from $8.1 million in the first six months of fiscal 2017. The compensatory element of stock issuances, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses, decreased to $0 for the first six months of fiscal 2018 from $26,814 for the six months of fiscal 2017.

Research and development expenses decreased by 2.3% to $755,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2018 from $773,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Interest expense in the first six months of fiscal 2018 decreased by 47.1% to $92,000 from $174,000 in the first six months of fiscal 2017. The decrease was due to the repayment of debt.

Inventories increased to $1.7 million at December 31, 2017 from $1.6 million at June 30, 2017.

Net management fee and medical receivables increased by 7.6% to $38.0 million at December 31, 2017 from $35.3 million at June 30, 2017 as a result of slower collections. The slower collections were primarily due to an increase in no-fault and workers' compensation revenue, which typically takes longer to collect and the additional of the new site which was opened in April 2017.

The results of operations for the first six months of fiscal 2018 reflect an increase in revenues from management, patient and other fees, as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017 ($34.4 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to $32.0 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017), and a decrease in MRI equipment segment revenues ($5.1 million as compared to $5.1 million). Revenues were 12.9% from the MRI equipment segment as compared to 87.1% from HMCA, for the first six months of fiscal 2018, as compared to 13.7% from the MRI equipment segment and 86.3% from HMCA for the first six months of fiscal 2017.

The implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) has had a profound impact on the healthcare industry. We are experiencing some of the impact of the Act on our business in the reduction of reimbursement rates and fewer sales of our MRI equipment. Efforts to repeal and replace, or modify the PPACA may result in further significant changes in the healthcare industry and our business.

We are committed to improving our operating results and dealing with the challenges posed by legislative and regulatory requirements. Nevertheless, factors beyond our control, such as the timing and rate of market growth, economic conditions, the availability of credit and payor reimbursement rates, or unexpected expenditures and the timing of such expenditures, make it difficult to forecast future operating results.

As mentioned, one of the effects of the PPACA on our business has been the reduction in Medicare reimbursement rates for MRI scans. This also has resulted in a reduction in the reimbursement rates by commercial insurers and government programs which tie their reimbursement rates to the Medicare rates. Nevertheless, the increased patient volume of the scanning centers we manage or own has enabled us to maintain a healthy profitability in spite of these challenges. We believe we are pursuing the correct policies to cope with these problems and to improve the Company's operating results. However, our future revenues and results of operations may be adversely impacted by future reductions in reimbursement rates.

Our Upright® MRI (also referred to as the Stand-Up® MRI), together with our works-in-progress, are intended to significantly improve our competitive position.

The Upright® MRI scanner, which operates at 6000 gauss (.6 Tesla) field strength, allows patients to be scanned while standing, sitting, reclining and in multiple flexion and extension positions. It is common in visualizing the spine that abnormalities are visualized in some positions and not others. This enables surgical corrections that heretofore would be unaddressable for lack of visualizing the symptom causing the pathology and therefore, in general enables the treating physician to achieve a better treatment outcome for his patient. A floor-recessed elevator brings the patient to the height appropriate for the targeted image region. A custom-built multi-position adjustable bed will allow patients to sit or lie on their backs, sides or stomachs at any angle. This allows the MRI technologist to ask the patient to position himself/herself in the exact position that generates his/her pain so that images of the patient in the position that explicitly generates the patient's pain can be nailed down. Full-range-of-motion studies of the joints in virtually any direction are possible, a particularly promising feature for sports injuries.

In addition FONAR has announced the publication of a new book "THE CRANIOCERVICAL SYNDROME and MRI" that highlights the unique attributes of FONAR UPRIGHT® MRI Imaging (S. Karger, A.G. based in Basel, Switzerland- www.karger.com/Book/Home/261956) which has been published by S. Karger, a 125 year old company and an academic publisher of scientific and medical journals and books. The seven chapter monograph examines the rapid advances in MRI made possible by the FONAR UPRIGHT® Multi-Position MRI that are transforming the treatment of patients suffering from the craniocervical syndrome (CCS). It is written by leading international experts in the field to practitioners with a better understanding of the subtle anatomy and MRI appearances at the craniocervical junction, along with insight into the clinical significance of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) flow measurements and its potential role in generating the devastating impairments of the neurodegenerative diseases: Alzheimer's (5.1 million patients in the United States), childhood and adult Autism (3.0 million), Parkinson's (1.0 million), Multiple Sclerosis (250,000-350,000) and Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) (30,000). It calls attention to the revolutionary importance of FONAR's new UPRIGHT® MRI imaging technology and the prospect of significantly relieving the suffering of the above totaled 9.38 million patients afflicted with these disorders.

Fonar also announced a major diagnostic breakthrough in multiple sclerosis achieved with advanced Upright® MRI. Medical researchers at FONAR published a paper reporting a diagnostic breakthrough in multiple sclerosis (MS), based on observations made possible by the Company’s unique Upright® Multi-Position™ MRI scanner. The findings reveal that the cause of multiple sclerosis may be biomechanical and related to earlier trauma to the neck, which can result in obstruction of the flow of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), which is produced and stored in the central anatomic structures of the brain known as the ventricles. Since the ventricles produce a large net volume of CSF each day (500 cc), the obstruction can result in a build up of pressure within the ventricles, resulting in leakage of the CSF and the antigenic polypeptides it contains into the surrounding brain tissue. This leakage could be responsible for generating the brain lesions of multiple sclerosis. The paper, titled “The Possible Role of Cranio-Cervical Trauma and Abnormal CSF Hydrodynamics in the Genesis of Multiple Sclerosis," appears in the of the journal Physiological Chemistry and Physics and Medical NMR (Sept. 20, 2011).

This capability of the Fonar Upright® technology has demonstrated its key value on patients with the Arnold-Chiari syndrome [Cerebellar Tonsil Extopia (CTE)], which is believed to affect 200,000 to 500,000 Americans. In this syndrome, brain stem compression and subsequent severe neurological symptoms occur in these patients, because the brain stem descends and is compressed at the base of the skull in the foramen magnum, which is the circular bony opening at the base of the skull where the spinal cord exits the skull. Conventional lie-down MRI scanners cannot make an adequate evaluation of this pathology since the patient's pathology is most visible and the symptoms most acute when the patient is scanned in the upright fully weight-bearing position.

A combined study of 1,200 neck pain patients published in “Brain Injury” (July 2010) by eight university medical centers reported that cerebellar tonsil ectopia (CTE) of 1mm or greater was found and visualized 2.5 times (250%) more frequently when patients who had sustained automobile whiplash injuries were scanned upright rather than lying down.

The Upright® MRI has also demonstrated its value for patients suffering from scoliosis. Scoliosis patients have been typically subjected to routine x-ray exams for years and must be imaged upright for an adequate evaluation of their scoliosis. Because the patient must be standing for a complete evaluation of the extent of the patient’s scoliosis, an x-ray machine has been the only modality that could provide that service. The Upright® MRI is the only MRI scanner which allows the patient to stand during the MRI exam. Fonar has developed an RF receiver and scanning protocol that for the first time allows scoliosis patients to obtain diagnostic pictures of their spines without the risks of x-rays. A study by the National Cancer Institute (2000) of 5,466 women with scoliosis reported a 70% increase in breast cancer resulting from 24.7 chest x-rays these patients received on the average in the course of their scoliosis treatment. The Upright® MRI examination of scoliosis enables the needed imaging evaluation of the degree of spine scoliosis without exposing the patient to the risk of breast cancer from x-radiation. Currently scoliosis affects more than 3,000,000 American women.

In addition, the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) reported their results of their study of 1,302 patients utilizing the Fonar Upright® MRI at the 22nd Annual Meeting of the North American Spine Society on October 23, 2007. The UCLA study showed the superior ability of the Fonar Upright® MRI to detect spine pathology, including spondylolisthesis, disc herniations and disc degeneration, as compared to visualizations of the spine produced by traditional single position static MRIs.

The UCLA study by MRI of 1,302 back pain patients when they were in the Fonar Upright® MRI and examined in a full range of flexion and extension positions made possible by Fonar's new Upright® technology established that significant "misses" of pathology were occurring with static single position MRI imaging. At L4-5, the vertebral level responsible for 49.8% of lumbar disc herniations, 35.1% of the spondylolistheses (vertebral instabilities) visualized by the Upright® MRI, were being missed by static single position MRI (510 patients). Since this vertebral segment is responsible for the majority of all disc herniations, the finding may reveal a significant cause of failed back surgeries. The UCLA study further showed the "miss-rate" of vertebral instabilities by static only MRI was even higher, 38.7%, at the L3-4 vertebral segment. Additionally, the UCLA study showed that MRI examinations of the cervical spine that did not perform extension images of the neck "missed" disc bulges 23.75% of the time (163 patients).

The UCLA study further reported that they were able to quantitatively measure the dimensions of the central spinal canal with the "highest accuracy" using the FONAR Upright® MRI thereby enabling the extent of spinal canal stenosis that existed in patients to be measured. Spinal canal stenosis gives rise to the symptom complex intermittent neurogenic claudication manifest as debilitating pain in the back and lower extremities, weakness and difficulties in ambulation and leg paresthesias. Spinal canal stenosis is a spinal compression syndrome separate and distinct from the more common nerve compression syndrome of the spinal nerves as they exit the vertebral column through the bony neural foramen.

The Fonar Upright® MRI can also be useful for MRI directed emergency neuro-surgical procedures as the surgeon would have unhindered access to the patient's head when the patient is supine with no restrictions in the vertical direction. This easy-entry, mid-field-strength scanner could prove ideal for trauma centers where a quick MRI-screening within the first critical hour of treatment will greatly improve patients' chances for survival and optimize the extent of recovery.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents increased by 40.0% from $10.1 million at June 30, 2017 to $14.2 million at December 31, 2017.

Cash provided by operating activities for the first six months of fiscal 2018 was $8.9 million. Cash provided by operating activities was attributable principally to net income of $9.8 million and depreciation and amortization of $2.0 million, offset by an increase in accounts, management fee receivables and medical receivables of $1.5 million and a decrease in other current liabilities of $608,000.

Cash used in investing activities for the first six months of fiscal 2018 was $1.9 million. The principal uses of cash used in investing activities during the first six months of fiscal 2018 consisted of patent costs of $51,000 and the purchase of property and equipment of $1.9 million.

Cash used in financing activities for the first six months of fiscal 2018 was $2.9 million. The principal uses of cash in financing activities during the first six months of fiscal 2018 were the repayment of principal on long-term debt and capital lease obligations of $99,000 and distributions to non-controlling interests of $2.8 million.

Total liabilities decreased by 4.2% to $15.2 million at December 31, 2017 from $15.9 million at June 30, 2017. “Other” current liabilities decreased by 7.5% to $6.7 million at December 31, 2017 from $7.2 million at June 30, 2017. Long-term debt and capital lease obligations decreased from $337,000 to $323,000. The current portion of our unearned revenue on service contracts decreased from $4.6 million to $4.5 million. Customer deposits increased from $788,000 at June 30, 2017 to $898,000 at December 31, 2017 as a result of an increase in services performed.

As of December 31, 2017, the total of $6.7 million in “other” current liabilities included accrued salaries and payroll taxes of $1.3 million, and sales taxes of $2.3 million plus accrued interest and penalties of $2.2 million.

Our working capital increased to $46.7 million at December 31, 2017 from $39.2 million at June 30, 2017. This resulted from an increase in current assets ($53.4 million at June 30, 2017 as compared to $60.2 million at December 31, 2017), and a decrease in current liabilities from $14.2 million at June 30, 2017 to $13.6 million at December 31, 2017.

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers projected future taxable income planning strategies and the regulatory environment in making this assessment. A valuation allowance will be maintained until sufficient positive evidence exists to support the reversal of any portion or all of the valuation allowance.

The Company’s effective income tax rate is based on expected income, statutory rates and tax planning opportunities available in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. For interim financial reporting, the Company estimates the annual income tax rate based on projected taxable income for the full year and records a quarterly income tax provision or benefit in accordance with the anticipated annual rate. The Company refines the estimates of the year’s taxable income on a periodic basis as new information becomes available, including actual year-to-date financial results. This continual estimation process often results in a change to the expected effective income tax rate for the year. When this occurs, the Company adjusts the income tax provision during the quarter in which the change in estimate occurs so that the year-to-date provision reflects the expected income tax rate. Significant judgment is required in determining the effective tax rate and in evaluating tax positions.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was signed into law on December 22, 2017 and makes numerous changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Among other changes, the Act reduces the US corporate income tax rate to 21% effective January 1, 2018. Because the Act became effective mid-way through the Company’s tax year, the Company will have a US statutory income tax rate of 27.7% for the fiscal 2018, and will have a 21% US statutory income tax rate for fiscal years thereafter.

Under ASC Topic 740, Accounting for Income Taxes, the enactment of the Tax Act also requires companies, to recognize the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities and the retroactive effects of changes in tax laws in the period in which the new legislation in enacted. The Company’s gross deferred tax assets and liabilities will be revalued form 35% to 21% with a corresponding offset to the valuation allowance and any potential other taxes arising due to the Tax Act will result in reductions to its net operating loss carryforward and valuation allowance. Deferred tax assets of approximately $46.2 million will be revalued to approximately $30.2 million with an approximated corresponding decrease to the Company’s valuation allowance.

Fonar has not committed to making any significant capital expenditures for the remainder of the 2018 fiscal year with the exception of putting in an additional scanner in an existing Florida site.

Critical to our business plan are the improvement and expansion of the MRI facilities managed or owned by HMCA, and increasing the number of scans performed at those facilities. In addition, our business plan calls for a continuing commitment to providing our customers with enhanced equipment service and maintenance capabilities and delivering state-of-the-art, innovative and high quality equipment and upgrades at competitive prices.

In furtherance of our business plan, HMCA began managing a twenty-sixth MRI scanning facility located in White Plains, New York, in the first week of April, 2017.

Management is seeking to promote wider market recognition of Fonar's scanner products, and to increase demand for Upright® scanning at the facilities HMCA owns or manages. Given the liquidity and credit constraints in the markets, and the uncertainty resulting from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or its repeal and replacement, the sale of medical equipment has and may continue to suffer.

The Company believes that its business plan has been responsible for the past five consecutive fiscal years and past two fiscal quarters of profitability (fiscal 2012, fiscal 2013, fiscal 2014, fiscal 2015, fiscal 2016, fiscal 2017 and the first six months of fiscal 2018) and that its capital resources will be adequate to support operations at current levels through at least December 31, 2018. In the past, the Company experienced periods of working capital deficits and prior to fiscal 2011, losses. The future effects on our business of healthcare legislation, the Deficit Reduction Act, the 2.3% excise tax on sales of medical equipment, reimbursement rates and the general economic and business climate are not known at the present time. Nevertheless, there is a possibility of adverse consequences to our business operations from these causes.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company maintains its funds in liquid accounts. None of our investments are in fixed rate instruments.
All of our revenue, expense and capital purchasing activities are transacted in United States dollars.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the ''Exchange Act''). Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based upon our evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective, as of December 31, 2017, in ensuring that material information that we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our system of internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended December 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 - Legal Proceedings: There were no material changes in litigation from that reported in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Item 1A – Risk Factors: An investment in the securities of the Company is subject to various risks, the most significant of which are summarized below.

1. Reduced Reimbursement Rates. Most of our revenues are derived from our scanning center business conducted by HMCA. Our scanning center clients and the Florida facilities owned by HMCA are experiencing lower reimbursement rates from Medicare, other government programs and private insurance companies. To date, the impact of these reductions has been countered by increasing scanning volume, thereby maintaining profitability in this business segment. There is, however, no assurance that we will be able to continue to do so.

2. Demand for MRI Scanners. The reduced reimbursement rates also affects our sales of MRI scanners negatively. With lower revenue projections, fewer prospective customers will be able to operate, and others are likely to demand lower prices for scanners. Although the reduced reimbursements may not affect foreign demand, a lower number of sales in the aggregate could reduce economies of scale and consequently, profit margins.

3. Manufacturing Competition. Many if not most of our competing scanner manufacturers have significantly greater financial resources, production capacity, and other resources than we do. Such competitors would include General Electric, Siemens, Hitachi and Phillips. Although Fonar is the only company which can manufacture and sell the unique Stand-Up® (Upright®) MRI scanner, potential customers must be convinced that the purchase of a Fonar scanner is their best choice. We believe that with time, that objective will be reached, particularly with customers scanning patients having neck, back, knee and various orthopedic issues who would benefit from being scanned in weight-bearing positions.

4. Dependence on Referrals. HMCA derives substantially all of its revenue, directly or indirectly, from fees charged for the diagnostic imaging services performed at the facilities. We depend on referrals of patients from unaffiliated physicians and other third parties to the facilities we manage or own for the MRI scanning services performed. If these physicians and other third parties were to reduce the number of patients they refer or discontinue referring patients, scan volumes could decrease, which would have the effect of reducing our net revenue, from both management and scanning fees, and operating margins.

5. Pressure to Control Healthcare Costs. One of the principal objectives of health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations is to control the cost of healthcare services. Healthcare providers participating in managed care plans may be required to refer diagnostic imaging tests to certain providers depending on the plan in which a covered patient is enrolled. In addition, managed care contracting has become very competitive. The expansion of health maintenance organizations, preferred provider organizations and other managed care organizations within New York or Florida could have a negative impact on the utilization and pricing of services performed at the facilities HMCA manages or owns to the extent these organizations exert control over patients' access to diagnostic imaging services, selections of the provider of such services and reimbursement rates for those services.

6. Scanning Facility Competition. The market for diagnostic imaging services is highly competitive. The facilities we manage or own compete for patients on the basis of reputation, location and the quality of diagnostic imaging services. Groups of radiologists, established hospitals, clinics and other independent organizations that own and operate imaging equipment are the principal competitors.

7. Eligibility Changes to Insurance Programs. Due to potential decreased availability of healthcare through private employers, the number of patients who are uninsured or participate in governmental programs may increase. Healthcare legislation may increase the participation of individuals in the Medicaid program in states that elect to participate in the expanded Medicaid coverage, subject to any changes which may result from efforts to repeal and replace the PPACA. A shift in payor mix from managed care and other private payors to government payors or an increase in the number of uninsured patients may result in a reduction in the rates of reimbursement or an increase in uncollectible receivables or uncompensated care, with a corresponding decrease in net revenue. Changes in the eligibility requirements for governmental programs such as the Medicaid program and state decisions on whether to participate in the expansion of such programs also could increase the number of patients who participate in such programs and the number of uninsured patients. Even for those patients who remain in private insurance plans, changes to those plans could increase patient financial responsibility, resulting in a greater risk of uncollectible receivables. These factors and events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

8. A proposal was published by the New York State Workers' Compensation Board ("NYSWCB") in 2014 to change the fee schedule for Workers' Compensation payments. Initially, the fees proposed would be set at approximately 130% of the Medicare fees. This would reduce fees for the most commonly billed radiology procedures by approximately 60%. Further, since the Workers' Compensation fees are coupled with the New York State No Fault Program, radiology providers would suffer similar reductions for No-Fault fees. Although we and the HMCA clients wrote to the NYSWCB to argue against this proposal, and other affected parties commented as well, there can be no assurance that the NYSWCB will withdraw or modify this proposal, or if they elect to do so, the extent to which the NYSWCB would modify their proposal. No further action, however, has been taken by the NYSWCB to advance this proposal for approximately two years. A significant reduction in Workers' Compensation and No-Fault fees could have a material adverse impact on our business.

9. Possible changes in Florida Insurance Law. A bill has been introduced into the Florida legislature, whose goal is to eliminate the no-fault system and the requirement that motorists carry personal injury protection, commonly referred to a "PIP". Currently, drivers and passengers get card damages and PIP, paid for up to $10,000, no matter who is at fault in an accident. Drivers have to pay an additional cost to insurance companies to pay for bodily injuries, which covers them if they are at fault. While PIP is required, coverage for bodily injury is not. The insurance industry is pushing to scrap PIP and instead mandate all motorists to carry coverage that includes a minimum of $25,000 bodily injury if they are at fault. Eliminating PIP would mean that the 410,000 drivers now get paid toward medical costs through their insurers might not be there for them to pay for injured drivers. Importantly, payments would be reduced by approximately 60% due to claims being paid at commercial rates instead of at the presently prevailing PIP fee schedule. This would negatively impact our seven diagnostic imaging facilities (both those we own and those we manage) with more unpaid bills, lower reimbursement rates and elongated waiting times.

10. Federal and state privacy and information security laws. We must comply with numerous federal and state laws and regulations governing the collection, dissemination, access, use, security and privacy of PHI, including HIPAA and its implementing privacy and security regulations, as amended by the federal HITECH Act and collectively referred to as HIPAA. If we fail to comply with applicable privacy and security laws, regulations and standards, properly maintain the integrity of our data, protect our proprietary rights to our systems, or defend against cybersecurity attacks, our business, reputation, results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Information security risks have significantly increased in recent years in part because of the proliferation of new technologies, the use of the internet and telecommunications technologies to conduct our operations, and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists and other external parties, including foreign state agents. Our operations rely on the secure processing, transmission and storage of confidential, proprietary and other information in our computer systems and networks.

11. Changes in Domestic and Worldwide Economic Conditions. We are subject to risk arising from adverse changes in general domestic and global economic conditions, including recession or economic slowdown and disruption of credit markets. Turbulence and uncertainty in the United States and international markets and economies may adversely affect our liquidity, financial condition, revenues, profitability and business operations generally.

Item 2 – Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds: None

Item 3 - Defaults Upon Senior Securities: None

Item 4 - Mine Safety Disclosure: Not Applicable

Item 5 - Other Information: None

Item 6 - Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K:

a) Exhibit 31.1 Certification. See Exhibits
b) Exhibit 32.1 Certification. See Exhibits
c) Report on Form 8-K filed on November 13, 2017, Item 2.02: Results of Operations and Financial Condition for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017.

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.

FONAR CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Timothy Damadian
Timothy Damadian
President and Principal Executive Officer

/s/ Raymond V. Damadian
Raymond V. Damadian
Chairman of the Board, Treasurer and
Acting Principal Financial Officer

Dated: February 13, 2018