

TILE SHOP HOLDINGS, INC.
Form 10-Q
August 01, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from – to –

Commission file number: 001-35629

TILE SHOP HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 45-5538095
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

14000 Carlson Parkway
Plymouth, Minnesota 55441
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(763) 852-2950

(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, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller Emerging growth company
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.

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

As of July 30, 2018, there were 52,705,343 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

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

| | June 30, 2018 (unaudited) | December 31, 2017 (audited) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 9,907 | \$ 6,621 |
| Restricted cash | 835 | 855 |
| Receivables, net | 3,217 | 2,381 |
| Inventories | 100,426 | 85,259 |
| Income tax receivable | 3,477 | 5,726 |
| Other current assets, net | 5,798 | 4,717 |
| Total Current Assets | 123,660 | 105,559 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 150,505 | 151,405 |
| Deferred tax assets | 10,636 | 11,654 |
| Other assets | 1,861 | 2,107 |
| Total Assets | \$ 286,662 | \$ 270,725 |
| Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 33,577 | \$ 30,771 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 6,958 | 8,833 |
| Income tax payable | 50 | 17 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 27,137 | 22,413 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 67,722 | 62,034 |
| Long-term debt, net | 22,498 | 18,182 |
| Capital lease obligation, net | 509 | 576 |
| Deferred rent | 42,938 | 41,290 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 4,205 | 4,769 |

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| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Total Liabilities | 137,872 | 126,851 |
| Commitments and Contingencies (see Note 11) | | |
| Stockholders' Equity: | | |
| Common stock, par value \$0.0001; authorized: 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 52,508,090 and 52,156,850 shares, respectively | 5 | 5 |
| Preferred stock, par value \$0.0001; authorized: 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 0 shares | - | - |
| Additional paid-in-capital | 176,124 | 180,109 |
| Accumulated deficit | (27,331) | (36,239) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | (8) | (1) |
| Total Stockholders' Equity | 148,790 | 143,874 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity | \$ 286,662 | \$ 270,725 |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended | | Six Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | June 30, | | June 30, | |
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Net sales | \$ 92,914 | \$ 89,464 | \$ 184,048 | \$ 181,599 |
| Cost of sales | 27,602 | 27,116 | 54,698 | 54,506 |
| Gross profit | 65,312 | 62,348 | 129,350 | 127,093 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 57,870 | 50,748 | 115,797 | 101,960 |
| Income from operations | 7,442 | 11,600 | 13,553 | 25,133 |
| Interest expense | (597) | (448) | (1,151) | (933) |
| Other income | 37 | 62 | 72 | 98 |
| Income before income taxes | 6,882 | 11,214 | 12,474 | 24,298 |
| Provision for income taxes | (1,924) | (3,491) | (3,505) | (8,566) |
| Net income | \$ 4,958 | \$ 7,723 | \$ 8,969 | \$ 15,732 |
| Income per common share: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.17 | \$ 0.31 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.17 | \$ 0.30 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding: | | | | |
| Basic | 51,887,094 | 51,633,150 | 51,884,402 | 51,578,691 |
| Diluted | 52,019,881 | 52,223,183 | 51,996,263 | 52,111,134 |
| Dividends declared per share | \$ 0.05 | \$ 0.05 | \$ 0.05 | \$ 0.05 |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(dollars in thousands)

(unaudited)

| | Three Months | | Six Months Ended | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Ended June 30, 2018 | 2017 | June 30, 2018 | 2017 |
| Net income | \$ 4,958 | \$ 7,723 | \$ 8,969 | \$ 15,732 |
| Currency translation adjustment | (37) | 3 | (7) | 8 |
| Other comprehensive income | (37) | 3 | (7) | 8 |
| Comprehensive income | \$ 4,921 | \$ 7,726 | \$ 8,962 | \$ 15,740 |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)

(dollars in thousands, except share data)

(unaudited)

| | Common stock | | | | | Accumulated other comprehensive income | | |
|--|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------|--|
| | Shares | Amount | Additional paid-in capital | Treasury units | Retained earnings (deficit) | (loss) | Total | |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | 51,607,143 | \$ 5 | \$ 185,998 | \$ - | \$ (47,058) | \$ (46) | \$ 138,899 | |
| Issuance of restricted shares | 324,184 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Cancellation of restricted shares | (87,849) | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Stock based compensation | - | - | 3,156 | - | - | - | 3,156 | |
| Stock option exercises | 313,372 | - | 1,639 | - | - | - | 1,639 | |
| Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock based compensation awards | - | - | (318) | - | - | - | (318) | |
| Dividends paid | - | - | (10,366) | - | - | - | (10,366) | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 45 | |
| Net income | - | - | - | - | 10,819 | - | 10,819 | |
| Balance at December 31, 2017 | 52,156,850 | \$ 5 | \$ 180,109 | \$ - | \$ (36,239) | \$ (1) | \$ 143,874 | |
| Adoption of revenue recognition standard (see Note 1) | - | - | - | - | (60) | - | (60) | |
| Issuance of restricted shares | 395,282 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Cancellation of restricted shares | (44,042) | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Stock based compensation | - | - | 1,215 | - | - | - | 1,215 | |
| Dividends paid | - | - | (5,200) | - | - | - | (5,200) | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | (7) | (7) | |
| Net income | - | - | - | - | 8,969 | - | 8,969 | |
| Balance at June 30, 2018 | 52,508,090 | \$ 5 | \$ 176,124 | \$ - | \$ (27,331) | \$ (8) | \$ 148,790 | |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands)

(unaudited)

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2018 | 2017 |
| Cash Flows From Operating Activities | | |
| Net income | \$ 8,969 | \$ 15,732 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation & amortization | 13,978 | 12,592 |
| Amortization of debt issuance costs | 338 | 349 |
| Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment | 344 | 152 |
| Deferred rent | 1,877 | 1,552 |
| Stock based compensation | 1,215 | 1,770 |
| Deferred income taxes | 1,019 | 2,523 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Receivables | (836) | (610) |
| Inventories | (15,167) | 7,009 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (1,217) | 5,139 |
| Accounts payable | 2,016 | (1,015) |
| Income tax receivable / payable | 2,281 | 382 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 4,459 | (10,747) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 19,276 | 34,828 |
| Cash Flows From Investing Activities | | |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment | (13,149) | (20,000) |
| Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment | 15 | - |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (13,134) | (20,000) |
| Cash Flows From Financing Activities | | |
| Payments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations | (32,638) | (34,646) |
| Advances on line of credit | 35,000 | 25,000 |
| Dividends paid | (5,200) | (5,168) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | - | 102 |
| Employee taxes paid for shares withheld | (30) | (211) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (2,868) | (14,923) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | (8) | 8 |
| Net change in cash | 3,266 | (87) |

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| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash beginning of period | 7,476 | 12,948 |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash end of period | \$ 10,742 | \$ 12,861 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 9,907 | \$ 12,006 |
| Restricted cash | 835 | 855 |
| Long-term restricted cash | - | - |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash end of period | \$ 10,742 | \$ 12,861 |
| Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information | | |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment included in accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 1,488 | \$ 2,407 |
| Cash paid for interest | 1,124 | 936 |
| Cash paid (received) for income taxes, net | 186 | 5,817 |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Note 1: Background

Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. (“Holdings,” and together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, the “Company”) was incorporated in Delaware in June 2012.

The Company is a specialty retailer of natural stone and man-made tiles, setting and maintenance materials, and related accessories in the United States. The Company manufactures its own setting and maintenance materials, such as thinset, grout, and sealers. The Company’s primary market is retail sales to consumers, contractors, designers and home builders. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had 140 stores in 31 states and the District of Columbia, with an average size of approximately 20,200 square feet. The Company also sells products on its website. The Company has distribution centers located in Michigan, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Virginia and Wisconsin. The Company has a sourcing operation located in China.

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the rules and regulations for reporting on Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include certain information and disclosures required for comprehensive financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included and are of a normal recurring nature, including the elimination of all intercompany transactions. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and footnotes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. The accounting policies used in preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements are the same as those described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in such Form 10-K.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued a final standard on revenue from contracts with customers. This new standard introduces a comprehensive revenue recognition model that requires a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. In 2016, the FASB issued several amendments to the standard. The Company adopted this standard as of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method. See Note 2 for further details.

In November 2016, the FASB issued new guidance on restricted cash on the statement of cash flows. The new guidance requires the classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning and ending balances shown in the statement of cash flows. The Company adopted the new standard as of March 31, 2018 using the retrospective transition method. The Company’s restricted cash balance was \$0.8 million as of June 30, 2018. Upon adopting the new standard, the Company no longer presents the release of restricted cash as a financing cash inflow. Instead, restricted cash and long-term restricted cash balances are included in the beginning and ending cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash balances in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. In connection with the adoption of this standard, \$6.0 million received from restricted cash accounts during the six months ended June 30, 2017 that was previously presented as a financing cash inflow was reclassified to the beginning cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash balances in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In February 2016, the FASB issued a standard that primarily requires organizations that lease assets to recognize the rights and obligations created by those leases on the consolidated balance sheet. The standard is effective in fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company expects the primary impact upon adoption will be the recognition, on a discounted basis, of minimum commitments under non-cancelable operating leases on the consolidated balance sheets resulting in the recording of right of use assets and lease obligations. The Company’s minimum commitments under non-cancelable operating leases are disclosed in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. The Company has identified its lease management system and is in the process of identifying and evaluating the applicable leases. The Company is currently assessing the effect the new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Note 2: Revenues

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (Topic 606), "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," using the modified retrospective method applied to those contracts which were not completed as of January 1, 2018. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under Topic 606, while prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with the Company's historic accounting under Topic 605. The adoption of Topic 606 had a cumulative impact adjustment to opening retained earnings of \$0.1 million as of January 1, 2018 and did not have an impact on revenues recognized for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration received in exchange for those goods or services. Sales taxes are excluded from revenues.

The following table presents revenues disaggregated by product category:

| | For the three months ended June 30, | | For the six months ended June 30, | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------|---|------|
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Man-made tiles | 47 % | 43 % | 46 % | 42 % |
| Natural stone tiles | 28 | 33 | 28 | 34 |
| Setting and maintenance materials | 13 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| Accessories | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Delivery service | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Total 100 % 100 % 100 % 100 %

The Company generates revenues by selling tile products, setting and maintenance materials, accessories, and delivery services to its customers through its store locations and website. The timing of revenue recognition coincides with the transfer of control of goods and services ordered by the customer, which falls into one of three categories described below:

- Revenue recognized when an order is placed – If a customer places an order in a store and the contents of their order are available, the Company recognizes revenue concurrent with the exchange of goods for consideration from the customer.
- Revenue recognized when an order is picked up – If a customer places an order for items held in a centralized distribution center, the Company requests a deposit from the customer at the time they place the order. Subsequently when the contents of the customer’s order are delivered to the store, the customer returns to the store and picks up the items that were ordered. The Company recognizes revenue on this transaction when the customer picks up their order.
- Revenue recognized when an order is delivered – If a customer places an order in a store or online and requests delivery of their order, the Company prepares the contents of their order, initiates the delivery service, and recognizes revenue once the contents of the customer’s order are delivered.

The Company determines the transaction price of its contracts based on the pricing established at the time a customer places an order. The transaction price does not include sales tax as the Company is a pass-through conduit for collecting and remitting sales tax. Any discounts applied to an order are allocated proportionately to the base price of the goods and services ordered. Deposits made by customers are recorded in other accrued liabilities. Deferred revenues associated with customer deposits are recognized at the time the Company transfers control of the items ordered or renders the delivery service. In the event an order is partially fulfilled as of the end of a reporting period, revenue will be recognized based on the transaction price allocated to the goods delivered and services rendered. The customer deposit balance was \$8.1 million as of each of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. Revenues recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2018 included in the customer deposit balance as of the beginning of the period were \$7.7 million.

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

The Company extends financing to qualified professional customers who apply for credit. The accounts receivable balance was \$3.2 million and \$2.4 million as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Customers who qualify for an account receive 30-day payment terms. The Company expects that the customer will pay for the goods and services ordered within one year from the date the order is placed. Accordingly, the Company qualifies for the practical expedient outlined in ASC 606-10-32-18 and does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the financing component.

Customers may return purchased items for an exchange or refund. The Company records a reserve for estimated product returns based on the historical returns trends and the current product sales performance. Historically, the sales returns reserve was presented net of cost of sales in other current liabilities. Upon adoption of Topic 606, the Company presents the sales returns reserve as an other current liability and the estimated value of the inventory that will be returned as an other current asset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The components of the sales returns reserve reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

| | (in thousands) | |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | June 30, 2018 | December 31, 2017(1) |
| Other current liabilities | \$ 5,792 | \$ 3,139 |
| Other current assets | 1,651 | - |
| Sales returns reserve, net | \$ 4,141 | \$ 3,139 |

(1) As of December 31, 2017, the sales returns reserve of \$3.1 million was presented net of the expected value of inventory to be returned of \$0.9 million.

Note 3: Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined on the weighted-average cost method) or net realizable value. Inventories consist primarily of merchandise held for sale. Inventories were comprised of the following as of June 30,

2018 and December 31, 2017:

| | (in thousands) | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | June 30, 2018 | December 31, 2017 |
| Finished goods | \$ 83,521 | \$ 65,843 |
| Raw materials | 2,288 | 1,660 |
| Finished goods in transit | 14,617 | 17,756 |
| Total | \$ 100,426 | \$ 85,259 |

The Company provides provisions for losses related to shrinkage and other amounts that are otherwise not expected to be fully recoverable. These provisions are calculated based on historical shrinkage, selling price, margin and current business trends. The provision for losses related to shrinkage and other amounts was \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Note 4: Income taxes

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "Tax Act") was enacted into law and the new legislation contains several key tax provisions that affected the Company, including, but not limited to, a reduction of the corporate income tax rate to 21% effective January 1, 2018, and a one-time mandatory transition tax on accumulated foreign earnings, a tax on global intangible low taxed income ("GILTI"), and the repeal of the domestic manufacturing deduction for 2018. The Company recognized the effect of the tax law changes in the period of enactment, including determining the transition tax, re-measuring the Company's U.S. deferred tax assets and liabilities and reassessing the net realizability of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities. Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, ("SAB 118") allows the Company to record provisional amounts during a measurement period not to extend beyond one year of the enactment date. Since the Tax Act was passed late in the fourth quarter of 2017, and ongoing guidance and accounting interpretation is expected throughout 2018, the Company considers the accounting of the transition tax, deferred tax re-measurements and other items to be provisional due to the forthcoming guidance and the Company's ongoing analysis of final year-end data and tax positions. The Company expects to complete its analysis

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

within the measurement period in accordance with SAB 118. While the Company does not expect to incur a current tax on GILTI relative to 2018 operations, the Company has not yet elected an accounting policy related to GILTI.

The Company's effective tax rate on net income before income taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was 28.0% and 31.1%, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate on net income before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was 28.1% and 35.3%, respectively. The difference between the Company's effective rate of 28.0% and the expected federal statutory rate of 21.0% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 is primarily due to state income taxes.

For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$1.9 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$3.5 million and \$8.6 million, respectively. The decrease in the provision for income taxes for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 is due to lower pretax earnings as well as the decrease in the corporate tax rate.

The Company records interest and penalties relating to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company has not recognized any liabilities for uncertain tax positions, nor have interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions been accrued.

Note 5: Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, after taking into consideration all dilutive potential shares outstanding during the period.

Basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated as follows:

| | (all amounts in thousands except share and per share data) | | | |
|---|--|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | For the three months ended | | For the six months ended | |
| | June 30, 2018 | 2017 | June 30, 2018 | 2017 |
| Net income | \$ 4,958 | \$ 7,723 | \$ 8,969 | \$ 15,732 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding - basic | 51,887,094 | 51,633,150 | 51,884,402 | 51,578,691 |
| Effect of dilutive securities attributable to stock based awards | 132,787 | 590,033 | 111,861 | 532,443 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted | 52,019,881 | 52,223,183 | 51,996,263 | 52,111,134 |
| Income per common share: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.17 | \$ 0.31 |
| Dilutive | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.17 | \$ 0.30 |
| Anti-dilutive securities excluded from earnings per share calculation | 2,298,350 | 209,570 | 2,107,629 | 254,511 |

Note 6: Other Accrued Liabilities

Other accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

| | (in thousands) | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | June 30, 2018 | December 31, 2017 |
| Customer deposits | \$ 8,080 | \$ 8,064 |
| Accrued wages and salaries | 3,795 | 2,853 |
| Sales returns reserve | 5,792 | 3,139 |
| Payroll and sales taxes | 3,233 | 2,491 |
| Other current liabilities | 6,237 | 5,866 |
| Total other accrued liabilities | \$ 27,137 | \$ 22,413 |

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Note 7: Long-term Debt

On June 2, 2015, Holdings and its operating subsidiary, The Tile Shop, LLC, entered into a credit agreement with Fifth Third Bank, Bank of America, N.A., and Huntington National Bank (as amended, the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement was most recently amended on April 5, 2018 to adjust the consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio covenant to a minimum of 1.35:1.00 and revise the consolidated total rent adjusted leverage ratio covenant to a maximum of 4.00:1.00.

The Credit Agreement provides the Company with a \$125.0 million senior secured credit facility, comprised of a five-year \$50.0 million term loan and a \$75.0 million revolving line of credit. Borrowings outstanding consisted of \$7.0 million on the term loan and \$22.5 million on the revolving line of credit as of June 30, 2018. There was \$52.5 million available for borrowing on the revolving line of credit as of June 30, 2018, which may be used to support the Company's growth and for working capital purposes.

Borrowings pursuant to the Credit Agreement bear interest at either a base rate or a LIBOR-based rate, at the option of the Company. The LIBOR-based rate will range from LIBOR plus 1.50% to 2.00%, depending on The Tile Shop's leverage ratio. The base rate is equal to the greatest of: (a) the Federal funds rate plus 0.50%, (b) the Fifth Third Bank "prime rate," and (c) the Eurodollar rate plus 1.00%, in each case plus 0.50% to 1.00% depending on The Tile Shop's leverage ratio. At June 30, 2018 the base interest rate was 5.75% and the LIBOR-based interest rate was 3.84%.

The term loan requires quarterly principal payments of \$2.5 million for quarters ended September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2020. The Company can elect to prepay the term loan without incurring a penalty.

The Credit Agreement is secured by virtually all of the assets of the Company, including but not limited to, inventory, receivables, equipment and real property. The Credit Agreement contains customary events of default, conditions to borrowings, and restrictive covenants, including restrictions on the Company's ability to dispose of assets, make acquisitions, incur additional debt, incur liens, make investments, or enter into transactions with affiliates on other than terms that could be obtained in an arm's length transaction. The Credit Agreement also includes financial and other covenants including covenants to maintain certain fixed charge coverage ratios and rent adjusted leverage ratios.

The Company was in compliance with the covenants as of June 30, 2018.

The Company has standby letters of credit outstanding related to its workers compensation and medical insurance policies. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the standby letters of credit totaled \$1.1 million.

Long-term debt consisted of the following at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

| | June 30, 2018 | | December 31, 2017 | |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Principal | Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs | Principal | Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs |
| Term note payable - interest at 3.84% and 3.06% at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively | \$ 6,971 | \$ (15) | \$ 11,346 | \$ (36) |
| Commercial bank credit facility | 22,500 | - | 15,000 | - |
| Variable interest rate bonds (1.69% at December 31, 2017) | - | - | 705 | - |
| Total debt obligations | 29,471 | (15) | 27,051 | (36) |
| Less: current portion | 6,971 | (13) | 8,855 | (22) |
| Debt obligations, net of current portion | \$ 22,500 | \$ (2) | \$ 18,196 | \$ (14) |

Note 8: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. To measure fair value, the Company uses a three-tier valuation hierarchy based upon observable and non-observable inputs:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices that are available in active markets for the identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

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Level 2 – Significant other observable inputs available at the measurement date, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, either directly or indirectly, including:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in non-active markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by other observable market data.

Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs that cannot be corroborated by observable market data and reflect the use of significant management judgment.

The following table sets forth by Level within the fair value hierarchy the Company’s financial assets that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 according to the valuation techniques the Company uses to determine their fair values. There have been no transfers of assets among the fair value hierarchies presented.

| | Pricing | Fair Value at | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Category | June 30, 2018 | December 31, 2017 |
| Assets | | | |
| | | (in thousands) | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | Level 1 | \$ 9,907 | \$ 6,621 |
| Restricted cash | Level 1 | 835 | 855 |

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument. There have been no changes in the valuation techniques used by the Company to value the Company’s financial instruments.

- Cash and cash equivalents: Consists of cash on hand and bank deposits. The value was measured using quoted market prices in active markets. The carrying amount approximates fair value.

- Restricted cash: Consists of cash and cash equivalents held in bank deposit accounts restricted as to withdrawal or that are under the terms of use for current operations. The value was measured using quoted market prices in active markets. The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Fair value measurements also apply to certain non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Property, plant and equipment is measured at fair value when an impairment is recognized and the related assets are written down to fair value. The Company measured the fair value of these assets based on projected cash flows and an estimated risk-adjusted rate of return. Projected cash flows are considered level 3 inputs. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company identified property, plant and equipment that would be disposed of prior to the end of their useful lives, which resulted in the recognition of a \$0.3 million charge to write-down these assets to their estimated fair value. No impairment charges were recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

The carrying value of the Company's borrowings under its credit agreement approximate fair value based upon Level 2 inputs of the market interest rates available to the Company for debt obligations with similar risks and maturities.

Note 9: Equity Incentive Plans

Stock options:

The Company measures and recognizes compensation expense for all stock based awards at fair value. The financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 include compensation cost for the portion of outstanding awards that vested during those periods. The Company recognizes stock based compensation costs on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, which is generally the option vesting term. Total stock based compensation expense related to stock options was \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Total stock based compensation expense related to stock options was \$0.5 million and \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Stock based compensation expense pertaining to stock options is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

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As of June 30, 2018, the Company had outstanding stock options to purchase 1,672,804 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$14.44.

Restricted stock:

The Company awards restricted common shares to selected employees and to non-employee directors. Recipients are not required to provide any consideration other than continued service. Restricted stock awards are subject to certain restrictions on transfer, and all or part of the shares awarded may be subject to forfeiture upon the occurrence of certain events, including employment termination. Certain awards are also subject to forfeiture if the Company fails to attain certain performance targets. The restricted stock is valued at its grant date fair value and expensed over the requisite service period or the vesting term of the awards. The Company adjusts the cumulative expense recognized on awards with performance conditions based on the probability of achieving the performance condition. Total stock based compensation expense related to restricted stock was \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Total stock based compensation expense related to restricted stock was \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Stock based compensation expense pertaining to restricted stock is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company had 618,091 outstanding restricted common shares.

Note 10: New Market Tax Credit

2016 New Market Tax Credit

In December 2016, the Company entered into a financing transaction with U.S. Bank Community, LLC (“U.S. Bank”) related to a \$9.2 million expansion of the Company’s facility in Durant, Oklahoma. U.S. Bank made a capital contribution to, and Tile Shop Lending, Inc. (“Tile Shop Lending”) made a loan to, Twain Investment Fund 192 LLC

(the “Investment Fund”) under a qualified New Markets Tax Credit (“NMTC”) program. The NMTC program was provided for in the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 (the “Act”) and is intended to induce capital investment in qualified lower income communities. The Act permits taxpayers to claim credits against their Federal income taxes for up to 39% of qualified investments in the equity of community development entities (“CDEs”). CDEs are privately managed investment institutions that are certified to make qualified low-income community investments.

In this transaction, Tile Shop Lending loaned \$6.7 million to the Investment Fund at an interest rate of 1.37% per year and with a maturity date of December 31, 2046. The Investment Fund then contributed the loan to a CDE, which, in turn, loaned the funds on similar terms to Tile Shop of Oklahoma, LLC, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings. The proceeds of the loans from the CDEs (including loans representing the capital contribution made by U.S. Bank, net of syndication fees) were used to partially fund the distribution center project.

In December 2016, U.S. Bank also contributed \$3.1 million to the Investment Funds and, by virtue of such contribution, is entitled to substantially all of the tax benefits derived from the NMTCs, while the Company effectively received net loan proceeds equal to U.S. Bank’s contributions to the Investment Fund. This transaction includes a put/call provision whereby the Company may be obligated or entitled to repurchase U.S. Bank’s interest. The Company believes that U.S. Bank will exercise the put option in December 2023 at the end of the recapture period. The value attributed to the put/call is de minimis. The NMTC is subject to 100% recapture for a period of seven years as provided in the Internal Revenue Code. The Company is required to be in compliance with various regulations and contractual provisions that apply to the NMTC arrangement. Non-compliance with applicable requirements could result in projected tax benefits not being realized and, therefore, could require the Company to indemnify U.S. Bank for any loss or recapture of NMTCs related to the financing until such time as the obligation to deliver tax benefits is relieved. The Company does not anticipate any credit recaptures will be required in connection with this arrangement.

The Company has determined that the financing arrangement with the Investment Fund and CDEs contains a variable interest entity (“VIE”). The ongoing activities of the Investment Fund – collecting and remitting interest and fees and NMTC compliance – were all considered in the initial design and are not expected to significantly affect economic performance throughout the life of the Investment Fund. Management considered the contractual arrangements that obligate the Company to deliver tax benefits and provide various other guarantees to the structure; U.S. Bank’s lack of a material interest in the underlying economics of the project; and the fact that the Company is obligated to absorb losses of the Investment Fund. The Company concluded that it is the primary beneficiary of the VIE and consolidated the Investment Fund, as a VIE, in accordance with the accounting standards for consolidation. In 2016, U.S. Bank’s contributions of \$3.1 million, net of syndications fees, were included in cash, restricted cash, other accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company incurred \$1.2 million of

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syndication fees in connection with this transaction, which were classified as other current assets and other non-current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company is recognizing the benefit of this net \$1.9 million contribution over the seven-year compliance period as it is being earned through the on-going compliance with the conditions of the NMTC program. As of June 30, 2018, the balance of the contribution liability was \$2.5 million, of which \$0.4 million is classified as other accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and \$2.1 million is classified as other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Company is able to request reimbursement for certain expenditures made in connection with the expansion of the distribution center in Durant, Oklahoma from the Investment Fund. Expenditures that qualify for reimbursement include building costs, equipment purchases, and other expenditures tied to the expansion of the facility. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the Company received reimbursements totaling \$6.0 million from the Investment Fund. As of June 30, 2018, the balance in the Investment Fund available for reimbursement to the Company was \$0.8 million.

2013 New Market Tax Credit

In July 2013, the Company entered into a financing transaction with U.S. Bank and Chase Community Equity (“Chase”, and collectively with US. Bank, the “investors”) related to a \$19.1 million acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction of the Company’s distribution center and manufacturing facilities in Durant, Oklahoma. In this transaction, Tile Shop Lending loaned \$13.5 million to the Tile Shop Investment Fund LLC. The investors contributed \$5.6 million to the Tile Shop Investment Fund LLC. The investors are entitled to the tax benefits derived from the NMTC by virtue of their contribution while the Company received the proceeds, net of syndication fees, to apply toward the construction project. This transaction includes a put/call provision whereby the Company may be obligated or entitled to repurchase the investors’ interest. The Company believes that the investors will exercise the put option in September 2020 at the end of the recapture period. The value attributed to the put/call is de minimis. The NMTC is subject to 100% recapture for a period of seven years as provided in the Internal Revenue Code. The Company is required to be in compliance with various regulations and contractual provisions that apply to the NMTC arrangement. Non-compliance with applicable requirements could result in projected tax benefits not being realized and, therefore, could require the Company to indemnify the investors for any loss or recapture of NMTCs related to the financing until such time as the obligation to deliver tax benefits is relieved. The Company does not anticipate any credit recaptures will be required in connection with this arrangement.

The Company determined that this financing arrangement contains a VIE. The ongoing activities of the Tile Shop Investment Fund LLC – collecting and remitting interest and fees and NMTC compliance – were all considered in the initial design and are not expected to significantly affect economic performance throughout the life of the Tile Shop Investment Fund LLC. Management considered the contractual arrangements that obligate the Company to deliver tax benefits and provide various other guarantees to the structure; the investors lack of a material interest in the underlying economics of the project; and the fact that the Company is obligated to absorb losses of the Investment Fund. The Company concluded that it is the primary beneficiary of the VIE and consolidated the Tile Shop Investment Fund LLC, as a VIE, in accordance with the accounting standards for consolidation. In 2013, the investors' contributions, of \$5.6 million, net of syndication fees, were included in cash, restricted cash, other accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company incurred \$1.2 million of syndication fees in connection with this transaction which were classified as other current assets and other non-current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company is recognizing the benefit of this net \$4.4 million contribution over the seven-year compliance period as it is being earned through the on-going compliance with the conditions of the NMTC program. As of June 30, 2018, the balance of the contribution liability was \$1.4 million, of which \$0.7 million is classified as other accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and \$0.7 million is classified as other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Note 11: Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is a nominal defendant in three actions brought derivatively on behalf of the Company by three shareholders in 2015. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant-directors and/or officers breached their fiduciary duties by failing to adopt adequate internal controls for the Company, by approving false and misleading statements issued by the Company, by causing the Company to violate generally accepted accounting principles and SEC regulations, and by permitting the Company's primary product to contain illegal amounts of lead. The complaints also allege claims for insider trading and/or unjust enrichment. The Company moved to dismiss the actions, or in the alternative, to stay the actions. Before the motions were decided, the parties entered into settlement discussions. As of April 11, 2018, the parties entered into a Stipulation of Settlement to resolve all claims in the three actions, which is subject to the approval of the Delaware Court of Chancery. Under the terms of settlement, the Board of Directors will adopt, and the Company will implement, certain changes to its policies and practices that address related person transactions, insider trading, compliance, and ethics. The Stipulation of Settlement also provides that the Company will be liable to pay to plaintiffs and their counsel such amount of attorneys' fees, expenses, and incentive awards as the Court might award to them. The plaintiffs have formally requested that the Court award them attorneys' fees and expenses in the amount of \$1.7 million and an incentive award of \$5,000 for each of

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the two plaintiffs. The Company intends to oppose the requested amount of attorneys' fees and expenses as being excessive. The Court is scheduled to hold a hearing on final approval of the settlement on August 23, 2018.

By letter dated May 19, 2016, a shareholder of the Company demanded that the Board of Directors investigate alleged breaches of fiduciary duty related to the same matters described above and take action against certain present and former officers and directors of the Company. The Board of Directors has appointed a committee of two independent directors to investigate and evaluate the matters raised in the demand letter, and to recommend to the Company's Board of Directors what actions, if any, should be taken by the Company with respect to the matters raised in the demand letter. The settlement of the three derivative actions described in the preceding paragraph, if approved by the Delaware Court of Chancery, will resolve this shareholder demand.

Based on the terms of the Settlement and range of potential award of attorneys' fees and expenses, the Company does not believe the amount of losses resulting from the derivative actions and demands will have a material impact on its financial statements.

The Company is also, from time to time, subject to claims and disputes arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, while the outcome of such claims and disputes cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company's ultimate liability in connection with these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Note 12: Related Party Transactions

On July 9, 2018 Fumitake Nishi, the brother-in-law of our interim CEO Robert Rucker and a former Company employee, informed us he had reacquired a majority of the equity of one of our key vendors, Nanyang Helin Stone Co. Ltd ("Nanyang"). Nanyang supplies us with natural stone products including hand-crafted mosaics, listellos and other accessories. During 2016, 2017 and the first six months of 2018, we purchased approximately \$8.4 million, \$12.8 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, of products from Nanyang. Mr. Nishi's employment in our Company was terminated on January 1, 2014 as a result of several violations of our code of business conduct and ethics policy. Certain of those violations involved his undisclosed ownership of Nanyang at that time.

Management and the Audit Committee have evaluated the relationship and determined that it would be in the Company's best interests to continue purchasing products from Nanyang. The Company believes Nanyang provides an important combination of quality, product availability and pricing, and relying solely on other vendors to supply similar product to the Company would not be in the Company's best interests. The Company and the Committee will review future purchases from Nanyang and compare the pricing for products purchased from Nanyang to the pricing of same or similar products purchased from unrelated vendors.

Note 13: Subsequent Events

On July 19, 2018, the Company declared a \$0.05 dividend to stockholders of record as of the close of business on July 30, 2018. The dividend will be paid on August 10, 2018.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 and our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements” that involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that, if they never materialize or prove incorrect, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements are often identified by the use of words such as, but not limited to, “anticipate,” “believe,” “can,” “continue,” “could,” “depend,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “project,” “target,” “will,” “will likely result,” “would,” and similar expressions or variations intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management based on information currently available to management. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause actual results and the timing of certain events to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, unexpected delays or expenses related to maintaining or renovating existing stores, changes to our promotional strategy changes to economic or market conditions and customer preferences, disruptions in our supply chain, or inventory management, changes to our product assortment, competitive factors, increases to interest rates or other impacts on our ability to obtain or maintain financing, unanticipated expenses related to operating as a public company including but not limited to litigation-related expenses, and those factors disclosed in the section captioned “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Furthermore, such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

Overview and Recent Trends

We are a specialty retailer of natural stone and man-made tiles, setting and maintenance materials, and related accessories in the United States. We offer a wide selection of products, attractive prices, and exceptional customer service in an extensive showroom setting. As of June 30, 2018, we operated 140 stores in 31 states and the District of Columbia, with an average size of 20,200 square feet. We also sell our products on our website.

We purchase our tile products and accessories directly from suppliers and manufacture our own setting and maintenance materials, such as thinset, grout, and sealers. We believe that our long-term supplier relationships, together with our design, manufacturing and distribution capabilities, enable us to offer a broad assortment of high-quality products to our customers, who are primarily homeowners and professionals, at competitive prices. We have invested significant resources to develop our proprietary brands and product sources, and we believe that we are a leading retailer of natural stone and man-made tiles, accessories, and related materials in the United States.

We believe that the highly-fragmented United States retail tile market provides us with a significant opportunity to expand our store base. We opened 2 new stores in the first six months of 2018, and opened 15 new stores during 2017. Between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, we opened 10 new store locations. We do not plan to open any additional stores in 2018. We believe that there will continue to be additional expansion opportunities in the United States and Canada. We expect store base growth will drive productivity and operational efficiencies. Our growth plans also require us to maintain significant inventory on-hand in order to fulfill transactions at these new locations.

For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, we reported net sales of \$92.9 million and \$89.5 million, respectively. The increase in sales for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2017 was primarily due to net sales of \$5.0 million from stores not included in the comparable store base, partially offset by a decline in comparable stores sales of 1.8%, or \$1.6 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, we reported net sales of \$184.0 million and \$181.6 million, respectively. The increase in sales for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017 was primarily due to net sales of \$10.4 million from stores not included in the comparable store base, partially offset by a decline in comparable store sales of 4.4%, or \$7.9 million.

The decrease in sales at comparable stores for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 was primarily the result of weaker store traffic due in part to our shift in promotional strategy.

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The table below sets forth information about our comparable store sales (decline) and growth for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

| | For the three months ended June 30, | | For the six months ended June 30, | |
|---|---|-------|---|-------|
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| Comparable store sales (decline) growth | (1.8)% | 0.5 % | (4.4)% | 2.7 % |

For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, we reported gross profit of \$65.3 million and \$62.3 million, respectively. The gross margin rate for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was 70.3% and 69.7%, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, we reported gross profit of \$129.4 million and \$127.1 million, respectively. The gross margin rate for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was 70.3% and 70.0%, respectively. The improvement in gross profit dollars for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 is attributable to an increase in sales combined with an increase in the gross margin rate. The increase in the gross margin rate is primarily due to decreased promotional activity.

For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, we reported income from operations of \$7.4 million and \$11.6 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, we reported income from operations of \$13.6 million and \$25.1 million, respectively. The decrease in income from operations was primarily driven by investments made in store compensation, regional leadership, website design and customer relationship management capabilities combined with an increase in occupancy costs from new stores that have opened since July 1, 2017.

Inventory increased by \$12.1 million from \$88.3 million on March 31, 2018 to \$100.4 million on June 30, 2018. The increase was attributable to new products added to our assortment during the quarter.

Long term debt increased \$4.3 million from \$25.2 million on March 31, 2018 to \$29.5 million on June 30, 2018. The increase was attributable to the expansion of our product assortment resulting in an increase in inventory and capital investments associated with store remodels and merchandising.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$19.3 million and \$34.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which was used to fund operations, inventory purchases, store remodel and merchandising

investments, and dividends. We expect to continue to fund our capital expenditures and daily operations from our operating cash flows. As of June 30, 2018, we had cash of \$9.9 million and working capital of \$55.9 million compared with cash of \$6.6 million and working capital of \$43.5 million at December 31, 2017.

Key Components of our Consolidated Statements of Income

Net Sales Net sales represents total charges to customers, net of returns, and includes freight charged to customers. We recognize sales at the time that the customer takes control of the merchandise or final delivery of the product has occurred. We are required to charge and collect sales and other taxes on sales to our customers and remit these taxes back to government authorities. Total revenues do not include sales tax because we are a pass-through conduit for collecting and remitting sales tax. Sales are reduced by a reserve for anticipated sales returns that we estimate based on historical returns.

Comparable store sales growth is a percentage change in sales of comparable stores period-over-period. A store is considered comparable on the first day of the 13th full month of operation. When a store is relocated, it is excluded from the comparable stores sales growth calculation. Comparable store sales growth amounts include total charges to customers less any actual returns. We include the change in allowance for anticipated sales returns applicable to comparable stores in the comparable store sales calculation.

Cost of Sales Cost of sales consists primarily of material costs, freight, customs and duties fees, and storage and delivery of product to the customers, as well as physical inventory losses and costs associated with manufacturing of setting and maintenance materials.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses Selling, general, and administrative expenses consists primarily of compensation costs, occupancy, utilities, maintenance costs, advertising costs, shipping and transportation expenses to move inventory from our distribution centers to our stores, depreciation and amortization.

Pre-opening Costs Our pre-opening costs are those typically associated with the opening of a new store and generally include rent expense, compensation costs and promotional costs. We expense pre-opening costs as incurred and include these costs in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Provision for Income Taxes We are subject to income tax in the United States as well as other tax jurisdictions in which we conduct business.

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Non-GAAP Measure

We calculate Adjusted EBITDA by taking net income calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”), and adjusting for interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and stock based compensation expense. Adjusted EBITDA margin is equal to Adjusted EBITDA divided by net sales.

We believe that this non-GAAP measure of financial results provides useful information to management and investors regarding certain financial and business trends relating to our financial condition and results of operations. Our management uses this non-GAAP measure to compare our performance to that of prior periods for trend analyses, for purposes of determining management incentive compensation, and for budgeting and planning purposes. This measure is used in monthly financial reports prepared for management and our Board of Directors. We believe that the use of this non-GAAP financial measure provides an additional tool for investors to use in evaluating ongoing operating results and trends and in comparing our financial performance with other specialty retailers, many of which present a similar non-GAAP financial measure to investors.

The reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

| | (in thousands) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--|--|
| | Three Months Ended | | | | | |
| | June 30, | | | | | |
| | 2018 | % of net | 2017 | % of net | | |
| | | sales(2) | | sales(1)(2) | | |
| Net income | \$ 4,958 | 5.3 % | \$ 7,723 | 8.6 % | | |
| Interest expense | 597 | 0.6 % | 448 | 0.5 % | | |
| Income taxes | 1,924 | 2.1 % | 3,491 | 3.9 % | | |
| Depreciation & amortization | 6,978 | 7.5 % | 6,256 | 7.0 % | | |
| Stock based compensation | 598 | 0.6 % | 928 | 1.0 % | | |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 15,055 | 16.2 % | \$ 18,846 | 21.1 % | | |

| | (in thousands) | | Six Months Ended | | June 30, | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|---|
| | 2018 | % of net sales | 2017 | % of net sales(1) | | |
| Net income | \$ 8,969 | 4.9 % | \$ 15,732 | 8.7 | | % |
| Interest expense | 1,151 | 0.6 % | 933 | 0.5 | | % |
| Income taxes | 3,505 | 1.9 % | 8,566 | 4.7 | | % |
| Depreciation & amortization | 13,978 | 7.6 % | 12,592 | 6.9 | | % |
| Stock based compensation | 1,215 | 0.7 % | 1,770 | 1.0 | | % |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 28,818 | 15.7 % | \$ 39,593 | 21.8 | | % |

(1) In prior periods, the Company also adjusted for special charges, including shareholder and other litigation costs. The Company has recast the Adjusted EBITDA presentation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 to conform to the current presentation.

(2) Amounts may not foot due to rounding.

Our management does not consider this non-GAAP measure in isolation or as an alternative to financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP. The principal limitation of this non-GAAP financial measure is that it excludes significant expenses and income that are required by GAAP to be recognized in our consolidated financial statements. In addition, it is subject to inherent limitations as they reflect the exercise of judgments by management about which expenses and income are excluded or included in determining this non-GAAP financial measure. In order to compensate for these limitations, management presents its non-GAAP financial measure in connection with GAAP results. We urge investors to review the reconciliation of our non-GAAP financial measure to the comparable GAAP financial measure and not to rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business.

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Results of Operations

Comparison of the three months ended June 30, 2018 to the three months ended June 30, 2017

| | (in thousands) | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | 2018 | % of sales | 2017 | % of sales |
| Net sales | \$ 92,914 | | \$ 89,464 | |
| Cost of sales | 27,602 | 29.7 % | 27,116 | 30.3 % |
| Gross profit | 65,312 | 70.3 % | 62,348 | 69.7 % |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 57,870 | 62.3 % | 50,748 | 56.7 % |
| Income from operations | 7,442 | 8.0 % | 11,600 | 13.0 % |
| Interest expense | (597) | (0.6) % | (448) | (0.5) % |
| Other income | 37 | 0.0 % | 62 | 0.1 % |
| Income before income taxes | 6,882 | 7.4 % | 11,214 | 12.5 % |
| Provision for income taxes | (1,924) | (2.1) % | (3,491) | (3.9) % |
| Net income | \$ 4,958 | 5.3 % | \$ 7,723 | 8.6 % |

Net Sales Net sales for the second quarter of 2018 increased \$3.4 million, or 3.9%, compared with the second quarter of 2017, primarily due to a \$5.0 million increase in net sales from stores not included in the comparable store base, partially offset by a \$1.6 million decrease in net sales generated by comparable stores. The decrease in sales at comparable stores for the three months ended June 30, 2018 was due to weaker store traffic due in part to our shift in promotional strategy.

Gross Profit Gross profit for the second quarter of 2018 increased \$3.0 million, or 4.8%, compared with the second quarter of 2017 due to an increase in net sales and the gross margin rate. The gross margin rate was 70.3% and 69.7% for the second quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively. The improvement in the gross margin rate was primarily due to decreased promotional activity.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2018 increased \$7.1 million, or 14.0%, compared with the second quarter of 2017. The \$7.1 million increase in selling, general, and administrative expenses was driven primarily by costs associated with opening and operating 10 new stores during the period from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, investments in store and warehouse staff compensation, and the addition of regional sales leader positions. Included in the selling, general, and administrative

expenses increase during the second quarter of 2018 was \$2.0 million of planned strategic investments in store compensation, regional sales leadership, website design, and customer relationship management capabilities.

Pre-opening Costs During the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, we incurred pre-opening costs of \$0.0 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Interest Expense Interest expense was \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million for the second quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase was due to higher interest rates during the second quarter of 2018.

Provision for Income Taxes Income tax provision decreased \$1.6 million for the second quarter of 2018 compared with the second quarter of 2017 due to a decrease in income before income taxes, along with a decrease in our effective tax rate due to the Tax Act. Our effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was 28.0% and 31.1%, respectively.

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Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2018 to the six months ended June 30, 2017

| | (in thousands) | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2018 | % of sales | 2017 | % of sales |
| Net sales | \$ 184,048 | | \$ 181,599 | |
| Cost of sales | 54,698 | 29.7 % | 54,506 | 30.0 % |
| Gross profit | 129,350 | 70.3 % | 127,093 | 70.0 % |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 115,797 | 62.9 % | 101,960 | 56.1 % |
| Income from operations | 13,553 | 7.4 % | 25,133 | 13.8 % |
| Interest expense | (1,151) | (0.6) % | (933) | (0.5) % |
| Other income (expense) | 72 | 0.0 % | 98 | 0.1 % |
| Income before income taxes | 12,474 | 6.8 % | 24,298 | 13.4 % |
| Provision for income taxes | (3,505) | (1.9) % | (8,566) | (4.7) % |
| Net income | \$ 8,969 | 4.9 % | \$ 15,732 | 8.7 % |

Net Sales Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased \$2.4 million, or 1.3%, compared with the six months ended June 30, 2017, primarily due to a \$7.9 million decrease in net sales generated by comparable stores. The decrease in sales at comparable stores for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was due to weaker store traffic due in part to our shift in promotional strategy.

Gross Profit Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased \$2.3 million, or 1.8%, compared with the six months ended June 30, 2017 primarily due to an increase in net sales and an increase in the gross margin rate. The gross margin rate was 70.3% and 70.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The improvement in the gross margin rate was primarily due to decreased promotional activity.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased \$13.8 million, or 13.6%, compared with the six months ended June 30, 2017. The \$13.8 million increase in selling, general, and administrative expenses was driven primarily by costs associated with opening and operating 10 new stores during the period from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, investments in store and warehouse staff compensation, and the addition of regional sales leader positions. Included in the selling, general, and administrative expenses increase during the six months ended June 30, 2018 was approximately \$4.0 million of planned strategic investments in store compensation, regional sales leadership, website design, and customer relationship management capabilities.

Pre-opening Costs During the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, we incurred pre-opening costs of \$0.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Interest Expense Interest expense was \$1.2 million and \$0.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase was due to higher interest rates and a higher debt balance during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Provision for Income Taxes Income tax provision decreased \$5.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared with the six months ended June 30, 2017 due to a decrease in income before income taxes, along with a decrease in our effective tax rate due to the Tax Act. Our effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was 28.1% and 35.3%, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal uses of liquidity have been investments in working capital and capital expenditures. Our principal sources of liquidity are \$9.9 million of cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2018, our cash flow from operations, and borrowings available under our credit facility. We expect to use this liquidity for opening new stores, purchasing additional merchandise inventory, maintaining our existing stores, reducing outstanding debt, paying dividends to our shareholders and general corporate purposes.

On June 2, 2015, we and our operating subsidiary, The Tile Shop, LLC, entered into a credit agreement with Fifth Third Bank, Bank of America, N.A., and Huntington National Bank (as amended, the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement was most recently amended on April 5, 2018 to adjust the consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio covenant to a minimum of 1.35:1.00 and revise the consolidated total rent adjusted leverage ratio covenant to a maximum of 4.00:1.00.

The Credit Agreement provides us with a \$125.0 million senior secured credit facility, comprised of a five-year \$50.0 million term loan and a \$75.0 million revolving line of credit. Borrowings outstanding consisted of \$7.0 million on the term loan and \$22.5 million

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on the revolving line of credit as of June 30, 2018. There was \$52.5 million available for borrowing on the revolving line of credit as of June 30, 2018, which may be used to support our growth and for working capital purposes.

Borrowings pursuant to the Credit Agreement bear interest at either a base rate or a LIBOR-based rate, at our option. The LIBOR-based rate will range from LIBOR plus 1.50% to 2.00%, depending on our leverage ratio. The base rate is equal to the greatest of: (a) the Federal funds rate plus 0.50%, (b) the Fifth Third Bank “prime rate,” and (c) the Eurodollar rate plus 1.00%, in each case plus 0.50% to 1.00% depending on our leverage ratio. At June 30, 2018 the base interest rate was 5.75% and the LIBOR-based interest rate was 3.84%.

The term loan requires quarterly principal payments of \$2.5 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2020. We can elect to prepay the term loan without incurring a penalty.

The Credit Agreement is secured by virtually all of our assets, including but not limited to, inventory, receivables, equipment and real property. The Credit Agreement contains customary events of default, conditions to borrowings, and restrictive covenants, including restrictions on our ability to dispose of assets, make acquisitions, incur additional debt, incur liens, make investments, or enter into transactions with affiliates on other than terms that could be obtained in an arm’s length transaction. The Credit Agreement also includes financial and other covenants, including covenants to maintain certain fixed charge coverage ratios and rent adjusted leverage ratios. We were in compliance with the covenants as of June 30, 2018. We intend to make principal payments due in future periods using cash from operations.

We have standby letters of credit outstanding related to our workers compensation and medical insurance policies. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the standby letters of credit totaled \$1.1 million.

We believe that our cash flow from operations, together with our existing cash and cash equivalents, and borrowings available under our credit facility, will be sufficient to fund our operations and anticipated capital expenditures over at least the next 12 months.

Capital Expenditures

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Capital expenditures were \$13.1 million and \$20.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The decrease in capital expenditures is primarily due to the decelerated pace of new store openings. We opened 2 and 7 new stores during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2018, capital expenditures primarily consisted of remodels for existing store investments and information technology investments.

Cash flows

The following table summarizes our cash flow data for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

| | (in thousands) | |
|---|------------------|-----------|
| | Six Months Ended | |
| | June 30, | |
| | 2018 | 2017 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 19,276 | \$ 34,828 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (13,134) | (20,000) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (2,868) | (14,923) |

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2018 was \$19.3 million compared with \$34.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease is attributable to a decrease in net income, along with an increase in inventory.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$13.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared with \$20.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Net cash used in investing activities in each period was primarily for capital purchases of store fixtures, equipment, building improvements and leasehold improvements for stores opened or remodeled, asset additions in our distribution and manufacturing facilities, information technology infrastructure, a new enterprise resource planning system, and general corporate information technology assets.

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Financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$2.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared with \$14.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Net cash used in financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2018 included \$32.6 million in payments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations and \$5.2 million in dividends paid to stockholders, offset by advances on the line of credit of \$35.0 million.

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$9.9 million at June 30, 2018 compared with \$6.6 million at December 31, 2017. Working capital was \$55.9 million at June 30, 2018 compared with \$43.5 million at December 31, 2017.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we did not have any “off-balance sheet arrangements” (as such term is defined in Item 303 of Regulation S-K) that could have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, net sales or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Contractual Arrangements

As of June 30, 2018, there were no material changes to our contractual obligations outside the ordinary course of business.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued a final standard on revenue from contracts with customers. This new standard introduces a comprehensive revenue recognition model that requires a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. In 2016, the FASB issued several amendments to the standard. We adopted this standard as of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method. See Note 2 in Item 1, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q for further details.

In November 2016, the FASB issued new guidance on restricted cash on the statement of cash flows. The new guidance requires the classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning and ending balances shown in the statement of cash flows. We adopted the new standard as of March 31, 2018 using the retrospective transition method. Our restricted cash balance was \$0.8 million as of June 30, 2018. Upon adopting the new standard, we no longer present the release of restricted cash as a financing cash inflow. Instead, restricted cash and long-term restricted cash balances will be included in the beginning and ending cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash balances in the statement of cash flows. In connection with the adoption of this standard, \$6.0 million received from restricted cash accounts during six months ended June 30, 2017 that was previously presented as a financing cash inflow was reclassified to cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash in the statement of cash flows.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In February 2016, the FASB issued a standard that primarily requires organizations that lease assets to recognize the rights and obligations created by those leases on the consolidated balance sheet. The standard is effective for fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted. We expect the primary impact on our consolidated balance sheets upon adoption will be the recognition, on a discounted basis, of our minimum commitments under non-cancelable operating leases resulting in the recording of right of use assets and lease obligations. Our minimum commitments under non-cancelable operating leases are disclosed in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. We have identified our lease management system and are in the process of identifying and evaluating the applicable leases. We are currently assessing the effect the new standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no material changes in our primary risk exposures or management of market risks from those disclosed in our Annual Report Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the “Exchange Act”), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and that information relating to the Company is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal officers as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2018 and have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No changes to our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act).

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is a nominal defendant in three actions brought derivatively on behalf of the Company by three shareholders in 2015. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant-directors and/or officers breached their fiduciary duties by failing to adopt adequate internal controls for the Company, by approving false and misleading statements issued by the Company, by causing the Company to violate generally accepted accounting principles and SEC regulations, and by permitting the Company’s primary product to contain illegal amounts of lead. The complaints also allege claims for insider trading and/or unjust enrichment. The Company moved to dismiss the actions, or in the alternative, to stay the actions. Before the motions were decided, the parties entered into settlement discussions. As of April 11, 2018, the parties entered into a Stipulation of Settlement to resolve all claims in the three actions, which is subject to the approval of the Delaware Court of Chancery. Under the terms of settlement, the Board of Directors will adopt, and the Company will implement, certain changes to its policies and practices that address related person transactions,

insider trading, compliance, and ethics. The Stipulation of Settlement also provides that the Company will be liable to pay to plaintiffs and their counsel such amount of attorneys' fees, expenses, and incentive awards as the Court might award to them. The plaintiffs have formally requested that the Court award them attorneys' fees and expenses in the amount of \$1.7 million and an incentive award of \$5,000 for each of the two plaintiffs. The Company intends to oppose the requested amount of attorneys' fees and expenses as being excessive. The Court is scheduled to hold a hearing on final approval of the settlement on August 23, 2018.

By letter dated May 19, 2016, a shareholder of the Company demanded that the Board of Directors investigate alleged breaches of fiduciary duty related to the same matters described above and take action against certain present and former officers and directors of the Company. The Board of Directors has appointed a committee of two independent directors to investigate and evaluate the matters raised in the demand letter, and to recommend to the Company's Board of Directors what actions, if any, should be taken by the Company with respect to the matters raised in the demand letter. The settlement of the three derivative actions described in the preceding paragraph, if approved by the Delaware Court of Chancery, will resolve this shareholder demand.

Based on the terms of the Settlement and range of potential award of attorneys' fees and expenses, the Company does not believe the amount of losses resulting from the derivative actions and demands will have a material impact on its financial statements.

The Company is also, from time to time, subject to claims and disputes arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, while the outcome of such claims and disputes cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company's ultimate liability in connection with these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

| | Total Number of Shares Purchased | Average Price Paid per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Program | Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under Plans or Programs |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| April 1, 2018 - April 30, 2018 | 9,358 | (1) \$ 0.60 | (1) - | - |
| May 1, 2018 - May 31, 2018 | 3,658 | (2) 6.74 | (2) - | - |
| June 1, 2018 - June 30, 2018 | - | - | - | - |
| | 13,016 | \$ 2.32 | - | - |

(1) A total of 931 shares were withheld by the Company to satisfy tax withholding obligations due upon the vesting of restricted stock grants, as allowed by the 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan. The Company did not pay cash to repurchase these shares, nor were these repurchases part of a publicly announced plan or program. The remaining 8,427 shares were repurchased by the Company pursuant to the terms of the underlying restricted stock agreements, as allowed by the 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan. The Company paid \$0.0001 per share, the par value, to repurchase these shares. These repurchases were not part of a publicly announced plan or program.

(2) These shares were withheld by the Company to satisfy tax withholding obligations due upon the vesting of restricted stock grants, as allowed by the 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan. The Company did not pay cash to repurchase these shares, nor were these repurchases part of a publicly announced plan or program.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On July 9, 2018 Fumitake Nishi, the brother-in-law of our interim CEO Robert Rucker and a former Company employee, informed us he had reacquired a majority of the equity of one of our key vendors, Nanyang Helin Stone Co. Ltd (“Nanyang”). Nanyang supplies us with natural stone products including hand-crafted mosaics, listellos and other accessories. During 2016, 2017 and the first six months of 2018, we purchased approximately \$8.4 million, \$12.8 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, of products from Nanyang. Mr. Nishi’s employment in our Company was terminated on January 1, 2014 as a result of several violations of our code of business conduct and ethics policy. Certain of those violations involved his undisclosed ownership of Nanyang at that time.

Management and the Audit Committee have evaluated the relationship and determined that it would be in the Company’s best interests to continue purchasing products from Nanyang. The Company believes Nanyang provides an important combination of quality, product availability and pricing, and relying solely on other vendors to supply similar product to the Company would not be in the Company’s best interests. The Company and the Committee will review future purchases from Nanyang and compare the pricing for products purchased from Nanyang to the pricing of same or similar products purchased from unrelated vendors.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-182482) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 2, 2012).
- 3.2 By-Laws of Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-182482) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 2, 2012).
- 10.1 Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated April 5, 2018, among The Tile Shop, LLC, Tile Shop Holdings, Inc., Fifth Third Bank, and the other parties named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 6, 2018).
- 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** Certifications of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2** Certifications of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS* XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

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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.

TILE SHOP HOLDINGS, INC.

Dated: August 1, 2018 By: /s/ ROBERT A. RUCKER
Robert A. Rucker
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: August 1, 2018 By: /s/ KIRK L. GEADELMANN
Kirk L. Geadelmann
Chief Financial Officer