
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, 2019

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
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

45-5538095
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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

55441
(Zip Code)

(763) 852-2950
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value	TTS	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 29, 2019, there were 50,913,800 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, outstanding.

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries**
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2019 (unaudited)	December 31, 2018 (audited)
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,403	\$ 5,557
Restricted cash	825	825
Receivables, net	4,961	3,084
Inventories	106,657	110,095
Income tax receivable	3,646	3,548
Other current assets, net	7,412	7,181
Total Current Assets	127,904	130,290
Property, plant and equipment, net	140,636	158,356
Right of use asset	142,087	-
Deferred tax assets	5,290	7,225
Other assets	1,408	1,759
Total Assets	\$ 417,325	\$ 297,630
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 23,600	\$ 25,853
Income tax payable	30	179
Current portion of lease liability	25,997	-
Other accrued liabilities	25,395	24,484
Total Current Liabilities	75,022	50,516
Long-term debt	63,000	53,000
Long-term lease liability, net	137,340	-
Financing lease obligation, net	358	436
Deferred rent	-	43,579
Other long-term liabilities	3,582	3,752
Total Liabilities	279,302	151,283
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.0001; authorized: 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 50,615,489 and 52,707,879 shares, respectively	5	5
Preferred stock, par value \$0.0001; authorized: 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 0 shares	-	-
Additional paid-in-capital	157,961	172,255
Accumulated deficit	(19,889)	(25,857)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(54)	(56)
Total Stockholders' Equity	138,023	146,347
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 417,325	\$ 297,630

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,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net sales	\$ 88,903	\$ 92,914	\$ 175,811	\$ 184,048
Cost of sales	27,543	27,602	52,609	54,698
Gross profit	61,360	65,312	123,202	129,350
Selling, general and administrative expenses	60,562	57,870	119,510	115,797
Income from operations	798	7,442	3,692	13,553
Interest expense	(943)	(597)	(1,921)	(1,151)
Other income	2	37	17	72
(Loss) income before income taxes	(143)	6,882	1,788	12,474
Provision for income taxes	(11)	(1,924)	(622)	(3,505)
Net (loss) income	\$ (154)	\$ 4,958	\$ 1,166	\$ 8,969
(Loss) income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.17
Diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.17
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	50,999,341	51,887,094	51,476,442	51,884,402
Diluted	50,999,341	52,019,881	51,573,410	51,996,263
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10

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 Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net (loss) income	\$ (154)	\$ 4,958	\$ 1,166	\$ 8,969
Currency translation adjustment	(25)	(37)	2	(7)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(25)	(37)	2	(7)
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (179)	\$ 4,921	\$ 1,168	\$ 8,962

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Title Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(dollars in thousands, except share data)
(unaudited)

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at March 31, 2018	52,429,157	\$ 5	\$ 178,126	\$ (32,288)	\$ 29	\$ 145,872
Issuance of restricted shares	113,337	-	-	-	-	-
Cancellation of restricted shares	(34,404)	-	-	-	-	-
Stock based compensation	-	-	598	-	-	598
Dividends paid	-	-	(2,600)	-	-	(2,600)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(37)	(37)
Net income	-	-	-	4,958	-	4,958
Balance at June 30, 2018	52,508,090	\$ 5	\$ 176,124	\$ (27,331)	\$ (8)	\$ 148,790
Balance at March 31, 2019	52,901,733	\$ 5	\$ 170,306	\$ (17,997)	\$ (29)	\$ 152,285
Adoption of lease standard deferred tax asset adjustment (see Note 1)	-	-	-	(1,738)	-	(1,738)
Balance at March 31, 2019	52,901,733	\$ 5	\$ 170,306	\$ (19,735)	\$ (29)	\$ 150,547
Issuance of restricted shares	76,275	-	-	-	-	-
Cancellation of restricted shares	(55,496)	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase of common stock	(2,307,023)	-	(10,455)	-	-	(10,455)
Stock based compensation	-	-	770	-	-	770
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock based compensation awards	-	-	(54)	-	-	(54)
Dividends paid	-	-	(2,606)	-	-	(2,606)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(25)	(25)
Net income	-	-	-	(154)	-	(154)
Balance at June 30, 2019	50,615,489	\$ 5	\$ 157,961	\$ (19,889)	\$ (54)	\$ 138,023

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Title Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
 (dollars in thousands, except share data)
 (unaudited)

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2017	52,156,850	\$ 5	\$ 180,109	\$ (36,239)	\$ (1)	\$ 143,874
Adoption of revenue recognition standard	-	-	-	(60)	-	(60)
Balance at January 1, 2018	<u>52,156,850</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 180,109</u>	<u>\$ (36,299)</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ 143,814</u>
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	<u>52,508,090</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 176,124</u>	<u>\$ (27,331)</u>	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ 148,790</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	52,707,879	\$ 5	\$ 172,255	\$ (25,857)	\$ (56)	\$ 146,347
Adoption of lease standard (see Note 1)	-	-	-	4,802	-	4,802
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u>52,707,879</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 172,255</u>	<u>\$ (21,055)</u>	<u>\$ (56)</u>	<u>\$ 151,149</u>
Issuance of restricted shares	357,448	-	-	-	-	-
Cancellation of restricted shares	(142,815)	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase of common stock	(2,307,023)	-	(10,455)	-	-	(10,455)
Stock based compensation	-	-	1,509	-	-	1,509
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock based compensation awards	-	-	(136)	-	-	(136)
Dividends paid	-	-	(5,212)	-	-	(5,212)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	2	2
Net income	-	-	-	1,166	-	1,166
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>50,615,489</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 157,961</u>	<u>\$ (19,889)</u>	<u>\$ (54)</u>	<u>\$ 138,023</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Title Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 1,166	\$ 8,969
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation & amortization	16,200	13,978
Amortization of debt issuance costs	298	338
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	85	344
Stock based compensation	1,509	1,215
Deferred income taxes	285	1,019
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(1,878)	(836)
Inventories	3,438	(15,167)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(290)	(1,217)
Accounts payable	496	2,016
Income tax receivable / payable	(136)	2,281
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	786	6,336
Net cash provided by operating activities	21,959	19,276
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(17,823)	(13,149)
Proceeds from insurance	610	15
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,213)	(13,134)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Payments of long-term debt and financing lease obligations	(33,102)	(32,638)
Advances on line of credit	43,000	35,000
Dividends paid	(5,212)	(5,200)
Repurchases of common stock	(10,455)	-
Employee taxes paid for shares withheld	(136)	(30)
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,905)	(2,868)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	5	(8)
Net change in cash	(1,154)	3,266
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash beginning of period	6,382	7,476
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash end of period	\$ 5,228	\$ 10,742
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,403	\$ 9,907
Restricted cash	825	835
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash end of period	\$ 5,228	\$ 10,742
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment included in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,225	\$ 1,488
Cash paid for interest	1,828	1,124
Cash paid for income taxes, net	471	186

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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, 2019, 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 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, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and footnotes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. 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 February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued a final standard that primarily requires organizations that lease assets to recognize the rights and obligations created by those leases on the consolidated balance sheet. This standard also requires expanded disclosures to help financial statement users better understand the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2019 using a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption.

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in right of use assets and lease liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. The right of use assets and lease liabilities are recognized as the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. As most of the leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. The right of use asset is also adjusted for any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives and initial direct costs incurred. The Company’s lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease typically at the Company’s own discretion. The Company regularly evaluates the renewal options and when they are reasonably certain of exercise, the Company includes the renewal period in its lease term.

This standard provides a number of optional practical expedients in transition. The Company elected the package of three practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within this standard, which among other things, allows the Company to carry forward the historical lease classification. The Company did not separate non-lease components from lease components by class of underlying assets and the Company did not apply the recognition requirements of the standard to short-term leases, as allowed by the standard.

The Company also elected to apply the hindsight practical expedient. Its election of the hindsight practical expedient resulted in the shortening of lease terms for certain existing leases and the useful lives of corresponding leasehold improvements. In its application of the hindsight practical expedient, the Company considered recent investments in leased properties and its overall real estate strategy, which resulted in the determination that most renewal options would not be reasonably certain in determining the expected lease term.

Upon adopting this standard, the Company established a right of use asset of \$147.2 million and lease liabilities of \$169.9 million, reduced deferred rent by \$44.6 million, and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings of \$22.0 million. This retained earnings impact was due to the election of the hindsight practical expedient which resulted in a decrease in the cumulative difference between the straight-line rent expense and rental payments that had been made between the inception of each lease and January 1, 2019. The change in the useful life assigned to certain leasehold improvements resulted in a \$15.3 million reduction in

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Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
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(unaudited)

fixed assets and retained earnings. The net impact of the cumulative effect adjustments also resulted in a \$1.7 million reduction of deferred tax assets and a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings that was recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2019. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on net income or cash flows during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019. See Note 8 for further details.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In June 2016, the FASB issued a final standard on accounting for credit losses. The standard is effective for the Company in fiscal 2020 and requires a change in credit loss calculations using the expected loss method. The Company is evaluating the effect of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued a final standard which provides guidance on the accounting for costs of implementation activities performed in a cloud computing arrangement that is a service contract. The standard requires customers of cloud computing services to recognize an intangible asset for the software license and, to the extent that payments attributable to the software license are made over time, a liability is also recognized. The standard also allows customers of cloud computing services to capitalize certain implementation costs. The standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. The standard will become effective for the Company at the beginning of its 2020 fiscal year, although early adoption is permitted for all entities. The Company is evaluating the effect of the standard on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 2: Revenues

Revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the Company's 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		For the six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Man-made tiles	47 %	47 %	47 %	46 %
Natural stone tiles	29	28	29	28
Setting and maintenance materials	13	13	13	13
Accessories	10	10	10	11
Delivery service	1	2	1	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. 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 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

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Title Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

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 \$7.9 million and \$7.4 million as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. Revenues recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2019 that were included in the customer deposit balance as of the beginning of the period were \$6.9 million.

Accounts receivable include amounts due from qualified professional customers who apply for credit. Customers who qualify for an account receive 30-day payment terms. The accounts receivable balance was \$5.0 million and \$3.1 million at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. 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. 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, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	(in thousands)	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Other current liabilities	\$ 5,462	\$ 5,154
Other current assets	1,621	1,498
Sales returns reserve, net	<u>\$ 3,841</u>	<u>\$ 3,656</u>

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, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	(in thousands)	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Finished goods	\$ 100,998	\$ 98,776
Raw materials	2,669	2,114
Finished goods in transit	2,990	9,205
Total	<u>\$ 106,657</u>	<u>\$ 110,095</u>

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 \$0.3 million as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Note 4: Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate on net income before income taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was (7.7)% and 28.0%, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate on net income before income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was 34.8% and 28.1%, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$0.0 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$0.6 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. The decrease in the provision for income taxes is due to lower pretax earnings.

The Company records interest and penalties relating to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company has not recognized any liabilities for uncertain tax positions, nor have interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions been accrued.

Title Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

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,		June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net (loss) income	\$ (154)	\$ 4,958	\$ 1,166	\$ 8,969
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	50,999,341	51,887,094	51,476,442	51,884,402
Effect of dilutive securities attributable to stock based awards	-	132,787	96,968	111,861
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	50,999,341	52,019,881	51,573,410	51,996,263
(Loss) income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.17
Diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.17
Anti-dilutive securities excluded from earnings per share calculation	2,835,890	2,298,350	2,047,585	2,017,629

Note 6: Other Accrued Liabilities

Other accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

	(in thousands)	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Customer deposits	\$ 7,902	\$ 7,383
Sales returns reserve	5,462	5,154
Payroll and sales taxes	3,630	2,929
Accrued wages and salaries	3,059	3,689
Other current liabilities	5,342	5,329
Total other accrued liabilities	\$ 25,395	\$ 24,484

Title Shop Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Note 7: Long-term Debt

On September 18, 2018, Holdings and its operating subsidiary, The Tile Shop, LLC, entered into a credit agreement with Bank of America, N.A., Fifth Third Bank and Citizens Bank (the “Credit Agreement”). The Credit Agreement provides the Company with a senior credit facility consisting of a \$100.0 million revolving line of credit through September 18, 2023. Borrowings pursuant to the Credit Agreement initially bear interest at a rate of adjusted LIBOR plus 1.75% and may bear interest in a range between adjusted LIBOR plus 1.50% to adjusted LIBOR plus 2.25%, depending on The Tile Shop’s consolidated total rent adjusted leverage ratio. At June 30, 2019 the base interest rate was 6.50% and the LIBOR-based interest rate was 4.40%. Borrowings outstanding consisted of \$63.0 million on the revolving line of credit as of June 30, 2019. In addition, the Company has standby letters of credit outstanding related to its workers compensation and medical insurance policies. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the standby letters of credit totaled \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. There was \$35.7 million available for borrowing on the revolving line of credit as of June 30, 2019, which may be used to support the Company’s growth and for working capital purposes.

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, or make investments. The Credit Agreement also includes financial and other covenants, including covenants to maintain certain fixed charge coverage ratios and consolidated total rent adjusted leverage ratios. The Company was in compliance with the covenants as of June 30, 2019.

Note 8: Leases

The Company leases its retail stores, certain distribution space, and office space. Leases generally have a term of ten to fifteen years, and contain renewal options. Assets acquired under operating leases are included in the Company’s right of use assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company’s lease agreements do not contain significant residual value guarantees, restrictions or covenants. The depreciable life of assets and leasehold improvements is limited by the expected lease term.

Leases (in thousands)	Classification	June 30, 2019	
Assets			
Operating lease assets	Right of use asset	\$	142,087
Financing lease assets	Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		138
Total leased assets		\$	<u>142,225</u>
Liabilities			
Current			
Operating	Current portion of lease liability	\$	25,997
Financing	Other accrued liabilities		151
Noncurrent			
Operating	Long-term lease liability, net		137,340
Financing	Other long-term liabilities		358
Total lease liabilities		\$	<u>163,846</u>

Lease cost (in thousands)	Classification	June 30, 2019	
		Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
Operating lease cost	SG&A expenses	\$ 7,998	\$ 16,010
Financing lease cost			
Amortization of leased assets	Depreciation and amortization	12	24
Interest on lease liabilities	Interest expense	19	40
Variable lease cost ⁽¹⁾	SG&A expenses	3,333	6,558
Short term lease cost	SG&A expenses	218	482
Net lease cost		\$ <u>11,580</u>	\$ <u>23,114</u>

⁽¹⁾ Variable lease costs consist primarily of taxes, insurance, and common area or other maintenance costs for the Company’s leased facilities.

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Maturity of Lease Liabilities (in thousands)	Operating Leases	Financing Leases	Total
2019	\$ 17,606	\$ 108	\$ 17,714
2020	34,437	216	34,653
2021	32,868	215	33,083
2022	29,938	90	30,028
2023	25,104	-	25,104
Thereafter	53,377	-	53,377
Total lease payments	193,330	629	193,959
Less: interest	(29,993)	(120)	(30,113)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 163,337	\$ 509	\$ 163,846

Other Information (in thousands)	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
	June 30, 2019	
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 8,709	\$ 17,311
Operating cash flows from financing leases	\$ 14	\$ 35
Financing cash flows from financing leases	\$ (48)	\$ (102)
Lease right-of-use assets obtained or modified in exchange for lease obligations	\$ 5,993	\$ 5,993

Lease Term and Discount Rate	June 30, 2019
Weighted-average remaining term (years)	
Operating leases	6.3
Financing leases	2.9
Weighted-average discount rate	
Operating leases	6.19 %
Financing leases	14.73 %

Note 9: 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.

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.

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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, 2019 and December 31, 2018 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.

Assets	Pricing Category	Fair Value at	
		June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
		(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	\$ 4,403	\$ 5,557
Restricted cash	Level 1	825	825

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 and right of use assets are 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. The Company did not recognize any significant impairment losses during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019.

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 10: 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, 2019 and 2018 include compensation expense for the portion of outstanding awards that vested during those periods. The Company recognizes stock based compensation expenses 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 \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Total stock based compensation expense related to stock options was \$0.5 million for both the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. Stock based compensation expense pertaining to stock options is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

As of June 30, 2019, the Company had outstanding stock options to purchase 1,538,369 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$11.19.

Restricted stock:

The Company awards restricted common shares to selected employees and to non-employee directors. Recipients are not required to provide any consideration upon vesting of the award. 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

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condition. Total stock based compensation expense related to restricted stock was \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Total stock based compensation expense related to restricted stock was \$1.0 million and \$0.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Stock based compensation expense pertaining to restricted stock awards is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

As of June 30, 2019, the Company had 918,292 outstanding restricted common shares.

Note 11: 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. In this transaction, which was conducted under a qualified New Markets Tax Credit (“NMTC”) program, Tile Shop Lending, Inc. (“Tile Shop Lending”) loaned \$6.7 million to Twain Investment Fund 192 LLC (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 community development entity (a “CDE”), which, in turn, loaned the funds on similar terms to Tile Shop of Oklahoma, LLC, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings. In December 2016, U.S. Bank also contributed \$3.2 million to the Investment Fund and, by virtue of such contribution, is entitled to substantially all of the tax benefits derived from the NMTC, 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 the CDE 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 \$3.2 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 \$1.3 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 \$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, 2019, the balance of the contribution liability was \$2.1 million, of which \$0.5 million was classified as other accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and \$1.6 million was 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 its 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. As of June 30, 2019, 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 U.S. Bank, the “investors”) related to the \$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

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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 Tile Shop Investment Fund LLC. 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, 2019, the balance of the contribution liability was \$0.7 million, of which \$0.6 million was classified as other accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and \$0.1 million was classified as other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Note 12: Related Party Transactions

On July 9, 2018, Fumitake Nishi, the brother-in-law of the Company's director Robert Rucker and a former Company employee, informed the Company he had reacquired a majority of the equity of one of its key vendors, Nanyang Helin Stone Co. Ltd ("Nanyang"). Nanyang supplies the Company with natural stone products including hand-crafted mosaics, listellos and other accessories. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, the Company purchased \$12.0 million of products from Nanyang. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company purchased \$0.9 million and \$2.1 million of products from Nanyang, respectively. Mr. Nishi's employment with the Company was terminated on January 1, 2014 as a result of several violations of the Company's 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 Audit Committee have and will continue to 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: Share Repurchase

On April 29, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a share repurchase program (the "Program"), pursuant to which the Company may, from time to time, purchase shares of its common stock for an aggregate repurchase price not to exceed \$15,000,000. The Program began on May 2, 2019 and will continue indefinitely until the full repurchase amount has been utilized or the Board of Directors terminates the Program.

Share repurchases were as follows:

	Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2019
Shares of common stock	2,307,023
Aggregate purchase price (in thousands)	\$ 10,455

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Note 14: Subsequent Events

On July 23, 2019, the Company declared a \$0.05 dividend to stockholders of record as of the close of business on July 29, 2019. The dividend will be paid on August 9, 2019.

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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, 2018 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” within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify these statements by words such as, but not limited to, “anticipate,” “believe,” “can,” “continue,” “could,” “depend,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “project,” “seek,” “should,” “target,” “will,” “will likely result,” “would,” and similar expressions or variations, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q relate to, among other things, our anticipated new store openings, remodeling plans, and growth opportunities; our business strengths, marketing strategies, competitive advantages and role in our industry and markets; our expectations regarding financing arrangements; our expectations with respect to dividend payments; our expectations with respect to ongoing compliance with the terms of our credit facility; and our expectations with respect to remediation of our identified material weaknesses.

These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from any expected future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the level of demand for our products and our ability to introduce new products that satisfy market demand; our ability to grow and remain profitable in the highly competitive retail tile industry, our ability to access additional capital; our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; unexpected delays or expenses related to opening new stores and maintaining or renovating existing stores; changes to economic or market conditions and customer preferences; disruptions in our supply chain or inventory management; unanticipated issues with respect to remediation of our identified material weaknesses; and those factors set forth in the section captioned “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the additional Risk Factors set forth in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

There is no assurance that our expectations will be realized. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated, or projected. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management based on information currently available to management. Furthermore, such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. 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, 2019, we operated 140 stores in 31 states and the District of Columbia, with an average size of approximately 20,200 square feet.

We purchase our tile products and accessories directly from suppliers and manufacture our own setting and maintenance materials, such as thinsset, 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 one new store and closed one store at the end of its lease in the first six months of 2019, and opened two new stores during 2018. Between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, we opened one new store and closed one store. We plan to open an additional four stores in 2019, of which one is a relocation. 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, 2019 and 2018, we reported net sales of \$88.9 million and \$92.9 million, respectively. The decrease in sales for the three months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2018 was primarily due to a

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decline in comparable stores sales of 4.2%, or \$3.8 million. In addition, net sales generated by stores not included in the comparable store base decreased by \$0.2 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we reported net sales of \$175.8 million and \$184.0 million, respectively. The decrease in sales for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018 was primarily due to a decline in comparable store sales of 4.2%, or \$7.6 million. In addition, net sales generated by stores not included in the comparable store base decreased by \$0.6 million.

The decrease in sales at comparable stores for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 was due to weaker store traffic and customer experience issues following the implementation of a new enterprise resource planning system and the launch of our new website.

The table below sets forth information about our comparable store sales decline for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Comparable store sales decline	(4.2)%	(1.8)%	(4.2)%	(4.4)%

For the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we reported gross profit of \$61.4 million and \$65.3 million, respectively. The gross margin rate was 69.0% and 70.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we reported gross profit of \$123.2 million and \$129.4 million, respectively. The gross margin rate was 70.1% and 70.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The decrease in gross margin rate was primarily driven by increased shrink expense and damaged inventory recognized upon completion of physical inventory counts at all stores and distribution centers during the three months ended June 30, 2019.

For the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we reported income from operations of \$0.8 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we reported income from operations of \$3.7 million and \$13.6 million, respectively. The decrease in income from operations was primarily driven by a decrease in net sales and increased selling, general and administrative expenses.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$22.0 million and \$19.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which was used to fund operations, new store construction activities, store remodels, merchandising, information technology investment and dividends. Share repurchases were funded by increased debt during the quarter. We expect to continue to fund our capital expenditures and daily operations from our operating cash flows.

We repurchased 2.3 million shares for \$10.5 million during the three months ended June 30, 2019. Our Board of Directors had previously authorized a \$15.0 million share repurchase, to commence on May 2, 2019, and \$4.5 million remains available under this program.

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.

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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.

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

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 financial measure 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 financial 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 non-GAAP financial 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, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	(in thousands)			
	Three Months Ended			
	June 30,			
	2019	% of sales ⁽¹⁾	2018	% of sales ⁽¹⁾
Net (loss) income	\$ (154)	(0.2)%	\$ 4,958	5.3 %
Interest expense	943	1.1	597	0.6
Income taxes	11	0.0	1,924	2.1
Depreciation & amortization	8,236	9.3	6,978	7.5
Stock based compensation	770	0.9	598	0.6
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 9,806</u>	<u>11.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 15,055</u>	<u>16.2 %</u>

	(in thousands)			
	Six Months Ended			
	June 30,			
	2019	% of sales ⁽¹⁾	2018	% of sales
Net income	\$ 1,166	0.7 %	\$ 8,969	4.9 %
Interest expense	1,921	1.1	1,151	0.6
Income taxes	622	0.4	3,505	1.9
Depreciation & amortization	16,200	9.2	13,978	7.6
Stock based compensation	1,509	0.9	1,215	0.7
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 21,418</u>	<u>12.2 %</u>	<u>\$ 28,818</u>	<u>15.7 %</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts do not foot due to rounding.

We calculate pretax return on capital employed by taking income from operations divided by capital employed. Capital employed equals total assets less accounts payable, income taxes payable, other accrued liabilities, lease liability, deferred rent and other long-term liabilities. We believe this non-GAAP financial measure is useful in assessing the effectiveness of our capital allocation over time. Other companies may calculate pretax return on capital employed differently, which limits the usefulness of the measure for comparative purposes.

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The calculation of pretax return on capital employed is as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	June 30,	
	2019 ⁽¹⁾	2018 ⁽¹⁾
Income from Operations (trailing twelve months)	\$ 8,277	\$ 14,266
Total Assets	360,696	274,258
Less: Accounts payable	(26,747)	(29,685)
Less: Income tax payable	(111)	(67)
Less: Other accrued liabilities	(26,599)	(25,796)
Less: Lease liability ⁽²⁾	(90,722)	(41,640)
Less: Other long-term liabilities	(3,781)	(4,624)
Capital Employed	\$ 212,736	\$ 172,446
Pretax Return on Capital Employed	3.9 %	8.3 %

⁽¹⁾ Income statement accounts represent the activity for the trailing twelve months ended as of each of the balance sheet dates. Balance sheet accounts represent the average account balance for the four quarters ended as of each of the balance sheet dates.

⁽²⁾ Represents the average lease liability and deferred rent account balances for the four quarters ended as of each of the balance sheet dates.

Our management does not consider these non-GAAP financial measures in isolation or as an alternative to financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP. The principal limitation of these non-GAAP financial measures is that they exclude significant expenses and income that are required by GAAP to be recognized in our consolidated financial statements. In addition, they are subject to inherent limitations as they reflect the exercise of judgments by management about which expenses and income are excluded or included in determining these non-GAAP financial measures. In order to compensate for these limitations, management presents its non-GAAP financial measures in connection with GAAP results. We urge investors to review the reconciliation of our non-GAAP financial measures to the comparable GAAP financial measures 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, 2019 to the three months ended June 30, 2018

	(in thousands)			
	2019	% of sales	2018	% of sales
Net sales	\$ 88,903		\$ 92,914	
Cost of sales	27,543	31.0 %	27,602	29.7 %
Gross profit	61,360	69.0 %	65,312	70.3 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	60,562	68.1 %	57,870	62.3 %
Income from operations	798	0.9 %	7,442	8.0 %
Interest expense	(943)	(1.1)%	(597)	(0.6)%
Other income	2	0.0 %	37	0.0 %
(Loss) income before income taxes	(143)	(0.2)%	6,882	7.4 %
Provision for income taxes	(11)	(0.0)%	(1,924)	(2.1)%
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (154)</u>	<u>(0.2)%</u>	<u>\$ 4,958</u>	<u>5.3 %</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts do not foot due to rounding.

Net Sales Net sales for the second quarter of 2019 decreased \$4.0 million, or 4.3%, compared with the second quarter of 2018, primarily due to a \$3.8 million decrease in net sales generated by comparable stores. The decrease in sales at comparable stores for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was due to weaker store traffic. In addition, net sales generated by stores not included in the comparable store base decreased \$0.2 million.

Gross Profit Gross profit for the second quarter of 2019 decreased \$4.0 million, or 6.1%, compared with the second quarter of 2018 primarily due to a decrease in net sales. The gross margin rate was 69.0% and 70.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The decrease in gross margin rate was primarily driven by increased shrink expense and damaged inventory recognized upon completion of physical inventory counts at all stores and distribution centers during the second quarter of 2019.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2019 increased \$2.7 million, or 4.7%, compared with the second quarter of 2018. The increase in selling, general, and administrative expenses was due to \$1.1 million of investments in store and distribution center compensation, regional sales leadership and pro market managers, which reflect a full-quarter of activity in the second quarter of 2019 as compared to only a partial quarter in the second quarter of 2018. Second quarter selling, general and administrative expenses also included approximately \$1.3 million of expense related to our new enterprise resource planning system which went live on January 1, 2019.

Interest Expense Interest expense was \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million for the second quarter of 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase was due to higher average debt balances and higher interest rates during the second quarter of 2019.

Provision for Income Taxes Income tax provision decreased \$1.9 million for the second quarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018 due to a decrease in income before income taxes. Our effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was (7.7)% and 28.0%, respectively.

Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2019 to the six months ended June 30, 2018

	(in thousands)			
	2019	% of sales ⁽¹⁾	2018	% of sales
Net sales	\$ 175,811		\$ 184,048	
Cost of sales	52,609	29.9 %	54,698	29.7 %
Gross profit	123,202	70.1 %	129,350	70.3 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	119,510	68.0 %	115,797	62.9 %
Income from operations	3,692	2.1 %	13,553	7.4 %
Interest expense	(1,921)	(1.1)%	(1,151)	(0.6)%
Other income	17	0.0 %	72	0.0 %
Income before income taxes	1,788	1.0 %	12,474	6.8 %
Provision for income taxes	(622)	(0.4)%	(3,505)	(1.9)%
Net income	<u>\$ 1,166</u>	<u>0.7 %</u>	<u>\$ 8,969</u>	<u>4.9 %</u>

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Net Sales Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2019 decreased \$8.2 million, or 4.5%, compared with the six months ended June 30, 2018, primarily due to a \$7.6 million decrease in net sales generated by comparable stores. The decrease in sales at comparable stores for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was due to weaker store traffic. In addition, net sales generated by stores not included in the comparable store base decreased \$0.6 million.

Gross Profit Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2019 decreased \$6.1 million, or 4.8%, compared with the six months ended June 30, 2018. The gross margin rate was 70.1% and 70.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The decrease in gross margin rate was primarily driven by increased shrink expense and damaged inventory recognized upon completion of physical inventory counts at all stores and distribution centers during the second quarter of 2019.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$3.7 million, or 3.2%, compared with the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase in selling, general, and administrative expenses was due to \$2.1 million of investments in store and distribution center compensation, regional sales leadership and pro market managers, which reflect a full six months of activity in 2019 as compared to only a portion of the first six months of 2018. The increases in expenses were partially offset by a \$0.8 million decrease in transportation expenses, a \$0.5 million decrease in travel expenses, and a \$0.3 million decrease in advertising expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses also included approximately \$3.8 million of expense related to our new enterprise resource planning systems which went live of January 1, 2019.

Interest Expense Interest expense was \$1.9 million and \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase was due to higher average debt balances and higher interest rates during the six months ended June 30, 2019.

Provision for Income Taxes Income tax provision decreased \$2.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared with the six months ended June 30, 2018 due to a decrease in income before income taxes. Our effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was 34.8% and 28.1%, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to stock based compensation tax shortfall charges.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal liquidity requirements have been for working capital and capital expenditures. Our principal sources of liquidity are \$4.4 million of cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2019, 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, executing share repurchases, reducing outstanding debt, and general corporate purposes. We intend to continue our regular quarterly dividend, which will enable us to return excess cash to stockholders. Future dividend payments are subject to the approval of our Board of Directors each quarter.

On September 18, 2018, we and our operating subsidiary, The Tile Shop, LLC, entered into a credit agreement with Bank of America, N.A., Fifth Third Bank and Citizens Bank (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement provides us with a senior credit facility consisting of a \$100.0 million revolving line of credit through September 18, 2023. Borrowings pursuant to the Credit Agreement initially bear interest at a rate of adjusted LIBOR plus 1.75% and may bear interest in a range between adjusted LIBOR plus 1.50% to adjusted LIBOR plus 2.25%, depending on The Tile Shop's consolidated total rent adjusted leverage ratio. At June 30, 2019, the base interest rate was 6.50% and the LIBOR-based interest rate was 4.40%. Borrowings outstanding consisted of \$63.0 million on the revolving line of credit as of June 30, 2019. We also have standby letters of credit outstanding related to our workers compensation and medical insurance policies. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the standby letters of credit totaled \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. There was \$35.7 million available for borrowing on the revolving line of credit as of June 30, 2019, which may be used to support our growth and for working capital purposes.

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, or make investments. The Credit Agreement also includes financial and other covenants, including covenants to maintain certain fixed charge coverage ratios and consolidated total rent adjusted leverage ratios. We were in compliance with the covenants as of June 30, 2019.

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 twelve months.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures were \$17.8 million and \$13.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in capital expenditures is primarily due to increased investments in store merchandising, store remodels, and information technology.

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Cash flows

The following table summarizes our cash flow for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	(in thousands)	
	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2019	2018
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 21,959	\$ 19,276
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,213)	(13,134)
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,905)	(2,868)

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$22.0 million compared with \$19.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase is attributable to improved working capital management, partially offset by lower net income.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$17.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared with \$13.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. 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, and general corporate information technology assets.

Financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$5.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared with \$2.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. Net cash used in financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily \$33.1 million for the payments of long-term debt and financing lease obligations, \$10.5 million for repurchases of common stock, and \$5.2 million in dividends paid to stockholders, offset by advances on the revolving line of credit of \$43.0 million.

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$4.4 million at June 30, 2019 compared with \$5.6 million at December 31, 2018. Working capital was \$52.9 million at June 30, 2019 compared with \$79.8 million at December 31, 2018. The decrease in working capital during the second quarter of 2019 was due to the new accounting standard for leases, which added a current portion of lease liability to the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 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, 2019, there were no material changes to our contractual obligations outside the ordinary course of business.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued a final standard that primarily requires organizations that lease assets to recognize the rights and obligations created by those leases on the consolidated balance sheet. This standard also requires expanded disclosures to help financial statement users better understand the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. We adopted this standard effective January 1, 2019 using a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption.

We determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in right of use assets and lease liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. The right of use assets and lease liabilities are recognized as the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. As most of the leases do not provide an implicit rate, we use the incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. The right of use asset is also adjusted for any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives and initial direct costs

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incurred. Our lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease typically at our own discretion. We regularly evaluate the renewal options and when they are reasonably certain of exercise, we include the renewal period in its lease term.

This standard provides a number of optional practical expedients in transition. We elected the package of three practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within this standard, which among other things, allows us to carryforward the historical lease classification. We did not separate non-lease components from lease components by class of underlying assets and we did not apply the recognition requirements of the standard to short-term leases, as allowed by the standard.

We also elected to apply the hindsight practical expedient. Our election of the hindsight practical expedient resulted in the shortening of lease terms for certain existing leases and the useful lives of corresponding leasehold improvements. In our application of the hindsight practical expedient, we considered recent investments in leased properties and our overall real estate strategy, which resulted in the determination that most renewal options would not be reasonably certain in determining the expected lease term.

Upon adopting this standard, we established a right of use asset of \$147.2 million and lease liabilities of \$169.9 million, reduced deferred rent by \$44.6 million, and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings of \$22.0 million. This retained earnings impact was due to the election of the hindsight practical expedient which resulted in a decrease in the cumulative difference between the straight-line rent expense and rental payments that had been made between the inception of each lease and January 1, 2019. We also adjusted the useful life assigned to certain leasehold improvements, which resulted in a \$15.3 million reduction in fixed assets and retained earnings. The net impact of the cumulative effect adjustments also resulted in a \$1.7 million reduction of deferred tax assets and a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings that was recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2019. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on net income or cash flows during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In June 2016, the FASB issued a final standard on accounting for credit losses. This standard is effective for us in fiscal 2020 and requires a change in credit loss calculations using the expected loss method. We are evaluating the effect of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued a final standard which provides guidance on the accounting for costs of implementation activities performed in a cloud computing arrangement that is a service contract. The standard requires customers of cloud computing services to recognize an intangible asset for the software license and, to the extent that payments attributable to the software license are made over time, a liability is also recognized. The standard also allows customers of cloud computing services to capitalize certain implementation costs. The standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. The standard will become effective for us at the beginning of its 2020 fiscal year, although early adoption is permitted for all entities. We are evaluating the effect of the standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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 on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

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, 2019 and have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2019 due to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as described below.

On January 1, 2019, we implemented a new enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system on a company-wide basis. As previously disclosed, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, we identified two material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that arose from the new ERP system implementation. The two material weaknesses are:

- The ineffective design and implementation of effective controls with respect to the ERP system conversion. Specifically, we did not exercise sufficient corporate governance and oversight, design effective controls over the ERP implementation

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to ensure appropriate data conversion and data integrity, or provide sufficient end user training to our employees to ensure that our employees could effectively operate the system and carry out their responsibilities.

- The ineffective design and implementation of information technology (“IT”) general controls for the ERP system that are relevant to the preparation of our financial statements. Specifically, we did not (i) maintain adequate control over user access to the ERP system to ensure appropriate segregation of duties and to restrict access to financial applications and data; and (ii) maintain adequate documentation practices surrounding management and control of IT changes affecting financial IT applications.

Management has been actively engaged in developing remediation plans to address the control deficiencies outlined above. The remediation efforts include the following:

- Corporate Governance and Oversight – We have established a plan to help stabilize the ERP system and address the control deficiencies arising from the conversion. We have shared this plan with our Audit Committee and will provide periodic updates with respect to our progress. Additionally, we have hired a senior professional overseeing the effort to design, implement, and ensure the ongoing execution of our IT general controls.
- Data Integrity and Data Conversion – We continue to perform validations on data included in the new ERP system.
- End User Training – We are developing and providing additional training to employees to enhance their understanding of the new ERP system.
- User Access – We are addressing segregation of duties by establishing user roles specific to the nature of each job function. We are also establishing controls to ensure appropriate authorization of new user access requests and we will perform routine reviews of user access.
- Change Management – We are restricting the number of users who have the ability to make changes to the ERP system. We are also establishing documentation requirements surrounding the testing, approval and implementation of changes that affect financial applications.

We are committed to maintaining a strong internal control environment, and believe that these remediation actions will represent significant improvements in our controls. However, the identified material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting will not be considered remediated until controls have been designed and/or controls are in operation for a sufficient period of time for our management to conclude that the material weaknesses have been remediated. Additional remediation measures may be required, which may require additional implementation time. We will continue to assess the effectiveness of our remediation efforts in connection with our evaluations of internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

On January 1, 2019, we implemented an ERP system on a company-wide basis. The implementation resulted in the two material weaknesses identified above. We believe we have developed an appropriate plan to remediate the material weaknesses and the remediation measures identified above 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

We are, 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, our ultimate liability in connection with these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our 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, 2018 other than with respect to the risk factors discussed below.

Implementation of our new enterprise resource planning system has adversely impacted and could continue to negatively affect our business.

We rely extensively on our information technology (“IT”) systems to assist us in managing our business and summarizing our operational results. On January 1, 2019 we deployed a company-wide new enterprise resource planning (“ERP”) system. The new ERP system was implemented to position the Company for long-term growth, further enhance operating efficiencies and provide more effective management of our business operations, including sales order processing, inventory control, purchasing and supply chain management, and financial reporting. Implementing the new ERP system has been costly and has required, and may continue to require, the investment of significant personnel and financial resources. In addition to the risks inherent in the conversion to any new

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IT system, including the loss of information, disruption to our normal operations, and changes in accounting procedures, the implementation of our new ERP system has resulted in operational and reporting disruptions related to the conversion of existing customer orders, processing of new customer orders and maintaining an effective internal control environment.

Failure to properly or adequately address any issues with our new ERP system could result in increased costs and the diversion of management's and employees' attention and resources and could materially adversely affect our operating results, internal control over financial reporting and ability to manage our business effectively. While the ERP system is intended to further improve and enhance our information management systems, the ongoing implementation of this new ERP system exposes us to the risks of integrating that system with our existing systems and processes, including possible continued disruption of our financial reporting.

We have identified two material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting which, if not remediated, could result in material misstatements of our financial statements.

We identified material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that pertain to our ERP system conversion that took place on January 1, 2019 involving (1) the ineffective design and implementation of effective controls with respect to the ERP system conversion, and (2) the ineffective design and implementation of IT general controls for information systems that are relevant to the preparation of financial statements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Although we have developed and are implementing a plan to remediate these material weaknesses and believe, based on our evaluation to date, that these material weaknesses will be remediated in a timely fashion, we cannot ensure that this will occur within a specific timeframe. These material weaknesses will not be remediated until all necessary internal controls have been implemented, tested and determined to be operating effectively. In addition, we may need to take additional measures to address the material weaknesses or modify the planned remediation steps, and we cannot be certain that the measures we have taken, and expect to take, to improve our internal controls will be sufficient to address the issues identified, to ensure that our internal controls are effective or to ensure that the identified material weaknesses will not result in a material misstatement of our financial statements. Moreover, we cannot ensure that we will not identify additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting in the future.

If we are unable to remediate the material weaknesses, our ability to record, process and report financial information accurately, and to prepare financial statements within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, could be adversely affected. This failure could negatively affect the market price and trading liquidity of our common stock, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, subject us to civil and criminal investigations and penalties and materially and adversely impact our business and financial condition.

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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	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under Plans or Programs (in thousands)
April 1, 2019 - April 30, 2019	7,067 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5.60 ⁽¹⁾	-	\$ 15,000
May 1, 2019 - May 31, 2019	2,313,173 ⁽²⁾	4.53 ⁽²⁾	2,307,023 ⁽³⁾	4,545
June 1, 2019 - June 30, 2019	-	-	-	4,545
	<u>2,320,240</u>	<u>\$ 4.53</u>	<u>2,307,023</u>	<u>\$ 4,545</u>

- (1) 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.
- (2) A total of 3,060 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. An additional 3,090 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. The remaining 2,307,023 shares were repurchased by the Company pursuant to its previously-announced share repurchase program for an aggregate purchase price of \$10.5 million.
- (3) On April 29, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program (the "Program"), pursuant to which the Company may, from time to time, purchase shares of its common stock for an aggregate repurchase price not to exceed \$15.0 million. The Program began on May 2, 2019 and will continue indefinitely until the full repurchase amount has been utilized or the Board of Directors terminates the Program. Approximately \$4.5 million remains available for repurchase under the Program.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits

<u>3.1</u>	<u>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).</u>
<u>3.2</u>	<u>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).</u>
<u>4.1</u>	<u>Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-182482) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 23, 2012).</u>
<u>31.1*</u>	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>31.2*</u>	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>32.1**</u>	<u>Certifications of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>32.2**</u>	<u>Certifications of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
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 2, 2019

By: /s/ CABELL H. LOLMAUGH

Cabell H. Lolmaugh
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: August 2, 2019

By: /s/ KIRK L. GEADELMANN

Kirk L. Geadelmann
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Cabell H. Lolmaugh, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Tile Shop Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 2, 2019

/s/ CABELL H. LOLMAUGH
Cabell H. Lolmaugh
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Kirk L. Gadelmann, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Tile Shop Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 2, 2019

/s/ KIRK L. GEADELMANN
Kirk L. Gadelmann
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Cabell H. Lolmaugh, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ CABELL H. LOLMAUGH

Cabell H. Lolmaugh
Chief Executive Officer

August 2, 2019

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Tile Shop Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Kirk L. Geadelmann, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ KIRK L. GEADELMANN

Kirk L. Geadelmann
Chief Financial Officer

August 2, 2019

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.
