Cardiovascular Systems Inc
Form 10-Q
May 04, 2018
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018
Commission File No. 000-52082

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	No. 41-1698056
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

1225 Old Highway 8 Northwest
St. Paul, Minnesota 55112-6416
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (651) 259-1600

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, 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. (Check one):

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. o

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of April 27, 2018 was: Common Stock, $0.001 par value per share, 33,258,205 shares.

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PART I. — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Cardiovascular Systems, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Dollars in thousands, except per share and share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2018	June 30, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$109,305	$107,912
Accounts receivable, net	31,941	28,472
Inventories	17,002	16,897
Marketable securities	586	704
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,350	5,074
Total current assets	161,184	159,059
Property and equipment, net	28,165	29,696
Patents, net	5,148	5,056
Other assets	262	129
Total assets	$194,759	$193,940
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$9,836	$10,736
Accrued expenses	24,765	30,236
Deferred revenue	1,554	—
Total current liabilities	36,155	40,972
Long-term liabilities		
Financing obligation	21,083	21,100
Deferred revenue	9,023	10,000
Other liabilities	2,042	3,479
Total liabilities	68,303	75,551
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 7)		
Common stock, $0.001 par value; authorized 100,000,000 common shares at March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017; issued and outstanding 33,258,205 at March 31, 2018 and 32,849,563 at June 30, 2017, respectively	33	33
Additional paid in capital	457,648	447,559
Accumulated other comprehensive income	103	100
Accumulated deficit	(331,328)	(329,303)
Total stockholders' equity	126,456	118,389
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$194,759	$193,940

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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Cardiovascular Systems, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Dollars in thousands, except per share and share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net revenues	$55,587	$ 52,144	$157,891	$151,987
Cost of goods sold	9,969	11,139	28,670	29,768
Gross profit	45,618	41,005	129,221	122,219
Expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	37,796	37,332	110,722	108,191
Research and development	7,333	5,432	20,037	16,572
Total expenses	45,129	42,764	130,759	124,763
Income (loss) from operations	489	(1,759)	(1,538)	(2,544)
Other (income) expense, net:				
Interest expense	429	20	1,291	66
Interest income and other, net	(338)	(48)	(903)	(112)
Total other (income) expense, net	91	(28)	388	(46)
Income (loss) before income taxes	398	(1,731)	(1,926)	(2,498)
Provision for income taxes	33	18	99	66
Net income (loss)	$365	$ (1,749)	$(2,025)	$(2,564)
Basic earnings per share	$0.01	$ (0.05)	$(0.06)	$(0.08)
Diluted earnings per share	$0.01	$ (0.05)	$(0.06)	$(0.08)
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	33,237,552	32,650,974	33,105,174	32,232,409
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	33,641,804	32,650,974	33,105,174	32,232,409

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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Cardiovascular Systems, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income (loss)	$365	$(1,749)	$(2,025)	$(2,564)
Other comprehensive income:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities	(1)	20	27	57
Adjustment for net gain realized and included in other income, net	(8)	—	(24)	—
Total change in unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities	(9)	20	3	57
Comprehensive income (loss)	$356	$(1,729)	$(2,022)	$(2,507)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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Cardiovascular Systems, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$(2,025)	$(2,564)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operations		
Depreciation of property and equipment	2,927	2,932
Amortization and write-off of patents	650	883
Provision for (recovery of) doubtful accounts	(18)	315
Loss on disposal of equipment	—	158
Stock-based compensation	7,880	8,336
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(3,594)	(5,064)
Inventories	(105)	835
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,879	(153)
Accounts payable	(544)	190
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(6,945)	615
Deferred revenue	577	10,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,682	16,483
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,614)	(841)
Proceeds from convertible note receivable	143	—
Sales of marketable securities	144	—
Costs incurred in connection with patents	(880)	(496)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,207)	(1,337)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	1,385	1,400
Exercise of stock options	513	5,002
Proceeds from financing	—	20,944
Other	20	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,918	27,346
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,393	42,492
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	107,912	60,638
End of period	$109,305	$103,130

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(For the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017)
(Dollars in thousands, except per share and share amounts)
(Unaudited)

1. Business Overview

Company Description

Cardiovascular Systems, Inc. (the "Company" or "CSI") develops, manufactures and markets devices for the treatment of vascular diseases. The Company's peripheral arterial disease ("PAD") products, the Diamondback 360® Peripheral Orbital Atherectomy System ("OAS") and the Stealth 360® Peripheral OAS, are catheter-based platforms capable of treating a broad range of plaque types, including calcified plaque, in leg arteries both above and below the knee, and these products address many of the limitations associated with other surgical, catheter and pharmacological treatment alternatives. These devices use smaller access sheaths that can provide procedural benefits and allow physicians to treat PAD patients in a variety of vessel sizes, including the small and tortuous vessels located below the knee, and facilitate access through alternative sites in the ankle, foot and wrist, as well as in the groin. The Company refers to the products above as the "Peripheral OAS."

In October 2013, the Company received premarket approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") to market the Diamondback 360 Coronary OAS (the "Coronary OAS") as a treatment for severely calcified coronary arteries. In March 2017, the Company received approval from the FDA to market the Diamondback 360 Coronary OAS Micro Crown (the "Coronary OAS Micro Crown").

In January 2018, the Company announced two new relationships that broaden the Company's product portfolio. The Company is now the exclusive U.S. distributor of OrbusNeich® balloon products. In March 2018, the FDA granted 510(k) clearance for the OrbusNeich 1.0mm Sapphire® 11 Pro coronary balloon ("1.0mm balloon"). The 1.0mm balloon, the first and only 1.0mm coronary balloon available in the United States, offers industry-leading entry and crossing profiles and is precision engineered for crossing and treating extremely tight and complex lesions. The Company anticipates OrbusNeich's full coronary balloon product portfolio will become available in 2018 and 2019.

In January 2018, the Company also announced that it entered into an original equipment manufacturer agreement with Integer Holdings Corporation for CSI-branded ZILIENT™ guidewires. The broad market launch of the CSI-branded ZILIENT peripheral guidewires is expected to begin later in the current fiscal year. The Company anticipates that additional ZILIENT guidewires for coronary interventions and radial peripheral interventions will become available in the future.

In February 2018, the Company announced that the first patients were treated using its FDA-cleared extended length Diamondback 360® Peripheral OAS to treat PAD. Radial access allows physicians to reach and treat lower limb PAD lesions through the radial artery in the wrist, providing an alternative access point and more options to treat complicated and at-risk patients. The Company is currently in a limited market rollout with an anticipated full commercial launch in fiscal 2019.

In November 2016, the Company signed an exclusive distribution agreement with Medikit Co., Ltd. ("Medikit") to sell its Coronary and Peripheral OAS in Japan. In March 2017, the Company received approval from Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare for its Coronary OAS Micro Crown. On February 1, 2018, the Coronary OAS Micro Crown received reimbursement approval in Japan, followed by the first commercial sales, making Japan the first international market for any of the Company's products. The Coronary OAS Micro Crown is the only atherectomy

device designed to both pilot tight, calcific lesions and treat 2.5 to 4 mm vessels with a single device. The Company is currently evaluating options for additional international markets to expand the coronary and peripheral opportunities.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interim Financial Statements

The Company prepared the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related unaudited financial information in the footnotes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for interim financial statements. The year-end consolidated balance sheet was derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include all disclosures as required by GAAP. These interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments consisting of normal recurring accruals, which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair statement of the Company's consolidated financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the interim periods. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated annual financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Company with the SEC on August 24, 2017. The nature of the Company's business is such that the results of any interim period may not be indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has stock-based compensation plans, which include stock options, nonvested share awards, and an employee stock purchase plan. Fair value of option awards is determined using option-pricing models, fair value of nonvested share awards with market conditions is determined using the Monte Carlo simulation, and fair value of nonvested share awards that vest based upon service conditions is determined by the closing market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized ratably over the requisite service period for the awards expected to vest.

Revenue Recognition

The Company sells the majority of its products via direct shipment to hospitals or clinics. The Company recognizes revenue when all of the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery has occurred; the sales price is fixed or determinable; and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue recognition may occur upon shipment or upon delivery to the customer site, based on the contract terms. The Company records estimated sales returns, discounts and rebates as a reduction of net sales.

Deferred revenue associated with the upfront payment received under the Company's distribution agreement with Medikit (see Note 3 for additional details) is recognized in relation to the estimated future sales under the agreement. The short term portion represents the expected amount of deferred revenue that will be recognized over the next year. The estimate of future sales under contract will continue to be assessed and adjusted accordingly.

Costs related to products delivered are recognized in the period revenue is recognized. Cost of goods sold consists primarily of raw materials, direct labor, and manufacturing overhead.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued amended revenue recognition guidance to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The guidance requires an entity to recognize revenue in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods or services. The guidance also requires expanded disclosures relating to the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. Additionally, qualitative and quantitative disclosures are required about customer contracts, significant judgments and changes in judgments, and assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract. The Company is continuing its process of analyzing the impact of the new standard. The Company has reviewed its customer contracts, applying the five-step model of the new standard to the customer contracts and assessing the results to the Company's current accounting. The Company is also evaluating the method of adoption and assessing changes that might be necessary to information technology systems, processes, and internal controls to capture new data and address changes in financial reporting. Effective July 1, 2018, the Company will be revising its revenue recognition accounting policy and

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expanding revenue disclosures to reflect the requirements of the amended revenue recognition guidance. Because of the nature of the work that remains, at this time the Company is unable to reasonably estimate the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, “Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities,” which revises the accounting requirements related to the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities and the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. The update also changes certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. These changes will require an entity to measure, at fair value, investments in equity securities and recognize the changes in fair value within net income. ASU 2016-01 will be applied on a modified retrospective basis to all outstanding instruments, with an adjustment recorded to opening retained earnings as of the beginning of the first period in which the guidance becomes effective. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The guidance is effective for the Company on July 1, 2018. The Company does not anticipate a material impact on its financial statements upon adoption.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “Leases.” The guidance requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from leases on the balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those annual periods, and should be applied using a modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is effective for the Company on July 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the timing, method of adoption and impact of the new lease guidance on its financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments,” which revises guidance for the accounting for credit losses on financial instruments within its scope. The new standard introduces an approach, based on expected losses, to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments and modifies the impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities. The new approach to estimating credit losses (referred to as the current expected credit losses model) applies to most financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain other instruments, including trade and other receivables, loans, held-to-maturity debt securities, net investments in leases and off-balance-sheet credit exposures. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is adopted. The guidance is effective for the Company on July 1, 2020. The Company does not anticipate a material impact on its financial statements upon adoption.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, “Scope of Modification Accounting,” which clarifies when changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award must be accounted for as modifications. The new guidance will reduce diversity in practice and result in fewer changes to the terms of an award being accounted for as modifications. ASU 2017-09 will be applied prospectively to awards modified on or after the adoption date. The guidance is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The guidance is effective for the Company on July 1, 2018. The Company does not anticipate a material impact on its financial statements upon adoption.

3. Selected Consolidated Financial Statement Information

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

June 30,

	March 31, 2018	2017
Accounts receivable	$32,742	$29,336
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(801)	(864)
Accounts receivable, net	$31,941	$28,472

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Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2018	June 30, 2017
Raw materials	$7,919	$7,898
Work in process	1,354	1,221
Finished goods	7,729	7,778
Inventories	$17,002	$16,897

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	March 31, 2018	June 30, 2017
Land	$500	$500
Building	22,420	22,420
Equipment	17,034	16,502
Furniture	2,709	2,709
Leasehold improvements	438	86
Construction in progress	924	421
	44,025	42,638
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(15,860)	(12,942)
Property and equipment, net	$28,165	$29,696

In December 2016, the Company entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement, as subsequently amended (collectively, the “Sale Agreement”), with Krishna Holdings, LLC (“Krishna”), providing for the sale to Krishna of the Company’s headquarters facility in St. Paul, Minnesota (the “Facility”) for a cash purchase price of $21,500. On March 30, 2017, the sale of the Facility under the Sale Agreement closed. The Company received proceeds of approximately $20,944 ($21,500, less $556 of transaction expenses). The net proceeds are to be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Under the Sale Agreement, the Company entered into a Lease Agreement (the “Lease Agreement”) with Krishna Holdings, LLC, Apex Holdings, LLC, Kashi Associates, LLC, Keva Holdings, LLC, S&V Ventures, LLC, Polo Group LLC, SPAV Holdings LLC, Star Associates LLC, and The Global Villa, LLC. As the lease terms resulted in a capital lease classification, the Company accounted for the sale and leaseback of the Facility as a financing transaction where the assets remain on the Company’s balance sheet. See Note 4 for further discussion of future payment obligations under the Lease Agreement.

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following:

	March 31, 2018	June 30, 2017
Salaries and bonus	$4,214	$8,247
Commissions	8,075	8,217

Accrued vacation	3,520	3,436
Accrued excise, sales and other taxes	3,555	3,497
Accrued legal	—	2,600
Legal settlement	1,839	1,814
Clinical studies	1,163	657
Other accrued expenses	2,399	1,768
Accrued expenses	$24,765	$30,236

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Legal Settlement

On June 28, 2016, the Company entered into a Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with the United States of America, acting through the Department of Justice (the "DOJ") and on behalf of the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, and Travis Thams, to resolve the previously disclosed DOJ investigation and the qui tam complaint filed by Thams pursuant to the False Claims Act. Under the Settlement Agreement, the Company agreed to pay $8,000 (the "Settlement Amount") as follows: an initial payment of $3,000, paid on July 1, 2016, with the remaining $5,000, which bears interest at 1.8% per annum, payable in 11 equal quarterly installments, beginning January 1, 2017. The amount payable within the next twelve months is included in accrued expenses (as noted in the table above) with the long-term portion included in other liabilities (as noted in the table below). Under the Settlement Agreement, if the Company makes a single payment in excess of $2,000, which payment is not covered by an insurance policy, in settlement of any claims before paying the full Settlement Amount, the remaining unpaid balance of the Settlement Amount will become immediately due and payable, with interest accruing on the unpaid principal portion at an interest rate of 1.8% per annum.

Other Liabilities

Other non-current liabilities consist of the following:

	March 31, 2018	June 30, 2017
Legal settlement	$932	$2,314
Deferred compensation	439	519
Deferred grant incentive	464	473
Other non-current liabilities	207	173
Other liabilities	$2,042	$3,479

Deferred Revenue

In November 2016, the Company signed an exclusive distribution agreement with Medikit to sell its Coronary and Peripheral OAS in Japan. To secure exclusive distribution rights, Medikit made an upfront payment of $10,000 to the Company, which is refundable based on performance under the terms of the agreement. In February 2018, the Coronary OAS Micro Crown received reimbursement approval in Japan, followed by the first commercial sales. Accordingly, the Company has classified $802 of the upfront payment as current and $9,023 as long-term based on its expected amount of deferred revenue that will be recognized over the next year. The estimate will be assessed and adjusted accordingly on a quarterly basis.

The Company also has $752 of current deferred revenue related to the prepayment of an order from Medikit that will be shipped during the three months ended June 30, 2018.

4. Debt

Revolving Credit Facility

In March 2017, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB"). The Loan Agreement provides for a senior, secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolver") of $40,000 (the "Maximum Dollar Amount").

Advances under the Revolver may be made from time to time up to the Maximum Dollar Amount, subject to certain borrowing limitations. The Revolver has a maturity date of March 31, 2020 and bears interest at a floating per annum rate equal to the Wall Street Journal prime rate, less 0.25%. Interest on borrowings is due monthly and the principal balance is due at maturity. Borrowings up to $10,000 are available on a non-formula basis. Borrowings above $10,000 are based on (i) 85% of eligible domestic accounts receivable, and (ii) the lesser of 50% of eligible inventory or $5,000, subject to adjustment as defined in Loan Agreement. Upon the Revolver's maturity, any outstanding principal balance, unpaid accrued interest, and all other obligations under the Revolver will be due and payable. The Company will incur a fee equal to 1% of the Maximum Dollar Amount upon termination of the Loan Agreement or the Revolver for any reason prior to the maturity date, unless refinanced with SVB.

The Company's obligations under the Loan Agreement are secured by certain of the Company's assets, including, among other things, accounts receivable, deposit accounts, inventory, equipment, general intangibles and records pertaining to the foregoing.

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The collateral does not include the Company's intellectual property, but the Company has agreed not to encumber its intellectual property without the consent of SVB. The Loan Agreement contains customary covenants limiting the Company's ability to, among other things, incur debt or liens, make certain investments and loans, enter into transactions with affiliates, undergo certain fundamental changes, dispose of assets, or change the nature of its business. In addition, the Loan Agreement contains financial covenants requiring the Company to maintain, at all times when any amounts are outstanding under the Revolver, either (i) minimum unrestricted cash at SVB and unused availability on the Revolver of at least $10,000 or (ii) minimum trailing three-month Adjusted EBITDA of $1,000. If the Company does not comply with the various covenants under the Loan Agreement, the interest rate on outstanding amounts will increase by 5% and SVB may, subject to various customary cure rights, decline to provide additional advances under the Revolver, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding under the Revolver, and foreclose on all collateral.

Under the Loan Agreement, the Company paid SVB a non-refundable commitment fee of $80, which will be amortized to interest expense over the term of the Loan Agreement. The Company is required to pay a fee equal to 0.35% per annum on the unused portion of the Revolver, payable quarterly in arrears. The Company is not obligated to draw any funds under the Revolver and has not done so under the Revolver since entering into the Loan Agreement. No amounts are outstanding as of March 31, 2018.

Financing Obligation

In connection with the sale of the Facility, the Company entered into an agreement to lease the Facility. The Lease Agreement has an initial term of fifteen years, with four consecutive renewal options of five years each at the Company's option, with a base annual rent in the first year of $1,638 and annual escalations of 3% thereafter. Rent during subsequent renewal terms will be at the then fair market rental rate. As the lease terms resulted in a capital lease classification, the Company accounted for the sale and leaseback of the Facility as a financing transaction where the assets remain on the Company's balance sheet and a financing obligation was recorded for $20,944. As lease payments are made, they will be allocated between interest expense and a reduction of the financing obligation, resulting in a value of the financing obligation that is equivalent to the net book value of the assets at the end of the lease term. The effective interest rate is 7.89%. At the end of the lease (including any renewal option terms), the Company will remove the assets and financing obligation from its balance sheet.

Payments under the initial term of the Lease Agreement as of March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Three months ended June 30, 2018	$422
Fiscal 2019	1,699
Fiscal 2020	1,750
Fiscal 2021	1,803
Fiscal 2022	1,857
Thereafter	21,288
	$28,819

5. Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company offers certain members of management and highly compensated employees the opportunity to defer up to 100% of their base salary (after 401(k), payroll tax and other deductions), performance bonus and discretionary bonus and elect to receive the deferred compensation at a fixed future date of participant's choosing. Each participant may, at the time of his or her deferral election, choose to allocate the deferred compensation into investment alternatives set by the Human Resources and Compensation Committee. The amount payable to each participant under the plan will change in value based upon the investment selected by that participant and is classified as current or long-term on the Company's balance sheet based on the disbursement elections made by the participants. As of

March 31, 2018, $195 of the amount payable is included in accrued liabilities and $439 is included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

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The available-for-sale marketable securities are comprised of individual mutual funds which invest in fixed income and equity securities and consist of the following:

	As of March 31, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Mutual funds	$483	$ 103	$ —	$ 586
Total short-term investments	$483	$ 103	$ —	$ 586

	As of June 30, 2017			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Mutual funds	$604	$ 100	$ —	$ 704
Total short-term investments	$604	$ 100	$ —	$ 704

During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no purchases of available-for-sale securities or other-than-temporary impairments. There was $48 and $144 of available-for-sale securities that were sold during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018, respectively. There were no sales during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2017. During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018, there was a realized gain of $8 and $24, respectively, that was recorded within interest and other, net on the consolidated statement of operations. There were no realized gains or losses in the three and nine months ended March 31, 2017.

The following table provides information by level for the Company’s available-for-sale marketable securities that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

		Fair Value Measurements as of March 31, 2018 Using Inputs Considered as		
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Mutual funds	$ 586	$ 221	$ 365	$ —
Total short-term investments	$ 586	$ 221	$ 365	$ —

		Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2017 Using Inputs Considered as		
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Mutual funds	$ 704	$ 281	$ 423	$ —
Total short-term investments	$ 704	$ 281	$ 423	$ —

The Company’s marketable securities classified within Level 1 are valued using real-time quotes for transactions in active exchange markets. Marketable securities within Level 2 are valued using readily available pricing sources. There were no transfers of assets between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value measurement hierarchy during the nine months ended March 31, 2018. Any transfers between levels would be recognized on the date of the event or when a change in circumstances causes a transfer.

6. Stock Options and Restricted Stock Awards

On November 15, 2017, the Company's stockholders approved the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan"), for the purpose of granting equity awards to employees, directors and consultants. The 2017 Plan replaced the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2014 Plan"), and no further equity awards may be granted under the 2014 Plan or the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2007 Plan") (the 2017 Plan, 2014 Plan and the 2007 Plan are collectively referred to as the "Plans").

Stock Options

All options granted under the Plans become exercisable over periods established at the date of grant. The option exercise price is generally not less than the estimated fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant, as determined by the Company's management and Board of Directors. An employee's vested options must be exercised at or within 90 days of termination to avoid forfeiture. As of March 31, 2018, all outstanding options were fully vested.

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Stock option activity for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Number of Options[(a)]	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at June 30, 2017	78,201	$ 9.07
Options exercised	(55,880)	$ 9.20
Options outstanding at March 31, 2018	22,321	$ 8.75

(a) Includes the effect of options granted, exercised, forfeited or expired from the 2007 Plan.

Restricted Stock

The value of each restricted stock award is equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. Vesting of time-based restricted stock awards ranges from one to three years. The estimated fair value of restricted stock awards, including the effect of estimated forfeitures, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the restricted stock's vesting period.

Restricted stock award activity for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding at June 30, 2017	486,584	$ 21.26
Granted	281,152	$ 27.91
Forfeited	(63,287)	$ 22.74
Vested	(242,062)	$ 22.80
Outstanding at March 31, 2018	462,387	$ 24.67

Performance-Based Restricted Stock

The Company also grants performance-based restricted stock awards to certain executives and other management. In August and November 2017, the Company granted an aggregate maximum of 251,479 and 27,140 shares, respectively, that vest based on the Company's total shareholder return relative to total shareholder return of the Company's peer group (a market condition), as measured by the closing prices of the stock of the Company and the peer group members for the 90 trading days preceding July 1, 2017 compared to the closing prices of the stock of the Company and the peer group members for the 90 trading days preceding July 1, 2020. Vesting of these awards will be determined on the date that the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 is filed.

To calculate the estimated fair value of these restricted stock awards with market conditions, the Company uses a Monte Carlo simulation, which uses the expected average stock prices to estimate the expected number of shares that will vest. The Monte Carlo simulation resulted in an aggregate fair value of approximately $3,801, which the Company will recognize as expense using the straight-line method over the period that the awards are expected to vest. Stock-based compensation expense related to an award with a market condition will be recognized regardless of whether the market condition is satisfied, provided that the requisite service has been provided.

Performance-based restricted stock awards granted in August 2016 that are outstanding vest based on the Company's total shareholder return relative to total shareholder return of the Company's peer group (a market condition), as measured by the closing prices of the stock of the Company and the peer group members for the 90 trading days

preceding July 1, 2016 compared to the closing prices of the stock of the Company and the peer group members for the 90 trading days preceding July 1, 2019.

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Performance-based restricted stock award activity for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding at June 30, 2017	318,584	$ 11.97
Granted	278,889	$ 13.63
Forfeited	(66,295)	$ 13.17
Outstanding at March 31, 2018	531,178	$ 12.69

7. Commitment and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company leases manufacturing space, equipment and apartments under lease agreements that expire at various dates through March 2020. Rental expenses were $157 and $164 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and $496 and $485 for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under the agreements as of March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Three months ended June 30, 2018	$119
Fiscal 2019	472
Fiscal 2020	353
	$944

Stockholder Securities Litigation

With respect to Shoemaker v. Cardiovascular Systems, Inc. et al., 0:16-cv-00568 (D. Minn.) described in Note 8 of the notes to the consolidated annual financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Company with the SEC on August 24, 2017, in Note 7 of the notes to the consolidated (unaudited) financial statements included in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the Company with the SEC on November 3, 2017, and in Note 7 of the notes to the consolidated (unaudited) financial statements included in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the Company with the SEC on February 9, 2018, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' amended complaint on August 11, 2017. On January 10, 2018, the court granted the Company's motion to dismiss the amended complaint and dismissed the amended complaint with prejudice.

Other Matters

In the ordinary conduct of business, the Company is subject to various lawsuits and claims covering a wide range of matters including, but not limited to, employment claims and commercial disputes. While the outcome of these matters is uncertain, the Company does not believe there are any significant matters as of March 31, 2018 that are probable or estimable, for which the outcome could have a material adverse impact on its consolidated balance sheets or statements of operations.

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8. Earnings Per Share

The following table presents a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in the basic and diluted earnings per common share computations (in thousands except share and per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Numerator				
Net income (loss)	$365	$ (1,749)	$(2,025)	$ (2,564)
Income allocated to participating securities	(5)	—	—	—
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	$360	$ (1,749)	$(2,025)	$ (2,564)
Denominator				
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	33,237,352	32,650,974	33,105,174	32,232,409
Effect of dilutive stock options[1]	14,197	—	—	—
Effect of dilutive restricted stock units[2]	318,122	—	—	—
Effect of performance-based restricted stock awards[3]	67,918	—	—	—
Effect of employee stock purchase plan[4]	4,015	—	—	—
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	33,641,804	32,650,974	33,105,174	32,232,409
Earnings per common share – basic	$0.01	$ (0.05)	$(0.06)	$ (0.08)
Earnings per common share – diluted	$0.01	$ (0.05)	$(0.06)	$ (0.08)

(1) At March 31, 2018 and 2017, 22,321 and 106,694 stock options were outstanding, respectively. The effect of the shares that would be issued upon exercise of these options has been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and the three and nine months ended March 31, 2017 because those shares are anti-dilutive.

(2) At March 31, 2018 and 2017, 335,869 and 349,430 additional shares of common stock, respectively, were issuable upon the settlement of outstanding restricted stock units. The effect of the shares that would be issued upon settlement of these restricted stock units has been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and the three and nine months ended March 31, 2017 because those shares are anti-dilutive.

(3) At March 31, 2018 and 2017, 237,369 and 334,505 performance-based restricted stock awards, respectively, were outstanding. The effect of the shares that would be issued upon vesting of these awards has been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and the three and nine months ended March 31, 2017 because those shares are anti-dilutive.

(4) At March 31, 2018, the Company included the number of shares that would be issued under our employee stock purchase plan based on the aggregate expected amount of withholdings and the average unrecognized compensation expense as assumed proceeds. The effect of these shares has been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per shares for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and the three and nine months ended March 31, 2017, because those shares are anti-dilutive.

Unvested time-based restricted stock awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends are participating securities and included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. Under this method, earnings attributable to the Company are allocated between common stockholders and the participating awards, as if the awards were a second class of stock. During periods of net income, the calculation of earnings per share excludes the income attributable to participating securities in the numerator and the dilutive impact of these securities from the denominator. In the event of a net loss, undistributed earnings are not allocated to participating securities and the denominator excludes the dilutive impact of these securities as they do not share in the losses of the Company. During

the three months ended March 31, 2018, undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities were based on 462,387 unvested time-based restricted stock awards.

9. Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “Tax Act”) was signed into law. Among other provisions, the Tax Act will lower the Federal statutory corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. Under ASC 740, Accounting for Income Taxes, the enactment of the Tax Act requires companies to recognize the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities and the retroactive effects of changes in tax laws in the period in which the new legislation is enacted. The Company has reviewed the provisions that will impact the Company, however, given that its deferred tax assets are offset by a full valuation allowance, the Company does not expect these changes to have a net impact on its financial position and net loss after the revaluation. There is no change to the Company’s assertion on maintaining a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our financial statements and the related notes appearing under Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this report, including information with respect to our plans and strategy for our business and expected financial results, includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should review the "Risk Factors" discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended
June 30, 2017 and subsequent reports on Form 10-Q, including in Item 1A of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis.

OVERVIEW

We are a medical technology company leading the way in the effort to successfully treat patients suffering from peripheral and coronary artery diseases, including those with arterial calcium, the most difficult arterial disease to treat. We are committed to clinical rigor, constant innovation and a defining drive to set the industry standard to deliver safe and effective medical devices that improve lives of patients facing these difficult disease states.

Peripheral

Our peripheral arterial disease ("PAD") products, the Diamondback 360® Peripheral Orbital Atherectomy System ("OAS") ("Diamondback 360 Peripheral"), the Diamondback 360 60cm Peripheral OAS, the Diamondback 360 4 French 1.25 Peripheral OAS, the Diamondback 360 1.50 Peripheral OAS, the Diamondback 360 2.00 Peripheral OAS, and the Stealth 360® Peripheral OAS ("Stealth 360"), are catheter-based platforms capable of treating a broad range of plaque types in leg arteries both above and below the knee, including calcified plaque, and address many of the limitations associated with other existing surgical, catheter and pharmacological treatment alternatives. The micro-invasive devices use small access sheaths that can provide procedural benefits and allow physicians to treat PAD patients in even the small and tortuous vessels located below the knee and facilitate access through alternative sites in the ankle, foot and wrist, as well as in the groin. We refer to each of the products above in this report as the "Peripheral OAS."

The United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") has granted us 510(k) clearances for our Peripheral OAS devices as a therapy in patients with PAD, as discussed in Item 1 of Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017.

In January 2018, we announced that we entered into an original equipment manufacturer agreement with Integer Holdings Corporation for CSI-branded ZILIENT™ guidewires. The broad market launch of the CSI-branded ZILIENT peripheral guidewires is expected to begin later in the current fiscal year. We anticipate that additional ZILIENT guidewires for coronary interventions and radial peripheral interventions will become available in the future.

In February 2018, we announced that the first patients were treated using our FDA-cleared extended length Diamondback 360 Peripheral OAS to treat PAD. Radial access allows physicians to reach and treat lower limb PAD lesions through the radial artery in the wrist, providing an alternative access point and more options to treat complicated and at-risk patients. We are currently in a limited market rollout with an anticipated full commercial launch in fiscal 2019.

Coronary

Our coronary arterial disease (“CAD”) product, the Diamondback 360 Coronary OAS (“Coronary OAS”), is marketed as a treatment for severely calcified coronary arteries. The Coronary OAS is a catheter-based platform designed to facilitate stent delivery in patients with CAD who are acceptable candidates for percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty or stenting due to de novo, severely calcified coronary artery lesions. The Coronary OAS design is similar to technology used in our Peripheral OAS, customized specifically for the coronary application.

A coronary application required us to conduct a clinical trial and file a premarket approval (“PMA”) application and obtain approval from the FDA. In March 2013, we completed submission of our PMA application to the FDA for our orbital atherectomy system to treat calcified coronary arteries. In October 2013, we received PMA from the FDA to market the Coronary OAS as a treatment for severely calcified coronary arteries. We commenced a commercial launch of our Coronary OAS following receipt of PMA. In March 2017, we received approval from the FDA to market the Diamondback 360 Coronary OAS Micro Crown (the “Coronary OAS Micro Crown”).

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In January 2018, we announced our relationship with OrbusNeich® to be the exclusive U.S. distributor of OrbusNeich balloon products. In March 2018, the FDA granted 510(k) clearance for the OrbusNeich 1.0mm Sapphire® 11 Pro coronary balloon ("1.0mm balloon"). The 1.0mm balloon, the first and only 1.0mm coronary balloon available in the United States, offers industry-leading entry and crossing profiles and is precision engineered for crossing and treating extremely tight and complex lesions. We anticipate OrbusNeich's full balloon product portfolio will become available in the United States in 2018 and 2019.

We market the Peripheral and Coronary OAS and ancillary products in the United States through a direct sales force and expend significant capital on our sales and marketing efforts to expand our customer base and utilization per customer. At our facilities, we assemble the saline infusion pump and the single-use catheter used in the Peripheral and Coronary OAS with components purchased from third-party suppliers, as well as with components manufactured in-house. Ancillary products are purchased from third-party suppliers.

International

In November 2016, we signed an exclusive distribution agreement with Medikit Co., Ltd. ("Medikit") to sell our Coronary and Peripheral OAS in Japan. In March 2017, we received approval from Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare for our Coronary OAS Micro Crown. On February 1, 2018, the Coronary OAS Micro Crown received reimbursement approval in Japan, followed by the first commercial sales, making Japan the first international market for any of our products. The Coronary OAS Micro Crown is the only atherectomy device designed to both pilot tight, calcific lesions and treat 2.5 to 4mm vessels with a single device. We are currently evaluating options for additional international markets to expand the coronary and peripheral opportunities.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect amounts reported in those statements. Our estimates, assumptions and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, excess and obsolete inventory, deferred revenue and stock-based compensation, are updated as appropriate at least quarterly. We use authoritative pronouncements, our technical accounting knowledge, cumulative business experience, judgment and other factors in the selection and application of our accounting policies. While we believe that the estimates, assumptions and judgments that we use in preparing our consolidated financial statements are appropriate, these estimates, assumptions and judgments are subject to factors and uncertainties regarding their outcome. Therefore, actual results may materially differ from these estimates.

Some of our significant accounting policies require us to make subjective or complex judgments or estimates. An accounting estimate is considered to be critical if it meets both of the following criteria: (1) the estimate requires assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate is made, and (2) different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the estimate that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, would have a material impact on the presentation of our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Our critical accounting policies are identified in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the heading "Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates."

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth our results of operations expressed as dollar amounts (in thousands) and the changes between the specified periods expressed as percent increases or decreases:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Nine Months Ended March 31,		
	2018	2017	Percent Change	2018	2017	Percent Change
Net revenues	$55,587	$52,144	6.6 %	$157,891	$151,987	3.9 %
Cost of goods sold	9,969	11,139	(10.5)	28,670	29,768	(3.7)
Gross profit	45,618	41,005	11.2	129,221	122,219	5.7
Expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative	37,796	37,332	1.2	110,722	108,191	2.3
Research and development	7,333	5,432	35.0	20,037	16,572	20.9
Total expenses	45,129	42,764	5.5	130,759	124,763	4.8
Income (loss) from operations	489	(1,759)	(127.8)	(1,538)	(2,544)	(39.5)
Other (income) expense, net	91	(28)	(425.0)	388	(46)	(943.5)
Income (loss) before income taxes	398	(1,731)	(123.0)	(1,926)	(2,498)	(22.9)
Provision for income taxes	33	18	83.3	99	66	50.0
Net income (loss)	$365	$(1,749)	(120.9)	$(2,025)	$(2,564)	(21.0)

Comparison of Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 with Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

Net revenues. Net revenues increased by $3.5 million, or 6.6%, from $52.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 to $55.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Sales of our Peripheral OAS increased $2.3 million, or 6.5%, due to 10.7% more devices sold, partially offset by a 3.8% decrease in average selling price in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2017. Coronary OAS revenues increased approximately $322,000, or 2.6%, due to 5.4% more devices sold, partially offset by a 2.7% decrease in average selling price in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2017. We also had $838,000 of revenue from sales in Japan, of which $176,000 related to the deferred upfront payment from Medikit, as commercialization commenced in February 2018.

Prior to February 2018, all of our revenues have been in the United States; however, sales in Japan commenced in February 2018. In November 2016, we signed an exclusive distribution agreement with Medikit to sell our Coronary and Peripheral OAS in Japan, and in March 2017, we received approval from Japan’s Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare for our Coronary OAS Micro Crown. On February 1, 2018, the Coronary OAS Micro Crown received reimbursement approval in Japan, followed by the first commercial sales, making Japan the first international market for any of our products. We are evaluating options for additional international markets to expand the coronary and peripheral opportunities. We expect our revenue to increase as we continue to increase the number of physicians using the devices, increase the usage per physician, introduce new and improved products such as the OrbusNeich balloons and ZILIENT guidewires, generate additional clinical data, and expand into new geographies, partially offset by potential decreases in average selling prices.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold decreased $1.1 million, or 10.5%, from $11.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 to $10.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Cost of goods sold represents the cost of materials, labor and overhead for single-use catheters, guidewires, saline pumps, and other ancillary products. Cost of goods sold for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 includes $61,000 and $182,000, respectively, for stock-based compensation. The decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily due to the prior year $1.5 million one-time charge related to the voluntary recall of one type of our saline infusion pumps, as well as lower costs per unit

driven by manufacturing efficiencies and cost reductions. Gross margin increased to 82.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to 78.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2017 due to the drivers discussed above. We expect that gross margin in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 will be slightly lower than the gross margin in the three months ended March 31, 2018. Quarterly margin fluctuations could occur based on production volumes, timing of new product introductions, sales mix, pricing changes, or other unanticipated circumstances.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $364,000, or 1.0%, from $37.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 to $37.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was primarily due to increased payroll related expenses due to the expansion of our sales organization, partially offset by lower incentive compensation expense and lower litigation costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 include $1.9 million and $1.9 million, respectively, for stock-based compensation. We expect our selling, general and administrative expenses for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 to be slightly higher than the amounts incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased by $1.9 million, or 35.0%, from $5.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 to $7.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Research and development expenses relate to specific projects to develop new products or expand into new markets, such as the development of new versions of the Peripheral and Coronary OAS, shaft designs and crown designs, and to PAD and CAD clinical trials. The increase was primarily due to the commencement of our ECLIPSE clinical study and higher patent expense. Research and development expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 include $209,000 and $281,000, respectively, for stock-based compensation. We expect research and development expenses in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 to be slightly less than the amounts incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Fluctuations could occur based on the number of projects and studies and the timing of expenditures.

Other (Income) Expense, Net. Other (income) expense, net was $91,000 and $(28,000) for three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The change was primarily due to $416,000 of interest expense related to the sale-leaseback of our facility that we completed in March 2017, partially offset by $241,000 of higher interest income due to our increased cash balance from the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Comparison of Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018 with Nine Months Ended March 31, 2017

Net revenues. Net revenues increased by $5.9 million, or 3.9%, from $152.0 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2017 to $157.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018. Sales of our Peripheral OAS increased $4.1 million, or 4.0%, due to 7.8% more devices sold, partially offset by a 3.6% decrease in average selling price in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2017. Coronary OAS revenues increased approximately $616,000, or 1.8%, due to 3.6% more devices sold, partially offset by a 1.8% decrease in average selling price in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2017. We also had $851,000 of revenue from sales in Japan as commercialization commenced in February 2018. Other product revenue increased by $301,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2018, driven by increased sales of our Peripheral and Coronary OAS, which the other products support. Hurricanes Harvey and Irma and a recall of a version of our saline infusion pump had an adverse effect on revenues in the nine months ended March 31, 2018.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold decreased to $28.7 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 from $29.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2017, a 3.7% decrease. Cost of goods sold represents the cost of materials, labor and overhead for single-use catheters, guidewires, saline pumps, and other ancillary products. Cost of goods sold for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 includes $221,000 and $557,000, respectively, for stock-based compensation. The decrease in cost of goods sold was due to the prior year $1.5 million one-time charge related to the voluntary recall of one type of our saline infusion pumps, as well as lower costs per unit driven by manufacturing efficiencies and cost reductions in the current year. Gross margin increased to 81.8% for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 from 80.4% for the nine months ended March 31, 2017 due to drivers discussed above.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $2.4 million, or 2.2%, from $108.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2017 to $110.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was primarily due to increased payroll related expenses due to the

expansion of our sales organization, severance benefits, as well as litigation and other legal expenses. These amounts were partially offset by lower incentive compensation expense. Selling, general and administrative expenses for each of the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 include $6.9 million and $7.0 million, respectively, for stock-based compensation.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased by $3.4 million, or 20.9%, from $16.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2017 to $20.0 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018. Research and development expenses relate to specific projects to develop new products or expand into new markets, such as the development of new versions of the Peripheral and Coronary OAS, shaft designs and crown designs, and to PAD and CAD clinical trials. The increase was primarily due to the commencement of our ECLIPSE clinical study and new development projects. Research and development expenses for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 include $799,000 and $822,000, respectively, for stock-based compensation.

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Other (Income) Expense, Net. Other (income) expense, net was $388,000 and $(46,000) for nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The change was primarily due to $1.2 million of interest expense related to the sale-leaseback of our facility that we completed in March 2017, partially offset by $685,000 of higher interest income due to our increased cash balance from the nine months ended March 31, 2017, as well as interest related to the partial payment of the convertible note receivable.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We had cash and cash equivalents of $109.3 million and $107.9 million at March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively. During the nine months ended March 31, 2018, net cash provided by operations was $1.7 million. As of March 31, 2018, we had an accumulated deficit of $331.3 million. We have historically funded our operating losses primarily from the issuance of common and preferred stock, convertible promissory notes, and debt.

Facility Sale

On December 29, 2016, we entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement, as subsequently amended (collectively, the "Sale Agreement"), with Krishna Holdings, LLC ("Krishna"), providing for the sale to Krishna of our headquarters facility in St. Paul, Minnesota (the "Facility") for a cash purchase price of $21.5 million. On March 30, 2017, the sale of the Facility under the Sale Agreement closed. We received proceeds of approximately $20.9 million ($21.5 million less $556,000 of transaction expenses).

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale for working capital and general corporate purposes, which may include, but are not limited to:

- the funding of clinical trials and studies;
- sales and marketing programs;
- expansion into international markets; and
- development of new products.

We may also use a portion of the net proceeds for the potential acquisition of, or investments in, businesses, technologies and products, although we have no current understandings, commitments or arrangements to do so. We cannot specify with certainty all of the particular uses for the net proceeds. Accordingly, we will retain broad discretion over the use of these net proceeds.

Revolving Credit Facility

On March 31, 2017, we entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB"). The Loan Agreement provides for a senior, secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolver") of $40.0 million (the "Maximum Dollar Amount").

Advances under the Revolver may be made from time to time up to the Maximum Dollar Amount, subject to certain borrowing limitations. The Revolver has a maturity date of March 31, 2020 and bears interest at a floating per annum rate equal to the Wall Street Journal prime rate, less 0.25%. Interest on borrowings is due monthly and the principal balance is due at maturity. Borrowings up to $10.0 million are available on a non-formula basis. Borrowings above $10.0 million are based on (i) 85% of eligible domestic accounts receivable, and (ii) the lesser of 50% of eligible inventory or $5.0 million, subject to adjustment as defined in Loan Agreement. Upon the Revolver's maturity, any outstanding principal balance, unpaid accrued interest, and all other obligations under the Revolver will be due and payable. We will incur a fee equal to 1% of the Maximum Dollar Amount upon termination of the Loan Agreement or

the Revolver for any reason prior to the maturity date, unless refinanced with SVB.

Our obligations under the Loan Agreement are secured by certain of our assets, including, among other things, accounts receivable, deposit accounts, inventory, equipment, general intangibles and records pertaining to the foregoing. The collateral does not include our intellectual property, but we agreed not to encumber our intellectual property without the consent of SVB. The Loan Agreement contains customary covenants limiting our ability to, among other things, incur debt or liens, make certain investments and loans, enter into transactions with affiliates, undergo certain fundamental changes, dispose of assets, or change the nature of its business. In addition, the Loan Agreement contains financial covenants requiring us to maintain, at all times when any amounts are outstanding under the Revolver, either (i) minimum unrestricted cash at SVB and unused availability on the Revolver of at least $10.0 million or (ii) minimum trailing three-month Adjusted EBITDA of $1.0 million. If we do not comply with the various covenants under the Loan Agreement, the interest rate on outstanding amounts will increase by 5% and

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SVB may, subject to various customary cure rights, decline to provide additional advances under the Revolver, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding under the Revolver, and foreclose on all collateral.

Under the Loan Agreement, we paid SVB a non-refundable commitment fee of $80,000, which will be amortized to interest expense over the term of the Loan Agreement. We are required to pay a fee equal to 0.35% per annum on the unused portion of the Revolver, payable quarterly in arrears. We are not obligated to draw any funds under the Revolver and have not done so under the Revolver since entering into the Loan Agreement. No amounts are outstanding as of March 31, 2018 and we currently do not have plans to borrow under the Loan Agreement.

Changes in Liquidity

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents were $109.3 million at March 31, 2018 and $107.9 million at June 30, 2017. The increase is primarily attributable to net cash provided by our financing and operating activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2018.

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operations was $1.7 million and $16.5 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. For the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, we had a net loss of $2.0 million and $2.6 million, respectively. Significant changes in working capital during these periods included:

- Cash used in accounts receivable was $3.6 million and $5.1 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, primarily due to the amount and timing of revenue and collections.
- Cash (used in) provided by inventories was $(105,000) and $835,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. For the nine months ended March 31, 2018, the amount of cash used in inventories was primarily due to new products. For the nine months ended March 31, 2017, the amount of cash provided by inventories was primarily due to lower inventory levels from better inventory management.
- Cash provided by (used in) prepaid expenses and other assets was $2.9 million and $(153,000) during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, primarily due to payment timing of vendor deposits and other expenditures. During the nine months ended March 31, 2018, we also received proceeds from an insurance receivable related to a litigation settlement payment.
- Cash (used in) provided by accounts payable was $(544,000) and $190,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, due to the amount and timing of purchases and vendor payments.
- Cash (used in) provided by accrued expenses and other liabilities was $(6.9) million and $615,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. For the nine months ended March 31, 2018, the change in accrued expenses was primarily due to the amount and timing of compensation payments, as well as a litigation settlement payment. For the nine months ended March 31, 2017, the change in accrued expenses was primarily due to settlement payments to the DOJ (discussed below), reduction of clinical accruals, severance payments, and the amount and timing of compensation payments.
- Cash provided by deferred revenue was $577,000 and $10.0 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. During the nine months ended March 31, 2017, Medikit made an upfront payment of $10.0 million to us in connection with the exclusive distribution agreement with Medikit to sell our Coronary and Peripheral OAS in Japan, which is being recognized in relation to the estimated future sales under the agreement.

Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was $2.2 million and $1.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, primarily related to the purchase of property and equipment and patents. Cash used in the nine months ended March 31, 2018, was partially offset by proceeds from a convertible note receivable and sales of marketable securities.

Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities was $1.9 million and $27.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, primarily due to proceeds from employee stock purchases and the

exercise of stock options. Cash provided by the nine months ended March 31, 2017 included $20.9 million proceeds from a financing obligation related to the sale and leaseback of the Facility.

Our future liquidity and capital requirements will be influenced by numerous factors, including the extent and duration of future operating losses, the level and timing of future sales and expenditures, the results and scope of ongoing research and product development programs, working capital required to support our business operations, the receipt of and time required to obtain regulatory clearances and approvals, our sales and marketing programs, the continuing acceptance of our products in the

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marketplace, competing technologies, market and regulatory developments, ongoing facility requirements, potential strategic transactions (including the potential acquisition of, or investments in, businesses, technologies and products), international expansion, and the existence, defense and resolution of legal claims and proceedings. As of March 31, 2018, we believe our current cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund working capital requirements, capital expenditures and operations for the foreseeable future, including at least the next twelve months, as well as to fund payments related to the Department of Justice settlement, expenses relating to compliance with our Corporate Integrity Agreement (as defined below), payments under our lease agreements, payments under severance agreements and anticipated costs relating to litigation. We intend to retain any future earnings to support operations and to finance the growth and development of our business. We do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Legal Settlement

As previously discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, filed with the SEC on August 24, 2017, on June 28, 2016, we entered into a Settlement Agreement with the DOJ, pursuant to which we agreed to pay $8.0 million (the “Settlement Amount”) as follows: an initial payment of $3.0 million, which we paid in July 2016, with the remaining $5.0 million, which bears interest at 1.8% per annum, payable in 11 equal quarterly installments, beginning in January 2017. Under the Settlement Agreement, if we make a single payment in excess of $2.0 million, which payment is not covered by an insurance policy, in settlement of any claims before paying the full Settlement Amount, the remaining unpaid balance of the Settlement Amount will become immediately due and payable, with interest accruing on the unpaid principal portion at an interest rate of 1.8% per annum.

In connection with the resolution of this matter, we entered into a five-year corporate integrity agreement (the “Corporate Integrity Agreement”) with the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Corporate Integrity Agreement requires that we maintain our existing compliance programs and imposes certain expanded compliance-related requirements during the term of the Corporate Integrity Agreement, including establishment of specific procedures and requirements regarding consulting activities, co-marketing activities and other interactions with healthcare professionals and healthcare institutions and the sale and marketing of our products; ongoing monitoring, reporting, certification and training obligations; and the engagement of an independent review organization to perform certain auditing and reviews and prepare certain reports regarding our compliance with federal health care programs. In the event of a breach of the Corporate Integrity Agreement, we could become liable for payment of certain stipulated penalties or could be excluded from participation in federal health care programs. The Corporate Integrity Agreement will require us to invest additional amounts in our compliance program and pay fees and expenses of the independent review organization.

Facility Lease

We entered into a Lease Agreement (the “Lease Agreement”) with Krishna Holdings, LLC, Apex Holdings, LLC, Kashi Associates, LLC, Keva Holdings, LLC, S&V Ventures, LLC, Polo Group LLC, SPAV Holdings LLC, Star Associates LLC, and The Global Villa, LLC. The Lease Agreement has an initial term of fifteen years, with four consecutive renewal options of five years each, with a base annual rent in the first year of $1.6 million and annual escalations of 3%. See Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional discussion.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To supplement our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP, our management uses a non-GAAP financial measure referred to as “Adjusted EBITDA.” The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to the most comparable GAAP measure expressed as dollar amounts (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net loss	$(2,025)	$(2,564)
Less: Other (income) expense, net	388	(46)
Less: Provision for income taxes	99	66
Loss from operations	(1,538)	(2,544)
Add: Stock-based compensation	7,880	8,336
Add: Depreciation and amortization	3,080	3,100
Adjusted EBITDA	$9,422	$8,892

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Adjusted EBITDA increased as compared to the prior year period due to the lower net loss in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the nine months ended March 31, 3017.

Use and Economic Substance of Non-GAAP Financial Measures Used and Usefulness of Such Non-GAAP Financial Measures to Investors

We use Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of performance and believe this measure facilitates operating performance comparisons from period to period and company to company by factoring out potential differences caused by depreciation and amortization expense and non-cash charges such as stock-based compensation. Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA to analyze the underlying trends in our business, assess the performance of our core operations, establish operational goals and forecasts that are used to allocate resources and evaluate our performance period over period and in relation to our competitors' operating results. Additionally, our management is partially evaluated on the basis of Adjusted EBITDA when determining achievement of their incentive compensation performance targets.

We believe that presenting Adjusted EBITDA provides investors greater transparency to the information used by our management for its financial and operational decision-making and allows investors to see our results "through the eyes" of management. We also believe that providing this information better enables our investors to understand our operating performance and evaluate the methodology used by our management to evaluate and measure such performance.

The following is an explanation of each of the items that management excluded from Adjusted EBITDA and the reasons for excluding each of these individual items:

- Stock-based compensation. Our management believes that excluding this item from our non-GAAP results is useful to investors to understand the application of stock-based compensation guidance and its impact on our operational performance and ability to make additional investments in the Company, and it allows for greater transparency to certain line items in our financial statements.
- Depreciation and amortization expense. Our management believes that excluding these items from our non-GAAP results is useful to investors to understand our operational performance and ability to make additional investments in the company.

Material Limitations Associated with the Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Manner in Which We Compensate for these Limitations

Non-GAAP financial measures have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for our financial results prepared in accordance with GAAP. Some of the limitations associated with our use of these non-GAAP financial measures are:

- Items such as stock-based compensation do not directly affect our cash flow position; however, such items reflect economic costs to us and are not reflected in our Adjusted EBITDA, and therefore these non-GAAP measures do not reflect the full economic effect of these items.
- Non-GAAP financial measures are not based on any comprehensive set of accounting rules or principles and therefore other companies may calculate similarly titled non-GAAP financial measures differently than we do, limiting the usefulness of those measures for comparative purposes.
- Our management exercises judgment in determining which types of charges or other items should be excluded from the non-GAAP financial measures we use.

We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily upon our GAAP results and using non-GAAP financial measures only supplementally.

INFLATION

We do not believe that inflation had a material impact on our business and operating results during the periods presented.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Since inception, we have not engaged in any off-balance sheet activities as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

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RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

For a description of recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements. Such "forward-looking" information is included in this Form 10-Q and in other materials filed or to be filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission (as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by us). Forward-looking statements include all statements based on future expectations. This Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, (i) our expectations regarding approvals and market launches of new products, including the anticipating timing thereof; (ii) the expectation of selling our products, including recently approved products, domestically and internationally in the future and the timing and structure of our plans to do so; (iii) our expectations regarding selling prices of our devices; (iv) our expectation that our revenue will increase; (v) our expectation that gross margin in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 will be slightly lower than gross margin in the three months ended March 31, 2018; (vi) our expectation that selling, general and administrative expenses in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 will be slightly higher than the amounts incurred for the third quarter of fiscal 2018; (vii) our expectation that we will incur slightly lower research and development expenses in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018; (viii) the use of proceeds from financing activities; (ix) our plan not to borrow under the Loan Agreement; (x) our belief that our current cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund working capital requirements, capital expenditures and operations for the foreseeable future, as well as to fund certain other anticipated expenses; (xi) our intention to retain any future earnings to support operations and to finance the growth and development of our business; (xii) our dividend expectations; (xiii) our expectations regarding the impact of federal corporate tax reform; and (xiv) the anticipated impact of adoption of recent accounting pronouncements on our financial statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the following words: "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "ongoing," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "will," "would," these terms or other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guarantees of performance. These statements are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions, which in turn are based on their interpretation of currently available information.

These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our results or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from the information expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, regulatory developments in the U.S., Japan and other foreign countries; FDA and similar Japanese and other foreign clearances and approvals; approval of our products for distribution in foreign countries; approval of products for reimbursement and the level of reimbursement in the U.S., Japan and other foreign countries; dependence on market growth; agreements with third parties to sell their products; our ability to maintain third-party supplier relationships and renew existing purchase agreements; our ability to maintain our relationship with our distribution partner in Japan; our ability to identify and enter into agreements with distributors for our products outside of the United States and Japan; the experience of physicians regarding the effectiveness and reliability of our products; the reluctance of physicians, hospitals and other organizations to accept new products; the potential for unanticipated delays in enrolling medical centers and patients for clinical trials; actual clinical trial and study results; the impact of competitive products and pricing; our ability to comply with the financial covenants in our loan and security agreement and to make payments under and comply with the lease agreement for our corporate headquarters; unanticipated developments affecting our estimates regarding expenses, future revenues and capital requirements; the difficulty of successfully managing

operating costs; our ability to manage our sales force strategy; actual research and development efforts and needs; our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for product candidates; our actual financial resources and our ability to obtain additional financing; fluctuations in results and expenses based on new product introductions, sales mix, unanticipated warranty claims, and the timing of project expenditures; our ability to manage costs; investigations or litigation threatened or initiated against us; court rulings and future actions by the FDA and other regulatory bodies; the effects of hurricanes, flooding, and other natural disasters on our business; issues relating to our saline pump recall; the impact of federal corporate tax reform on our business, operations and financial statements; and general economic conditions. These and additional risks and uncertainties are described more fully in our Form 10-K filed with the SEC on August 24, 2017 and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, including in Part II, Item 1A (Risk Factors) of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Copies of filings made with the SEC are available through the SEC's electronic data gathering analysis and retrieval system (EDGAR) at www.sec.gov.

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You should read these risk factors and the other cautionary statements made in this Form 10-Q as being applicable to all related forward-looking statements wherever they appear in this Form 10-Q. We cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q will prove to be accurate. Furthermore, if our forward-looking statements prove to be inaccurate, the inaccuracy may be material. You should read this Form 10-Q completely. Other than as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, even though our situation may change in the future.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The primary objective of our investment activity is to preserve our capital for the purpose of funding operations, while at the same time maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk or decreasing availability. To achieve these objectives, our investment policy allows us to maintain a portfolio of cash equivalents and investments in a variety of marketable securities, including money market funds, U.S. government securities, and certain bank obligations. Our cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2018 include liquid money market accounts. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we believe that there is no material exposure to interest rate risk.

Additionally, we have acquired certain available-for-sale marketable securities under our deferred compensation plan. See Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information on these available-for-sale marketable securities.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, referred to collectively herein as the Certifying Officers, are responsible for establishing and maintaining our disclosure controls and procedures. The Certifying Officers have reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) as of March 31, 2018. Based on that review and evaluation, which included inquiries made to certain other employees of the Company, the Certifying Officers have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Report, the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures, as designed and implemented, are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended March 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Employment Litigation

Refer to Part I, Item 3 (Legal Proceedings) of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, as filed with the SEC on August 24, 2017; Part II, Item 1 (Legal Proceedings) of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2017, as filed with the SEC on November 3, 2017; and Part II, Item 1 (Legal Proceedings) of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2017, as filed with the SEC on February 9, 2018. Our prior disclosures therein regarding Steven Babyak v. Cardiovascular Systems, Inc. are incorporated herein by reference.

Stockholder Securities Litigation

Refer to Part I, Item 3 (Legal Proceedings) of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, as filed with the SEC on August 24, 2017; Part II, Item 1 (Legal Proceedings) of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2017, as filed with the SEC on November 3, 2017; and Part II, Item 1 (Legal Proceedings) of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2017, as filed with the SEC on February 9, 2018. Our prior disclosures therein regarding Shoemaker v. Cardiovascular Systems, Inc. et al., 0:16-cv-00568 (D. Minn.) are incorporated herein by reference. We filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' amended complaint on August 11, 2017. On January 10, 2018, the court granted our motion to dismiss the amended complaint and dismissed the amended complaint with prejudice.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, including the important information in the section entitled "Private Securities Litigation Reform Act," you should carefully consider the "Risk Factors" discussed in our Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017 filed with the SEC on August 24, 2017 and our subsequent reports on Form 10-Q for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this report and materially adversely affect our financial condition or future results. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial might materially adversely affect our actual business, financial condition and/or operating results. In addition, you should consider the following risk factors:

The recently passed Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 may have a significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "Tax Act") was signed into law on December 22, 2017. The Tax Act made numerous changes to U.S. federal corporate tax law and is expected to reduce our effective tax rate for fiscal year 2018 and future periods. Effective January 1, 2018, the Tax Act lowers the U.S. corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% and prompts various other changes to U.S. federal corporate tax law. We are currently assessing the impact the Tax Act will have on our deferred tax assets with our professional advisors and until our analysis is complete, the full impact the Tax Act will have on us in future periods is uncertain and may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The effects of hurricanes, flooding and other natural disasters may impact our sales, inventories and supply availability, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

In August and September 2017, Hurricanes Harvey and Irma made landfall along the Texas Gulf Coast and in the State of Florida, respectively, bringing high winds, unprecedented rain and extreme flooding to those areas. A significant portion of our sales is generated from these areas. Procedure volumes in the Houston area and in Florida decreased during the pendency and immediate aftermath of the hurricanes and flooding, which decreased the number of our products used during this time. Any sustained decrease in procedure volumes from hurricanes and other natural disasters that affect any areas in which our customers are located will result in decreased sales in these areas and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, we maintain a 46,000-square foot production facility in Pearland, Texas, which is just outside of Houston in southeast Texas. The storm and its aftermath did not cause damage to our Pearland facility, which remains open. However, any future loss of operations at the Pearland facility as a result of natural disasters eliminates an alternate production source in the event that our manufacturing capacity at the Minnesota facility is disrupted for any reason.

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Any disruptions in our ability to timely manufacture and supply our products to our customers could cause us to experience delays in recognizing revenue or even to lose sales altogether, and any additional hurricanes, flooding or other natural disasters affecting areas in which our products are sold could result in decreased numbers of cases using our products. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

New regulatory requirements will impose additional burdens on us, and our business could be adversely affected if we are unable to timely satisfy all applicable new requirements.

New regulations impacting our products are periodically adopted. These regulations may require us to change our existing product designs in order to continue marketing our products, which could result in increased expenditures and in risks that we may be unable to successfully change our designs to satisfy the new requirements. For example, IEC 60601-1-2 (4th Edition) was published in July 2014 and updates the performance requirements with respect to electromagnetic interference for medical devices. In the United States, the 4th Edition requirements go into effect on December 31, 2018 for new devices and devices that have undergone substantial changes. We have taken steps to ensure that our products sold in the United States will be compliant with the 4th Edition requirements, but we could experience technical and regulatory delays. If our products do not meet the 4th Edition standards, we may be delayed in launching new products or selling existing products that require material changes, including, for example, as a result of a change of supplier or quality issues. Any delays in selling our products resulting from non-compliance with 4th Edition and other new regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
10.1†*	Separation Agreement, dated January 31, 2018, by and between the Company and Kevin Kenny
10.2†*	Offer Letter and Employment Agreement, dated January 12, 2018, by and between the Company and Rhonda Robb
10.3†*	Offer Letter and Employment Agreement, dated February 7, 2018, by and between the Company and Jeff Points
10.4†*	Transition Letter, dated February 6, 2018, by and between the Company and Larry Betterley
10.5*+	Purchasing Agreement, effective May 1, 2018, between Cardiovascular Systems, Inc. and Healthtrust Purchasing Group, L.P.
31.1*	Certification of Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1**	Certification of Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2**	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101*	Financial statements from the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2018, formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) the Notes to Financial Statements.

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* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

† Compensatory plan or agreement.

+ Confidential treatment has been requested for certain portions omitted from this exhibit pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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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.

Dated: May 4, 2018 CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS, INC.

By /s/ Scott R. Ward
Scott R. Ward
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By /s/ Jeffrey S. Points
Jeffrey S. Points
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)