

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended July 31, 2017

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission File Number 001-34956

CONN'S, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

06-1672840

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

4055 Technology Forest Blvd, Suite 210, The Woodlands, TX

77381

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(936) 230-5899**

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input type="radio"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of August 31, 2017:

Class	Outstanding
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share	31,206,941

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE FISCAL QUARTER ENDED JULY 31, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	1
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	2
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	3
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	4
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	27
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	44
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	44
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	44
Item 1A. Risk Factors	44
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	44
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	44
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	45
Item 5. Other Information	45
Item 6. Exhibits	45
Exhibit Index	46
Signature	47

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes our trademarks such as "Conn's," "Conn's HomePlus," "YES Money," "YE\$ Money," and our logos, which are protected under applicable intellectual property laws and are the property of Conn's, Inc. This report also contains trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights of other companies, which are the property of their respective owners. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this Quarterly Report may appear without the ® or TM symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the rights of the applicable licensor to these trademarks and trade names.

References to "Conn's," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Conn's, Inc. and, as apparent from the context, its consolidated bankruptcy-remote variable-interest entities ("VIEs"), and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited and in thousands, except per share amounts)

	July 31, 2017	January 31, 2017
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,018	\$ 23,566
Restricted cash (all held by VIEs)	86,436	110,698
Customer accounts receivable, net of allowances (includes VIE balance of \$430,855 and \$529,108, respectively)	644,148	702,162
Other accounts receivable	59,401	69,286
Inventories	196,768	164,856
Income taxes recoverable	1,353	2,150
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14,530	14,955
Total current assets	1,037,654	1,087,673
Long-term portion of customer accounts receivable, net of allowances (includes VIE balance of \$331,642 and \$320,382, respectively)	601,990	615,904
Property and equipment, net	154,788	159,202
Deferred income taxes	72,435	71,442
Other assets	8,196	6,913
Total assets	\$ 1,875,063	\$ 1,941,134
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	\$ 906	\$ 849
Accounts payable	100,268	101,612
Accrued compensation and related expenses	15,588	13,325
Accrued expenses	38,953	26,456
Income taxes payable	2,138	3,318
Deferred revenues and other credits	20,955	21,821
Total current liabilities	178,808	167,381
Deferred rent	85,538	87,957
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations (includes VIE balance of \$635,760 and \$745,581, respectively)	1,060,720	1,144,393
Other long-term liabilities	24,720	23,613
Total liabilities	1,349,786	1,423,344
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (\$0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding)	—	—
Common stock (\$0.01 par value, 100,000 shares authorized; 31,207 and 30,962 shares issued, respectively)	312	310
Additional paid-in capital	96,068	90,276
Retained earnings	428,897	427,204
Total stockholders' equity	525,277	517,790
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,875,063	\$ 1,941,134

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited and in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:				
Product sales	\$ 259,593	\$ 299,723	\$ 510,955	\$ 586,213
Repair service agreement commissions	23,519	28,310	48,215	56,495
Service revenues	3,301	3,966	6,528	7,833
Total net sales	286,413	331,999	565,698	650,541
Finance charges and other revenues	80,234	66,158	156,775	136,729
Total revenues	366,647	398,157	722,473	787,270
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of goods sold	172,306	208,869	344,256	413,335
Selling, general and administrative expenses	111,632	119,846	218,169	233,093
Provision for bad debts	49,449	60,196	105,379	118,414
Charges and credits	4,068	2,895	5,295	3,421
Total costs and expenses	337,455	391,806	673,099	768,263
Operating income	29,192	6,351	49,374	19,007
Interest expense	20,039	24,138	44,047	50,034
Loss on extinguishment of debt	2,097	—	2,446	—
Income (loss) before income taxes	7,056	(17,787)	2,881	(31,027)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	2,783	(5,863)	1,188	(9,354)
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,273	\$ (11,924)	\$ 1,693	\$ (21,673)
Income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.39)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.71)
Diluted	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.39)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.71)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	31,094	30,731	31,034	30,696
Diluted	31,435	30,731	31,292	30,696

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited and in thousands)

	Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,693	\$ (21,673)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation	15,356	13,773
Loss from retirement of leasehold improvement	—	1,385
Amortization of debt issuance costs	8,578	13,812
Provision for bad debts and uncollectible interest	125,491	133,084
Loss on extinguishment of debt	2,446	—
Stock-based compensation expense	4,188	2,886
Charges, net of credits, for facility closures	388	—
Deferred income taxes	(992)	(700)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(371)	(180)
Tenant improvement allowances received from landlords	1,997	18,860
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Customer accounts receivable	(53,563)	(78,096)
Other accounts receivable	8,537	5,751
Inventories	(31,912)	10,327
Other assets	127	(1,213)
Accounts payable	(3,060)	28,831
Accrued expenses	13,792	6,823
Income taxes	(383)	(10,489)
Deferred rent, revenues and other credits	(1,771)	8,758
Net cash provided by operating activities	90,541	131,939
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(6,135)	(32,020)
Proceeds from sale of property	—	686
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,135)	(31,334)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of asset-backed notes	469,814	493,540
Payments on asset-backed notes	(583,299)	(537,819)
Changes in restricted cash balances	24,262	(17,406)
Borrowings from revolving credit facility	844,941	405,378
Payments on revolving credit facility	(822,441)	(435,085)
Payment of debt issuance costs and amendment fees	(7,595)	(6,089)
Proceeds from stock issued under employee benefit plans	1,905	618
Other	(541)	(461)
Net cash used in financing activities	(72,954)	(97,324)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	11,452	3,281
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	23,566	12,254
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 35,018	\$ 15,535
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Capital lease asset additions and related obligations	\$ 3,196	\$ —
Property and equipment purchases not yet paid	\$ 2,796	\$ 6,476
Supplemental cash flow data:		
Cash interest paid	\$ 33,817	\$ 38,403
Cash income taxes paid (refunded), net	\$ 2,563	\$ 1,816

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business. Conn's, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is a holding company with no independent assets or operations other than its investments in its subsidiaries. References to "we," "our," "us," "the Company," "Conn's" or "CONN" refer to Conn's Inc. and, as apparent from the context, its subsidiaries. Conn's is a leading specialty retailer that offers a broad selection of quality, branded durable consumer goods and related services in addition to proprietary credit solutions for its core credit-constrained consumers. We operate an integrated and scalable business through our retail stores and website. Our complementary product offerings include furniture and mattresses, home appliances, consumer electronics and home office products from leading global brands across a wide range of price points. Our credit offering provides financing solutions to a large, under-served population of credit-constrained consumers who typically have limited credit alternatives.

We operate two reportable segments: retail and credit. Our retail stores bear the "Conn's" or "Conn's HomePlus" name with all of our stores providing the same products and services to a common customer group. Our stores follow the same procedures and methods in managing their operations. Our retail business and credit business are operated independently from each other. The credit segment is dedicated to providing short- and medium-term financing to our retail customers. The retail segment is not involved in credit approval decisions. Our management evaluates performance and allocates resources based on the operating results of the retail and credit segments.

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying unaudited, condensed consolidated financial statements of Conn's, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including the VIEs (as defined below), have been prepared by management in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") and prevailing industry practice for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, we do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. The accompanying financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for these interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in future periods. The balance sheet at January 31, 2017 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2017, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on April 4, 2017.

Fiscal Year. Our fiscal year ends on January 31. References to a fiscal year refer to the calendar year in which the fiscal year ends.

Principles of Consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Conn's, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Variable Interest Entities. Variable interest entities ("VIEs") are consolidated if the Company is the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is the party that has (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the performance of the VIE and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

We securitize customer accounts receivables by transferring the receivables to various bankruptcy-remote VIEs. We retain the servicing of the securitized portfolio and have a variable interest in each corresponding VIE by holding the residual equity. We have determined that we are the primary beneficiary of each respective VIE because (i) our servicing responsibilities for the securitized portfolio give us the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the performance of the VIE and (ii) our variable interest in the VIE gives us the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive residual returns that potentially could be significant. As a result, we consolidate the respective VIEs within our consolidated financial statements.

Refer to Note 6, *Debt and Capital Lease Obligations*, and Note 8, *Variable Interest Entities*, for additional information.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make informed judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Changes in facts and circumstances or additional information may result in revised estimates, and actual results may differ, even significantly, from these estimates. Management evaluates its estimates and related assumptions regularly, including those related to the allowance for doubtful accounts, allowances for no-interest option credit programs and deferred interest, which are particularly sensitive given the size of our customer portfolio balance.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, credit card deposits in-transit, and highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents include credit card deposits in-transit of \$3.2 million and \$2.4 million, as of July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, respectively.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Restricted Cash. The restricted cash balance as of July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017 includes \$58.7 million and \$75.2 million, respectively, of cash we collected as servicer on the securitized receivables that was subsequently remitted to the VIEs and \$27.7 million and \$35.5 million, respectively, of cash held by the VIEs as additional collateral for the asset-backed notes.

Customer accounts receivable. Customer accounts receivable reported in the consolidated balance sheet includes total receivables managed, including both those transferred to the VIEs and those not transferred to the VIEs. Customer accounts receivable are recognized at the time the customer takes possession of the product. Based on contractual terms, we record the amount of principal and accrued interest on customer receivables that is expected to be collected within the next twelve months in current assets with the remaining balance in long-term assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Customer accounts receivable include the net of unamortized deferred fees charged to customers and origination costs. Customer receivables are considered delinquent if a payment has not been received on the scheduled due date. Accounts that are delinquent more than 209 days as of the end of a month are charged-off against the allowance for doubtful accounts along with interest accrued subsequent to the last payment.

In an effort to mitigate losses on our accounts receivable, we may make loan modifications to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty. In our role as servicer, we may also make modifications to loans held by the VIEs. The loan modifications are intended to maximize net cash flow after expenses and avoid the need to repossess collateral or exercise legal remedies available to us. We may extend or "re-age" a portion of our customer accounts, which involves modifying the payment terms to defer a portion of the cash payments due. Our re-aging of customer accounts does not change the interest rate or the total amount due from the customer and typically does not reduce the monthly contractual payments. To a much lesser extent, we may provide the customer the ability to re-age their obligation by refinancing the account, which does not change the interest rate or the total amount due from the customer but does reduce the monthly contractual payments and extend the term. We consider accounts that have been re-aged in excess of three months or refinanced as Troubled Debt Restructurings ("TDR" or "Restructured Accounts").

Interest income on customer accounts receivable. Interest income, which includes interest income and amortization of deferred fees and origination costs, is recorded using the interest method and is reflected in finance charges and other revenues. Typically, interest income is recorded until the customer account is paid off or charged-off, and we provide an allowance for estimated uncollectible interest. Any contractual interest income received from customers in excess of the interest income calculated using the interest method is recorded as deferred revenue on our balance sheets. Our calculation of interest income for customers with similar financing arrangements for which the timing and amount of prepayments can be reasonably estimated includes an estimate of the benefit from future prepayments based on our historical experience. At July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, there was \$13.5 million and \$13.7 million, respectively, of deferred interest included in deferred revenues and other credits and other long-term liabilities. The deferred interest will ultimately be brought into income as the accounts pay off or charge-off.

We offer 12- and 18-month no-interest option programs. If the customer is delinquent in making a scheduled monthly payment or does not repay the principal in full by the end of the no-interest option program period (grace periods are provided), the account does not qualify for the no-interest provision and none of the interest earned is waived. Interest income is recognized based on estimated accrued interest earned to date on all no-interest option finance programs with an offsetting reserve for those customers expected to satisfy the requirements of the program based on our historical experience.

No-interest option finance programs with terms greater than 12 months are discounted to their present value at origination, resulting in a reduction in sales and customer receivables, and the discount amount is amortized into finance charges and other revenues over the term of the contract.

We recognize interest income on TDR accounts using the interest income method, which requires reporting interest income equal to the increase in the net carrying amount of the loan attributable to the passage of time. Cash proceeds and other adjustments are applied to the net carrying amount such that it equals the present value of expected future cash flows.

We typically only place accounts in non-accrual status when legally required. Payments received on non-accrual loans will be applied to principal and reduce the amount of the loan. Interest accrual is resumed on those accounts once a legally-mandated settlement arrangement is reached or other payment arrangements are made with the customer. At July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, customer receivables carried in non-accrual status were \$49.2 million and \$22.9 million, respectively. At July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, customer receivables that were past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest totaled \$84.9 million and \$124.0 million, respectively. The shift in the customer receivables balance from 90 days or more and still accruing interest to customer receivables in non-accrual status is primarily due to the increased use of third-party collection agencies to support our internal collection efforts. At July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, customer receivables in a bankruptcy status that are less than 60 days past due of \$15.2 million and \$19.5 million, respectively, are included within the customer receivables carried in non-accrual status balance.

Allowance for doubtful accounts. The determination of the amount of the allowance for bad debts is, by nature, highly complex and subjective. Future events that are inherently uncertain could result in material changes to the level of the allowance for bad debts. General economic conditions, changes to state or federal regulations and a variety of other factors that affect the ability of borrowers' to service their debts or our ability to collect will impact the future performance of the portfolio.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We establish an allowance for doubtful accounts, including estimated uncollectible interest, to cover probable and estimable losses on our customer accounts receivable resulting from the failure of customers to make contractual payments. Our customer portfolio balance consists of a large number of relatively small, homogeneous accounts. None of our accounts are large enough to warrant individual evaluation for impairment.

We record an allowance for doubtful accounts on our non-TDR customer accounts receivable that we expect to charge-off over the next 12 months based on historical gross charge-off rates over the last 24 months. During the three months ended July 31, 2017, we began to incorporate an adjustment to historical gross charge-off rates for a scaled factor of the year-over-year change in six month average first payment default rates and the year-over-year change in the balance of customer accounts receivable that are 60 days or more past due. In addition to adjusted historical gross charge-off rates, estimates of post-charge-off recoveries, including cash payments from customers, amounts realized from the repossession of the products financed, sales tax recoveries from taxing jurisdictions, and payments received under credit insurance policies are also considered.

Qualitative adjustments are made to the allowance for bad debts when, based on management's judgment, there are internal or external factors impacting probable incurred losses not taken into account by the quantitative calculations. These qualitative considerations are based on the following factors: changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in economic and business conditions, changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio, changes in lending management, changes in credit quality statistics, changes in the quality of the loan review system, changes in the value of underlying collateral, changes in concentrations of credit, and other internal or external factor changes. We utilize an economic qualitative adjustment based on changes in unemployment rates if current unemployment rates in our markets are worse than they were on average over the last 24 months. We also qualitatively limit the impact of changes in first payment default rates and changes in delinquency when those changes result in a decrease to the allowance for bad debts based on a measure of the dispersion of historical charge-off rates. The impact of the changes in first payment default rates and changes in delinquency balance adjustments implemented during the second quarter, net of qualitative adjustments, was a reduction to the allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4.4 million.

We determine allowances for those accounts that are TDR based on the discounted present value of cash flows expected to be collected over the life of those accounts based primarily on the performance of TDR loans over the last 24 months. The cash flows are discounted based on the weighted-average effective interest rate of the TDR accounts. The excess of the carrying amount over the discounted cash flow amount is recorded as an allowance for loss on those accounts.

Debt Issuance Costs. Costs that are direct and incremental to debt issuance are deferred and amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the expected life of the debt. All other costs related to debt issuance are expensed as incurred. We present debt issuance costs associated with long-term debt as a reduction of the carrying amount of the debt. Unamortized costs related to the revolving credit facility were \$6.7 million and \$5.7 million as of July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, respectively, and were included in other assets on our consolidated balance sheet.

Income Taxes. For the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016 we utilized the estimated annual effective tax rate based on our estimated fiscal year 2018 and 2017 pre-tax income, respectively, in determining income tax expense.

Stock-based compensation. During the three months ended July 31, 2017, the Company granted 72,012 performance stock awards ("PSUs") and 318,806 restricted stock awards ("RSUs") with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$6.8 million. During the six months ended July 31, 2017, the Company granted 501,012 PSUs and 643,293 RSUs with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$14.5 million. During the three months ended July 31, 2016, the Company granted 131,759 PSUs and 319,454 RSUs with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$4.8 million. During the six months ended July 31, 2016, the Company granted 131,759 PSUs and 328,827 RSUs with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$4.9 million. The majority of the PSUs issued during the six months ended July 31, 2017 will vest, if at all, upon the certification, after the Company's fiscal year 2020, by the compensation committee of the satisfaction of the annual and cumulative Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization performance conditions over the three fiscal years commencing with the Company's fiscal year 2018. The majority of the RSUs issued during the six months ended July 31, 2017 will vest, if at all, over periods of three to five years from the date of grant. For the three months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, stock-based compensation expense was \$3.6 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. For the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, stock-based compensation expense was \$5.2 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Earnings per Share. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share includes the dilutive effects of any stock options and restricted stock units granted, which is calculated using the treasury-stock method. The following table sets forth the shares outstanding for the earnings per share calculations:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - Basic	31,094	30,731	31,034	30,696
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units	341	—	258	—
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - Diluted	31,435	30,731	31,292	30,696

For the three months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016 the weighted-average number of stock options and restricted stock units not included in the calculation due to their anti-dilutive effect was 0.4 million and 1.3 million, respectively. For the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the weighted-average number of stock options and restricted stock units not included in the calculation due to their anti-dilutive effect was 0.5 million and 1.0 million, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized using defined hierarchical levels related to subjectivity associated with the inputs to fair value measurements as follows:

- Level 1 – Inputs represent unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (for example, quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets not considered to be active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or market-corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not observable from objective sources such as our internally developed assumptions used in pricing an asset or liability (for example, an estimate of future cash flows used in our internally developed present value of future cash flows model that underlies the fair-value measurement).

In determining fair value, we use observable market data when available, or models that incorporate observable market data. When we are required to measure fair value and there is not a market-observable price for the asset or liability or for a similar asset or liability, we use the cost or income approach depending on the quality of information available to support management's assumptions. The cost approach is based on management's best estimate of the current asset replacement cost. The income approach is based on management's best assumptions regarding expectations of future net cash flows and discounts the expected cash flows using a commensurate risk-adjusted discount rate. Such evaluations involve significant judgment, and the results are based on expected future events or conditions such as sales prices, economic and regulatory climates, and other factors, most of which are often outside of management's control. However, we believe assumptions used reflect a market participant's view of long-term prices, costs, and other factors and are consistent with assumptions used in our business plans and investment decisions.

In arriving at fair-value estimates, we use relevant observable inputs available for the valuation technique employed. If a fair-value measurement reflects inputs at multiple levels within the hierarchy, the fair-value measurement is characterized based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair-value measurement.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash held by the consolidated VIEs and accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts because of the short maturity of these instruments. The fair value of customer accounts receivables, determined using a Level 3 discounted cash flow analysis, approximates their carrying amount, which includes the allowance for doubtful accounts. The fair value of our revolving credit facility approximates carrying value based on the current borrowing rate for similar types of borrowing arrangements. At July 31, 2017, the fair value of the Senior Notes outstanding, which was determined using Level 1 inputs, was \$221.4 million as compared to the carrying value of \$227.0 million, excluding the impact of the related discount. At July 31, 2017, the fair value of the asset-backed notes approximates their carrying value and was determined using Level 2 inputs based on inactive trading activity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Adopted. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*, which modifies the accounting for excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies associated with share-based payments, the accounting for forfeitures, and the classification of certain items on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 eliminates the requirement to recognize excess tax benefits in additional paid-in capital ("APIC"), and the requirement to evaluate tax deficiencies for APIC or income tax expense classification, and provides for these benefits or deficiencies to be recorded as an income tax expense or benefit in the income statement. With these changes, tax-related cash flows resulting from share-based payments are classified as operating activities as opposed to financing. The standard became effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. The amendment requiring the recognition of excess tax benefits and deficiencies as income tax benefit or expense in the income statement as opposed to being recognized as additional paid-in-capital was applied prospectively; the impact was not material. The Company retrospectively adopted the amendments requiring the classification of excess tax benefits and deficiencies with other income tax cash flows as operating activities and cash paid when directly withholding shares as financing activities in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows; the impact was not material. The Company has elected to continue its current practice of estimating the number of awards expected to vest in determining the amount of compensation cost to be recognized related to share based payment transactions.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, *Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*. ASU 2015-11 requires that inventory that has historically been measured using first-in, first-out or average cost method be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The update requires prospective application and became effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Yet To Be Adopted. In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which provides a single comprehensive accounting standard for revenue recognition for contracts with customers and supersedes current guidance. Upon adoption of ASU 2014-09, entities are required to recognize revenue using the following comprehensive model: (1) identify contracts with customers, (2) identify the performance obligations in such contracts, (3) determine transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations, and (5) recognize revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Deferral of Effective Date*, which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year and allows early adoption on a limited basis. The FASB has also issued ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*; ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*; ASU 2016-11, *Rescission of SEC Guidance Because of Accounting Standards Updates 2014-09 and 2014-16 Pursuant to Staff Announcements at the March 3, 2016 EITF Meeting*; and ASU 2016-12, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*, all of which were issued to improve and clarify the guidance in ASU 2014-09. These ASUs are effective for us beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 and will result in retrospective application, either in the form of recasting all prior periods presented or a cumulative adjustment to equity in the period of adoption. We currently anticipate adopting the standard using the cumulative catch-up transition method. Based on our preliminary assessment, we do not expect the adoption of these ASUs to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements other than the expected additional disclosure requirements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, which will change how lessees account for leases. For most leases, a liability will be recorded on the balance sheet based on the present value of future lease obligations with a corresponding right-of-use asset. Primarily for those leases currently classified by us as operating leases, we will recognize a single lease cost on a straight line basis based on the combined amortization of the lease obligation and the right-of-use asset. Other leases will be required to be accounted for as financing arrangements similar to how we currently account for capital leases. On transition, we will recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The final standard will become effective for us beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020. We are currently assessing the impact this ASU will have on our financial statements. We are the lessee under various lease agreements for our retail stores and equipment that are currently accounted for as operating leases as discussed in Note 6, *Leases*, of our audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2017.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. ASU 2016-13 requires that financial assets measured at amortized cost should be presented at the net amount expected to be collected through an allowance for credit losses that is deducted from the amortized cost basis. The allowance for credit losses should reflect management's current estimate of credit losses that are expected to occur over the remaining life of a financial asset. The standard will become effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal year 2021 and earlier adoption is permitted beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020. We are currently assessing the impact this ASU will have on our financial statements.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force)*. ASU 2016-15 clarifies guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows to reduce diversity in practice. Among other things, the presentation of debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs as cash outflows for financing activities on the statement of cash flow. The standard will become effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 and early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other than Inventory*, which eliminates the exception that prohibits the recognition of current and deferred income tax effects for intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory until the asset has been sold to an outside party. We will be required to adopt the amendments in this ASU in the annual and interim periods for our fiscal year ending January 31, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The application of the amendments will require the use of a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. We are evaluating the standard and the impact it will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*. ASU 2016-18 requires that the statement of cash flows provides the change in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. This will result in us no longer showing the changes in restricted cash balances as a component of cash flows from financing activities but instead include the balances of both current and long-term restricted cash with cash and cash equivalents in total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash for the beginning and end of the periods presented. The ASU will become effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, and early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing when we expect to adopt the ASU.

2. Customer Accounts Receivable

Customer accounts receivable consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Total Outstanding Balance					
	Customer Accounts Receivable		60 Days Past Due ⁽¹⁾		Re-aged ⁽¹⁾	
	July 31, 2017	January 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	January 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	January 31, 2017
Customer accounts receivable	\$ 1,337,121	\$ 1,417,581	\$ 111,963	\$ 127,747	\$ 94,470	\$ 111,585
Restructured accounts	142,411	138,858	41,820	38,010	142,411	138,858
Total customer portfolio balance	1,479,532	1,556,439	\$ 153,783	\$ 165,757	\$ 236,881	\$ 250,443
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(202,655)	(210,175)				
Allowances for no-interest option credit programs	(18,587)	(21,207)				
Deferred fees and origination costs, net	(12,152)	(6,991)				
Total customer accounts receivable, net	1,246,138	1,318,066				
Short-term portion of customer accounts receivable, net	(644,148)	(702,162)				
Long-term portion of customer accounts receivable, net	\$ 601,990	\$ 615,904				
Securitized receivables held by the VIEs	\$ 910,385	\$ 1,015,837	\$ 120,385	\$ 156,344	\$ 231,320	\$ 238,375
Receivables not held by the VIEs	569,147	540,602	33,398	9,413	5,561	12,068
Total customer portfolio balance	\$ 1,479,532	\$ 1,556,439	\$ 153,783	\$ 165,757	\$ 236,881	\$ 250,443

(1) Due to the fact that an account can become past due after having been re-aged, accounts could be represented as both past due and re-aged. As of July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, the amounts included within both past due and re-aged were \$70.8 million and \$66.7 million, respectively. As of July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, the total customer portfolio balance past due one day or greater was \$391.5 million and \$406.1 million, respectively. These amounts include the 60 days past due balances shown.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following presents the activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts and uncollectible interest for customer receivables:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31, 2017			Six Months Ended July 31, 2016		
	Customer Accounts Receivable	Restructured Accounts	Total	Customer Accounts Receivable	Restructured Accounts	Total
Allowance at beginning of period	\$ 158,992	\$ 51,183	\$ 210,175	\$ 149,226	\$ 41,764	\$ 190,990
Provision ⁽¹⁾	92,285	33,208	125,493	108,333	29,768	138,101
Principal charge-offs ⁽²⁾	(92,251)	(26,159)	(118,410)	(91,261)	(20,969)	(112,230)
Interest charge-offs	(14,911)	(4,228)	(19,139)	(15,384)	(3,544)	(18,928)
Recoveries ⁽²⁾	3,534	1,002	4,536	2,636	607	3,243
Allowance at end of period	\$ 147,649	\$ 55,006	\$ 202,655	\$ 153,550	\$ 47,626	\$ 201,176
Average total customer portfolio balance	\$ 1,356,569	\$ 139,106	\$ 1,495,675	\$ 1,428,396	\$ 123,451	\$ 1,551,847

(1) Includes provision for uncollectible interest, which is included in finance charges and other revenues.

(2) Charge-offs include the principal amount of losses (excluding accrued and unpaid interest). Recoveries include principal collections of previously charged-off balances. Net charge-offs are calculated as the net of principal charge-offs and recoveries.

3. Accrual for Store and Facility Closures

We have closed or relocated retail and facility locations that did not perform at a level expected for mature store locations or that did not align with our long-term retail objectives. Certain of the closed or relocated stores and facilities had non-cancelable lease agreements, resulting in the accrual of the present value of the remaining lease payments and estimated related occupancy obligations, net of estimated sublease income. Adjustments to these projections for changes in estimated marketing times and sublease rates, as well as other revisions, are made to the obligation as further information related to the actual terms and costs become available.

The following table presents detail of the activity in the accrual for store and facility closures:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 3,641	\$ 1,866
Accrual for additional closures	1,227	—
Adjustments	38	23
Cash payments, net of sublease income	(1,739)	(339)
Balance at end of period	3,167	1,550
Current portion, included in accrued expenses	(986)	(643)
Long-term portion, included in other long-term liabilities	\$ 2,181	\$ 907

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Charges and Credits

Charges and credits consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Facility closure costs	\$ 122	\$ —	\$ 1,349	\$ —
Impairments from disposals	—	1,385	—	1,385
Legal and professional fees related to the exploration of strategic alternatives and securities-related litigation	34	135	34	589
Employee severance	1,317	1,213	1,317	1,213
Indirect tax audit reserve	2,595	—	2,595	—
Executive management transition costs	—	162	—	234
	\$ 4,068	\$ 2,895	\$ 5,295	\$ 3,421

During the three months ended July 31, 2017, we incurred severance costs related to a change in the executive management team and a charge related to an increase in our indirect tax audit reserve. During the six months ended July 31, 2017, we incurred exit costs associated with reducing the square footage of a distribution center, severance costs related to a change in the executive management team, and a charge related to an increase in our indirect tax audit reserve. During the three and six months ended July 31, 2016, we incurred costs associated with impairments from disposals, legal and professional fees related to our securities-related litigation and severance and transition costs due to changes in the executive management team. The impairments from disposals included the write-off of leasehold improvements for one store we relocated prior to the end of the useful life of the leasehold improvements and incurred costs for a terminated store project prior to starting construction.

5. Finance Charges and Other Revenues

Finance charges and other revenues consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest income and fees	\$ 69,490	\$ 54,502	\$ 136,621	\$ 115,123
Insurance commissions	10,652	11,219	19,982	20,675
Other revenues	92	437	172	931
	\$ 80,234	\$ 66,158	\$ 156,775	\$ 136,729

Interest income and fees and insurance commissions are derived from the credit segment operations, whereas other revenues are derived from the retail segment operations. During the three months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, interest income and fees reflected provisions for uncollectible interest of \$10.5 million and \$10.2 million and amounts related to TDR accounts of \$4.6 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. During the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, interest income and fees reflected provisions for uncollectible interest of \$20.5 million and \$20.2 million and amounts related to TDR accounts of \$9.1 million and \$8.3 million, respectively.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

Debt and capital lease obligations consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2017	January 31, 2017
Revolving credit facility	\$ 200,000	\$ 177,500
Senior Notes	227,000	227,000
2015 VIE Asset-backed Class A notes	—	12,166
2015 VIE Asset-backed Class B notes	—	165,900
2016-A VIE Asset-backed Class A notes	—	64,732
2016-A VIE Asset-backed Class B notes	30,618	70,510
2016-A VIE Asset-backed Class C notes	70,510	70,510
2016-B VIE Asset-backed Class A notes	66,292	256,513
2016-B VIE Asset-backed Class B notes	111,960	111,960
2017-A VIE Asset-backed Class A notes	202,832	—
2017-A VIE Asset-backed Class B notes	106,270	—
2017-A VIE Asset-backed Class C notes	50,340	—
Capital lease obligations	5,439	2,393
Total debt and capital lease obligations	1,071,261	1,159,184
Less:		
Discount on debt	(2,808)	(3,089)
Deferred debt issuance costs	(6,827)	(10,853)
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	(906)	(849)
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 1,060,720	\$ 1,144,393

Senior Notes. On July 1, 2014, we issued \$250.0 million of the unsecured Senior Notes due July 2022 bearing interest at 7.25% (the "Senior Notes"), pursuant to an indenture dated July 1, 2014 (the "Indenture"), among Conn's, Inc., its subsidiary guarantors (the "Guarantors") and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. The effective interest rate of the Senior Notes after giving effect to the discount and issuance costs is 7.8%.

The Indenture restricts the Company's and certain of its subsidiaries' ability to: (i) incur indebtedness; (ii) pay dividends or make other distributions in respect of, or repurchase or redeem, our capital stock ("restricted payments"); (iii) prepay, redeem or repurchase debt that is junior in right of payment to the notes; (iv) make loans and certain investments; (v) sell assets; (vi) incur liens; (vii) enter into transactions with affiliates; and (viii) consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets. These covenants are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. Specifically, limitations on restricted payments are only effective if one or more of the following occurred: (1) a default were to exist under the Indenture, (2) we could not satisfy a debt incurrence test, and (3) the aggregate amount of restricted payments were to exceed an amount tied to consolidated net income. These limitations, however, are subject to two exceptions: (1) an exception that permits the payment of up to \$375.0 million in restricted payments, and (2) an exception that permits restricted payments regardless of dollar amount so long as, after giving pro forma effect to the dividends and other restricted payments, we would have had a leverage ratio, as defined under the Indenture, of less than or equal to 2.50 to 1.0. As a result of these exceptions, as of July 31, 2017, \$177.7 million would have been free from the distribution restriction. However, as a result of the revolving credit facility distribution restrictions, which are further described below, we were restricted from making a distribution as of July 31, 2017. During any time when the Senior Notes are rated investment grade by either of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and no default (as defined in the Indenture) has occurred and is continuing, many of such covenants will be suspended and we will cease to be subject to such covenants during such period.

Events of default under the Indenture include customary events, such as a cross-acceleration provision in the event that we default on the payment of other debt due at maturity or upon acceleration of default in an amount exceeding \$25.0 million, as well as in the event a judgment is entered against us in excess of \$25.0 million that is not discharged, bonded or insured.

Asset-backed Notes. During fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016, we securitized customer accounts receivables by transferring the receivables to various bankruptcy-remote VIEs. In turn, the VIEs issued asset-backed notes secured by the transferred customer accounts receivables and restricted cash held by the VIEs.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under the terms of the securitization transactions, all cash collections and other cash proceeds of the customer receivables go first to the servicer and the holders of issued notes, and then to us as the holder of non-issued notes and residual equity. We retain the servicing of the securitized portfolios and receive a monthly fee of 4.75% (annualized) based on the outstanding balance of the securitized receivables. In addition, we, rather than the VIEs, retain all credit insurance income together with certain recoveries related to credit insurance and repair service agreements on charge-offs of the securitized receivables, which are reflected as a reduction to net charge-offs on a consolidated basis.

The asset-backed notes were offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to the exemptions from registration provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. If an event of default were to occur under the indenture that governs the respective asset-backed notes, the payment of the outstanding amounts may be accelerated, in which event the cash proceeds of the receivables that otherwise might be released to the residual equity holder would instead be directed entirely toward repayment of the asset-backed notes, or if the receivables are liquidated, all liquidation proceeds could be directed solely to repayment of the asset-backed notes as governed by the respective terms of the asset-backed notes. The holders of the asset-backed notes have no recourse to assets outside of the VIEs. Events of default include, but are not limited to, failure to make required payments on the asset-backed notes or specified bankruptcy-related events.

The asset-backed notes consist of the following:

Asset-Backed Notes	Principal Amount	Net Proceeds ⁽¹⁾	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Fixed Interest Rate	Effective Interest Rate ⁽²⁾
2016-A Class B Notes	70,510	68,309	3/17/2016	8/15/2018	8.96%	9.88%
2016-A Class C Notes	70,510	71,648	10/12/2016	4/15/2020	12.00%	10.96%
2016-B Class A Notes	391,840	380,033	10/6/2016	10/15/2018	3.73%	5.56%
2016-B Class B Notes	111,960	108,586	10/6/2016	3/15/2019	7.34%	8.09%
2017-A Class A Notes	313,220	304,451	4/19/2017	7/15/2019	2.73%	4.97%
2017-A Class B Notes	106,270	103,300	4/19/2017	2/15/2020	5.11%	5.80%
2017-A Class C Notes	50,340	48,919	4/19/2017	10/15/2021	7.40%	7.83%
Total	<u>\$ 1,114,650</u>	<u>\$ 1,085,246</u>				

(1) After giving effect to debt issuance costs and restricted cash held by the VIEs.

(2) For the six months ended July 31, 2017, and inclusive of retrospective adjustments to deferred debt issuance costs based on changes in timing of actual and expected cash flows.

On May 15, 2017, the Company completed the redemption of its Series 2015-A Class B Notes (collectively, the "2015-A Redeemed Notes") at an aggregate redemption price of \$114.1 million (which was equal to the entire outstanding principal of, plus accrued interest on, the 2015-A Redeemed Notes). The net funds used to call the notes was \$78.8 million, which is equal to the redemption price less adjustments of \$35.3 million for funds held in reserve and collection accounts in accordance with the terms of the applicable indenture governing the 2015-A Redeemed Notes. The net funds used to call the 2015-A Redeemed Notes of \$78.8 million was transferred from the Guarantors to the Non-Guarantor Subsidiary in exchange for the underlying securities held as collateral on the 2015-A Redeemed Notes with carrying value of \$126.3 million as of April 30, 2017. In connection with the early redemption of the 2015-A Redeemed Notes, we wrote-off \$2.1 million of debt issuance costs.

Revolving Credit Facility. On March 31, 2017, Conn's, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries (the "Borrowers") entered into a Third Amendment (the "Third Amendment") to the Third Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2015, with certain lenders, which provides for a \$750.0 million asset-based revolving credit facility (the "revolving credit facility") under which credit availability is subject to a borrowing base. The revolving credit facility matures on October 30, 2019.

The Third Amendment, among other things, (a) extends the maturity date of the credit facility one year to October 30, 2019; (b) provides for a reduction in the aggregate commitments from \$810 million to \$750 million; (c) amends the minimum interest coverage ratio covenant to (i) eliminate the application of the minimum interest coverage ratio covenant for the fiscal quarter ended April 30, 2017 and (ii) reduce the minimum interest coverage ratio (A) to 0.80x as of the last day of the fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2017, (B) to 1.10x as of the last day of the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2017 and (C) to 1.25x as of the last day of each fiscal quarter thereafter, beginning with the fiscal quarter ending January 31, 2018; (d) sets the applicable margin at 3.50% for LIBOR loans and 2.50% for Base Rate loans until the Company demonstrates an interest coverage ratio of equal to or greater than 1.10x for the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2017, at which point the applicable margin will revert to being determined according to the existing pricing grid based on facility availability; (e) reduces the minimum cash recovery percentage on the contracts it owns and manages from 4.50% to 4.45% for the first nine months of each fiscal year, and from 4.25% to 4.20% for

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

the last three months of each fiscal year; (f) amends the definition of “EBITDA” to, among other things, exclude the impact of non-cash asset write-offs relating to construction in process; (g) amends the definition of “Interest Expense” to exclude certain non-interest expenses; (h) amends various definitions and other related provisions to clarify the Company’s ability to undertake permitted securitization transactions; (i) increases the number of equity cures that may be exercised during the term of the agreement from one time to two times, and increases the maximum amount of each such cure from \$10 million to \$20 million; and (j) modifies the calculations of “Tangible Net Worth” and “Interest Coverage Ratio” to deduct certain amounts attributable to the difference between a calculated loss reserve and the Company’s recorded loss reserve on its customer receivables.

Loans under the revolving credit facility bear interest, at our option, at a rate equal to LIBOR plus the applicable margin at 3.50% for LIBOR loans and 2.50% for base rate loans until the Company demonstrates an interest coverage ratio of equal to or greater than 1.10x for the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2017, at which point the applicable margin will revert to being determined according to the existing pricing grid based on facility availability which specifies a margin ranging from 2.75% to 3.25% per annum (depending on quarterly average net availability under the borrowing base) or the alternate base rate plus a margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.25% per annum (depending on quarterly average net availability under the borrowing base). The alternate base rate is the greatest of the prime rate announced by Bank of America, N.A., the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, or LIBOR for a 30-day interest period plus 1.0%. We also pay an unused fee on the portion of the commitments that is available for future borrowings or letters of credit at a rate ranging from 0.25% to 0.75% per annum, depending on the average outstanding balance and letters of credit of the revolving credit facility in the immediately preceding quarter. The weighted-average interest rate on borrowings outstanding and including unused line fees under the revolving credit facility was 6.9% for the three months ended July 31, 2017.

The revolving credit facility provides funding based on a borrowing base calculation that includes customer accounts receivable and inventory, and provides for a \$40.0 million sub-facility for letters of credit to support obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business. The obligations under the revolving credit facility are secured by substantially all assets of the Company, excluding the assets of the VIEs. As of July 31, 2017, we had immediately available borrowing capacity of \$130.5 million under our revolving credit facility, net of standby letters of credit issued of \$2.8 million. We also had \$416.8 million that may become available under our revolving credit facility if we grow the balance of eligible customer receivables and our total eligible inventory balances.

The revolving credit facility places restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness, grant liens on assets, make distributions on equity interests, dispose of assets, make loans, pay other indebtedness, engage in mergers, and other matters. The revolving credit facility restricts our ability to make dividends and distributions unless no event of default exists and a liquidity test is satisfied. Subsidiaries of the Company may make dividends and distributions to the Company and other obligors under the revolving credit facility without restriction. As of July 31, 2017, we were unable to repay the Senior Notes or make other distributions as a result of the revolving credit facility restrictions. The revolving credit facility contains customary default provisions, which, if triggered, could result in acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

In connection with entering into the third amendment to the revolving credit facility, we wrote-off \$0.3 million of debt issuance costs for lenders that did not continue to participate. We also paid \$2.8 million of debt issuance costs, recorded as other assets, which will be amortized ratably over the remaining term of the revolving credit facility along with the unamortized debt issuance costs remaining on the revolving credit facility.

Debt covenants. We were in compliance with our debt covenants, as amended, at July 31, 2017. A summary of the significant financial covenants that govern our revolving credit facility, as amended, compared to our actual compliance status at July 31, 2017 is presented below:

	Actual	Required Minimum/ Maximum
Interest Coverage Ratio must equal or exceed minimum	1.83:1.00	0.80:1.00
Leverage Ratio must not exceed maximum	2.42:1.00	4.00:1.00
ABS Excluded Leverage Ratio must not exceed maximum	1.33:1.00	2.00:1.00
Cash Recovery Percent must exceed stated amount	5.01%	4.45%
Capital Expenditures, net, must not exceed maximum	\$3.1 million	\$75.0 million

All capitalized terms in the above table are defined by the revolving credit facility, as amended, and may or may not agree directly to the financial statement captions in this document. The covenants are calculated quarterly, except for the Cash Recovery Percent, which is calculated monthly on a trailing three-month basis, and Capital Expenditures, which is calculated for a period of four consecutive fiscal quarters, as of the end of each fiscal quarter.

On August 8, 2017, the Company closed on the initial financing under a warehouse financing transaction and completed the redemption of its Series 2016-A Class B Notes and Class C Notes on August 15, 2017 with the proceeds from that closing. See Note 11. Subsequent Events for additional details.

7. Contingencies

Securities Class Action Litigation. We and two of our former executive officers are defendants in a consolidated securities class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas (the "Court"), captioned *In re Conn's Inc. Securities Litigation*, Cause No. 14-CV-00548 (the "Consolidated Securities Action"). The Consolidated Securities Action started as three separate purported securities class action lawsuits filed between March 5, 2014 and May 5, 2014 in the Court that were consolidated into the Consolidated Securities Action on June 3, 2014. The plaintiffs in the Consolidated Securities Action allege that the defendants made false and misleading statements or failed to disclose material adverse facts about our business, operations, and prospects. They allege violations of sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder and seek to certify a class of all persons and entities that purchased or otherwise acquired Conn's common stock or call options, or sold or wrote Conn's put options between April 3, 2013 and December 9, 2014. The complaint does not specify the amount of damages sought.

On June 30, 2015, the Court held a hearing on the defendants' motion to dismiss plaintiffs' complaint. At the hearing, the Court dismissed Brian Taylor, a former executive officer, and certain other aspects of the complaint. The Court ordered the plaintiffs to further amend their complaint in accordance with its ruling, and the plaintiffs filed their Fourth Consolidated Amended Complaint on July 21, 2015. The remaining defendants filed a motion to dismiss on August 28, 2015. The defendant's motion to dismiss was fully briefed and the Court held a hearing on defendants' motion on March 25, 2016 and on May 5, 2016, the Court issued a ruling that dismissed 78 of 91 alleged misstatements. The parties have submitted their respective briefs in support of, and in opposition to, class certification, and also engaged in discovery pursuant to the Court's scheduling order. In late June 2017, the Court granted the plaintiffs' motion for class certification, and shortly thereafter, Defendants filed a petition for permission to appeal to the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. The Fifth Circuit granted leave to appeal on August 21, 2017. Trial is scheduled for July 2018.

We intend to vigorously defend against all of the claims in the Consolidated Securities Action against us. It is not possible at this time to predict the timing or outcome of any of this litigation, and we cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss or range of possible loss from these claims.

Derivative Litigation. On December 1, 2014, an alleged shareholder, purportedly on behalf of the Company, filed a derivative shareholder lawsuit against us and certain of our current and former directors and former executive officers in the Court, captioned as *Robert Hack, derivatively on behalf of Conn's, Inc., v. Theodore M. Wright (former executive officer and former director), Bob L. Martin, Jon E.M. Jacoby (former director), Kelly M. Malson, Douglas H. Martin, David Schofman, Scott L. Thompson (former director), Brian Taylor (former executive officer) and Michael J. Poppe (former executive officer) and Conn's, Inc.*, Case No. 4:14-cv-03442 (the "Original Derivative Action"). The complaint asserts claims for breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, gross mismanagement, and insider trading based on substantially similar factual allegations as those asserted in the Consolidated Securities Action. The plaintiff seeks unspecified damages against these persons and does not request any damages from us. Setting forth substantially similar claims against the same defendants, on February 25, 2015, an additional federal derivative action, captioned *95250 Canada LTEE, derivatively on Behalf of Conn's, Inc. v. Wright et al.*, Cause No. 4:15-cv-00521, was filed in the Court, which has been consolidated with the Original Derivative Action.

The Court previously approved a stipulation among the parties to stay the action pending resolution of the motion to dismiss in the Consolidated Securities Action. The Consolidated Securities Action is scheduled for trial in July 2018. The parties have agreed to continue the stay.

Another derivative action was filed on January 27, 2015, captioned as *Richard A. Dohn v. Wright, et al.*, Cause No. 2015-04405, filed in the 281st Judicial District Court, Harris County, Texas. This action makes substantially similar allegations to the Original Derivative Action against the same defendants. On June 28, 2017, the court entered an order extending the stay for an additional 60 days (until September 15, 2017). On May 19, 2016, an alleged shareholder, purportedly on behalf of the Company, filed a lawsuit against us and certain of our current and former directors and former executive officers in the 55th Judicial District Court, Harris County, Texas, captioned as *Robert J. Casey II, derivatively on behalf of Conn's, Inc., v. Theodore M. Wright (former executive officer and former director), Michael J. Poppe (former executive officer), Brian Taylor (former executive officer), Bob L. Martin, Jon E.M. Jacoby (former director), Kelly M. Malson, Douglas H. Martin, David Schofman, Scott L. Thompson (former director) and William E. Saunders Jr., and Conn's, Inc.*, Cause No. 2016-33135. The complaint asserts claims for breach of fiduciary duties and unjust enrichment based on substantially similar factual allegations as those asserted in the Original Derivative Action. The complaint does not specify the amount of damages sought. Pursuant to the parties' agreement, this action is currently stayed.

None of the plaintiffs in any of the derivative actions made a demand on our Board of Directors prior to filing their respective lawsuits. The defendants in the derivative actions intend to vigorously defend against these claims. It is not possible at this time

to predict the timing or outcome of any of this litigation, and we cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss or range of possible loss from these claims.

Regulatory Matters. We are continuing to cooperate with the SEC's investigation of our underwriting policies and bad debt provisions, which began in November 2014. The investigation is a non-public, fact-finding inquiry, and the SEC has stated that the investigation does not mean that any violations of law have occurred.

In addition, we are involved in other routine litigation and claims incidental to our business from time to time which, individually or in the aggregate, are not expected to have a material adverse effect on us. As required, we accrue estimates of the probable costs for the resolution of these matters. These estimates have been developed in consultation with counsel and are based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. However, the results of these proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, and changes in facts and circumstances could impact our estimate of reserves for litigation.

8. Variable Interest Entities

In fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016, we securitized customer accounts receivables by transferring the receivables to various bankruptcy-remote VIEs. Under the terms of the respective securitization transactions, all cash collections and other cash proceeds of the customer receivables go first to the servicer and the holders of the asset-backed notes, and then to the residual equity holder. We retain the servicing of the securitized portfolio and receive a monthly fee of 4.75% (annualized) based on the outstanding balance of the securitized receivables, and we currently hold all of the residual equity. In addition, we, rather than the VIEs, will retain certain credit insurance income together with certain recoveries related to credit insurance and repair service agreements on charge-offs of the securitized receivables, which will continue to be reflected as a reduction of net charge-offs on a consolidated basis for as long as we consolidate the VIEs.

We consolidate VIEs when we determine that we are the primary beneficiary of these VIEs, we have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the performance of the VIEs and our obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive residual returns are significant.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents the assets and liabilities held by the VIEs (for legal purposes, the assets and liabilities of the VIEs will remain distinct from Conn's, Inc.):

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2017	January 31, 2017
Assets:		
Restricted cash	\$ 86,436	\$ 110,698
Due from Conn's, Inc., net	8,526	7,368
Customer accounts receivable:		
Customer accounts receivable	812,279	884,367
Restructured accounts	98,106	131,470
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(130,103)	(150,435)
Allowances for no-interest option credit programs	(13,425)	(15,912)
Deferred fees and origination costs	(4,360)	—
Total customer accounts receivable, net	762,497	849,490
Total assets	\$ 857,459	\$ 967,556
Liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	\$ 5,660	\$ 6,525
Other liabilities	10,301	6,691
Long-term debt:		
2015 Class A Notes	—	12,166
2015 Class B Notes	—	165,900
2016-A Class A Notes	—	64,732
2016-A Class B Notes	30,618	70,510
2016-A Class C Notes	70,510	70,510
2016-B Class A Notes	66,292	256,513
2016-B Class B Notes	111,960	111,960
2017-A Class A notes	202,832	—
2017-A Class B notes	106,270	—
2017-A Class C notes	50,340	—
	638,822	752,291
Less: deferred debt issuance costs	(3,061)	(6,710)
Total long-term debt	635,761	745,581
Total liabilities	\$ 651,722	\$ 758,797

The assets of the VIEs serve as collateral for the obligations of the VIEs. The holders of the asset-backed notes have no recourse to assets outside of the respective VIEs.

9. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise that engage in business activities and for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated on a regular basis by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about how to allocate resources and assess performance. We are a leading specialty retailer and offer a broad selection of quality, branded durable consumer goods and related services in addition to a proprietary credit solution for our core credit-constrained consumers. We have two operating segments: (i) retail and (ii) credit. Our operating segments complement one another. The retail segment operates primarily through our stores and website in the retail furniture and mattresses, home appliances, consumer electronics and home office products business. Our retail segment product offerings include furniture and mattresses, home appliances, consumer electronics and home office products from leading global brands across a wide range of price points. Our credit segment offers affordable financing solutions to a large, underserved population of credit-constrained consumers who typically have limited credit alternatives. Our operating segments provide customers the opportunity to comparison shop across brands with confidence in our competitive prices as well as affordable monthly payment options, next day delivery and installation in the majority of our markets, and product repair service. We believe our large, attractively merchandised retail stores and credit solutions offer a distinctive value proposition compared to other retailers that target our core customer demographic. The operating segments follow the same accounting policies used in our consolidated financial statements.

We evaluate a segment's performance based upon operating income before taxes. Selling, general and administrative expenses include the direct expenses of the retail and credit operations, allocated corporate overhead expenses, and a charge to the credit segment to reimburse the retail segment for expenses it incurs related to occupancy, personnel, advertising and other direct costs of the retail segment which benefit the credit operations by sourcing credit customers and collecting payments. The reimbursement received by the retail segment from the credit segment is estimated using an annual rate of 2.5% times the average portfolio balance for each applicable period.

As of July 31, 2017, we operated retail stores in 14 states with no operations outside of the United States. No single customer accounts for more than 10% of our total revenues.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial information by segment is presented in the following tables:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31, 2017			Three Months Ended July 31, 2016		
	Retail	Credit	Total	Retail	Credit	Total
Revenues:						
Furniture and mattress	\$ 95,297	\$ —	\$ 95,297	\$ 105,562	\$ —	\$ 105,562
Home appliance	89,085	—	89,085	101,359	—	101,359
Consumer electronic	52,946	—	52,946	65,735	—	65,735
Home office	17,862	—	17,862	21,701	—	21,701
Other	4,403	—	4,403	5,366	—	5,366
Product sales	259,593	—	259,593	299,723	—	299,723
Repair service agreement commissions	23,519	—	23,519	28,310	—	28,310
Service revenues	3,301	—	3,301	3,966	—	3,966
Total net sales	286,413	—	286,413	331,999	—	331,999
Finance charges and other revenues	92	80,142	80,234	437	65,721	66,158
Total revenues	286,505	80,142	366,647	332,436	65,721	398,157
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	172,306	—	172,306	208,869	—	208,869
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	78,667	32,965	111,632	84,838	35,008	119,846
Provision for bad debts	165	49,284	49,449	127	60,069	60,196
Charges and credits	4,068	—	4,068	2,895	—	2,895
Total costs and expense	255,206	82,249	337,455	296,729	95,077	391,806
Operating income (loss)	31,299	(2,107)	29,192	35,707	(29,356)	6,351
Interest expense	—	20,039	20,039	—	24,138	24,138
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	2,097	2,097	—	—	—
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 31,299	\$ (24,243)	\$ 7,056	\$ 35,707	\$ (53,494)	\$ (17,787)

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31, 2017			Six Months Ended July 31, 2016		
	Retail	Credit	Total	Retail	Credit	Total
Revenues:						
Furniture and mattress	\$ 189,740	\$ —	\$ 189,740	\$ 210,868	\$ —	\$ 210,868
Home appliance	169,207	—	169,207	189,263	—	189,263
Consumer electronic	108,699	—	108,699	131,600	—	131,600
Home office	34,650	—	34,650	44,174	—	44,174
Other	8,659	—	8,659	10,308	—	10,308
Product sales	510,955	—	510,955	586,213	—	586,213
Repair service agreement commissions	48,215	—	48,215	56,495	—	56,495
Service revenues	6,528	—	6,528	7,833	—	7,833
Total net sales	565,698	—	565,698	650,541	—	650,541
Finance charges and other revenues	172	156,603	156,775	931	135,798	136,729
Total revenues	565,870	156,603	722,473	651,472	135,798	787,270
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	344,256	—	344,256	413,335	—	413,335
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	152,614	65,555	218,169	164,821	68,272	233,093
Provision for bad debts	395	104,984	105,379	525	117,889	118,414
Charges and credits	5,295	—	5,295	3,421	—	3,421
Total costs and expense	502,560	170,539	673,099	582,102	186,161	768,263
Operating income (loss)	63,310	(13,936)	49,374	69,370	(50,363)	19,007
Interest expense	—	44,047	44,047	—	50,034	50,034
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	2,446	2,446	—	—	—
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 63,310	\$ (60,429)	\$ 2,881	\$ 69,370	\$ (100,397)	\$ (31,027)

(1) For the three months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the amount of corporate overhead allocated to each segment reflected in selling, general and administrative expense was \$7.7 million and \$6.5 million, respectively. For the three months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the amount of reimbursement made to the retail segment by the credit segment was \$9.2 million and \$9.6 million, respectively. For the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the amount of corporate overhead allocated to each segment reflected in selling, general and administrative expense was \$14.2 million and \$12.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the amount of reimbursement made to the retail segment by the credit segment was \$18.7 million and \$19.4 million, respectively.

10. Guarantor Financial Information

Conn's, Inc. is a holding company with no independent assets or operations other than its investments in its subsidiaries. The Senior Notes, which were issued by Conn's, Inc., are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by the Guarantors. As of July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, the direct or indirect subsidiaries of Conn's, Inc. that were not Guarantors (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries") were the VIEs and minor subsidiaries. There are no restrictions under the Indenture on the ability of any of the Guarantors to transfer funds to Conn's, Inc. in the form of dividends or distributions.

The following financial information presents the condensed consolidated balance sheet, statement of operations, and statement of cash flows for Conn's, Inc. (the issuer of the Senior Notes), the Guarantors, and the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, together with certain eliminations. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for by the parent company using the equity method for purposes of this presentation. Results of operations of subsidiaries are therefore reflected in the parent company's investment accounts and operations. The consolidated financial information includes financial data for:

- (i) Conn's, Inc. (on a parent-only basis),
- (ii) Guarantors,

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(iii) Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, and

(iv) the parent company and the subsidiaries on a consolidated basis at July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017 (after the elimination of intercompany balances and transactions). Condensed consolidated net income (loss) is the same as condensed consolidated comprehensive income (loss) for the periods presented.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of July 31, 2017.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Conn's, Inc.	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 35,018	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35,018
Restricted cash	—	—	86,436	—	86,436
Customer accounts receivable, net of allowance	—	213,293	430,855	—	644,148
Other accounts receivable	—	59,401	—	—	59,401
Inventories	—	196,768	—	—	196,768
Other current assets	—	19,711	8,526	(12,354)	15,883
Total current assets	—	524,191	525,817	(12,354)	1,037,654
Investment in and advances to subsidiaries	673,953	205,738	—	(879,691)	—
Long-term portion of customer accounts receivable, net of allowance	—	270,348	331,642	—	601,990
Property and equipment, net	—	154,788	—	—	154,788
Deferred income taxes	72,435	—	—	—	72,435
Other assets	—	8,196	—	—	8,196
Total assets	\$ 746,388	\$ 1,163,261	\$ 857,459	\$ (892,045)	\$ 1,875,063
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	\$ —	\$ 906	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 906
Accounts payable	—	100,268	—	—	100,268
Accrued expenses	685	54,162	5,660	(3,828)	56,679
Other current liabilities	—	25,335	4,146	(8,526)	20,955
Total current liabilities	685	180,671	9,806	(12,354)	178,808
Deferred rent	—	85,538	—	—	85,538
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	220,426	204,534	635,760	—	1,060,720
Other long-term liabilities	—	18,565	6,155	—	24,720
Total liabilities	221,111	489,308	651,721	(12,354)	1,349,786
Total stockholders' equity	525,277	673,953	205,738	(879,691)	525,277
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 746,388	\$ 1,163,261	\$ 857,459	\$ (892,045)	\$ 1,875,063

Deferred income taxes related to tax attributes of the Guarantors and Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries are reflected under Conn's, Inc.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of January 31, 2017.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Conn's, Inc.	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 23,566	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 23,566
Restricted cash	—	—	110,698	—	110,698
Customer accounts receivable, net of allowance	—	173,054	529,108	—	702,162
Other accounts receivable	—	69,286	—	—	69,286
Inventories	—	164,856	—	—	164,856
Other current assets	—	21,505	7,368	(11,768)	17,105
Total current assets	—	452,267	647,174	(11,768)	1,087,673
Investment in and advances to subsidiaries	678,149	220,107	—	(898,256)	—
Long-term portion of customer accounts receivable, net of allowance	—	295,522	320,382	—	615,904
Property and equipment, net	—	159,202	—	—	159,202
Deferred income taxes	71,442	—	—	—	71,442
Other assets	—	6,913	—	—	6,913
Total assets	\$ 749,591	\$ 1,134,011	\$ 967,556	\$ (910,024)	\$ 1,941,134
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	\$ —	\$ 849	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 849
Accounts payable	—	101,612	—	—	101,612
Accrued expenses	686	40,287	6,525	(4,399)	43,099
Other current liabilities	—	25,230	3,961	(7,370)	21,821
Total current liabilities	686	167,978	10,486	(11,769)	167,381
Deferred rent	—	87,957	—	—	87,957
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	219,768	179,044	745,581	—	1,144,393
Other long-term liabilities	—	20,883	2,730	—	23,613
Total liabilities	220,454	455,862	758,797	(11,769)	1,423,344
Total stockholders' equity	529,137	678,149	208,759	(898,255)	517,790
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 749,591	\$ 1,134,011	\$ 967,556	\$ (910,024)	\$ 1,941,134

Deferred income taxes related to tax attributes of the Guarantors and Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries are reflected under Conn's, Inc.

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three months ended July 31, 2017.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Conn's, Inc.	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:					
Total net sales	\$ —	\$ 286,413	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 286,413
Finance charges and other revenues	—	40,279	39,955	—	80,234
Servicing fee revenue	—	12,648	—	(12,648)	—
Total revenues	—	339,340	39,955	(12,648)	366,647
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	—	172,306	—	—	172,306
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	111,455	12,825	(12,648)	111,632
Provision for bad debts	—	25,418	24,031	—	49,449
Charges and credits	—	4,068	—	—	4,068
Total costs and expenses	—	313,247	36,856	(12,648)	337,455
Operating income	—	26,093	3,099	—	29,192
Interest expense	4,443	743	14,853	—	20,039
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	2,097	—	2,097
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,443)	25,350	(13,851)	—	7,056
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(1,967)	12,124	(7,374)	—	2,783
Net income (loss) before consolidation	\$ (2,476)	\$ 13,226	\$ (6,477)	\$ —	\$ 4,273
Income (loss) from consolidated subsidiaries (after tax)	\$ 6,749	\$ (6,477)	\$ —	\$ (272)	\$ —
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$ 4,273	\$ 6,749	\$ (6,477)	\$ (272)	\$ 4,273

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three months ended July 31, 2016.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Conn's, Inc.	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:					
Total net sales	\$ —	\$ 331,999	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 331,999
Finance charges and other revenues	—	33,062	33,096	—	66,158
Servicing fee revenue	—	13,176	—	(13,176)	—
Total revenues	—	378,237	33,096	(13,176)	398,157
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	—	208,869	—	—	208,869
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	119,846	13,176	(13,176)	119,846
Provision for bad debts	—	20,830	39,366	—	60,196
Charges and credits	—	2,895	—	—	2,895
Total costs and expenses	—	352,440	52,542	(13,176)	391,806
Operating income	—	25,797	(19,446)	—	6,351
Interest expense	4,397	3,352	16,389	—	24,138
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,397)	22,445	(35,835)	—	(17,787)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(1,449)	7,398	(11,812)	—	(5,863)
Net income (loss) before consolidation	\$ (2,948)	\$ 15,047	\$ (24,023)	\$ —	\$ (11,924)
Income (loss) from consolidated subsidiaries (after tax)	\$ (8,976)	\$ (24,023)	\$ —	\$ 32,999	\$ —
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$ (11,924)	\$ (8,976)	\$ (24,023)	\$ 32,999	\$ (11,924)

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended July 31, 2017.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Conn's, Inc.	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:					
Total net sales	\$ —	\$ 565,698	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 565,698
Finance charges and other revenues	—	77,077	79,698	—	156,775
Servicing fee revenue	—	27,832	—	(27,832)	—
Total revenues	—	670,607	79,698	(27,832)	722,473
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	—	344,256	—	—	344,256
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	217,688	28,313	(27,832)	218,169
Provision for bad debts	—	19,985	85,394	—	105,379
Charges and credits	—	5,295	—	—	5,295
Total costs and expenses	—	587,224	113,707	(27,832)	673,099
Operating income	—	83,383	(34,009)	—	49,374
Interest expense	8,886	2,521	32,640	—	44,047
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	349	2,097	—	2,446
Income (loss) before income taxes	(8,886)	80,513	(68,746)	—	2,881
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(3,664)	33,200	(28,348)	—	1,188
Net income (loss) before consolidation	\$ (5,222)	\$ 47,313	\$ (40,398)	\$ —	\$ 1,693
Income (loss) from consolidated subsidiaries (after tax)	\$ 6,915	\$ (40,398)	\$ —	\$ 33,483	\$ —
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$ 1,693	\$ 6,915	\$ (40,398)	\$ 33,483	\$ 1,693

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended July 31, 2016.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Conn's, Inc.	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:					
Total net sales	\$ —	\$ 650,541	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 650,541
Finance charges and other revenues	—	63,234	73,495	—	136,729
Servicing fee revenue	—	30,311	—	(30,311)	—
Total revenues	—	744,086	73,495	(30,311)	787,270
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	—	413,335	—	—	413,335
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	233,093	30,311	(30,311)	233,093
Provision for bad debts	—	56,412	62,002	—	118,414
Charges and credits	—	3,421	—	—	3,421
Total costs and expenses	—	706,261	92,313	(30,311)	768,263
Operating income	—	37,825	(18,818)	—	19,007
Interest expense	8,843	6,620	34,571	—	50,034
Income (loss) before income taxes	(8,843)	31,205	(53,389)	—	(31,027)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(2,666)	9,408	(16,096)	—	(9,354)
Net income (loss) before consolidation	\$ (6,177)	\$ 21,797	\$ (37,293)	\$ —	\$ (21,673)
Income (loss) from consolidated subsidiaries (after tax)	\$ (15,496)	\$ (37,293)	\$ —	\$ 52,789	\$ —
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$ (21,673)	\$ (15,496)	\$ (37,293)	\$ 52,789	\$ (21,673)

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the six months ended July 31, 2017.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Conn's, Inc.	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (1,905)	\$ (388,785)	\$ 481,231	\$ —	\$ 90,541
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchase of customer accounts receivables	—	—	(466,056)	466,056	—
Sale of customer accounts receivables	—	466,056	—	(466,056)	—
Purchase of property and equipment	—	(6,135)	—	—	(6,135)
Proceeds from sales of property	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	—	459,921	(466,056)	—	(6,135)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Proceeds from issuance of asset-backed notes	—	—	469,814	—	469,814
Payments on asset-backed notes	—	(78,779)	(504,520)	—	(583,299)
Changes in restricted cash balances	—	—	24,262	—	24,262
Borrowings from revolving credit facility	—	844,941	—	—	844,941
Payments on revolving credit facility	—	(822,441)	—	—	(822,441)
Payment of debt issuance costs and amendment fees	—	(2,864)	(4,731)	—	(7,595)
Proceeds from stock issued under employee benefit plans	1,905	—	—	—	1,905
Other	—	(541)	—	—	(541)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,905	(59,684)	(15,175)	—	(72,954)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	11,452	—	—	11,452
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	—	23,566	—	—	23,566
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ —	\$ 35,018	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35,018

CONN'S, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the six months ended July 31, 2016.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Conn's, Inc.	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (29,362)	\$ (383,337)	\$ 544,638	\$ —	\$ 131,939
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchase of customer accounts receivables	—	—	(478,080)	478,080	—
Sale of customer accounts receivables	—	478,080	—	(478,080)	—
Purchase of property and equipment	—	(32,020)	—	—	(32,020)
Proceeds from sales of property	—	686	—	—	686
Net change in intercompany	28,743	—	—	(28,743)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	28,743	446,746	(478,080)	(28,743)	(31,334)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Proceeds from issuance of asset-backed notes	—	—	493,540	—	493,540
Payments on asset-backed notes	—	—	(537,819)	—	(537,819)
Changes in restricted cash balances	—	—	(17,406)	—	(17,406)
Borrowings from revolving credit facility	—	405,378	—	—	405,378
Payments on revolving credit facility	—	(435,085)	—	—	(435,085)
Payment of debt issuance costs and amendment fees	—	(1,216)	(4,873)	—	(6,089)
Proceeds from stock issued under employee benefit plans	618	—	—	—	618
Net change in intercompany	—	(28,743)	—	28,743	—
Other	1	(462)	—	—	(461)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	619	(60,128)	(66,558)	28,743	(97,324)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	3,281	—	—	3,281
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	—	12,254	—	—	12,254
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ —	\$ 15,535	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,535

11. Subsequent Events

Initial Financing under Warehouse Financing Transaction. On August 15, 2017, affiliates of the Company closed on the initial financing in the amount of \$79.9 million (the "Initial Financing") under that certain receivables warehouse financing transaction entered into on August 8, 2017. The net proceeds of the Initial Financing were used to prepay in full the Class B Notes and Class C Notes, which had been issued by Conn's Receivables Funding 2016-A, LLC under a securitization transaction entered into on March 17, 2016, that were still outstanding as of August 15, 2017.

Early Redemption of 2016-A Class B Notes and Class C Notes. On August 15, 2017, the Company completed the redemption of its Series 2016-A Class B Notes and Class C Notes (collectively, the "2016-A Redeemed Notes") at an aggregate redemption price of \$102.9 million (which was equal to the entire outstanding principal of, plus accrued interest and the call premium on, the 2016-A Redeemed Notes). The net funds used to call the notes was \$78.6 million, which is equal to the redemption price less adjustments of \$24.3 million for funds held in reserve and collection accounts in accordance with the terms of the applicable indenture governing the 2016-A Redeemed Notes. The difference between the net proceeds of the Initial Financing and the carrying value of the 2016-A Redeemed Notes at redemption was not material.

Hurricane Harvey. On August 25, 2017, Hurricane Harvey made landfall near Port Aransas, Texas as a Category 4 hurricane. As a result of the hurricane and unprecedented levels of rain and flooding, the Company closed 23 of its 116 retail stores, its distribution and service centers in Beaumont and Houston, and its Beaumont corporate office. The Company has since reopened all retail stores, its affected distribution and service centers, and its Beaumont corporate office. In total, the Company lost approximately 100 selling days as a result of the storm. The Company is still in the process of assessing the extent of the impact from this natural disaster, including the potential impact on our collection efforts and receivables portfolio.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, including but not limited to, the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that involve risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements include information concerning our future financial performance, business strategy, plans, goals and objectives. Statements containing the words "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "project," "should," "predict," "will," "potential," or the negative of such terms or other similar expressions are generally forward-looking in nature and not historical facts. Such forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations. We can give no assurance that such statements will prove to be correct, and actual results may differ materially. A wide variety of potential risks, uncertainties, and other factors could materially affect our ability to achieve the results either expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements including, but not limited to: general economic conditions impacting our customers or potential customers; our ability to execute periodic securitizations of future originated customer loans on favorable terms; our ability to continue existing customer financing programs or to offer new customer financing programs; changes in the delinquency status of our credit portfolio; unfavorable developments in ongoing litigation; increased regulatory oversight; higher than anticipated net charge-offs in the credit portfolio; the success of our planned opening of new stores; technological and market developments and sales trends for our major product offerings; our ability to manage effectively the selection of our major product offerings; our ability to protect against cyber-attacks or data security breaches and to protect the integrity and security of individually identifiable data of our customers and employees; our ability to fund our operations, capital expenditures, debt repayment and expansion from cash flows from operations, borrowings from our revolving credit facility, and proceeds from accessing debt or equity markets; and other risks detailed in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2017 and other reports filed with the SEC. If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize (or the consequences of such a development changes), or should our underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those reflected in our forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update publicly or revise such statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, or to provide periodic updates or guidance. All forward-looking statements attributable to us, or to persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

The Company makes available in the investor relations section of its website at ir.conns.com updated monthly reports to the holders of its asset-backed notes. This information reflects the performance of the securitized portfolio only, in contrast to the financial statements contained herein, which reflect the performance of all of the Company's outstanding receivables, including those originated subsequent to those included in the securitized portfolio. The website and the information contained on our website is not incorporated in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or any other document filed with the SEC.

Overview

We encourage you to read this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes. Our fiscal year ends on January 31. References to a fiscal year refer to the calendar year in which the fiscal year ends.

Executive Summary

Total revenues decreased to \$366.6 million for the three months ended July 31, 2017 compared to \$398.2 million for the three months ended July 31, 2016. Retail revenues decreased to \$286.5 million for the three months ended July 31, 2017 from \$332.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2016. The decrease in retail revenue was primarily driven by a decrease in same store sales of 15.1%, partially offset by new store growth. Sales were negatively impacted by underwriting changes made during the 2017 fiscal year, the transition of our lease-to-own partner and general softness in consumer spending. Credit revenue increased to \$80.1 million for the three months ended July 31, 2017 from \$65.7 million for the three months ended July 31, 2016. The increase in credit revenue resulted from the origination of our higher-yielding direct loan product, which resulted in an increase in the portfolio yield rate to 18.7% from 14.0%, partially offset by a 4.2% decline in the average balance of the customer receivable portfolio.

Retail gross margin for the three months ended July 31, 2017 was 39.8%, an increase of 270 basis points from the 37.1% reported in the three months ended July 31, 2016. The increase in retail gross margin was primarily due to improved product margins, favorable product mix and lower warehouse expenses as a result of increased efficiencies and further optimization.

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") for the three months ended July 31, 2017 was \$111.6 million, a decrease of \$8.2 million, or 6.9%, over the three months ended July 31, 2016. The SG&A decrease in the retail segment was primarily due to a decrease in compensation, advertising, and occupancy costs, partially offset by an increase in the corporate overhead allocation. The SG&A decrease in the credit segment was primarily due to a decrease in compensation costs, partially offset by an increase in the corporate overhead allocation. The increase in the corporate overhead allocation made to each of the segments was driven by an increase in compensation expense and in investments we are making in information technology and other personnel to support long-term performance improvement initiatives.

Provision for bad debts for the three months ended July 31, 2017 was \$49.4 million, a decrease of \$10.7 million from the comparable prior-year period. The most significant reasons for the decrease in the provision for bad debts for the three months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the three months ended July 31, 2016 were (i) a decrease in our estimated non-TDR incurred loss rate as a result of the inclusion of first payment default rates as a factor in our allowance for bad debts estimate, (ii) changes in estimates of \$5.0 million reflected as an increase to provision for bad debts for the three months ended July 31, 2016 related to sales tax recovery on previously charged-off accounts, (iii) growth in the customer receivables portfolio in the three months ended July 31, 2016 compared to a decline in the three months ended July 31, 2017, partially offset by (iv) an increase in the provision related to TDR accounts.

Interest expense decreased to \$20.0 million for the three months ended July 31, 2017, compared to \$24.1 million for the three months ended July 31, 2016, primarily reflecting a lower effective cost of borrowing and lower average outstanding balance of debt. Interest expense during the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 benefited from the early redemption of our Series 2015-A Class B Notes (the "2015-A Redeemed Notes").

Net income for the three months ended July 31, 2017 was \$4.3 million or \$0.14 per share, which included certain pre-tax charges of \$6.2 million or \$0.12 per diluted share, primarily related to executive management severance costs, an increase in our indirect tax audit reserve, and the loss on extinguishment of debt related to the early redemption of our 2015-A Redeemed Notes. This compares to a net loss for the three months ended July 31, 2016 of \$11.9 million, or \$0.39 per diluted share, which included net pre-tax charges of \$2.9 million, or \$0.06 per diluted share, primarily related to legal and professional fees related to the exploration of strategic alternatives and securities-related litigation, and executive management transition costs.

Company Initiatives

In the second quarter of fiscal year 2018, we maintained our focus on enhancing our credit platform to improve near-term results and support the pursuit of the Company's long-term growth objectives. Retail execution and margin remain strong, despite the impact of tighter underwriting and other factors, demonstrating our differentiated business model and the significant value we provide our customers. We believe our credit operations will benefit from the structural changes we continue to make to increase yield, reduce losses and improve overall credit performance. We delivered the following financial and operational results in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018:

- Continued to benefit from our portfolio transitioning to our higher yielding direct loan product, which contributed to an increase in the weighted average origination loan yield to 27.5% in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 from 21.4% in the second quarter of fiscal year 2017, an increase of over 600 basis points;

- Increased retail gross margin for the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 to 39.8%, an increase of over 270 basis points over the second quarter of fiscal year 2017 rate of 37.1%, driven primarily by improved product margins and mix, and lower warehouse costs;
- Successfully opened one new store in Virginia, increasing our total number of stores to 116;
- Completed the early redemption of our 2015-A Redeemed Notes, which contributed to a \$4.0 million reduction in interest expense in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 compared to the first quarter of fiscal year 2018; and
- Fully integrated our lease-to-own product platform through Progressive Leasing, which we offer to our customers who do not qualify for our proprietary credit programs.

We believe we are positioned to prudently execute our long-term growth strategy and reduce financial and operational risk while enhancing shareholder value. We continue to execute on the following strategic priorities for fiscal year 2018:

- Implement our direct loan program in certain additional states to further enhance our yield;
- Continue to refine and enhance our underwriting model and focus on our collection operations to reduce delinquency rates and future charge-offs to improve future credit segment profitability;
- Lower our cost of funds;
- Optimize our mix of quality, branded products and reduce warehouse, delivery and transportation costs to increase our retail gross margin;
- Maintain focus on cost control of our SG&A expenses; and
- Open three new stores, all of which were successfully opened during the first half of fiscal year 2018.

Outlook

The broad appeal of the Conn's store to our geographically diverse core demographic, the historical unit economics and current retail real estate market conditions provide us ample room for continued expansion. There are many markets in the United States with demographic characteristics similar to those in our existing footprint, which provides substantial opportunities for future growth. We plan to continue to improve our operating results by leveraging our existing infrastructure and seeking to continually optimize the efficiency of our marketing, merchandising, sourcing, distribution and credit operations. As we penetrate new markets, we expect to increase our purchase volumes, achieve distribution efficiencies and strengthen our relationships with our key vendors. We also expect our increased store base and higher net sales to further leverage our existing corporate and regional infrastructure.

Results of Operations

The following tables present certain financial and other information, on a consolidated basis:

<i>Consolidated:</i> (in thousands)	Three Months Ended July 31,			Six Months Ended July 31,		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Revenues:						
Total net sales	\$ 286,413	\$ 331,999	\$ (45,586)	\$ 565,698	\$ 650,541	\$ (84,843)
Finance charges and other revenues	80,234	66,158	14,076	156,775	136,729	20,046
Total revenues	366,647	398,157	(31,510)	722,473	787,270	(64,797)
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	172,306	208,869	(36,563)	344,256	413,335	(69,079)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	111,632	119,846	(8,214)	218,169	233,093	(14,924)
Provision for bad debts	49,449	60,196	(10,747)	105,379	118,414	(13,035)
Charges and credits	4,068	2,895	1,173	5,295	3,421	1,874
Total costs and expenses	337,455	391,806	(54,351)	673,099	768,263	(95,164)
Operating income	29,192	6,351	22,841	49,374	19,007	30,367
Interest expense	20,039	24,138	(4,099)	44,047	50,034	(5,987)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	2,097	—	2,097	2,446	—	2,446
Income (loss) before income taxes	7,056	(17,787)	24,843	2,881	(31,027)	33,908
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	2,783	(5,863)	8,646	1,188	(9,354)	10,542
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,273	\$ (11,924)	\$ 16,197	\$ 1,693	\$ (21,673)	\$ 23,366

Supplementary Operating Segment Information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise that engage in business activities and for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated on a regular basis by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about how to allocate resources and assess performance. We are a leading specialty retailer and offer a broad selection of quality, branded durable consumer goods and related services in addition to a proprietary credit solution for our core credit-constrained consumers. We have two operating segments: (i) retail and (ii) credit. Our operating segments complement one another. The retail segment operates primarily through our stores and website and its product offerings include furniture and mattresses, home appliances, consumer electronics and home office products from leading global brands across a wide range of price points. Our credit segment offers affordable financing solutions to a large, under-served population of credit-constrained consumers who typically have limited credit alternatives. Our operating segments provide customers the opportunity to comparison shop across brands with confidence in our competitive prices as well as affordable monthly payment options, next day delivery and installation in the majority of our markets, and product repair service. We believe our large, attractively merchandised retail stores and credit solutions offer a distinctive value proposition compared to other retailers that target our core customer demographic. The operating segments follow the same accounting policies used in our consolidated financial statements.

We evaluate a segment's performance based upon operating income before taxes. Selling, general and administrative expenses include the direct expenses of the retail and credit operations, allocated corporate overhead expenses, and a charge to the credit segment to reimburse the retail segment for expenses it incurs related to occupancy, personnel, advertising and other direct costs of the retail segment which benefit the credit operations by sourcing credit customers and collecting payments. The reimbursement received by the retail segment from the credit segment is estimated using an annual rate of 2.5% multiplied by the average portfolio balance for each applicable period.

The following table represents total revenues, costs and expenses, operating income and income before taxes attributable to these operating segments for the periods indicated:

Retail Segment: (in thousands)	Three Months Ended July 31,			Six Months Ended July 31,		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Revenues:						
Product sales	\$ 259,593	\$ 299,723	\$ (40,130)	\$ 510,955	\$ 586,213	\$ (75,258)
Repair service agreement commissions	23,519	28,310	(4,791)	48,215	56,495	(8,280)
Service revenues	3,301	3,966	(665)	6,528	7,833	(1,305)
Total net sales	286,413	331,999	(45,586)	565,698	650,541	(84,843)
Other revenues	92	437	(345)	172	931	(759)
Total revenues	286,505	332,436	(45,931)	565,870	651,472	(85,602)
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	172,306	208,869	(36,563)	344,256	413,335	(69,079)
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	78,667	84,838	(6,171)	152,614	164,821	(12,207)
Provision for bad debts	165	127	38	395	525	(130)
Charges and credits	4,068	2,895	1,173	5,295	3,421	1,874
Total costs and expenses	255,206	296,729	(41,523)	502,560	582,102	(79,542)
Operating income	\$ 31,299	\$ 35,707	\$ (4,408)	\$ 63,310	\$ 69,370	\$ (6,060)
Number of stores:						
Beginning of period	115	108		113	103	
Open	1	4		3	9	
Closed	—	—		—	—	
End of period	116	112		116	112	

Credit Segment: (in thousands)	Three Months Ended July 31,			Six Months Ended July 31,		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Revenues -						
Finance charges and other revenues	\$ 80,142	\$ 65,721	\$ 14,421	\$ 156,603	\$ 135,798	\$ 20,805
Costs and expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	32,965	35,008	(2,043)	65,555	68,272	(2,717)
Provision for bad debts	49,284	60,069	(10,785)	104,984	117,889	(12,905)
Total cost and expenses	82,249	95,077	(12,828)	170,539	186,161	(15,622)
Operating loss	(2,107)	(29,356)	27,249	(13,936)	(50,363)	36,427
Interest expense	20,039	24,138	(4,099)	44,047	50,034	(5,987)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	2,097	—	2,097	2,446	—	2,446
Loss before income taxes	\$ (24,243)	\$ (53,494)	\$ 29,251	\$ (60,429)	\$ (100,397)	\$ 39,968

(1) For the three months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the amount of corporate overhead allocated to each segment reflected in selling, general and administrative expense was \$7.7 million and \$6.5 million, respectively. For the three months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the amount of reimbursement made to the retail segment by the credit segment was \$9.2 million and \$9.6 million, respectively. For the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the amount of corporate overhead allocated to each segment reflected in selling, general and administrative expense was \$14.2 million and \$12.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, the amount of reimbursement made to the retail segment by the credit segment was \$18.7 million and \$19.4 million, respectively.

Three months ended July 31, 2017 compared to three months ended July 31, 2016
Revenues

The following table provides an analysis of retail net sales by product category in each period, including repair service agreement commissions and service revenues, expressed both in dollar amounts and as a percent of total net sales:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,				Change	% Change	Same store % change
	2017	% of Total	2016	% of Total			
Furniture and mattress	\$ 95,297	33.3%	\$ 105,562	31.8%	\$ (10,265)	(9.7)%	(12.8)%
Home appliance	89,085	31.1	101,359	30.5	(12,274)	(12.1)	(13.7)
Consumer electronic	52,946	18.5	65,735	19.8	(12,789)	(19.5)	(19.5)
Home office	17,862	6.2	21,701	6.6	(3,839)	(17.7)	(17.6)
Other	4,403	1.5	5,366	1.6	(963)	(17.9)	(17.7)
Product sales	259,593	90.6	299,723	90.3	(40,130)	(13.4)	(15.0)
Repair service agreement commissions	23,519	8.2	28,310	8.5	(4,791)	(16.9)	(15.7)
Service revenues	3,301	1.2	3,966	1.2	(665)	(16.8)	
Total net sales	\$ 286,413	100.0%	\$ 331,999	100.0%	\$ (45,586)	(13.7)%	(15.1)%

The decrease in same store sales was impacted by underwriting changes made during fiscal year 2017, the transition of our lease-to-own partner and general softness in consumer spending. The following provides a summary of the performance of our product categories during the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 compared to the second quarter of fiscal year 2017:

- Furniture unit volume decreased 24.3%, partially offset by a 12.6% increase in average selling price;
- Mattress unit volume decreased 15.9%, partially offset by a 11.3% increase in average selling price;
- Home appliance unit volume decreased 12.0% and average selling price decreased 2.0%;
- Consumer electronic unit volume decreased 21.2%, partially offset by a 2.1% increase in average sales price; and
- Home office unit volume decreased 13.2% and average selling price decreased 5.1%.

The following table provides the change of the components of finance charges and other revenues:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Interest income and fees	\$ 69,490	\$ 54,502	\$ 14,988
Insurance commissions	10,652	11,219	(567)
Other revenues	92	437	(345)
Finance charges and other revenues	\$ 80,234	\$ 66,158	\$ 14,076

The increase in interest income and fees was due to a yield rate of 18.7% during the second quarter of fiscal year 2018, 470 basis points higher than the second quarter of fiscal year 2017, partially offset by a decline of 4.2% in the average balance of the customer receivable portfolio. Interest income and fees for the second quarter of fiscal year 2017 included the negative impact of adjustments of \$8.2 million as a result of changes in estimates for allowances for no-interest option credit programs and deferred interest. Excluding the impact of changes in estimates, the yield rate increased 260 basis points from the second quarter of fiscal year 2017.

The following table provides key portfolio performance information:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Interest income and fees	\$ 69,490	\$ 54,502	\$ 14,988
Net charge-offs	(54,626)	(55,192)	566
Interest expense	(20,039)	(24,138)	4,099
Net portfolio income	\$ (5,175)	\$ (24,828)	\$ 19,653
Average portfolio balance	\$ 1,475,822	\$ 1,540,224	\$ (64,402)
Interest income and fee yield (annualized)	18.7%	14.0%	
Net charge-off % (annualized)	14.8%	14.3%	

Retail Gross Margin

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Total net sales	\$ 286,413	\$ 331,999	\$ (45,586)
Cost of goods sold	\$ 172,306	\$ 208,869	\$ (36,563)
Retail gross margin	39.8%	37.1%	

The increase in retail gross margin was primarily due to improved product margins across all product categories, favorable product mix and lower warehouse, delivery and transportation expenses through increased efficiencies and further optimization.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Selling, general and administrative expenses:			
Retail segment	\$ 78,667	\$ 84,838	\$ (6,171)
Credit segment	32,965	35,008	(2,043)
Selling, general and administrative expenses - Consolidated	\$ 111,632	\$ 119,846	\$ (8,214)
Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of total revenues	30.4%	30.1%	

The SG&A decrease in the retail segment was primarily due to a decrease in compensation, advertising, and store occupancy costs, partially offset by an increase in the corporate overhead allocation. The decrease in retail revenue resulted in an increase in SG&A as a percent of segment revenues of 200 basis points for the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 as compared to the second quarter of fiscal year 2017. The SG&A decrease in the credit segment was primarily due to a decrease in compensation costs, partially offset by an increase in the corporate overhead allocation. As a percent of average total customer portfolio balance (annualized), SG&A for the credit segment in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 increased 20 basis points as compared to the second quarter of fiscal year 2017. The increase in the corporate overhead allocation made to each of the segments was driven by investments we are making in information technology and other personnel to support long-term performance improvement initiatives.

Provision for Bad Debts

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Provision for bad debts:			
Retail segment	\$ 165	\$ 127	\$ 38
Credit segment	49,284	60,069	(10,785)
Provision for bad debts - Consolidated	<u>\$ 49,449</u>	<u>\$ 60,196</u>	<u>\$ (10,747)</u>
Provision for bad debts - Credit segment, as a percent of average portfolio balance (annualized)	13.4%	15.6%	

The provision for bad debts decreased by \$10.8 million for the three months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the three months ended July 31, 2016. The most significant reasons for the decrease in the provision for bad debts for the three months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the three months ended July 31, 2016 were (i) a decrease in our estimated non-TDR incurred loss rate as a result of the inclusion of first payment default rates as a factor in our allowance for bad debts estimate, (ii) changes in estimates of \$5.0 million reflected as an increase to provision for bad debts for the three months ended July 31, 2016 related to sales tax recovery on previously charged-off accounts, (iii) growth in the customer receivables portfolio in the three months ended July 31, 2016 compared to a decline in the three months ended July 31, 2017, partially offset by (iv) an increase in the provision related to TDR accounts.

Charges and Credits

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Facility closure costs	\$ 122	\$ —	\$ 122
Impairments from disposals	—	1,385	(1,385)
Legal and professional fees related to the exploration of strategic alternatives and securities-related litigation	34	135	(101)
Employee severance	1,317	1,213	104
Indirect tax audit reserve	2,595	—	2,595
Executive management transition costs	—	162	(162)
	<u>\$ 4,068</u>	<u>\$ 2,895</u>	<u>\$ 1,173</u>

During the three months ended July 31, 2017, we primarily incurred charges related to severance costs due to a change in our executive management team and a charge related to an increase to our indirect tax audit reserve. During the three months ended July 31, 2016, we incurred charges associated with impairments from disposals of two real estate assets, legal and professional fees related to our securities-related litigation, charges for severance and transition costs due to changes in the executive management team. The impairments from disposals included the write-off of leasehold improvements for one store.

Interest Expense

For the three months ended July 31, 2017, net interest expense decreased by \$4.1 million from the prior year comparative period, primarily reflecting a lower weighted average cost of borrowing and a lower average outstanding balance of debt.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

During the three months ended July 31, 2017, we wrote-off \$2.1 million of debt issuance costs related to the early retirement of our 2015-A Redeemed Notes.

Provision for Income Taxes

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 2,783	\$ (5,863)	\$ 8,646
Effective tax rate	39.4%	33.0%	

The increase in the income tax rate for the three months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the three months ended July 31, 2016 was primarily due to an increase in the provision for state income taxes. The increase in the provision for state taxes reflects the negative impact of state taxes on the effective tax rate due to an operating loss recorded during the three months ended July 31, 2016.

Six months ended July 31, 2017 compared to six months ended July 31, 2016

Revenues

The following table provides an analysis of retail net sales by product category in each period, including repair service agreement commissions and service revenues, expressed both in dollar amounts and as a percent of total net sales:

(dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended July 31,				Change	% Change	Same store % change
	2017	% of Total	2016	% of Total			
Furniture and mattress	\$ 189,740	33.5%	\$ 210,868	32.4%	\$ (21,128)	(10.0)%	(13.2)%
Home appliance	169,207	29.9	189,263	29.1	(20,056)	(10.6)	(12.5)
Consumer electronic	108,699	19.2	131,600	20.2	(22,901)	(17.4)	(18.6)
Home office	34,650	6.1	44,174	6.8	(9,524)	(21.6)	(22.4)
Other	8,659	1.6	10,308	1.6	(1,649)	(16.0)	(18.6)
Product sales	510,955	90.3	586,213	90.1	(75,258)	(12.8)	(15.0)
Repair service agreement commissions	48,215	8.5	56,495	8.7	(8,280)	(14.7)	(15.6)
Service revenues	6,528	1.2	7,833	1.2	(1,305)	(16.7)	
Total net sales	\$ 565,698	100.0%	\$ 650,541	100.0%	\$ (84,843)	(13.0)%	(15.1)%

The decrease in same store sales was impacted by underwriting changes made during fiscal year 2017, one less business day in 2017 versus the leap year in 2016 and general softness in consumer spending. The following provides a summary of the performance of our product categories during the first half of fiscal year 2018 compared to the first half of fiscal year 2017:

- Furniture unit volume decreased 24.2%, partially offset by a 12.2% increase in average selling price;
- Mattress unit volume decreased 18.5%, partially offset by a 13.1% increase in average selling price;
- Home appliance unit volume decreased 10.8% and average selling price decreased 1.9%;
- Consumer electronic unit volume decreased 18.6% and average sales price was flat; and
- Home office unit volume decreased 21.2% and average selling price decreased 1.5%.

The following table provides the change of the components of finance charges and other revenues:

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Interest income and fees	\$ 136,621	\$ 115,123	\$ 21,498
Insurance commissions	19,982	20,675	(693)
Other revenues	172	931	(759)
Finance charges and other revenues	\$ 156,775	\$ 136,729	\$ 20,046

The increase in interest income and fees was due to a yield rate of 18.4% during the first half of fiscal year 2018, 350 basis points higher than the first half of fiscal year 2017, partially offset by a decline of 3.6% in the average balance of the customer receivable portfolio. Interest income and fees for the first half of fiscal year 2017 included the negative impact of adjustments of \$8.2 million as a result of changes in estimates for allowances for no-interest option credit programs and deferred interest. Excluding the impact of changes in estimates, the yield rate increased 250 basis points from the first half of fiscal year 2017.

The following table provides key portfolio performance information:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Interest income and fees	\$ 136,621	\$ 115,123	\$ 21,498
Net charge-offs	(113,874)	(108,987)	(4,887)
Interest expense	(44,047)	(50,034)	5,987
Net portfolio income	\$ (21,300)	\$ (43,898)	\$ 22,598
Average portfolio balance	\$ 1,495,675	\$ 1,551,847	\$ (56,172)
Interest income and fee yield (annualized)	18.4%	14.9%	
Net charge-off % (annualized)	15.2%	14.0%	

Retail Gross Margin

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Total net sales	\$ 565,698	\$ 650,541	\$ (84,843)
Cost of goods sold	\$ 344,256	\$ 413,335	\$ (69,079)
Retail gross margin	39.1%	36.5%	

The increase in retail gross margin was primarily due to improved product margins across all product categories, favorable product mix and lower warehouse, delivery and transportation expenses through increased efficiencies and further optimization.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Selling, general and administrative expenses:			
Retail segment	\$ 152,614	\$ 164,821	\$ (12,207)
Credit segment	65,555	68,272	(2,717)
Selling, general and administrative expenses - Consolidated	\$ 218,169	\$ 233,093	\$ (14,924)
Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of total revenues	30.2%	29.6%	

The SG&A decrease in the retail segment was primarily due to a decrease in compensation, advertising, and store occupancy costs, partially offset by an increase in the corporate overhead allocation. The decrease in retail revenue resulted in an increase in SG&A as a percent of segment revenues of 170 basis points for the first half of fiscal year 2018 as compared to the first half of fiscal year 2017. The SG&A decrease in the credit segment was primarily due to a decrease in compensation costs, partially offset by an increase in the corporate overhead allocation. As a percent of average total customer portfolio balance (annualized), SG&A for the credit segment in the first half of fiscal year 2018 remained the same as compared to the first half of fiscal year 2017. The increase in the corporate overhead allocation made to each of the segments was driven by investments we are making in information technology and other personnel to support long-term performance improvement initiatives.

Provision for Bad Debts

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Provision for bad debts:			
Retail segment	\$ 395	\$ 525	\$ (130)
Credit segment	104,984	117,889	(12,905)
Provision for bad debts - Consolidated	\$ 105,379	\$ 118,414	\$ (13,035)
Provision for bad debts - Credit segment, as a percent of average portfolio balance (annualized)	14.0%	15.2%	

The provision for bad debts decreased by \$13.0 million for the six months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the six months ended July 31, 2016. The most significant reasons for the decrease in the provision for bad debts for the six months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the six months ended July 31, 2016 were (i) a decrease in our estimated non-TDR incurred loss rate as a result of the inclusion of first payment default rates as a factor in our allowance for bad debts estimate, (ii) changes in estimates of \$5.0 million reflected as an increase to provision for bad debts for the six months ended July 31, 2016 related to sales tax recovery on previously charged-off accounts, (iii) a larger decrease in the customer receivables portfolio in the six months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the six months ended July 31, 2016, partially offset by higher net-charge offs in the six months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the six months ended July 31, 2016.

Charges and Credits

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,		Change
	2017	2016	
Facility closure costs	\$ 1,349	\$ —	\$ 1,349
Impairments from disposals	—	1,385	(1,385)
Legal and professional fees related to the exploration of strategic alternatives and securities-related litigation	34	589	(555)
Employee severance	1,317	1,213	104
Indirect tax audit reserve	2,595	—	2,595
Executive management transition costs	—	234	(234)
	\$ 5,295	\$ 3,421	\$ 1,874

During the six months ended July 31, 2017, we incurred exit costs associated with reducing the square footage of a distribution center, charges for severance and transition costs due to changes in our executive management team and an increase to our indirect tax audit reserve. During the six months ended July 31, 2016, we had costs associated with impairments from disposals of two real estate assets, legal and professional fees related to our securities-related litigation, charges for severance and transition costs due to changes in the executive management team. The impairments from disposals included the write-off of leasehold improvements for one store.

Interest Expense

For the six months ended July 31, 2017, net interest expense decreased by \$6.0 million from the prior year comparative period, primarily reflecting a lower weighted average cost of borrowing and a lower average outstanding balance of debt.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

During the six months ended July 31, 2017, we wrote-off \$2.4 million of debt issuance costs related to an amendment to our revolving credit facility for lenders that did not continue to participate and the early retirement of our 2015-A Redeemed Notes.

Provision for Income Taxes

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,		
	2017	2016	Change
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 1,188	\$ (9,354)	\$ 10,542
Effective tax rate	41.2%	30.1%	

The increase in the income tax rate for the six months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the six months ended July 31, 2016 was primarily due to an increase in the provision for state income taxes. The increase in the provision for state taxes reflects the negative impact of state taxes on the effective tax rate due to an operating loss recorded during the six months ended July 31, 2016.

Customer Receivable Portfolio

We provide in-house financing to individual consumers on a short- and medium-term basis (contractual terms generally range from 12 to 36 months) for the purchase of durable products for the home. A significant portion of our customer credit portfolio is due from customers that are considered higher-risk, subprime borrowers. Our financing is executed using contracts that require fixed monthly payments over fixed terms. We maintain a secured interest in the product financed. If a payment is delayed, missed or paid only in part, the account becomes delinquent. Our collection personnel attempt to contact a customer once their account becomes delinquent. Our loan contracts generally provide for interest at the maximum rate allowed by the respective regulations in the states in which we operate, which generally range between 18% and 30%. During the third quarter of fiscal 2017, we implemented our new direct consumer loan program across all Texas locations. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2018, we implemented our new direct loan program in all Louisiana locations. The states of Texas and Louisiana represent approximately 72% of our second quarter of fiscal year 2018 originations, which under our previous offerings had a maximum equivalent interest rate of approximately 21%, compared to an interest rate of up to 30% under our new direct loan programs. Additionally, we are working through the regulatory framework to raise our interest rates in certain other states. In states where regulations do not generally limit the interest rate charged, we increased our rates in the third quarter of fiscal year 2017 to 29.99%.

We offer 12- and 18-month cash-option, no-interest finance programs. If the customer is delinquent in making a scheduled monthly payment or does not repay the principal in full by the end of the no-interest program period (grace periods are provided), the account does not qualify for the no-interest provision and none of the interest earned is waived.

We regularly extend or "re-age" a portion of our delinquent customer accounts as a part of our normal collection procedures to protect our investment. Generally, extensions are granted to customers who have experienced a financial difficulty (such as the temporary loss of employment), which is subsequently resolved, and when the customer indicates a willingness and ability to resume making monthly payments. Re-ages are not granted to debtors who demonstrate a lack of intent or ability to service the obligation or have reached our limits for account re-aging. These re-ages involve modifying the payment terms to defer a portion of the cash payments currently required of the debtor to help the debtor improve his or her financial condition and eventually be able to pay us. Our re-aging of customer accounts does not change the interest rate or the total amount due from the customer and typically does not reduce the monthly contractual payments. We may also charge the customer an extension fee, which approximates the interest owed for the time period the contract was past due. To a much lesser extent, we may provide the customer the ability to re-age their obligation by refinancing the account, which does not change the interest rate or the total amount due from the customer but does reduce the monthly contractual payments and extends the term. Under these options, as with extensions, the customer must resolve the reason for delinquency and show a willingness and ability to resume making contractual monthly payments.

The following tables present, for comparison purposes, information about our managed portfolio (information reflects on a combined basis the securitized receivables transferred to the VIEs and receivables not transferred to the VIEs):

	As of July 31,	
	2017	2016
Weighted average credit score of outstanding balances ⁽¹⁾	589	595
Average outstanding customer balance	\$ 2,375	\$ 2,365
Balances 60+ days past due as a percentage of total customer portfolio balance ⁽²⁾	10.4%	9.6%
Re-aged balance as a percentage of total customer portfolio balance ⁽²⁾	16.0%	15.3%
Account balances re-aged more than six months (in thousands)	\$ 75,694	\$ 69,415
Allowance for bad debts as a percentage of total customer portfolio balance	13.7%	13.0%
Percent of total customer portfolio balance represented by no-interest option receivables	24.1%	33.3%

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Total applications processed	297,587	334,854	587,914	649,232
Weighted average origination credit score of sales financed ⁽¹⁾	609	611	608	610
Percent of total applications approved and utilized	32.8%	35.4%	32.1%	36.1%
Average down payment	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%
Average income of credit customer at origination	\$ 42,300	\$ 41,500	\$ 42,200	\$ 40,900
Percent of retail sales paid for by:				
In-house financing, including down payment received	72.6%	71.8%	71.6%	73.6%
Third-party financing	17.2%	17.2%	16.2%	14.9%
Third-party lease-to-own option	3.8%	4.9%	5.7%	5.1%
	93.6%	93.9%	93.5%	93.6%

(1) Credit scores exclude non-scored accounts.

(2) Accounts that become delinquent after being re-aged are included in both the delinquency and re-aged amounts.

The decrease in the weighted average credit score of outstanding balances was driven by us reducing the availability of cash-option, no-interest programs to higher risk customers and moving origination of long-term equal-payment, no-interest programs to a third-party, partially offset by underwriting changes made in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016 and during fiscal year 2017. The underwriting changes were made to reduce credit risk, specifically related to new customers, while identifying opportunities to increase originations to certain existing customers.

Our customer portfolio balance and related allowance for uncollectible accounts are segregated between customer accounts receivable and restructured accounts. Customer accounts receivable include all accounts for which payment term has not been cumulatively extended over 90 days or refinanced. Restructured accounts includes all accounts for which payment term has been re-aged in excess of three months or refinanced.

For customer accounts receivable (excluding restructured accounts), the allowance for uncollectible accounts as a percentage of the outstanding portfolio balance rose from 10.8% as of July 31, 2016 to 11.0% as of July 31, 2017. The percentage of non-restructured accounts greater than 60 days past due increased 30 basis points over July 31, 2016 to 8.4% as of July 31, 2017. We expect delinquency levels and charge-off rates to remain elevated over the short-term. The increase in delinquency and changes in expectations for customer performance and cash recoveries on charged-off accounts are reflected in our projection models.

For restructured accounts, the allowance for uncollectible accounts as a percentage of the portfolio balance was 37.0% as of July 31, 2016 as compared to 38.6% as of July 31, 2017. This 160 basis point increase reflects the impact of higher delinquency rates and charge-offs from a year ago.

The percent of bad debt charge-offs, net of recoveries, to average portfolio balance was 14.3% for the three months ended July 31, 2016 compared to 14.8% for the three months ended July 31, 2017. The increase was primarily due to the higher level of delinquency experienced over the past twelve months.

As of July 31, 2017 and 2016, balances under no-interest programs included within customer receivables were \$356.6 million and \$513.9 million, respectively. We shifted our 18- and 24-month equal-payment, no-interest programs to a third-party and reduced the availability of cash-option, no-interest programs to higher risk customers. As a result, a decline in the proportion of accounts financed under no-interest programs is likely to result in an increase in the overall yield recognized.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We require liquidity and capital resources to finance our operations and future growth as we add new stores and markets to our operations, which in turn requires additional working capital for increased customer receivables and inventory. We generally finance our operations through a combination of cash flow generated from operations, the use of our revolving credit facility, and through periodic securitizations of originated customer receivables. We plan to execute periodic securitizations of future originated customer receivables.

We believe, based on our current projections, that we have sufficient sources of liquidity to fund our operations, store expansion and renovation activities, and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months.

Operating cash flows. For the six months ended July 31, 2017, net cash provided by operating activities was \$90.5 million compared to \$131.9 million for the three months ended July 31, 2016. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities

was primarily driven by cash used for working capital and a decrease in the amount of tenant improvement allowances received, partially offset by a decrease in cash used to fund customer receivables, and an increase in net income when adjusted for non-cash activity.

Investing cash flows. For the six months ended July 31, 2017, net cash used in investing activities was \$6.1 million compared to \$31.3 million for the six months ended July 31, 2016. The change was primarily the result of lower capital expenditures due to fewer new store openings in the six months ended July 31, 2017 compared to the comparable prior year period.

Financing cash flows. For the six months ended July 31, 2017, net cash used in financing activities was \$73.0 million compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$97.3 million for the six months ended July 31, 2016. During the six months ended July 31, 2017, the 2017-A VIE issued asset-backed notes resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$456.7 million, net of transaction costs and restricted cash held by the 2017-A VIE, which were used to pay down the entire balance on our revolving credit facility and for other general corporate purposes. Cash collections from the securitized receivables were used to make payments on the asset-backed notes of approximately \$583.3 million during the six months ended July 31, 2017 compared to approximately \$537.8 million in the comparable prior year period. During the six months ended July 31, 2016, the 2016-A VIE issued asset-backed notes resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$478.2 million, net of transaction costs and restricted cash held by the 2016-A VIE, which were used to pay down the balance on our revolving credit facility and for other general corporate purposes.

Senior Notes. On July 1, 2014, we issued \$250.0 million of the unsecured Senior Notes due July 2022 bearing interest at 7.25%, pursuant to an indenture dated July 1, 2014 (the "Indenture"), among Conn's, Inc., its subsidiary guarantors (the "Guarantors") and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. The effective interest rate of the Senior Notes after giving effect to the discount and issuance costs is 7.8%.

The Indenture restricts the Company's and certain of its subsidiaries' ability to: (i) incur indebtedness; (ii) pay dividends or make other distributions in respect of, or repurchase or redeem, our capital stock ("restricted payments"); (iii) prepay, redeem or repurchase debt that is junior in right of payment to the notes; (iv) make loans and certain investments; (v) sell assets; (vi) incur liens; (vii) enter into transactions with affiliates; and (viii) consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets. These covenants are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. Specifically, limitations on restricted payments are only effective if one or more of the following occurred: (1) a default were to exist under the Indenture, (2) we could not satisfy a debt incurrence test, and (3) the aggregate amount of restricted payments were to exceed an amount tied to consolidated net income. These limitations, however, are subject to two exceptions: (1) an exception that permits the payment of up to \$375.0 million in restricted payments, and (2) an exception that permits restricted payments regardless of dollar amount so long as, after giving pro forma effect to the dividends and other restricted payments, we would have had a leverage ratio, as defined under the Indenture, of less than or equal to 2.50 to 1.0. As a result of these exceptions, as of July 31, 2017, \$177.7 million would have been free from the distribution restriction. However, as a result of the revolving credit facility distribution restrictions, which are further described below, we were restricted from making a distribution as of July 31, 2017. During any time when the Senior Notes are rated investment grade by either of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and no default (as defined in the Indenture) has occurred and is continuing, many of such covenants will be suspended and we will cease to be subject to such covenants during such period.

Events of default under the Indenture include customary events, such as a cross-acceleration provision in the event that we default on the payment of other debt due at maturity or upon acceleration of default in an amount exceeding \$25.0 million, as well as in the event a judgment is entered against us in excess of \$25.0 million that is not discharged, bonded or insured.

Asset-backed Notes. During fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016, we securitized customer accounts receivables by transferring the receivables to various bankruptcy-remote VIEs. In turn, the VIEs issued asset-backed notes secured by the transferred customer accounts receivables and restricted cash held by the VIEs.

Under the terms of the securitization transactions, all cash collections and other cash proceeds of the customer receivables go first to the servicer and the holders of issued notes, and then to us as the holder of non-issued notes and residual equity. We retain the servicing of the securitized portfolios and receive a monthly fee of 4.75% (annualized) based on the outstanding balance of the securitized receivables. In addition, we, rather than the VIEs, retain all credit insurance income together with certain recoveries related to credit insurance and repair service agreements on charge-offs of the securitized receivables, which are reflected as a reduction to net charge-offs on a consolidated basis.

The asset-backed notes were offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to the exemptions from registration provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. If an event of default were to occur under the indenture that governs the respective asset-backed notes, the payment of the outstanding amounts may be accelerated, in which event the cash proceeds of the receivables that otherwise might be released to the residual equity holder would instead be directed entirely toward repayment of the asset-backed notes, or if the receivables are liquidated, all liquidation proceeds could be directed solely to repayment of the asset-backed notes as governed by the respective terms of the asset-backed notes. The holders of the asset-backed notes have no

recourse to assets outside of the VIEs. Events of default include, but are not limited to, failure to make required payments on the asset-backed notes or specified bankruptcy-related events.

The asset-backed notes consist of the following:

Asset-Backed Notes	Principal Amount	Net Proceeds ⁽¹⁾	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Fixed Interest Rate	Effective Interest Rate ⁽²⁾
2016-A Class B Notes	70,510	68,309	3/17/2016	8/15/2018	8.96%	9.88%
2016-A Class C Notes	70,510	71,648	10/12/2016	4/15/2020	12.00%	10.96%
2016-B Class A Notes	391,840	380,033	10/6/2016	10/15/2018	3.73%	5.56%
2016-B Class B Notes	111,960	108,586	10/6/2016	3/15/2019	7.34%	8.09%
2017-A Class A Notes	313,220	304,451	4/19/2017	7/15/2019	2.73%	4.97%
2017-A Class B Notes	106,270	103,300	4/19/2017	2/15/2020	5.11%	5.80%
2017-A Class C Notes	50,340	48,919	4/19/2017	10/15/2021	7.40%	7.83%
Total	\$ 1,114,650	\$ 1,085,246				

(1) After giving effect to debt issuance costs and restricted cash held by the VIEs.

(2) For the six months ended July 31, 2017, and inclusive of retrospective adjustments to deferred debt issuance costs based on changes in timing of actual and expected cash flows.

On May 15, 2017, the Company completed the redemption of its Series 2015-A Class B Notes (collectively, the "2015-A Redeemed Notes") at an aggregate redemption price of \$114.1 million (which was equal to the entire outstanding principal of, plus accrued interest on, the 2015-A Redeemed Notes). The net funds used to call the notes was \$78.8 million, which is equal to the redemption price less adjustments of \$35.3 million for funds held in reserve and collection accounts in accordance with the terms of the applicable indenture governing the 2015-A Redeemed Notes. The net funds used to call the 2015-A Redeemed Notes of \$78.8 million was transferred from the Guarantors to the Non-Guarantor Subsidiary in exchange for the underlying securities held as collateral on the 2015-A Redeemed Notes with carrying value of \$126.3 million as of April 30, 2017. In connection with the early redemption of the 2015-A Redeemed Notes, we wrote-off \$2.1 million of debt issuance costs.

On August 8, 2017, the Company closed on the initial financing under a warehouse financing transaction and completed the redemption of its Series 2016-A Class B Notes and Class C Notes on August 15, 2017 with the proceeds from that closing. See Note 11. Subsequent Events for additional details.

Revolving Credit Facility. On March 31, 2017, Conn's, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries (the "Borrowers") entered into a Third Amendment (the "Third Amendment") to the Third Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2015, with certain lenders, which provides for a \$750.0 million asset-based revolving credit facility (the "revolving credit facility") under which credit availability is subject to a borrowing base. The revolving credit facility matures on October 30, 2019.

The Third Amendment, among other things, (a) extends the maturity date of the credit facility one year to October 30, 2019; (b) provides for a reduction in the aggregate commitments from \$810 million to \$750 million; (c) amends the minimum interest coverage ratio covenant to (i) eliminate the application of the minimum interest coverage ratio covenant for the fiscal quarter ended April 30, 2017 and (ii) reduce the minimum interest coverage ratio (A) to 0.80x as of the last day of the fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2017, (B) to 1.10x as of the last day of the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2017 and (C) to 1.25x as of the last day of each fiscal quarter thereafter, beginning with the fiscal quarter ending January 31, 2018; (d) sets the applicable margin at 3.50% for LIBOR loans and 2.50% for Base Rate loans until the Company demonstrates an interest coverage ratio of equal to or greater than 1.10x for the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2017, at which point the applicable margin will revert to being determined according to the existing pricing grid based on facility availability; (e) reduces the minimum cash recovery percentage on the contracts it owns and manages from 4.50% to 4.45% for the first nine months of each fiscal year, and from 4.25% to 4.20% for the last three months of each fiscal year; (f) amends the definition of "EBITDA" to, among other things, exclude the impact of non-cash asset write-offs relating to construction in process; (g) amends the definition of "Interest Expense" to exclude certain non-interest expenses; (h) amends various definitions and other related provisions to clarify the Company's ability to undertake permitted securitization transactions; (i) increases the number of equity cures that may be exercised during the term of the agreement from one time to two times, and increases the maximum amount of each such cure from \$10 million to \$20 million; and (j) modifies the calculations of "Tangible Net Worth" and "Interest Coverage Ratio" to deduct certain amounts attributable to the difference between a calculated loss reserve and the Company's recorded loss reserve on its contracts.

Loans under the revolving credit facility bear interest, at our option, at a rate equal to LIBOR plus the applicable margin at 3.50% for LIBOR loans and 2.50% for base rate loans until the Company demonstrates an interest coverage ratio of equal to or greater than 1.10x for the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2017, at which point the applicable margin will revert to being determined according to the pricing grid based on facility availability which specifies a margin ranging from 2.75% to 3.25% per annum (depending on quarterly average net availability under the borrowing base) or the alternate base rate plus a margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.25% per annum (depending on quarterly average net availability under the borrowing base). The alternate base rate is the greatest of the prime rate announced by Bank of America, N.A., the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, or LIBOR for a 30-day interest period plus 1.0%. We also pay an unused fee on the portion of the commitments that is available for future borrowings or letters of credit at a rate ranging from 0.25% to 0.75% per annum, depending on the average outstanding balance and letters of credit of the revolving credit facility in the immediately preceding quarter. The weighted-average interest rate on borrowings outstanding and including unused line fees under the revolving credit facility was 6.9% for the six months ended July 31, 2017.

The revolving credit facility provides funding based on a borrowing base calculation that includes customer accounts receivable and inventory, and provides for a \$40.0 million sub-facility for letters of credit to support obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business. The obligations under the revolving credit facility are secured by substantially all assets of the Company, excluding the assets of the VIEs. As of July 31, 2017, we had immediately available borrowing capacity of \$130.5 million under our revolving credit facility, net of standby letters of credit issued of \$2.8 million. We also had \$416.8 million that may become available under our revolving credit facility if we grow the balance of eligible customer receivables and our total eligible inventory balances.

The revolving credit facility places restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness, grant liens on assets, make distributions on equity interests, dispose of assets, make loans, pay other indebtedness, engage in mergers, and other matters. The revolving credit facility restricts our ability to make dividends and distributions unless no event of default exists and a liquidity test is satisfied. Subsidiaries of the Company may make dividends and distributions to the Company and other obligors under the revolving credit facility without restriction. As of July 31, 2017, we were unable to repay the Senior Notes or make other distributions as a result of the revolving credit facility restrictions. The revolving credit facility contains customary default provisions, which, if triggered, could result in acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

In connection with entering into the third amendment to the revolving credit facility, we wrote-off \$0.3 million of debt issuance costs for lenders that did not continue to participate. We also paid \$2.8 million of debt issuance costs, recorded as other assets, which will be amortized ratably over the remaining term of the revolving credit facility along with the unamortized debt issuance costs remaining on the revolving credit facility.

Debt Covenants. We were in compliance with our debt covenants at July 31, 2017. A summary of the significant financial covenants that govern our revolving credit facility, as amended, compared to our actual compliance status at July 31, 2017 is presented below:

	Actual	Required Minimum/ Maximum
Interest Coverage Ratio must equal or exceed minimum	1.83:1.00	0.80:1.00
Leverage Ratio must not exceed maximum	2.42:1.00	4.00:1.00
ABS Excluded Leverage Ratio must not exceed maximum	1.33:1.00	2.00:1.00
Cash Recovery Percent must exceed stated amount	5.01%	4.45%
Capital Expenditures, net, must not exceed maximum	\$3.1 million	\$75.0 million

All capitalized terms in the above table are defined by the revolving credit facility, as amended, and may or may not agree directly to the financial statement captions in this document. The covenants are calculated quarterly, except for the Cash Recovery Percent, which is calculated monthly on a trailing three-month basis, and Capital Expenditures, which is calculated for a period of four consecutive fiscal quarters, as of the end of each fiscal quarter.

Capital expenditures. We lease the majority of our stores under operating leases, and our plans for future store locations include primarily operating leases, but do not exclude store ownership. Our capital expenditures for future new store projects should primarily be for our tenant improvements to the property leased (including any new distribution centers and cross-dock facilities), the cost of which is estimated to be between \$1.3 million and \$1.5 million per store (before tenant improvement allowances), and for our existing store remodels, estimated to range between \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million per store remodel, depending on store size. In the event we purchase existing properties, our capital expenditures will depend on the particular property and whether it is improved when purchased. We are continuously reviewing new relationships and funding sources and alternatives for new stores, which may include "sale-leaseback" or direct "purchase-lease" programs, as well as other funding sources for our purchase and construction of those projects. If we do not purchase the real property for new stores, our direct cash needs should include only our capital expenditures for tenant improvements to leased properties and our remodel programs for existing stores. We have

opened three new stores during fiscal year 2018. We do not plan to open any additional stores during fiscal year 2018. Our anticipated capital expenditures for fiscal year 2018 are between \$20 and \$25 million.

Cash Flow

We periodically evaluate our liquidity requirements, capital needs and availability of resources in view of inventory levels, expansion plans, debt service requirements and other operating cash needs. To meet our short- and long-term liquidity requirements, including payment of operating expenses and repayment of debt, we rely primarily on cash from operations. As of July 31, 2017, beyond cash generated from operations we had (i) immediately available borrowing capacity of \$130.5 million under our revolving credit facility, (ii) \$416.8 million that may become available under our revolving credit facility if we grow the balance of eligible customer receivables and our total eligible inventory balances and (iii) \$35.0 million of cash on hand. However, we have in the past sought to raise additional capital.

We expect that, for the next 12 months, cash generated from operations, proceeds from potential accounts receivable securitizations and our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to provide us the ability to fund our operations, provide the increased working capital necessary to support our strategy and fund planned capital expenditures discussed above in *Capital expenditures*.

We may repurchase or otherwise retire our debt and take other steps to reduce our debt or otherwise improve our financial position. These actions could include open market debt repurchases, negotiated repurchases, other retirements of outstanding debt and opportunistic refinancing of debt. The amount of debt that may be repurchased or otherwise retired, if any, will depend on market conditions, the Company's cash position, compliance with debt covenant and restrictions and other considerations.

Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities and Other Contractual Obligations

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined by Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K. The following table presents a summary of our minimum contractual commitments and obligations as of July 31, 2017:

(in thousands)	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Debt, including estimated interest payments⁽¹⁾:					
Revolving credit facility ⁽¹⁾	\$ 221,324	\$ 9,480	\$ 211,844	\$ —	\$ —
Senior Notes	308,612	16,458	32,915	259,239	
2016A Class B Notes	33,473	2,743	30,730		
2016A Class C Notes ⁽²⁾	93,436	8,461	84,975		
2016B Class A Notes ⁽²⁾	69,280	2,473	66,807		
2016B Class B Notes ⁽²⁾	125,289	8,218	117,071		
2017A Class A Notes ⁽²⁾	213,663	5,537	208,126		
2017A Class B Notes ⁽²⁾	120,091	5,430	114,661		
2017A Class C Notes ⁽²⁾	66,026	3,725	7,450	54,851	
Capital lease obligations	8,008	1,322	1,712	889	4,085
Operating leases:					
Real estate	430,559	57,232	113,533	106,626	153,168
Equipment	3,202	1,904	1,284	14	—
Contractual commitments ⁽³⁾	94,558	89,655	4,554	349	—
Total	\$ 1,787,521	\$ 212,638	\$ 995,662	\$ 421,968	\$ 157,253

(1) Estimated interest payments are based on the outstanding balance as of July 31, 2017 and the interest rate in effect at that time.

(2) The payments due by period for the Senior Notes and asset-backed notes were based on their respective maturity dates at their respective fixed annual interest rate. Actual principal and interest payments will be provided based on the proceeds from the securitized customer accounts receivables.

(3) Contractual commitments primarily includes commitments to purchase inventory of \$80.2 million and capital expenditures of \$2.5 million, which is not reduced for any reimbursements we might receive for tenant improvement allowances from landlords, with the remaining commitments for advertising and other services. The timing of the payments is subject to change based upon actual receipt and the terms of payment with the vendor.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Certain accounting policies are considered "critical accounting policies" because they are particularly dependent on estimates made by us about matters that are inherently uncertain and could have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements. We base our estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions that we believe are reasonable. As a result, actual results could differ because of the use of estimates. The description of critical accounting policies is included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2017.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The information related to recent accounting pronouncements as set forth in Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1, of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Loans under the revolving credit facility bear interest, at our option, at a rate equal to LIBOR plus the applicable margin at 3.50% for LIBOR loans and 2.50% for base rate loans until the Company demonstrates an interest coverage ratio of equal to or greater than 1.10x for the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2017, at which point the applicable margin will revert to being determined according to the existing pricing grid based on facility availability which specifies a margin ranging from 2.75% to 3.25% per annum (depending on quarterly average net availability under the borrowing base) or the alternate base rate plus a margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.25% per annum (depending on quarterly average net availability under the borrowing base). The alternate base rate is the greatest of the prime rate announced by Bank of America, N.A., the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, or LIBOR for a 30-day interest period plus 1.0%. Accordingly, changes in our quarterly average net availability under the borrowing base and LIBOR or the alternate base rate will affect the interest rate on, and therefore our costs under, the revolving credit facility. As of July 31, 2017, the balance outstanding under our revolving credit facility was \$200.0 million. A 100 basis point increase in interest rates on the revolving credit facility would increase our borrowing costs by \$2.0 million over a 12-month period, based on the balance outstanding as of July 31, 2017.

For additional information regarding quantitative and qualitative market risks, as updated by the preceding paragraphs, see Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2017.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Based on management's evaluation (with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and our Chief Financial Officer ("CFO")), as of the end of the period covered by this report, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

For the quarter ended July 31, 2017, there have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth in Note 7, *Contingencies*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1, of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

As of the date of the filing, there have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2017.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits required pursuant to Item 6 of Form 10-Q are listed in the Exhibit Index filed herewith, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Conn's, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Conn's, Inc. registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-109046) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 23, 2003)
3.1.1	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of Conn's, Inc. dated June 3, 2004 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 to Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended April 30, 2004 (File No. 000-50421) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 7, 2004)
3.1.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of Conn's, Inc. dated May 30, 2012 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended April 30, 2012 (File No. 001-34956) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 5, 2012)
3.1.3	Certificate of Correction to the Certificate of Amendment to Conn's, Inc. Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1.3 to Form 10-K for the annual period ended January 31, 2014 (File No. 001-34956) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2014)
3.1.4	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of Conn's, Inc. as filed on May 29, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1.4 to Conn's, Inc. Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended April 30, 2014 (File No. 001-34956) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 2, 2014)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Conn's, Inc. effective as of December 3, 2013 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended October 31, 2013 (File No. 001-34956) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 6, 2013)
3.3	Certificate of Designations of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Conn's, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K (File No. 001-34956) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 6, 2014)
3.4	Certificate of Elimination of Certificate of Designations of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Conn's Inc., dated September 10, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K (File No. 001-34956) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 11, 2015)
11.1	Statement re: computation of earnings per share (incorporated by reference to Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q)
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification (Chief Executive Officer) (filed herewith)
31.2	Rule 13a-14(d)/15d-14(d) Certification (Chief Financial Officer) (filed herewith)
32.1	Section 1350 Certification (Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) (furnished herewith)
101	The following financial information from our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the second quarter of fiscal year 2018, filed with the SEC on September 7, 2017, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the consolidated balance sheets at July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, (ii) the consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, (iii) the consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016 and (iv) the notes to consolidated financial statements

SIGNATURE

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.

CONN'S, INC.

Date: September 7, 2017

By: /s/ Lee A. Wright

Lee A. Wright

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer and duly authorized to sign this report on behalf of the registrant)

CERTIFICATION

I, Norman L. Miller, certify that:

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

/s/ Norman L. Miller

Norman L. Miller

Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: September 7, 2017

CERTIFICATION

I, Lee A. Wright, certify that:

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

/s/ Lee A. Wright

Lee A. Wright

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: September 7, 2017

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Conn's, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2017, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), we, Norman L. Miller, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, and Lee A. Wright, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of our knowledge:

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

/s/ Norman L. Miller

Norman L. Miller

Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Lee A. Wright

Lee A. Wright

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: September 7, 2017

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Conn's, Inc. and will be retained by Conn's, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request. The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.