

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 April 30, 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: **001-15331**

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

74-2846643

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

11000 NORTH MOPAC EXPRESSWAY

SUITE 150

AUSTIN, TEXAS

(Address of principal executive offices)

78759

(Zip code)

(512) 349-0300

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

Emerging Growth Company

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

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

As of May 25, 2017, Registrant had outstanding 1,225,472 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORM 10-Q
QUARTER ENDED April 30, 2017

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS –

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share data)

	<u>April 30,</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>October 31,</u> <u>2016</u>
	(unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,706	\$ 2,634
Restricted cash	631	1,459
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>2,337</u>	<u>4,093</u>
Accounts receivable	1,200	1,212
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	227	179
Total current assets	<u>3,764</u>	<u>5,484</u>
Other assets	71	120
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,835</u>	<u>\$ 5,604</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 120	\$ 339
Accrued expenses	437	637
Deferred revenue	661	1,531
Total current liabilities	<u>1,218</u>	<u>2,507</u>
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 4)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	1,218	2,507
Stockholders' equity:		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized, 2,591,257 and 2,591,257 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	3	3
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 1,225,472 and 1,225,472 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	239,956	239,835
Accumulated deficit	<u>(237,343)</u>	<u>(236,742)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>2,617</u>	<u>3,097</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,835</u>	<u>\$ 5,604</u>

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended April 30,		Six Months Ended April 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue:				
IP license, royalty and other revenue	\$ 16	\$ 210	\$ 35	\$ 420
Cost of revenue:				
IP license, royalty and other cost of revenue	2	49	5	100
Gross profit	14	161	30	320
Operating expenses:				
General and administrative	496	1,356	1,359	3,705
Total operating expenses	496	1,356	1,359	3,705
Loss from operations	(482)	(1,195)	(1,329)	(3,385)
Other expense:				
Other income	399	627	870	3,299
Discontinued operations:				
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(1,194)	-	(1,812)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	-	1,771	-	1,771
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	577	-	(41)
Net income (loss)	\$ (83)	\$ 9	\$ (459)	\$ (127)
Dividends attributable to preferred stock	\$ (68)	\$ (78)	\$ (136)	\$ (129)
Net loss available to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ (151)	\$ (69)	\$ (595)	\$ (256)
Earnings (loss) per share, basic and diluted:				
Discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ 0.47	\$ -	\$ (0.03)
Continuing operations	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.46)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.07)
Available to common stockholder	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.21)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	1,225,472	1,239,241	1,225,472	1,226,734

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Six Months Ended April 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (459)	\$ (127)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation from discontinued operations	-	69
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	-	(919)
Stock-based compensation	120	451
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable	-	(1)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	12	630
Inventory	-	53
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(4)	48
Accounts payable	(219)	(1,279)
Accrued expenses	(199)	(735)
Deferred revenue	(871)	(4,559)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,620)</u>	<u>(6,369)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment from discontinued operations	-	(28)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	-	852
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>824</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Preferred dividends	(136)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(136)</u>	<u>-</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	-	(131)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,756)	(5,676)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash beginning of period	4,093	11,792
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash end of period	<u>\$ 2,337</u>	<u>\$ 6,116</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ 2
Supplemental disclosure of non cash financing activities:		
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	\$ -	\$ 302
Common stock dividends issued to preferred shareholders	\$ -	\$ 139

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Crossroads Systems, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (“Crossroads” or the “Company”). Headquartered in Austin, Texas, Crossroads, a Delaware corporation, is an intellectual property licensing company. Founded in 1996 as a product solutions company, Crossroads created some of the storage industry’s most fundamental patents and has licensed patents to more than 50 companies since 2000.

On March 22, 2016, the Company announced the sale of its product business and all related assets to Canadian-based StrongBox Data Solutions, Inc. (“SDSI”) for gross proceeds of \$1.9 million in cash. Under the purchase agreement, the Company sold and transferred all of the assets related to the Company’s product and support services division, including its StrongBox and SPHiNX products.

Principles of Consolidation and Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has accumulated significant losses as it developed its past products. Our operations are funded by cash and cash equivalents, as well as from revenue provided by IP licensing, royalties and other revenue. We may also generate revenue from other sources as described in Liquidity and Capital Resources, including without limitation, through obtaining a favorable judgment or settlement in our ongoing litigation concerning infringement of our intellectual property, successfully monetizing all or a portion of the non-‘972 patents, or pursuing other strategic opportunities to generate revenue. If we are not able to obtain additional sources of revenue through these or alternative means, the Company may not have sufficient funds to continue to operate the business. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

The investment in KIP CR P1 LP (which we refer to as the “partnership”) of which the Company is a limited partner and of which an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group (“Fortress”) is the general partner, is accounted for using the equity method. The current investment balance is nominal at April 30, 2017.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and such differences may be material to the consolidated financial statements.

Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. The reclassification includes assets, liabilities, and certain expenses in sales and marketing, research and development, and general and administrative related to discontinued operations. The amounts for the prior periods have been reclassified to be consistent with the current period presentation and have no impact on previously reported financials.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit and highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less at date of purchase. While the Company’s cash and cash equivalents are on deposit with high quality FDIC and Association of German Banks insured financial institutions, at times such deposits exceed insured limits. As of April 30, 2017, total uninsured deposits were \$2.1 million. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Restricted cash amounted to \$0.6 million and represents cash held from the sale of a portion of potential future revenue generated from the Company's '972 patent family.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IP Revenue Stream Sale

On October 30, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with TQ Zeta LLC, an affiliate of Techquity, and Intrepidus Holdings LLC (collectively, "Techquity"), pursuant to which Techquity will share in the revenue generated from the '972 patent litigation. For consideration of \$10.0 million received by the Company, Techquity received the rights to 52% of the first \$20 million in license, settlement, or award proceeds from the '972 patents, 40% of the proceeds between \$20 and \$100 million, and 12% of the proceeds above \$100 million received. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company's use of proceeds is restricted to payment of the Fortress debt, approved legal expenditures, and certain general and administrative expenses. During the six months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized \$0.9 and \$3.3 million in other income, respectively. \$0.6 million is held in deferred revenue and restricted cash at April 30, 2017. The Company will recognize other income from this transaction as the authorized expenditures are made with the unspent balance being reflected as deferred revenue.

Computation of Net Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by giving effect to all dilutive potential common shares that were outstanding during the period. Basic earnings per share excludes the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents such as stock options and warrants, while earnings per share, assuming dilution, includes such dilutive effects. Future weighted-average shares outstanding calculations will be impacted by the following factors, among others: (i) the ongoing issuance of common stock associated with stock option and warrant exercises; (ii) any fluctuations in the Company's stock price, which could cause changes in the number of common stock equivalents included in the earnings per share, assuming dilution computation; and (iii) the issuance of common stock to effect business combinations should the Company enter into such transactions.

The Company has excluded all outstanding common stock equivalents from the calculation of diluted net loss per share because all such common stock equivalents are antidilutive for all periods presented. The total number of common stock equivalents excluded from the diluted net loss per common share calculation was 3,234,495 and 3,150,497 for the six months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The dilutive common stock equivalents for the six months ended April 30, 2017 include warrants to purchase 368,765 shares of common stock, 2,591,257 shares of preferred stock, which are excluded until converted to common shares (Note 6), and stock options to purchase 274,473 shares of common stock.

Net loss available to common stockholders is calculated by deducting from net loss, preferred dividends paid and accrued of \$136,000 and \$129,000 for the six months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-15 requiring management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, which is currently performed by the external auditors. Management will be required to perform this assessment for both interim and annual reporting periods and must make certain disclosures if it concludes that substantial doubt exists. This ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning on or after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09 amending several aspects of share-based payment accounting. This guidance requires all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies to be recorded in the income statement when the awards vest or are settled, with prospective application required. The guidance also changes the classification of such tax benefits or tax deficiencies on the statement of cash flows from a financing activity to an operating activity, with retrospective or prospective application allowed. Additionally, the guidance requires the classification of employee taxes paid when an employer withholds shares for tax-withholding purposes as a financing activity on the statement of cash flows, with retrospective application required. This ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods after those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

2. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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. To increase the comparability of fair value measurements, a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies, is applied as follows:

Level 1 – Valuations based on quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Valuations based on unobservable inputs reflecting management’s assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of April 30, 2017, the fair value of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, approximates book value due to the short maturity of these instruments. As of April 30, 2017 and October 31, 2016, the Company held no items which are reported at fair value.

3. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUE

Accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	<u>April 30, 2017</u>	<u>October 31, 2016</u>
Professional services	\$ 329	\$ 398
Payroll related	96	218
Other	12	21
	<u>\$ 437</u>	<u>\$ 637</u>

Deferred revenue, consists of the following (in thousands):

	<u>April 30, 2017</u>	<u>October 31, 2016</u>
License	\$ 42	\$ 72
Deferred revenue stream sale	619	1,459
	<u>\$ 661</u>	<u>\$ 1,531</u>

Deferred revenue stream sale consists of the remaining amount of consideration received from the sale of a portion of the Company's IP revenue stream. The deferred revenue will be recognized upon the expenditure of approved legal costs related to the ongoing IP litigation described in Note 4.

4. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases

In accordance with the terms of the March 22, 2016 sale of the Company's product division, the Company's office space and equipment lease obligations have been assigned to the purchaser.

Legal Proceedings

Intellectual Property Litigation

The Company has a number of ongoing lawsuits and related proceedings as described below. In discussing these patent litigation proceedings, the following terms will be used:

A "Markman hearing" in a patent infringement case is a pre-trial hearing in U.S. District Court, in which the Court hears arguments regarding the meanings of key words used in a disputed patent claim. The outcome of a Markman hearing can play a significant role in whether findings of infringement and validity are made by the Court or by the jury at trial. Depending on the Court, a ruling could be received quickly or could take months after the Markman hearing.

An "Inter Partes Review," "IPR," is a post-grant review of an issued patent in which the petitioner attempts to challenge the validity of a patent on certain grounds (e.g. novelty and obviousness). If successful during *inter partes* review, a petitioner could potentially invalidate some or all of the claims in the patents asserted against that petitioner in related litigation, and an adverse ruling in any of these proceedings would result in invalidation or other limitations on the Company's patent rights. *Inter partes* review, if granted, is typically a twelve to eighteen month process from institution.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An “*Ex Parte* Reexamination,” “Reexamination” is a different post-grant review of an issued patent in which the requestor attempts to challenge the validity of a patent on certain grounds (e.g. novelty and obviousness). In a Reexamination proceeding, a panel of three senior examiners from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (the “U.S. Patent Office”) will review the issued patent against prior art in a manner similar to the original examination. An adverse ruling in a Reexamination proceeding involving any patent asserted against any defendant in district court litigation would result in invalidation or other limitations on our patent rights. A Reexamination is typically about an eighteen-month process.

Crossroads v. Dot Hill

The Company filed a lawsuit on September 11, 2013 against Dot Hill Systems Corp. (“Dot Hill”) styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Dot Hill Systems Corp., Civil Action No. 1:13-CV-800-SS alleging patent infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,425,035 (the “’035 patent”) and breach of the Amended Settlement and License Agreement dated June 27, 2006 between Crossroads and Dot Hill. The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014. Dot Hill moved to join two existing IPR proceedings previously filed against Crossroads by other defendants (one filed by NetApp/Oracle/Huawei and one filed by Cisco/Quantum, each as defined below) and to stay the pending litigation based on those IPR proceedings. On June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman order (the “Markman Order”) construing the claims in a manner favorable to Crossroads and issued an order staying the case pending resolution of the IPR proceedings. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in both of the IPR proceedings that Dot Hill had joined, ruling in one that the ‘035 Patent is not unpatentable in view of the prior art raised and in the other that the ‘035 Patent is unpatentable in view of different prior art. Crossroads believes the ruling of unpatentability was in error and has filed an appeal of that ruling with the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. That appeal is on-going. If the patent asserted against Dot Hill is found partially or entirely invalid at the conclusion of the IPR proceedings, including appeal, Crossroads might be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against Dot Hill, including potentially losing the ability to continue with its claims of infringement. In May 2016, Crossroads filed a motion to lift the stay for limited purposes regarding Dot Hill’s failure to pay certain royalties and in July 2016 the Court denied the motion and the stay and this action remains in place.

The Company has recorded revenue of approximately \$1.3 million at April 30, 2017 related to an agreement between the companies. The Company believes these amounts have been earned and collectability is probable at April 30, 2017. Nonetheless, Crossroads has reserved a portion of Dot Hill revenue in the amount of \$134,000 and cost of sales in the amount of \$34,000 during the quarter ended April 30, 2017. Effective November 1, 2016, the Company has discontinued recognition of revenue (and related cost of sales) for these Dot Hill royalties. Had the Company accrued the revenue for the period ended April 30, 2017, the revenue recognized for the quarter would have been \$182,000, and costs of sales of \$46,000 would have been accrued.

Revenue for the six months ended April 30, 2016 and the accounts receivable balance at April 30, 2017 and October 31, 2016 are concentrated with Dot Hill. In 2015, Seagate Technologies (“Seagate”) purchased Dot Hill. The loss or bankruptcy of Seagate could adversely affect operating results. The Company has not experienced material credit losses in any of the periods presented. The level of sales to any customer may vary from quarter to quarter. However, the Company expects that significant customer concentrations will continue for the foreseeable future.

Crossroads v. Oracle, Huawei, Cisco, NetApp, and Quantum

These related cases were filed on October 7, 2013, November 26, 2013, and February 18, 2014 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas alleging infringement by these parties of one or more patents in the ‘972 patent family. The asserted patents (6,425,035, 7,934,041, 7,987,311 (the “’311 Patent”) and 7,051,147) were subject to a Re-examination of the patents conducted in 2005-2006 by the U.S. Patent Office or were issued after the Re-examination. On May 7, 2014, these cases and the Dot Hill case were consolidated for purposes of discovery and a Markman hearing occurred on October 6 and 7, 2014. On June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to Crossroads and entered an order staying these actions in light of the IPR proceedings.

During the time Crossroads was pursuing the potential infringers of the ‘972 patent family, the Company gave companies with potentially infringing products the opportunity to license the Company’s proprietary technology. For example, NetApp, Inc. (“NetApp”) was first given notice of potential infringement in 2004. Cisco Systems, Inc. (“Cisco”) was first given notice of potential infringement in 2002. Quantum Corporation (“Quantum”) has been on notice of its potential infringement since 2006. Oracle Corporation (“Oracle”) acquired several companies that were given notice of potential infringement at least as early as 2009 and Oracle itself has been on notice since then. Despite repeated attempts by Crossroads throughout the years to negotiate licenses to the

'972 patent family, these companies refused and left Crossroads with no alternatives but litigation. Crossroads believes these companies (and companies they have acquired) have been illegally using Crossroads' proprietary technology and that the potential compensatory damages could be in excess of \$200 million, which does not include enhanced damages or attorney fees. While the uncertainties and expense of litigation are great and the Company can provide no guarantees of success, the Company believes the infringement by most of these companies has been prolonged and potentially willful.

In response to the lawsuits brought by Crossroads, collectively these defendants filed nineteen *inter partes* review petitions with the U.S. Patent Office to challenge the validity of the patents asserted by the Company in these lawsuits. The U.S. Patent Office instituted review of six of the petitions, granted joinder in four of the petitions and denied review of the remaining nine petitions. The first of the petitions were filed only months after Crossroads filed lawsuits against these parties and years after they were made aware of their potential infringement. Crossroads continues to believe it has meritorious factual and legal defenses to the challenges presented in these petitions and will vigorously defend the validity of the patents. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the IPR proceedings, ruling in one that the '035 Patent is not unpatentable in view of the prior art raised and ruling in the others that the '035 Patent and Patent No. 7,051,147 (the "'147 Patent") are unpatentable in view of different prior art. Crossroads believes the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed these rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are on-going. If these patents, which have been asserted against Oracle, Cisco, NetApp, and Quantum, are found partially or entirely invalid at the conclusion of these IPR proceedings, including appeal, Crossroads might be adversely impacted in the litigation proceedings against these companies, including potentially losing the ability to continue with its claims of infringement.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company filed a lawsuit on October 7, 2013 against Oracle alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,425,035, 7,051,147 and 7,934,041 (the case is styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Oracle Corporation; Civil Action No. 1:13-cv-0895-SS (W.D. Tex., Austin Division)). The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014 and on June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to Crossroads. Oracle filed nine petitions for IPR at the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of each of the patents Crossroads asserted in the lawsuit against Oracle. The U.S. Patent Office granted six of those petitions. Based on the IPRs, Oracle filed a motion to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the IPR proceedings, which was granted by the Court. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the IPR proceedings involving Oracle, ruling in one that the '035 Patent is not unpatentable over the prior art and ruling in the other five that the '035 Patent and '147 Patent are unpatentable in view of different prior art. Crossroads believes the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed these rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are on-going. If the patents are found partially or entirely invalid during the IPR proceedings, including appeal, Crossroads might be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against Oracle, including potentially losing the ability to continue with its claims of infringement.

The Company filed a lawsuit on February 18, 2014 against Cisco alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,425,035 and 7,934,041 (the case is styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Cisco Systems, Inc.; Civil Action No. 1:14-cv-00148-SS (W.D. Tex., Austin Division)). The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014 and on June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to Crossroads. Cisco is a party to three petitions for IPR filed at the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of each of the patents Crossroads asserted in the lawsuit against Cisco. The U.S. Patent Office granted those petitions. Based on the IPRs, Cisco filed a motion to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the IPR proceedings, which was granted by the Court. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the IPR proceedings involving Cisco, ruling that the '035 Patent and '147 Patents are unpatentable in view of the cited prior art. Crossroads believes the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed these rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are on-going. If the patents are found partially or entirely invalid during the IPR proceedings, including appeal, Crossroads might be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against Cisco, including potentially losing the ability to continue with its claims of infringement.

The Company filed a lawsuit on February 18, 2014 against NetApp alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,425,035, 7,934,041, 7,987,311 and 7,051,147 (the case is styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Net App, Inc.; Civil Action No. 1:14-cv-00149-SS (W.D. Tex., Austin Division)). The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014 and on June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to Crossroads. NetApp filed seven petitions for IPR filed at the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of each of the patents Crossroads asserted in the lawsuit against NetApp. The U.S. Patent Office granted three of those petitions. Based on the IPRs, NetApp filed a motion to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the IPR proceedings, which was granted by the Court. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the IPR proceedings involving NetApp, ruling in one that the '035 Patent is not unpatentable over the prior art and ruling in the others that the '147 Patent is unpatentable in view of different prior art. Crossroads believes the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed these rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are on-going. If the patents are found partially or entirely invalid during the IPR proceedings, including appeal, Crossroads might be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against NetApp, including potentially losing the ability to continue with its claims of infringement. On March 4, 2016, after its IPR on the '311 Patent was denied, NetApp filed a Reexamination request with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office challenging the validity of the '311 Patent based on a subset of the prior art used in the IPR proceeding. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office granted the request for Reexamination and issued an office action rejecting the claims of the '311 Patent. Crossroads believes this rejection of the claims of the '311 Patent to be in error just as we believe the rulings on the IPRs are in error. On September 3, 2016, the Company conducted an interview with the patent examiners to explain why we believe the '311 Patent to be valid over the cited prior art. This proceeding is ongoing and could be concluded in 2017. If the '311 Patent is found partially or entirely invalid during the Reexamination proceeding, the Company may be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding.

The Company filed a lawsuit on February 18, 2014 against Quantum alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,425,035 and 7,934,041 (the case is styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Quantum Corporation; Civil Action No. 1:14-cv-00150-SS (W.D. Tex., Austin Division)). The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014 and on June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to Crossroads. Quantum filed three petitions for IPR filed at the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of each of the patents Crossroads asserted in the lawsuit against Quantum. The U.S. Patent Office granted those petitions. Based on the IPRs, Quantum filed a motion to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the IPR proceedings, which was granted by the Court. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the three IPR proceedings involving Quantum, ruling that the '035 Patent and '147 Patents are unpatentable in view of the cited prior art. Crossroads believes the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed those rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are on-going. If

the patents are found partially or entirely invalid during the IPR proceedings, including appeal, Crossroads might be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against Quantum, including potentially losing the ability to continue with its claims of infringement.

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On January 23, 2017, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit notified the Company that the oral argument date for the Company’s appeal was on March 7, 2017. The appeals before the Federal Circuit relate to the Final Written Decisions issued by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of the U.S. Patent Office regarding IPR proceedings 2014-01207, 2014-01209, 2014-01226, 2014-01463, 2014-01544, and the IPRs joined to certain of those proceedings (IPRs 2015-00825, 2015-00854, and 2015-00852). No ruling has been made relating to the appeal and the Company is awaiting the decision.

5. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On March 22, 2016, the Company entered into a Purchase and Assignment Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with SDSI.

Under the Purchase Agreement, the Company sold and transferred all of the assets related to the Company’s product and support services division (the “Business”), including the Company’s StrongBox and SPHiNX storage solutions, to SDSI. SDSI also assumed certain liabilities of the Company related to the Business, and absorbed the majority of Crossroads’ employees. As consideration under the Purchase Agreement, SDSI paid the Company net proceeds equal to \$1.9 million in cash on the closing date. Consideration of \$1.0 million was paid to the holders of the Company’s 5.0% Series F Convertible Preferred Stock (the “Series F Preferred Stock”) in exchange for a vote to approve the divestiture. The Board of Directors approved this payment, which has been reflected as a cost to sell the Business.

The assets and liabilities transferred for consideration received in the second fiscal quarter of 2016 were (in thousands, at book value):

Cash Received	\$ 1,852
Cash paid to Series F Convertible Preferred shareholders	(1,000)
Net cash received	<u>852</u>
Fixed Assets	(499)
Inventory	(386)
Other Comprehensive Income	(110)
Expenses incurred	(79)
Deferred Revenue	1,795
Other Assets and Liabilities	198
Net gain on sale of discontinued operations	<u>\$ 1,771</u>

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The amounts in the statement of operations that are part of the discontinued operations are summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	April 30,		April 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Revenue:				
Product	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 859
IP License, royalty and other	-	(63)	-	923
Total revenue	-	(63)	-	1,782
Cost of revenue:				
Product	-	-	-	309
IP License, royalty and other	-	41	-	275
Total cost of revenue	-	41	-	584
Gross profit	-	(104)	-	1,198
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	-	452	-	1,275
Research and development	-	638	-	1,735
Total operating expenses	-	1,090	-	3,010
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ (1,194)	\$ -	\$ (1,812)

6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

On May 25, 2016, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to effect a reverse stock split (the "Reverse Split") of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock at a ratio of one-for-twenty at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders. The Reverse Split was effective on June 20, 2016. Upon the effectiveness of the Reverse Split, every twenty (20) shares of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock were automatically combined and reclassified into one (1) share of the Company's common stock. Stockholders who otherwise would have been entitled to receive fractional shares as a result of the Reverse Split instead received a cash payment in lieu thereof equal to the product obtained by multiplying (a) the number of shares of pre-split common stock held by the stockholder that would otherwise have been exchanged for such fractional share interest by (b) the average of the last reported sales prices of the common stock as quoted on Nasdaq for the twenty business days ending on the trading day that is the second day immediately prior to the effective date of the Reverse Split. All share and per share data in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes have been adjusted for the effects of the Reverse Split.

2013 Private Placement

On March 22, 2013, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited investors for the issuance and sale in a private placement of 4,231,154 units at a purchase price of \$2.0625 per unit, valued at \$8.6 million, for net proceeds of approximately \$7.9 million after related expenses. Each unit consists of one share of cumulative Series F Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and a warrant to purchase one-half of a share of common stock per share of Series F Preferred Stock purchased, at an exercise price of \$2.00 per whole share, subject to certain adjustments, resulting in the issuance of warrants to purchase an additional 114,138 shares of common stock, split adjusted, with an exercise price of \$40.00 per share, split adjusted. In connection with the 2015 Common Stock Rights Offering, defined below, an additional 0.2019 warrants were granted for every outstanding warrant on August 31, 2015. As of April 30, 2017, there were 121,979 warrants outstanding. The Series F Preferred Stock ranks senior to the

common stock and each other class or series of the Company's capital stock, whether common, preferred or otherwise, with respect to distributions of dividends and distributions upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company. The warrants were exercisable immediately upon issue, and expire March 22, 2018. During the twelve months ended October 31, 2016, the Company issued a dividend of 6,346 split adjusted common shares valued at approximately \$138,000, and cash dividends of approximately \$133,000. During the six months ended April 30 2017, the Company issued a cash dividend of approximately \$136,000. Accrued and unpaid dividends were valued at approximately \$88,000 as of April 30, 2017.

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The Series F Preferred Stock has the rights, qualifications, limitations and restrictions set forth in the Certificate of Designation (the “Certificate of Designation”) filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on March 28, 2013. The Certificate of Designation authorizes issuance of up to 4,500,000 shares of Series F Preferred Stock, with 3,750,000 shares designated as “Sub-Series F-1” and 750,000 shares designated as “Sub-Series F-2.” The right of holders of Series F Preferred Stock to convert the Series F Preferred Stock is subject to a 9.99% beneficial ownership limitation for holders of Sub-Series F-1 and a 4.99% beneficial ownership limitation for holders of Sub-Series F-2. Such beneficial ownership limitations may be increased or decreased by a holder of Sub-Series F-1 to any percentage not in excess of 19.99% after providing notice of such increase or decrease to the Company. For as long as at least 90% of the aggregate number of shares of Sub-Series F-1 issued on the original issue date are outstanding, the holders of such Sub-Series F-1, voting as a single class, will be entitled to elect two directors of the Company. If less than 90%, but at least 20%, of such shares of Sub-Series F-1 are outstanding, such holders, voting as a single class, will be entitled to elect one director of the Company. As of the date hereof, less than 78% of the aggregate number of shares of Sub-Series F-1 are outstanding, as the remainder have been voluntarily converted into common stock at the option of the holders. Therefore, the holders of the Sub-Series F-1 shares are entitled to elect one director to the Board of Directors. The holders of Sub-Series F-2 will not be entitled to vote on the directors elected by the holders of Sub-Series F-1. The holders of shares of the Series F Preferred Stock are entitled to a liquidation preference equal to the original issuance price plus any unpaid dividends.

The Certificate of Designation contains customary anti-dilution protection for proportional adjustments (e.g. stock splits).

Upon approval of the full ratchet anti-dilution provisions on June 21, 2013, the warrants were reclassified as a derivative liability and recorded at fair value. This created a scenario for which the shares of Series F Preferred Stock were potentially convertible into more shares of common stock than authorized. Therefore, the Series F Preferred Stock was classified in temporary equity. Upon the expiration of the full ratchet anti-dilution provisions, the Company reclassified the Series F Preferred Stock and warrants to permanent stockholders’ equity following the stockholders vote.

During the six months ended April 30, 2017, no shares of Series F Preferred Stock were converted to common shares.

Dividends on the Series F Preferred Stock accrue at an annual rate of 5.0% of the original issue price and are payable on a semi-annual basis. The Series F Preferred Stock ranks senior to the common stock and each other class or series of the Company’s capital stock, whether common, preferred or otherwise, with respect to distributions of dividends and distributions upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company. The Company may elect to satisfy the obligation to pay semi-annual dividends in cash, by distribution of common stock or a combination thereof, in the Company’s discretion.

2013 Fortress Credit Agreement

On July 22, 2013, the Company issued warrants to purchase 72,727 shares of its common stock to Fortress at \$41.25 per share, split adjusted. In connection with the 2015 Common Stock Rights Offering, as defined and described below, an additional 0.2019 warrants were granted for every outstanding warrant on August 31, 2015, with the strike price remaining \$41.25. Certain terms in the Fortress agreement permit us to buy out the Fortress partnership interest and return all of the rights to the assigned non-‘972 patent rights to ourselves in return for the payment of a monetization call option of \$2 million dollars. As of April 30, 2017, there were 87,410 split adjusted warrants outstanding.

The Fortress warrants will expire on the seventh anniversary of the effective date of the Fortress transactions.

2014 Private Placement

On March 31, 2014, the Company sold 99,331 units at \$45.13 per unit, split adjusted, for gross proceeds to the Company of \$4.5 million. Each unit consists of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one-half of a share of common stock. The warrants to purchase 49,666 shares of common stock have a weighted average exercise price of \$49.00 per share, split adjusted. Fees in the amount of \$0.2 million relating to the stock placement were netted against proceeds. The warrants were exercisable upon the six-month anniversary of issue, and expire March 31, 2019. In connection with the 2015 Common Stock Rights Offering, an additional 0.2019 warrants were granted for every outstanding warrant on August 31, 2015, with the strike price remaining \$49.00. As of April 30, 2017, there were 59,693 split adjusted warrants outstanding.

2015 Common Stock Offering

On January 27, 2015, the Company sold 153,587 units at \$46.00 per unit, split adjusted, for gross proceeds to the Company of \$7.1 million. Each unit consists of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one-half of a share of common stock. The warrants to purchase 82,938 shares of common stock have an exercise price of \$55.20 per share. Fees in the amount of \$1.1 million relating to the stock placement were netted against proceeds. The warrants were exercisable upon the six-month anniversary of issue, and expire January 31, 2020. In connection with the 2015 Common Stock Rights Offering an additional 0.2019 warrants were granted for every outstanding warrant on August 31, 2015, with the strike price of \$55.20. As of April 30, 2017, there were 99,683 split adjusted warrants outstanding.

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2015 Common Stock Rights Offering

On July 28, 2015, the Company closed a subscription rights offering for the Company's common stock (the "2015 Common Stock Rights Offering"). Under the terms of the 2015 Common Stock Rights Offering, the Company distributed to its common and preferred stockholders one subscription right for each share of the Company's common or preferred stock owned as of the record date, which entitled the holder to purchase 0.50 shares of common stock, at the subscription price of \$25.00 per share, split adjusted, subject to certain protection mechanics in place to preserve the Company's ability to utilize its net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs").

The Company accepted subscriptions for 196,694 shares, split adjusted, resulting in aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$4.9 million. Expenses incurred to complete the 2015 Common Stock Rights Offering amounted to approximately \$0.4 million.

The Company has the following common stock warrants outstanding at April 30, 2017:

Warrant Transaction	Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
2013 Private Placement	121,979	\$ 40.00
2013 Fortress Credit Agreement	87,410	\$ 41.20
2014 Private Placement	59,693	\$ 49.00
2015 Common Stock Offering	99,683	\$ 55.20
Total Warrants	368,765	

7. STOCK OPTIONS AND STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan available to grant incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options and restricted stock to employees and non-employee members of the Board of Directors and advisors.

The Company's 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2010 Plan"), succeeded the 1999 Stock Option/Stock Issuance Plan (the "1999 Plan"). As of April 30, 2017, options to purchase 2,023 shares of common stock were outstanding under the 1999 Plan, and no further grants can be made under the 1999 Plan.

The 2010 Plan was approved by the Board of Directors on May 26, 2010 and became effective on August 13, 2010, upon approval by stockholders, and was subsequently amended by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2015 and approved by stockholders on April 24, 2015. A maximum of 683,064 shares, adjusted for the Reverse Split of Crossroads common stock may be awarded. As of April 30, 2017, options to purchase 467,690 shares of common stock were granted from the 2010 Plan, of which 272,449 were outstanding. During the six months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, no common stock shares were granted from the 2010 Plan, respectively.

As of April 30, 2017, options to purchase an aggregate of 274,473 shares of common stock were outstanding under the 1999 Plan and the 2010 Plan, of which 88,038 were vested. Under the 2010 Plan, 343,111 shares of common stock were available for future grants as of April 30, 2017. The shares of common stock reserved for future grant are reduced by 26,344 options previously exercised under the 2010 Plan, and 20,709 shares of stock granted under the 2010 Plan. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors determines the exercise price, term and other conditions applicable to each stock option granted under the 2010 Plan. The exercise price of stock options is set on the grant date and may not be less than the fair market value per share of the Company's stock on that date (at market close). The 2010 Plan options generally become exercisable over one year. Stock option exercises are fulfilled with new shares of common stock.

The Company realized stock-based compensation expense for all awards issued under the Company's stock plans in the following line items in the consolidated statements of operations:

	April 30,	
	2017	2016
General and administrative	\$ 120	\$ 348
Discontinued operations	-	103

Total stock-based compensation	\$	120	\$	451
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The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's common stock. The expected term represents an estimate of the time options are expected to remain outstanding based upon historical analysis. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The variables used in the Black-Scholes calculation are listed below for the respective periods, no options were granted during the six months ended April 30, 2016:

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Six Months Ended April 30,
2017 **2016**

Expected dividend yield	0%	-
Expected volatility	106%	-
Risk-free interest rate	1.9%	-
Expected term (years)	5	-

The following table summarizes information about stock option activity for the six months ended April 30, 2017:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$M)
Outstanding and expected to vest at October 31, 2016	198,700	\$ 30.16	5.02	\$ -
Granted	150,000	\$ 2.81		
Forfeited	(74,227)	\$ 35.62		
Exercised	-	\$ -		
Outstanding and expected to vest at April 30, 2017	274,473	\$ 13.74	8.73	\$ 0.1
Exercisable at April 30, 2017	88,038	\$ 33.93	6.62	\$ -

The weighted average fair value per option granted during the six months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$2.86 and \$0 respectively. The total intrinsic value of options (which is the amount by which the stock price exceeded the exercise price of the options on the date of exercise) exercised during the six months ended April 30, 2017 was \$0. During the six months ended April 30, 2017 the amount of cash received from the exercise of stock options was \$0.

At April 30, 2017, there was approximately \$0.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock option awards which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.8 years. There were 4,611 and 10,145 options that became vested during the six months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively with the total fair value of these awards of approximately \$0.1 and \$0.3 million, respectively.

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The following table shows information about outstanding stock options at April 30, 2017:

Range of Exercise Prices		Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
		Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Contractual Term	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	
\$ -	\$ 2.81	150,000	9.92	\$ 2.81	-	\$ -	-
\$ 5.90	\$ 5.90	32,000	9.10	\$ 5.90	-	\$ -	-
\$ 11.98	\$ 25.62	39,939	6.51	\$ 23.42	39,939	\$ 23.42	23.42
\$ 25.96	\$ 42.60	34,627	7.11	\$ 36.13	33,047	\$ 36.56	36.56
\$ 45.59	\$ 83.19	17,213	6.23	\$ 52.61	14,358	\$ 53.98	53.98
\$ 84.53	\$ 84.53	148	4.50	\$ 84.53	148	\$ 84.53	84.53
\$ 91.85	\$ 91.85	136	4.00	\$ 91.85	136	\$ 91.85	91.85
\$ 98.50	\$ 98.50	126	5.00	\$ 98.50	126	\$ 98.50	98.50
\$ 99.83	\$ 99.83	180	4.76	\$ 99.83	180	\$ 99.83	99.83
\$ 119.80	\$ 119.80	104	4.25	\$ 119.80	104	\$ 119.80	119.80
\$ 2.81	\$ 119.80	274,473	8.73	\$ 13.74	88,038	\$ 33.93	33.93

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company established the Crossroads Systems, Inc. 401(k) Savings Plan (the “Savings Plan”), which is a qualified plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. All employees who have attained 18 years of age are eligible to enroll in the Savings Plan. Under the Savings Plan, participating United States employees may defer up to 100% of their pretax salary, but not more than statutory limits. Our matching contributions vest immediately to employees up to four percent of their pretax salary. The Company made matching contributions of \$16,000 and \$82,000 during the six months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended October 31, 2016, the Company’s Board of Directors approved a payment to the Series F Preferred stockholders of the greater of 50% of the net proceeds from the sale of the Business or \$1.0 million. The sale of the Business required a 70% approval of the Series F Preferred stockholders. The \$1.0 million payment was recognized as an expense of selling the Business.

10. PREFERRED STOCK RIGHTS

On May 23, 2014, the Company’s Board of Directors adopted a tax benefit preservation plan (the “Plan”). The Plan is intended to diminish the risk that the Company’s ability to use net operating loss carryforwards to reduce future federal income tax obligations may become substantially limited due to an “ownership change,” as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Board of Directors authorized and declared a dividend distribution of one right for each outstanding share of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and Series F Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company to stockholders of record as of the close of business on June 4, 2014. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase from the Company one one-thousandth of a share of Series G Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company at an exercise price of \$14.00 per one one-thousandth of a share of Series G Participating Preferred Stock, subject to adjustment.

The rights will become exercisable following (i) the 10th business day (or such later date as may be determined by the Board of Directors) after the public announcement that an acquiring person has acquired beneficial ownership of 4.99% or more of the common stock (calculated pursuant to the Plan) or (ii) the 10th business day (or such later date as may be determined by the Board of Directors) after a person or group announces a tender or exchange offer that would result in ownership by a person or group of 4.99% or more of the common stock (calculated pursuant to the Plan).

In addition, upon the occurrence of certain events, the exercise price of the rights would be adjusted and holders of the rights (other than rights owned by an acquiring person or group) would be entitled to purchase common stock at approximately half of market

value. Given the potential adjustment of the exercise price of the rights, the rights could cause substantial dilution to a person or group that acquires 4.99% or more of the Company's common stock on terms not approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

No rights were exercisable at April 30, 2017. There is no impact to the Company's financial results as a result of the adoption of the Plan for the six months ended April 30, 2017 or 2016.

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

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of our operations should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed below. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below, and those discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

Forward-Looking Statements

Various statements contained in or incorporated by reference into this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that express a belief, expectation, or intention, or that are not statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). These forward-looking statements may include projections and estimates concerning capital expenditures, our liquidity and capital resources, the timing and success of specific projects, outcomes and effects of litigation, claims and disputes, elements of our business strategy and other statements concerning our operations, economic performance and financial condition. When used in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the words "could," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "may," "continue," "predict," "potential," "project" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words. In particular, the factors discussed below and detailed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2016, as well as those discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in our filings with the SEC, could affect our actual results and cause our actual results to differ materially from expectations, estimates, or assumptions expressed in, forecasted in, or implied in such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements may include statements about our:

- ability to implement our business strategy, including the ability to monetize intellectual property through licensing, litigation, or sale;
- anticipated trends and challenges in our business and the markets in which we operate;
- expected future financial performance;
- expectations regarding our operating expenses;
- ability to generate revenues from patent licensing and enforcement activity through our arrangement with Fortress or otherwise, or from financing activities;
- timing of any licensing and enforcement activity;
- legal and other developments in litigation to which we may be a party, including litigation with respect to our '972 patents;
- ability to fully utilize our net operating loss tax benefits;
- ability to protect our confidential information and intellectual property rights;
- ability to successfully identify and manage any potential acquisitions;
- ability to maintain or broaden our business relationships and develop new relationships with strategic alliances, suppliers, customers, distributors or otherwise;
- ability to recruit and retain key personnel;
- ability to obtain additional financing; and
- ability to manage growth.

All forward-looking statements involve risks, assumptions and uncertainties. The occurrences of the events described, and the achievement of the expected results, depend on many events, some or all of which are not predictable or within our control. Actual results may differ materially from expected results. These risks, assumptions and uncertainties are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any of our forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could harm our results. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events might not occur.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the

predictions, forecasts, projections and other things contemplated by the forward-looking statements will not occur. Forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are based on management's beliefs and opinions at the time the statements are made. The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. The forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are made as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws.

Overview

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of our operations should be read in conjunction with consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Since its inception in 1996, Crossroads has been a prolific creator of intellectual property. As pioneers in data storage, our engineers created some of the industry's most important breakthroughs, many of which are still utilized today by technology leaders. The patents we authored are the result of investing heavily in research and development. This strategic focus resulted in Crossroads gaining unique and extensive knowledge of data storage and data management technologies. Therefore, protecting our proprietary technology is vital to our business strategy. More than 50 companies have licensed our technology since 2000 and Crossroads has been paid more than \$61 million for the right to use our inventions. We believe there are additional companies who would benefit from a license to our technology.

On March 22, 2016, we announced the sale of our product business and all related assets to Canadian-based StrongBox Data Solutions, Inc. ("SDSI") for gross proceeds of \$1.9 million in cash. Under the purchase agreement, the Company sold and transferred all of the assets related to the Company's product and support services division, including its StrongBox and SPHiNX products. As part of the purchase agreement, 27 of Crossroads' employees transitioned to SDSI, and 10 employees were terminated. Included in the transfer were assignments of ongoing contracts. In the event SDSI fails to perform such contracts, or their other assumed obligations under the purchase agreement, parties to such contracts or obligations could seek damages from the Company under certain circumstances. Depending on the claim for damages, the Company could have a claim for indemnification against SDSI pursuant to the purchase agreement. Any such indemnification claim would be subject to the provisions of the purchase agreement, as well as SDSI's ability to pay.

Technology Licensing

We generate revenue when companies using our technology agree to pay us either an upfront licensing fee, or a combination of upfront fees and ongoing licensing fees for the use of our intellectual property. Our licensing and litigation agreements sometimes include provisions to cross-license patents from other companies, further enhancing our intellectual property assets and product capabilities. The Company's intellectual property assets are identified in two distinct categories. The first category, known as the '972 patent family, consists of 31 patents and pending patents that are primarily concentrated around access controls. The second category, known as the non-'972 patents, consists of 141 patents and pending patents that are primarily directed to five product families: optimizing command processing, enabling interoperability, managing networks, enhancing tape libraries, and improving data systems.

In July 2013, we entered into a loan transaction with Fortress (as defined herein) that was later assigned to CF DB EZ LLC, an affiliate of Fortress, which included the formation of a partnership controlled by Fortress to which we assigned all of our existing and issued patents and applications other than our patents in the '972 family. This partnership may seek to generate revenues through patent licensing and enforcement activity with respect to these patents, but we are unable to predict at this time when or if such efforts may commence or, if they do, whether they will be profitable. Certain terms in the Fortress agreement permit us to buy out the Fortress partnership interest and return all of the rights to the assigned non-'972 patent rights to ourselves in return for the payment of a monetization call option of \$2 million dollars. We intend to periodically monitor and assess the viability and the value to us of such a buyout. Crossroads fully paid off all debt obligations under the Fortress credit agreement on October 30, 2015.

On October 30, 2015, we entered into an agreement with TQ Zeta LLC, an affiliate of Techquity, and Intrepidus Holdings LLC (collectively, "Techquity") in which Techquity will share in the revenue generated from the '972 patent litigation. For consideration of \$10.0 million received, Techquity received the rights to 52% of the first \$20 million in license, settlement, or award proceeds from the '972 patents, 40% of the proceeds between \$20 and \$100 million, and 12% of proceeds above \$100 million. Under the terms of the agreement, our use of proceeds is restricted to payment of the Fortress debt and approved legal expenditures. During the three months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, in other income related to the transaction. During the six months ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized \$0.9 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, in other income related to the transaction. \$0.6 million is held in deferred revenue and restricted cash on April 30, 2017.

On March 22, 2016, we announced that Crossroads, in partnership with Fortress, signed an agreement with AQUA Licensing ("AQUA") to market and sell the non-'972 patent portfolio. AQUA will receive a commission on any revenue realized from the non-'972 patent portfolio. The Company can provide no assurance regarding the timing or value of a transaction, or even if one will occur.

Key Financial Definitions

Revenue. Revenue consists of royalties we earn for licenses of certain intellectual property.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue consists of professional fees and services, typically a percentage of royalties collected.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and related costs for personnel related to our executive, finance, human resource, and legal organizations, and fees for professional services. Professional services, excluding those IP costs included in cost of revenue, consist of outside legal, tax and audit costs.

Other Income. Other income consists of amounts not able to be categorized elsewhere. A majority of the amounts recognized are from the sale of a portion of the Company's potential IP revenue stream as deferred income is recognized from the Techquity agreement.

Loss from Discontinued Operations. Discontinued operations consist of revenue, cost of revenue, expenses, and the amounts recognized as a gain or loss during the sale of our discontinued product and support services division.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations is based on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these statements requires us to make significant estimates and judgments about future uncertainties that affect reported assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our critical accounting estimates require the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments and are described below. An accounting estimate is considered critical if it requires estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain when the estimate is made, if different estimates reasonably could have been used or if changes in the estimate that are reasonably possible could materially impact the consolidated financial statements. We have discussed the development, selection and disclosure of our critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. We believe the assumptions and estimates used and the resulting balances are reasonable; however, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

There have been no material updates to our critical accounting policies and estimates set forth in “Part II—Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016.

Results of Operations

Three and Six Months Ended April 30, 2017 Compared to the Three and Six Months Ended April 30, 2016

Revenue. Revenue decreased for the three months ended April 30, 2017 to \$16,000 from \$210,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2016. Revenue also decreased for the six months ended April 30, 2017 to \$35,000 from \$420,000 for the six months ended April 30, 2016. The decreases were due to the Company’s decision to not recognize Dot Hill royalties beginning in the fiscal first quarter of 2017.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue decreased to \$2,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2017 from \$49,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2016. Cost of revenue also decreased to \$5,000 for the six months ended April 30, 2017 from \$100,000 for the six months ended April 30, 2016. The decreases resulted from lower professional fees due to lower IP license, royalty and other revenue during the three and six months ended April 30, 2017.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses decreased \$860,000, or 63%, to \$0.5 million for the three months ended April 30, 2017 from \$1.4 million for the three months ended April 30, 2016. General and administrative expenses decreased \$2.3 million, or 63%, to \$1.4 million for the six months ended April 30, 2017 from \$3.7 million for the six months ended April 30, 2016. The decreases were mainly due to lower legal fees in connection with the activity in ongoing patent litigation.

Other Income. Other income was \$0.4 million for the three months ended April 30, 2017, and \$0.6 million for the three months ended April 30, 2016. Other income was \$0.9 million for the six months ended April 30, 2017, and \$3.3 million for the six months ended April 30, 2016. The numbers represent amounts recognized in connection with the sale of a portion of our potential IP revenue stream to Techquity (as described in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

Our principal liquidity requirements are to meet our operating needs. We finance our operations through cash and cash equivalents, as well as from revenue provided by IP licensing, royalties and other revenue. We may also generate revenue from proceeds from the sale of our common stock, preferred stock or debt instruments, the sale of all or part of our non-‘972 patents, exercises of options or warrants, obtaining a favorable judgment or settlement in our ongoing litigation concerning infringement of our intellectual property, or pursuing other strategic opportunities to generate revenue. Our operations are funded by cash and cash equivalents, as well as from revenue provided by IP licensing, royalties and other revenue. We may also generate revenue from other sources as described in Liquidity and Capital Resources, including without limitation, through obtaining a favorable judgment or settlement in our ongoing litigation concerning infringement of our intellectual property, successfully monetizing all or a portion of

the non-'972 patents, or pursuing other strategic opportunities to generate revenue. If we are not able to obtain additional sources of revenue through these or alternative means, the Company may not have sufficient funds to continue to operate the business. The Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$2.3 million at April 30, 2017, working capital of approximately \$2.5 million and total equity of approximately \$2.6 million. A failure to receive additional revenue would adversely affect our ability to fund our operations and continue to operate.

The following table summarizes our primary sources and uses of cash in the periods presented:

	Six Months Ended April 30,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (1,620)	\$ (6,369)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	-	824
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(136)	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,756)	(5,676)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, end of period	2,337	6,116

Net cash used in operating activities decreased \$4.7 million from approximately \$6.4 million during the six months ended April 30, 2016 to approximately \$1.6 million during the six months ended April 30, 2017. Cash used in operating activities was mainly affected by a decrease in deferred revenue of \$3.7 million as a result of the deferral of revenue recognized from the sale of a portion of our potential IP revenue stream. Cash used in operating activities also decreased due to decreases in accounts receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses and a decrease in stock-based compensation of \$0.3 million.

Cash flows from investing activities primarily relate to proceeds from the sale of our discontinued operations. Net cash provided by investing activities was \$0 in the six months ended April 30, 2017 compared to \$824,000 in cash used in investing activities during the six months ended April 30, 2016.

Cash flows used in financing activities for the six months ended April 30 2017 was \$136,000 for the payment of preferred stock dividends in January 2017 compared to \$0 for the six months ended April 30, 2016 as those dividends were paid with common stock.

Financing Arrangements

In June 2016, we completed a 20 to 1 reverse stock split. Therefore, all common stock shares and share prices are shown post split.

Fortress Loan Transaction and Related Warrants. Effective July 22, 2013, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) with Fortress Credit Co LLC, an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC (such affiliates collectively, “Fortress”) that provided for aggregate term loan commitments of up to \$10.0 million, consisting of a term loan A (“Term Loan A”) in the principal amount of \$5.0 million and a term loan B (“Term Loan B” and, together with Term Loan A, the “Term Loans”) in the principal amount of \$5.0 million. We drew down the full \$10.0 million of both Term Loans on July 24, 2013. The obligations under the Credit Agreement were secured by, among other things, substantially all of our assets. In connection with our entry into this loan transaction with Fortress, we transferred 109 pending or granted non-‘972 patents, which constitute substantially all of our patents other than those relating to our ‘972 patent family, to a limited partnership of which we are a limited partner and of which an affiliate of Fortress is the general partner. The limited partnership concurrently provided us with a non-exclusive license to the assigned non-‘972 patent rights for the life of such patents, subject to earlier termination if we undergo an insolvency event.

All obligations under the Fortress Credit Agreement were satisfied on October 30, 2015.

As a condition to and in connection with the Credit Agreement, we issued a warrant (the “Fortress Warrant”), pursuant to which Fortress is entitled to purchase 87,410 shares of our common stock, split-adjusted. The Fortress Warrant is exercisable and will expire on the seventh anniversary of the effective date of the Fortress transactions. The Fortress Warrant also previously contained what is commonly known as a “full-ratchet” anti-dilution provision, which provided that if we issued or were deemed to have issued additional shares of common stock without consideration or for a consideration per share less than the applicable exercise price of the Fortress Warrant, which was initially \$41.20 per share, split-adjusted, then the exercise price of the Fortress Warrant will be reduced on a “full ratchet” basis, concurrently with the new issue, to the consideration per share we received for the new issue or deemed issue of the additional shares of common stock. In January 2014, the Company and Fortress agreed to amend the Fortress Warrant to remove this full-ratchet anti-dilution provision.

Private Placements.

On March 22, 2013, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited investors for the issuance and sale in a private placement of 4,231,154 units at a purchase price of \$2.0625 per unit, valued at \$8.6 million, for net proceeds of

approximately \$7.9 million after related expenses.

Each unit consists of one share of 5.0% Series F Convertible Preferred Stock (the “Series F Preferred Stock”), par value \$0.001 per share and a warrant to purchase one-half of a share of common stock per share of Series F Preferred Stock purchased, at an exercise price of \$2.00 per whole share, subject to certain adjustments, resulting in the issuance of warrants to purchase an additional 2,282,754 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.00 per share. The 1 for 20 stock split effective June 20, 2016 did affect the outstanding Series F Preferred Stock units, and the warrants were adjusted accordingly, with 121,979 outstanding at April 30, 2017, with an exercise price of \$40.00 per warrant.

The Series F Preferred Stock has the rights, qualifications, limitations and restrictions set forth in the Certificate of Designation (the "Certificate of Designation") filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on March 28, 2013. The Certificate of Designation authorizes for issuance up to 4,500,000 shares of Series F Preferred Stock, with 3,750,000 shares designated as "Sub-Series F-1" and 750,000 shares designated as "Sub-Series F-2." The right of holders of Series F Preferred Stock to convert the Series F Preferred Stock is subject to a 9.99% beneficial ownership limitation for holders of Sub-Series F-1 and a 4.99% beneficial ownership limitation for holders of Sub-Series F-2. Such beneficial ownership limitations may be increased or decreased by a holder of Sub-Series F-1 to any percentage not in excess of 19.99% after providing us notice of such increase or decrease. For as long as at least 90% of the aggregate number of shares of Sub-Series F-1 issued on the Original Issue Date (as defined in the Certificate of Designation) are outstanding, the holders of such Sub-Series F-1, voting as a single class, will be entitled to elect two directors of the Company. If less than 90%, but at least 20%, of such shares of Sub-Series F-1 are outstanding, such holders, voting as a single class, will be entitled to elect one director. As of the date hereof, 78% of the aggregate number of shares of Sub-Series F-1 are outstanding, as a remainder have been voluntarily converted into common stock at the option of the holders. Therefore, the holders of Sub-Series F-1 shares are entitled to elect one director to our Board of Directors. The holders of Sub-Series F-2 will not be entitled to vote on the directors elected by the holders of Sub-Series F-1. The holders of shares of the Series F Preferred Stock are entitled to a liquidation preference equal to the original issuance price plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

The Certificate of Designation contains customary anti-dilution protection for proportional adjustments (e.g. stock splits). The Series F Preferred Stock previously included an anti-dilution provision that would adjust the conversion price of the Series F Preferred Stock to the issue price of any equity securities we issued at a price less than \$2.0625 per share, subject to certain exceptions. This type of provision is commonly referred to as a "full-ratchet" anti-dilution provision. This "full-ratchet" provision is no longer in effect as it was removed from the Certificate of Designation on March 14, 2014 by the requisite approval of the holders of shares of our common stock and Series F Preferred Stock.

The warrants were exercisable six months after the closing date of the issuance, and expire March 22, 2018.

Dividends on the Series F Preferred Stock accrue at an annual rate of 5.0% of the original issue price and are payable on a semi-annual basis. The Series F Preferred Stock ranks senior to the common stock and each other class of our capital stock, whether common, preferred or otherwise, with respect to distributions of dividends and distributions upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company. Pursuant to a registration rights agreement entered into with the purchasers of the Series F Preferred Stock, in the event that a registration statement for the resale of the common stock underlying the Series F Preferred Stock and March 2013 warrants is not declared effective prior to July 26, 2013 (120 days from the closing of the March 2013 private placement), then the rate at which dividends accrue on our Series F Preferred Stock will be increased to an annual rate of 12.0% from that date until such time as a registration statement is declared effective, at which time the dividend rate will revert to an annual rate of 5.0%. Our registration statement was not declared effective by July 26, 2013, and as a result the dividend rate on the Series F Preferred Stock increased to an annual rate of 12.0% until September 19, 2013, when that registration statement was declared effective. We may elect, at our discretion, to satisfy our obligation to pay semi-annual dividends in cash, by distribution of common stock or a combination thereof.

On March 31, 2014, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited investors for the issuance and sale in a private placement of 99,331 units, at a purchase price of \$45.13 per unit for net proceeds of approximately \$4.5 million before expenses. Affiliates of Lone Star Value Management, LLC, of which our former Chairman of the Board of Directors serves as a managing member, purchased approximately \$2.9 million of units. Roth Capital Partners acted as our financial advisor in the transaction, which was negotiated and approved by a special committee of the Board of Directors. We did not engage a placement agent in connection with the private placement, and therefore paid no commissions.

Each unit consists of one share of our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and a warrant to purchase one-half of a share of common stock, at a weighted average exercise price of \$49.00 per whole share, split adjusted.

2015 Common Stock Offering

On January 27, 2015, we sold 153,587 units at \$46.00 per unit for gross proceeds of \$7.1 million. Each unit consists of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one-half of a share of common stock. The warrants to purchase 82,938 shares of common stock have an exercise price of \$55.20 per share. Fees in the amount of \$1.1 million relating to the stock placement were netted against proceeds. The warrants were exercisable upon the six-month anniversary of issue, and expire January 31, 2020.

2015 Common Stock Rights Offering

On July 28, 2015, the Company completed a subscription rights offering for shares of the Company's common stock (the "Rights Offering"). Under the terms of the Rights Offering, the Company distributed to its common and preferred stock holders one subscription right for each share of the Company's common or preferred stock owned as of the record date, which entitled the holder to purchase 0.50 shares of common stock, at the subscription price of \$25.00 per share, split adjusted, subject to certain protection mechanics in place to preserve the Company's ability to utilize its net operating loss carryforwards.

The Company accepted subscriptions for 196,694 shares, split adjusted, resulting in aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$4.9 million. Expenses incurred to complete the Rights Offering amounted to approximately \$0.4 million.

IP Revenue Stream Sale

On October 30, 2015, we entered into an agreement with Techquity, pursuant to which Techquity will share in the revenue generated from the '972 patent litigation. For consideration of \$10.0 million received, Techquity received the rights to 52% of the first \$20 million in license, settlement, or award proceeds from the '972 patents, 40% of the proceeds between \$20 and \$100 million, and 12% of proceeds above \$100 million. Under the terms of the agreement, our use of proceeds is restricted to payment of the Fortress debt, approved legal expenditures, and certain general and administrative expenses. During the six months ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized \$0.9 million in other income, and \$0.6 million is held in deferred revenue and restricted cash. We recognize other income from this transaction as the authorized expenditures are made with the unspent balance being reflected as deferred revenue.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-15 requiring management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, which is currently performed by the external auditors. Management will be required to perform this assessment for both interim and annual reporting periods and must make certain disclosures if it concludes that substantial doubt exists. This ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning on or after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09 amending several aspects of share-based payment accounting. This guidance requires all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies to be recorded in the income statement when the awards vest or are settled, with prospective application required. The guidance also changes the classification of such tax benefits or tax deficiencies on the statement of cash flows from a financing activity to an operating activity, with retrospective or prospective application allowed. Additionally, the guidance requires the classification of employee taxes paid when an employer withholds shares for tax-withholding purposes as a financing activity on the statement of cash flows, with retrospective application required. This ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

We do not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, our management has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective (i) 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 the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms; and (ii) to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the second fiscal quarter of 2017, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our

internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is and may become involved in various lawsuits as well as other certain legal proceedings that have not been fully resolved and arise in the ordinary course of business. These are proceedings to which we are a party in our own name or proceedings that have been brought against the Company. Information regarding certain material proceedings is provided below and the possible effects on our business of proceedings we are defending is disclosed in Item 1A. "Risk Factors", under the heading Litigation, Regulation, and Business Risks Related to our Intellectual Property, and is incorporated by reference herein.

Patent Litigation Proceedings

We have a number of ongoing lawsuits and related proceedings as described below. In discussing these patent litigation proceedings, the following terms will be used:

- A "*Markman hearing*" in a patent infringement case is a pre-trial hearing in U.S. District Court, in which the court hears arguments regarding the meanings of key words used in a disputed patent claim. The outcome of a Markman hearing can play a significant role in whether a finding of infringement and validity are made by the Court or by the jury at trial.
- An "*Inter Partes Review*," "IPR," is a post-grant review of an issued patent in which the petitioner attempts to challenge the validity of a patent on certain grounds (e.g. novelty and obviousness). If successful during *inter partes* review, a petitioner could potentially invalidate some or all of the claims in the patents asserted against that petitioner in related litigation, and an adverse ruling in any of these proceedings would result in invalidation or other limitations on our patent rights. An IPR, if granted, is typically a twelve to eighteen-month process.
- An "*Ex Parte Reexamination*," "Reexamination," is a different post-grant review of an issued patent in which the requestor attempts challenge the validity of a patent on certain grounds (e.g. novelty and obviousness). In a Reexamination proceeding, a panel of three senior examiners from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (the "U.S. Patent Office") will review the issued patent against prior art in a manner similar to the original examination. An adverse ruling in a Reexamination proceeding involving any patent asserted against any defendant in district court litigation would result in invalidation or other limitations on our patent rights. A Reexamination is typically about an eighteen-month process.

Crossroads v. Dot Hill

We filed a lawsuit on September 11, 2013 against Dot Hill Systems Corp. ("Dot Hill") styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Dot Hill Systems Corp., Civil Action No. 1:13-CV-800-SS alleging patent infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,425,035 (the "'035 Patent") and breach of the Amended Settlement and License Agreement dated June 27, 2006 between Crossroads and Dot Hill. The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014. Dot Hill moved to join two existing IPR proceedings previously filed against Crossroads by other defendants (one filed by NetApp/Oracle/Huawei and one filed by Cisco/Quantum, each as defined below) and to stay the pending litigation based on those IPR proceedings. On June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman order (the "Markman Order") construing the claims in a manner favorable to Crossroads and issued an order staying the case pending resolution of the IPR proceedings. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in both of the IPR proceedings that Dot Hill had joined, ruling in one that the '035 Patent is not unpatentable in view of the prior art raised and in the other that the '035 Patent is unpatentable in view of different prior art. We believe the ruling of unpatentability was in error and have filed an appeal of that ruling with the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. That appeal is on-going. If the patent asserted against Dot Hill is found partially or entirely invalid at the conclusion of the IPR proceedings, including appeal, we may be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against Dot Hill, including potentially losing the ability to continue with its claims of infringement. In May 2016, we filed a motion to lift the stay for limited purposes regarding Dot Hill's failure to pay certain royalties and in July 2016 the Court denied the motion and the stay and this action remains in place.

Crossroads v. Oracle, Huawei, Cisco, NetApp, and Quantum

These related cases were filed on October 7, 2013, November 26, 2013, and February 18, 2014 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas alleging infringement by these parties of one or more patents in the '972 patent family. The asserted patents (6,425,035, 7,934,041, 7,987,311 and 7,051,147) were subject to a re-examination of the patents conducted in 2005-2006 by the U.S. Patent Office or were issued after the re-examination. On May 7, 2014, these cases and the Dot Hill case were consolidated for purposes of discovery and a Markman hearing occurred on October 6 and 7, 2014. On June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks

entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to Crossroads and entered an order staying these actions in light of the IPR proceedings.

During the time we were pursuing the potential infringers of the '972 patent family, we gave companies with potentially infringing products the opportunity to license our proprietary technology. For example, NetApp, Inc. ("NetApp") was first given notice of potential infringement in 2004. Cisco Systems, Inc. ("Cisco") was first given notice of potential infringement in 2002. Quantum Corporation ("Quantum") has been on notice of its potential infringement since 2006. Oracle Corporation ("Oracle") acquired several companies that were given notice of potential infringement at least as early as 2009 and Oracle itself has been on notice since then. Despite repeated attempts by Crossroads throughout the years to negotiate licenses to the '972 patent family, these companies refused and left us with no alternatives but litigation. We believe these companies (and companies they have acquired) have been illegally using our proprietary technology and that the potential compensatory damages could be in excess of \$200 million, which does not include enhanced damages or attorney fees. While the uncertainties and expense of litigation are great and we can provide no guarantees of success, we believe the infringement by most of these companies has been prolonged and potentially willful.

In response to the lawsuits brought by us, collectively these defendants filed nineteen *inter partes* review petitions with the U.S. Patent Office to challenge the validity of the patents asserted by us in these lawsuits. The U.S. Patent Office instituted review of six of the petitions, granted joinder in four of the petitions and denied review of the remaining nine petitions. The first of the petitions were filed only months after we filed lawsuits against these parties and years after they were made aware of their potential infringement. We continue to believe Crossroads has meritorious factual and legal defenses to the challenges presented in these petitions and will vigorously defend the validity of the patents. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the IPR proceedings, ruling in one that the '035 Patent is not unpatentable in view of the prior art raised and ruling in the others that the '035 Patent and Patent No. 7,051,147 (the "'147 Patent") are unpatentable in view of different prior art. Crossroads believes the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed these rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are ongoing. If these patents, which have been asserted against Oracle, Cisco, NetApp, and Quantum are found partially or entirely invalid at the conclusion of these IPR proceedings, including appeal, we may be adversely impacted in the litigation proceedings against these companies, including potentially losing the ability to continue with our claims of infringement.

We filed a lawsuit on October 7, 2013 against Oracle alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,425,035, 7,051,147 and 7,934,041 (the case is styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Oracle Corporation; Civil Action No. 1:13-cv-0895-SS (W.D. Tex., Austin Division)). The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014 and on June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to us. Oracle filed nine petitions for IPR at the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of each of the patents we asserted in the lawsuit against Oracle. The U.S. Patent Office granted six of those petitions. Based on the IPRs, Oracle filed a motion to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the IPR proceedings, which was granted by the Court. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the IPR proceedings involving Oracle, ruling in one that the '035 Patent is not unpatentable over the prior art and ruling in the other five that the '035 Patent and '147 Patent are unpatentable in view of different prior art. Crossroads believes the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed these rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are ongoing. If the patents are found partially or entirely invalid during the IPR proceedings, including appeal, we may be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against Oracle, including potentially losing the ability to continue with our claims of infringement.

We filed a lawsuit on February 18, 2014 against Cisco alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,425,035 and 7,934,041 (the case is styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Cisco Systems, Inc.; Civil Action No. 1:14-cv-00148-SS (W.D. Tex., Austin Division)). The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014 and on June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to us. Cisco is a party to three petitions for IPR filed at the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of each of the patents we asserted in the lawsuit against Cisco. The U.S. Patent Office granted those petitions. Based on the IPRs, Cisco filed a motion to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the IPR proceedings, which was granted by the Court. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the IPR proceedings involving Cisco, ruling that the '035 Patent and '147 Patents are unpatentable in view of the cited prior art. Crossroads believes the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed these rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are ongoing. If the patents are found partially or entirely invalid during the IPR proceedings, including appeal, we may be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against Cisco, including potentially losing the ability to continue with our claims of infringement.

We filed a lawsuit on February 18, 2014 against NetApp alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,425,035, 7,934,041, 7,987,311 (the "'311 Patent") and 7,051,147 (the case is styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Net App, Inc.; Civil Action No. 1:14-cv-00149-SS (W.D. Tex., Austin Division)). The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014 and on June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to us. NetApp filed seven petitions for IPR at the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of each of the patents we asserted in the lawsuit against NetApp. The U.S. Patent Office granted three of those petitions. Based on the IPRs, NetApp filed a motion to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the IPR proceedings, which was granted by the Court. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the IPR proceedings involving

NetApp, ruling in one that the '035 Patent is not unpatentable over the prior art and ruling in the others that the '147 Patent is unpatentable in view of different prior art. We believe the ruling of unpatentability were in error and has appealed these rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are ongoing. If the patents are found partially or entirely invalid during the IPR proceedings, including appeal, we may be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against NetApp, including potentially losing the ability to continue with our claims of infringement. On March 4, 2016, after its IPR on the '311 Patent was denied, NetApp filed a Reexamination request with the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of the '311 Patent based on a subset of the prior art used in the IPR proceeding. The U.S. Patent Office granted the request for Reexamination and issued an office action rejecting the claims of the '311 Patent. We believe this rejection of the claims of the '311 Patent to be in error just as we believe the rulings on the IPRs are in error. On September 3, 2016, we conducted an interview with the patent Examiners to explain why we believe the '311 Patent to be valid over the cited prior art. This proceeding is ongoing. If the '311 Patent is found partially or entirely invalid during the Reexamination proceeding, we may be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against NetApp, including potentially losing the ability to continue with our claims of infringement.

We filed a lawsuit on February 18, 2014 against Quantum alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,425,035 and 7,934,041 (the case is styled Crossroads Systems, Inc. v. Quantum Corporation; Civil Action No. 1:14-cv-00150-SS (W.D. Tex., Austin Division)). The action is pending. The Markman hearing was conducted October 6-7, 2014 and on June 16, 2015, Judge Sparks entered the Markman Order construing the claims in a manner favorable to us. Quantum filed three petitions for IPR at the U.S. Patent Office challenging the validity of each of the patents we asserted in the lawsuit against Quantum. The U.S. Patent Office granted those petitions. Based on the IPRs, Quantum filed a motion to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the IPR proceedings, which was granted by the Court. The U.S. Patent Office issued rulings in the three IPR proceedings involving Quantum, ruling that the '035 Patent and '147 Patents are unpatentable in view of the cited prior art. We believe the rulings of unpatentability were in error and has appealed those rulings to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Those appeals are ongoing. If the patents are found partially or entirely invalid during the IPR proceedings, including appeal, we may be adversely impacted in the litigation proceeding against Quantum, including potentially losing the ability to continue with our claims of infringement.

On January 23, 2017, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit notified the Company that the oral argument date for the Company's appeal was on March 7, 2017. The appeals before the Federal Circuit relate to the Final Written Decisions issued by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of the U.S. Patent Office regarding IPR proceedings 2014-01207, 2014-01209, 2014-01226, 2014-01463, 2014-01544, and the IPRs joined to certain of those proceedings (IPRs 2015-00825, 2015-00854, and 2015-00852). No ruling has been made relating to the appeal and we are awaiting the decision.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In evaluating us and our common stock, we urge you to carefully consider the risks and other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A to Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, which we filed with the SEC on January 20, 2017. The risks and uncertainties described in "Item 1A – Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K have not materially changed. Any of the risks discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or any of the risks disclosed in Item 1A to Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, as well as additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial, could materially and adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

Requirement for Additional Sources of Liquidity

Our operations are funded by cash and cash equivalents, as well as from revenue provided by IP licensing, royalties and other revenue. We may also generate revenue from other sources as described in Liquidity and Capital Resources, including without limitation, through obtaining a favorable judgment or settlement in our ongoing litigation concerning infringement of our intellectual property, successfully monetizing all or a portion of the non-'972 patents, or pursuing other strategic opportunities to generate revenue. If we are not able to obtain additional sources of revenue through these or alternative means, the Company may not have sufficient funds to continue to operate the business.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange

Act of 1934, as amended

- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
- 32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350

- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Schema Linkbase Document
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Labels Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CROSSROADS SYSTEMS, INC.

May 25, 2017
(Date)

/s/ Richard K. Coleman, Jr.

Richard K. Coleman, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

May 25, 2017
(Date)

/s/ Jennifer Crane

Jennifer Crane
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended

I, Richard K. Coleman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Crossroads Systems, 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.

Date: May 25, 2017

/s/ Richard K. Coleman, Jr.
Richard K. Coleman, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended

I, Jennifer Crane, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Crossroads Systems, 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.

Date: May 25, 2017

/s/ Jennifer Crane

Jennifer Crane

Chief Financial Officer

**Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended,
and 18 U.S.C. §1350**

I, Richard K. Coleman, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Crossroads Systems, Inc. for the fiscal quarter ended April 30, 2017 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Crossroads Systems, Inc.

Date: May 25, 2017

/s/ Richard K. Coleman, Jr.

Richard K. Coleman, Jr.

Chief Executive Officer

**Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended,
and 18 U.S.C. §1350**

I, Jennifer Crane, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Crossroads Systems, Inc. for the fiscal quarter ended April 30, 2017 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Crossroads Systems, Inc.

Date: May 25, 2017

/s/ Jennifer Crane

Jennifer Crane

Chief Financial Officer
