

GREEN DOT CORP
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2011

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011

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 001-34819**

**GREEN DOT CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)**

**Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)**

**95-4766827
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)**

**605 E. Huntington Drive, Suite 205
Monrovia, California
(Address of principal executive offices)**

**91016
(Zip Code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (626) 775-3400

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company.)

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

There were 24,696,115 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$.001 per share, and 17,335,837 shares of Class B common stock, par value \$.001 per share, outstanding as of April 30, 2011.

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. Financial Statements****GREEN DOT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	March 31, 2011 (Unaudited) (in thousands, except par value)	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Current assets:		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 192,736	\$ 167,503
Investment securities, available-for-sale	7,983	
Settlement assets	19,133	19,968
Accounts receivable, net	30,871	33,412
Prepaid expenses and other assets	8,414	8,608
Income tax receivable	8,670	15,004
Net deferred tax assets	4,937	5,398
Total current assets	272,744	249,893
Restricted cash	10,294	5,135
Accounts receivable, net	2,452	2,549
Prepaid expenses and other assets	704	643
Property and equipment, net	19,659	18,034
Deferred expenses	7,976	9,504
Total assets	\$ 313,829	\$ 285,758
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 20,259	\$ 17,625
Settlement obligations	19,133	19,968
Amounts due to card issuing banks for overdrawn accounts	38,238	35,068
Other accrued liabilities	24,375	21,633
Deferred revenue	14,677	17,214
Total current liabilities	116,682	111,508
Other accrued liabilities	3,634	3,737
Deferred revenue	38	44
Net deferred tax liabilities	5,010	5,338
Total liabilities	125,364	120,627
Stockholders equity:		

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Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value; 100,000 shares authorized as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010; 23,906 and 14,762 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	22	13
Class B convertible common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000 shares authorized as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010; 18,109 and 27,091 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	18	27
Additional paid-in capital	106,068	95,433
Retained earnings	82,359	69,658
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2)	
 Total stockholders' equity	 188,465	 165,131
 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	 \$ 313,829	 \$ 285,758

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

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GREEN DOT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Operating revenues:		
Card revenues	\$ 54,324	\$ 42,158
Cash transfer revenues	31,149	22,782
Interchange revenues	37,714	27,879
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	(5,880)	
Total operating revenues	117,307	92,819
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing expenses	42,539	26,039
Compensation and benefits expenses	21,137	16,260
Processing expenses	19,733	14,680
Other general and administrative expenses	13,393	11,755
Total operating expenses	96,802	68,734
Operating income	20,505	24,085
Interest income	103	72
Interest expense	(1)	(23)
Income before income taxes	20,607	24,134
Income tax expense	7,906	11,319
Net income	\$ 12,701	\$ 12,815
Dividends, accretion, and allocated earnings of preferred stock		(8,444)
Net income allocated to common stockholders	\$ 12,701	\$ 4,371
Basic earnings per common share:		
Class A common stock	\$ 0.30	\$
Class B common stock	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.34
Basic weighted-average common shares issued and outstanding		
Class A common stock	17,525	
Class B common stock	22,537	12,913

Diluted earnings per common share:		
Class A common stock	\$ 0.29	\$
Class B common stock	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.27
Diluted weighted-average common shares issued and outstanding		
Class A common stock	42,481	
Class B common stock	24,945	15,982

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

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GREEN DOT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 12,701	\$ 12,815
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,531	1,563
Provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts	13,398	9,091
Employee stock-based compensation	1,861	1,842
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	5,880	
Provision for uncollectible trade receivables	4	8
Impairment of capitalized software	232	13
Deferred income taxes	107	
Excess tax benefits from exercise of options	(1,363)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Settlement assets	835	11,777
Accounts receivable, net	(10,764)	(9,371)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	108	1,062
Deferred expenses	1,528	2,064
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,303	1,126
Settlement obligations	(835)	(11,777)
Amounts due issuing bank for overdrawn accounts	3,170	4,895
Deferred revenue	(2,543)	(1,755)
Income tax payable/receivable	7,723	10,108
Net cash provided by operating activities	40,876	33,461
Investing activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(7,985)	
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash	(5,159)	9,976
Payments for acquisition of property and equipment	(5,393)	(2,907)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(18,537)	7,069
Financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of warrants and options	1,531	300
Excess tax benefits from exercise of options	1,363	
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,894	300
Net increase in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	25,233	40,830
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	167,503	56,303

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Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 192,736	\$ 97,133
Cash paid for interest	\$	\$ 20
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 76	\$ 1,210

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

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GREEN DOT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2011
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1 Organization

Green Dot Corporation (we, us and our refer to Green Dot Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Next Estate Communications, Inc. and Green Dot Acquisition Corp.) is one of the leading providers of general purpose reloadable prepaid debit cards and cash loading and transfer services in the United States. Our products include Green Dot MasterCard and Visa-branded prepaid debit cards and several co-branded reloadable prepaid card programs, collectively referred to as our GPR cards; Visa-branded gift cards; and our MoneyPak and swipe reload proprietary products, collectively referred to as our cash transfer products, which enable cash loading and transfer services through our Green Dot Network. The Green Dot Network enables consumers to use cash to reload our prepaid debit cards or to transfer cash to any of our Green Dot Network acceptance members, including competing prepaid card programs and other online accounts.

We market our cards and financial services to banked, underbanked and unbanked consumers in the United States using distribution channels other than traditional bank branches, such as third-party retailer locations nationwide and the Internet. Our prepaid debit cards are issued by third-party issuing banks, and we have relationships with several card issuers, including GE Money Bank and CB&T, a division of Synovus Bank. We also have distribution arrangements with many large and medium-sized retailers, such as Walmart, Walgreens, CVS, Rite Aid, 7-Eleven, Kroger, Kmart, Meijer and Radio Shack, and with various industry resellers, such as Incomm and PaySpot. We refer to participating retailers collectively as our retail distributors.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

We have prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. We have eliminated all significant intercompany balances and transactions in consolidation.

We consider an operating segment to be any component of our business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by our chief operating decision-maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance based on discrete financial information. Our Chief Executive Officer, our chief operating decision-maker, reviews our operating results on an aggregate basis and manages our operations and the allocation of resources as a single operating segment prepaid cards and related services.

We have evaluated subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were issued, based on the accounting guidance for subsequent events. Based on our evaluation, we did not identify any recognized or nonrecognized subsequent events that would have required adjustment to or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited March 31, 2011 consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statements of operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, consolidated statements of cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related interim information contained within the notes to the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and the notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In our opinion, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair presentation of our financial position at March 31, 2011, the results of our operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, and our cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. Our results of operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes. We base

our estimates and assumptions on historical factors, current circumstances, and the experience and judgment of management. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Table of Contents**GREEN DOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)****Accounts Receivable, Net**

Accounts receivable is comprised principally of receivables due from card issuing banks, overdrawn account balances due from cardholders, trade accounts receivable and other receivables. We record accounts receivable net of reserves for estimated uncollectible accounts. Receivables due from card issuing banks primarily represent revenue-related funds collected by the card issuing banks from our retail distributors, merchant banks and cardholders that have yet to be remitted to us. These receivables are generally collected within a short period of time based on the remittance terms in our agreements with the card issuing banks.

Overdrawn Account Balances Due from Cardholders and Reserve for Uncollectible Overdrawn Accounts

Cardholder account overdrafts may arise from maintenance fee assessments on our GPR cards or from purchase transactions that we honor on GPR or gift cards, in each case in excess of the funds in a cardholder's account. We are exposed to losses from unrecovered cardholder account overdrafts. We establish a reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts. We classify overdrawn accounts into age groups based on the number of days that have elapsed since an account has had activity, such as a purchase, ATM transaction or maintenance fee assessment. We calculate a reserve factor for each age group based on the average recovery rate for the most recent six months. These factors are applied to these age groups to estimate our overall reserve. When more than 90 days have passed without activity in an account, we consider recovery to be remote and write off the full amount of the overdrawn account balance. We include our provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts related to maintenance fees as an offset to card revenues in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. We include our provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts related to purchase transactions in other general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue Recognition

Our operating revenues consist of card revenues, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues. We recognize revenue when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product is sold or the service is performed, and collectibility of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

Card revenues consist of new card fees, monthly maintenance fees, ATM fees, and other revenues. We charge new card fees when a consumer purchases a new card in a retail store. We defer and recognize new card fee revenues on a straight-line basis over our average card lifetime, which is currently nine months for our GPR cards and six months for our gift cards. We determine the average card lifetime based on our recent historical data for comparable products. We measure card lifetime for our GPR cards as the period of time, inclusive of reload activity, between sale (or activation) of the card and the date of the last positive balance. We measure the card lifetime for our gift cards as the redemption period during which cardholders perform the substantial majority of their transactions. We reassess average card lifetime quarterly. We report the unearned portion of new card fees as a component of deferred revenue in our consolidated balance sheets. We charge maintenance fees on a monthly basis pursuant to the terms and conditions in the applicable cardholder agreements. We recognize monthly maintenance fees ratably over the month for which they are assessed. We charge ATM fees to cardholders when they withdraw money or conduct other transactions at certain ATMs in accordance with the terms and conditions in the applicable cardholder agreements. We recognize ATM fees when the withdrawal is made by the cardholder, which is the same time our service is completed and the fees are assessed. Other revenues consist of customer service fees, and fees associated with optional products or services, which we generally offer to consumers during the card activation process. We charge customer service fees pursuant to the terms and conditions in the applicable cardholder agreements and recognize them when the underlying services are completed. Optional products and services that generate other revenues include providing a second card for an account, expediting delivery of the personalized debit card that replaces the temporary card obtained at the retail store, and upgrading a cardholder account to one of our upgrade programs. We generally recognize revenue related to optional products and services when the underlying services are completed, but we treat revenues related to our upgrade programs in a manner similar to new card fees and monthly maintenance fees.

We generate cash transfer revenues when consumers purchase our cash transfer products (reload services) in a retail store. We recognize these revenues when the cash transfer transactions are completed, generally within three business days from the time of sale of these products.

We earn interchange revenues from fees remitted by the merchant's bank, which are based on rates established by Visa and MasterCard, when cardholders make purchase transactions using our cards. We recognize interchange revenues as these transactions occur.

We report our different types of revenues on a gross or net basis based on our assessment of whether we act as a principal or an agent in the transaction. To the extent we act as a principal in the transaction, we report revenues on a gross basis. In concluding whether or not we act as a principal or an agent, we evaluate whether we have the substantial risks and rewards under the terms of the revenue-generating arrangements, whether we are the party responsible for fulfillment of the services purchased by the cardholders, and other factors. For all of our significant revenue-generating arrangements, including GPR and gift cards, we record revenues on a gross basis.

Generally, customers have limited rights to a refund of a new card fee or a cash transfer fee. We have elected to recognize revenues prior to the expiration of the refund period, but reduce revenues by the amount of expected refunds, which we estimate based on actual historical refunds.

On occasion, we enter into incentive agreements with our retail distributors designed to increase product acceptance and sales volume. We record incentive payments, including the issuance of equity instruments, as a reduction of revenues and recognize them over the period the related revenues are recognized or as services are rendered, as applicable.

Table of Contents**GREEN DOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)****Employee Stock-Based Compensation**

We record employee stock-based compensation expense using the fair value method of accounting. For stock options and stock purchases under our ESPP, we base compensation expense on fair values estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. For stock awards, we base compensation expense on the estimated fair value of our common stock at the grant date. We recognize compensation expense for awards with only service conditions that have graded vesting schedules on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award. Vesting is based upon continued service to our company.

For additional information, refer to *Note 7 Stock-Based Compensation*.

Income Taxes

Our income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred income tax expense. Current income tax expense approximates taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period. Deferred income tax expense results from the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the periods. These gross deferred tax assets and liabilities represent decreases or increases in taxes expected to be paid in the future because of future reversals of temporary differences between the bases of assets and liabilities as measured by tax laws and their bases as reported in our consolidated financial statements. We also recognize deferred tax assets for tax attributes such as net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards. We record valuation allowances to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts we conclude are more likely-than-not to be realized in the foreseeable future.

We recognize and measure income tax benefits based upon a two-step model: 1) a tax position must be more likely-than-not to be sustained based solely on its technical merits in order to be recognized, and 2) the benefit is measured as the largest dollar amount of that position that is more likely-than-not to be sustained upon settlement. The difference between the benefit recognized for a position and the tax benefit claimed on a tax return is referred to as an unrecognized tax benefit. We accrue income tax related interest and penalties, if applicable, within income tax expense.

For additional information, refer to *Note 5 Income Taxes*.

Earnings Per Common Share

We have multiple classes of common stock and our preferred stockholders, during the periods their shares were outstanding, were entitled to participate with common stockholders in the distributions of earnings through dividends. Therefore, we apply the two-class method in calculating earnings per common share, or EPS. The two-class method requires net income, after deduction of any preferred stock dividends, deemed dividends on preferred stock redemptions, and accretions in the carrying value on preferred stock, to be allocated between each class or series of common and preferred stockholders based on their respective rights to receive dividends, whether or not declared. Basic EPS is then calculated by dividing net income allocated to each class of common stockholders by the respective weighted-average common shares issued and outstanding.

In addition, for diluted EPS, the conversion of Class B common stock can affect net income allocated to Class A common stockholders. Where the effect of this conversion is dilutive, we adjust net income allocated to Class A common stockholders by the associated allocated earnings of the convertible securities. We divide adjusted net income for each class of common stock by the respective weighted-average number of the common shares issued and outstanding for each period plus amounts representing the dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and outstanding warrants, shares to be purchased under our employee stock purchase plan and the dilution resulting from the conversion of convertible securities, if applicable. We exclude the effects of convertible securities and outstanding warrants and stock options from the computation of diluted EPS in periods in which the effect would be antidilutive. We calculate dilutive potential common shares using the treasury stock method, if-converted method and the two-class method, as applicable.

For additional information, refer to *Note 8 Earnings Per Common Share*.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist principally of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, investment securities, restricted cash, settlement assets and obligations, accounts receivable, certain other assets, accounts payable, and other accrued liabilities. These financial instruments, with the exception of investment securities, are short-term, and, accordingly, we believe their carrying amounts approximate their respective fair values. For additional information, refer to Note 3 Investment Securities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, issued Accounting Standards Update, or ASU 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*, which requires additional information in the roll-forward of Level 3 assets and liabilities, including the presentation of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross basis. This ASU impacts disclosures only. We adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2011.

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GREEN DOT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3 Investment Securities

The following table presents the amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value for investments securities aggregated by major security type:

	Amortized cost		Gross unrealized gains (in thousands)		Gross unrealized losses		Fair value
March 31, 2011							
Commercial paper	\$ 4,985	\$		\$	(3)	\$	4,982
Corporate bonds	3,000		1				3,001
	\$ 7,985	\$	1	\$	(3)	\$	7,983

We had no investment securities as of December 31, 2010. We did not record any impairment losses during the three months ended March 31, 2011 because we expect to recover, at maturity, the full value of our high-credit quality investment securities.

We classify our investment securities as available-for-sale and report them at fair value with the related unrealized gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, a component of shareholders' equity, net of tax. We classify investment securities with original maturities greater than 90 days, but less than or equal to 365 days as current assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The following table is a summary of our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value
	(in thousands)			
March 31, 2011				
Commercial paper	\$	\$ 4,982	\$	\$ 4,982
Corporate bonds		3,001		3,001
	\$	\$ 7,983	\$	\$ 7,983

We had no assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010. We based the fair value of our investment securities on quoted prices in active markets for similar assets. We had no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 assets during the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Note 4 Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(in thousands)	
Overdrawn account balances due from cardholders	\$ 20,911	\$ 17,560
Reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts	(14,293)	(11,823)
Net overdrawn account balances due from cardholders	6,618	5,737
Trade receivables	627	968
Reserve for uncollectible trade receivables	(6)	(3)
Net trade receivables	621	965
Receivables due from card issuing banks	24,421	27,588
Other receivables	1,663	1,671
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 33,323	\$ 35,961

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GREEN DOT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4 Accounts Receivable (Continued)

Activity in the reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended March	
	31,	
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 11,823	\$ 7,460
Provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts:		
Fees	12,055	8,556
Purchase transactions	1,343	535
Charge-offs	(10,928)	(6,820)
Balance, end of period	\$ 14,293	\$ 9,731

Note 5 Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 varied from the amount computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income before income taxes. A reconciliation between the expected federal income tax expense using the federal statutory tax rate of 35% and our actual income tax expense was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March	
	31,	
	2011	2010
U.S. federal income tax	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1.4	6.0
Non-deductible offering costs		4.5
Other	2.0	1.4
Income tax expense	38.4%	46.9%

The effective tax rates for the periods above differ from the expected federal statutory tax rate of 35% primarily due to state income taxes, net of the federal tax benefit. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, our effective tax rate was adversely impacted by a discrete item related to non-deductible offering costs of \$2.7 million recognized in this period. Excluding the impact of this discrete item, our effective tax rate would have been 42.3%.

In accounting for income taxes, we followed the guidance related to uncertainty in income taxes. The guidance prescribes a comprehensive framework for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of uncertain income tax positions that we have taken or anticipate taking in a tax return, and includes guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, and transition rules. We have concluded that we have no significant unrecognized tax benefits. We are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, and various state tax authorities. Our consolidated federal income tax returns for the years ended July 31, 2005 and 2008 have been examined by the IRS, and there have been no material changes in our tax liabilities for those years. We generally remain subject to examination of our federal income tax returns for the year ended July 31, 2007 and later years. We generally remain subject to examination of our various state income tax returns for a period of four to five years from the respective dates the returns were filed.

Note 6 Stockholders Equity

In March 2010, our board of directors amended our Certificate of Incorporation to adopt a dual class structure for our common stock. The two classes of common stock are Class A common stock and Class B common stock. Upon adoption, all of our common stock outstanding converted to Class B common stock. In July 2010, we filed a restated Certificate of Incorporation that increased the number of authorized Class A and Class B common stock from 75,000,000 shares each to 100,000,000 shares each and reduced the number of authorized shares of preferred stock from 25,553,267 to 5,000,000.

Shares Subject to Repurchase

In May 2010, we amended our commercial agreement with Walmart, our largest retail distributor, and GE Money Bank. The amendment modifies the terms of our agreement related to our co-branded GPR MoneyCard, which significantly increased the sales commission rates we pay to Walmart for our products sold in their stores. The new agreement commenced on May 1, 2010 with a five-year term. As an incentive to amend our prepaid card program agreement, we issued Walmart 2,208,552 shares of our Class A common stock. These shares are subject to our right to repurchase them at \$0.01 per share upon termination of our agreement with Walmart other than a termination arising out of our knowing, intentional and material breach of the agreement. Our right to repurchase the shares lapses with respect to 36,810 shares per month over the 60-month term of the agreement. The repurchase right will expire as to all shares of Class A common stock that remain subject to the repurchase right if we experience a prohibited change of control, as defined in the agreement, if we experience a change of control, as defined in the stock issuance agreement, or under certain other limited circumstances, which we currently believe are remote. We have also granted Walmart registration rights for all of its shares of our Class A common stock that are no longer subject to our repurchase right. In connection with the share issuance, Walmart entered into an agreement to vote its shares in proportion to the way the rest of our stockholders vote their shares. As of March 31, 2011, 1,803,642 shares of Class A common stock issued to Walmart were subject to our repurchase right.

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GREEN DOT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 6 Stockholders Equity (Continued)**Comprehensive Income**

The components of comprehensive income, net of tax, are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March	
	31,	
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Net income	\$ 12,701	\$ 12,815
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized loss on investment securities available-for-sale, net	(2)	
Total comprehensive income	\$ 12,699	\$ 12,815

Note 7 Stock-Based Compensation**Employee Stock-Based Compensation**

We granted options to purchase 106,800 shares of our Class A common stock under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan to our officers, employees, and outside directors during the three months ended March 31, 2011 with an exercise price of \$55.52 per share and a grant-date fair value of \$26.50 per share. We granted options to purchase 130,500 shares of our Class B common stock under our 2001 Stock Plan, the predecessor to our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan, to our officers, employees, and outside directors during the three months ended March 31, 2010 with a weighted-average exercise price of \$25.00 per share and a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$12.79 per share.

We estimated the fair value of each stock option grant on the date of grant using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended March	
	31,	
	2011	2010
Risk-free interest rate	2.31%	2.50%
Expected term (life) of options (in years)	6.08	5.80
Expected dividends		
Expected volatility	47.0%	52.3%

The total stock-based compensation expense recognized was \$1.9 million, including \$0.2 million related to our 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, and \$1.8 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Stock-Based Retailer Incentive Compensation

As discussed in *Note 6 Stockholders Equity*, we issued Walmart 2,208,552 shares of our Class A common stock. We recognize the fair value of 36,810 shares each month over the 60-month term of the commercial agreement. An early expiration of our right to repurchase as described above would, however, result in the recognition of the fair value of all the shares still subject to repurchase on the date of the expiration. We currently assess an early expiration of our repurchase right to be remote. We record the fair value recognized as stock-based retailer incentive compensation, a contra-revenue component of our total operating revenues. We recognize monthly the fair value of the shares for which our right to repurchase has lapsed using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock. We recognized \$5.9 million of stock-based retailer incentive compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**GREEN DOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 8 Earnings per Common Share**

We calculate EPS using the two-class method. Refer to *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for a discussion of the calculation of EPS. The calculation of basic EPS and diluted EPS was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Basic earnings per Class A common share		
Net income	\$ 12,701	\$
Allocated earnings to preferred stock		
Allocated earnings to other classes of common stock	(7,393)	
Net income allocated to Class A common stockholders	5,308	
Weighted-average Class A shares issued and outstanding	17,525	
Basic earnings per Class A common share	\$ 0.30	\$
Diluted earnings per Class A common share		
Net income allocated to Class A common stockholders	\$ 5,308	
Allocated earnings to participating securities, net of re-allocated earnings	7,143	
Re-allocated earnings	(286)	
Diluted net income allocated to Class A common stockholders	12,165	
Weighted-average Class A shares issued and outstanding	17,525	
Dilutive potential common shares:		
Class B common stock	24,945	
Stock options	3	
Employee stock purchase plan	8	
Diluted weighted-average Class A shares issued and outstanding	42,481	
Diluted earnings per Class A common share	\$ 0.29	\$
Basic earnings per Class B common share		
Net income	\$ 12,701	\$ 12,815
Allocated earnings and deemed dividends to preferred stock		(8,444)
Allocated earnings to other classes of common stock	(5,875)	
Net income allocated to Class B common stockholders	6,826	4,371
Weighted-average Class B shares issued and outstanding	22,537	12,913

Basic earnings per Class B common share	\$	0.30	\$	0.34
Diluted earnings per Class B common share				
Net income allocated to Class B common stockholders	\$	6,826	\$	4,371
Re-allocated earnings		317		
Diluted net income allocated to Class B common stockholders		7,143		4,371
Weighted-average Class B shares issued and outstanding		22,537		12,913
Dilutive potential common shares:				
Stock options		2,408		2,801
Warrants				268
Diluted weighted-average Class B shares issued and outstanding		24,945		15,982
Diluted earnings per Class B common share	\$	0.29	\$	0.27

Table of Contents**GREEN DOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 8 Earnings per Common Share (Continued)**

As of March 31, 2011, 1,803,642 shares of Class A common stock issued to Walmart were subject to our repurchase right. Basic and diluted EPS for these shares were the same as basic and diluted EPS for our Class A common stock for the three months ended March 31, 2011.

We excluded from the computation of basic EPS all shares issuable under an unvested warrant to purchase 4,283,456 shares of our Class B common stock, as the related performance conditions had not been satisfied.

For the periods presented, we excluded all shares of convertible preferred stock and certain stock options outstanding, which could potentially dilute basic EPS in the future, from the computation of diluted EPS as their effect was anti-dilutive. The following table shows the weighted-average number of anti-dilutive shares excluded from the diluted EPS calculation:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Class A common stock		
Options to purchase Class A common stock	65	
Class B common stock		
Options to purchase Class B common stock		171
Conversion of convertible preferred stock		24,942
Total options and convertible preferred stock		25,113

Note 9 Significant Customer Concentrations

A credit concentration may exist if customers are involved in similar industries, economic sectors, and geographic regions. Our retail distributors operate in similar economic sectors but diverse domestic geographic regions. The loss of a significant retail distributor could have a material adverse effect upon our card sales, profitability, and revenue growth.

Revenues derived from our products sold at Walmart and our three other largest retail distributors, as a group, represented approximately 58% and 17%, respectively, of our total operating revenues for the three months March 31, 2011 and 63% and 20%, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Revenues derived from our products sold at Walmart and our three other largest retail distributors, as a group, represented approximately 60% and 16%, respectively, of our total operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, for the three months ended March 31, 2011. In determining the customer concentration, we attributed new card fees and cash transfer revenues to the retail distributor where the sale of the new cards and cash transfer products occurred.

The concentration of GPR cards activated (in units) for Walmart and our three other largest retail distributors, in the aggregate, was 71% and 79% for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The concentration of sales of cash transfer products (in units) for these retail distributors, in the aggregate, was 91% and 92% for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Settlement assets attributable to Walmart and our three other largest retail distributors, as a group, comprised 29% and 37%, respectively, of the settlement assets recorded on our consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2011 and 26% and 31%, respectively, as of December 31, 2010. As a result of entering into our amended agreement with Walmart, we changed the manner in which customer funds for certain products sold at Walmart are settled, eliminating the need to record settlement assets and liabilities related to these products. This change resulted in a significant reduction in our settlement assets and settlement obligations associated with Walmart and GE Money Bank, respectively.

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the majority of the customer funds underlying our products were held in bank accounts at two card issuing banks. These funds are held in trust for the benefit of the customers, and we have no legal rights to the customer funds or deposits at the card issuing banks. Additionally, we have receivables due from these card issuing banks included in accounts receivable, net, on our consolidated balance sheets. The failure of either of these card issuing banks could result in significant business disruption, a potential material adverse affect on our ability to service our customers, potential contingent obligations by us to customers and material write-offs of uncollectible receivables due from these card issuing banks.

Note 10 Business Combination

On February 4, 2010, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% of the outstanding common shares and voting interest of Bonneville Bancorp for approximately \$15.7 million in cash, subject to approval by various regulatory bodies. Bonneville Bancorp, a Utah bank holding company, offers a range of business and consumer banking products in the Provo, Utah area through its bank subsidiary, Bonneville Bank, or the Bank. The Bank also originates commercial, industrial, residential, real estate and personal loans. We expect to focus the Bank on issuing our Green Dot-branded debit cards linked to an FDIC-insured transactional account.

As of March 31, 2011, regulatory approval of our proposed bank acquisition was still pending.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act) and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed to be forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as expects, anticipates, targets, goals, projects, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, continues, endeavors, strives, may and assumes, variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified below, under Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors, and elsewhere herein. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

In this Quarterly Report, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, Green Dot, we, us, and our refer to Green Dot Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Overview

Green Dot is a leading prepaid financial services company providing simple, low-cost and convenient money management solutions to a broad base of U.S. consumers. We believe that we are the leading provider of general purpose reloadable prepaid debit cards in the United States and that our Green Dot Network is the leading reload network for prepaid cards in the United States. We sell our cards and offer our reload services nationwide at approximately 55,000 retail store locations, which provide consumers convenient access to our products and services.

We review a number of metrics to help us monitor the performance of, and identify trends affecting, our business. We believe the following measures are the primary indicators of our quarterly and annual performance.

Number of GPR Cards Activated represents the total number of GPR cards sold through our retail and online distribution channels that are activated (and, in the case of our online channel, also funded) by cardholders in a specified period. We activated 2.21 million and 1.79 million GPR cards in the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Number of Cash Transfers represents the total number of MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions that we sell through our retail distributors in a specified period. We sold 7.98 million and 5.93 million MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Number of Active Cards represents the total number of GPR cards in our portfolio that had a purchase, reload or ATM withdrawal transaction during the previous 90-day period. We had 4.28 million and 3.37 million active cards outstanding as of March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Gross Dollar Volume represents the total dollar volume of funds loaded to our GPR card and reload products. Our gross dollar volume was \$4.6 billion and \$2.8 billion for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$12.7 million as compared to \$12.8 million for the corresponding period in 2010. Results for the three months ended March 31, 2011 were favorably impacted by increases in card revenues, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues primarily due to period-over-period growth in all of our key metrics described above. This growth was driven in part by an increasing number of customers who fund their cards via direct deposit, which we refer to as direct deposit customers, and a larger number of taxpayers electing to receive their tax refunds via direct deposit on our cards, in each case as compared to the first quarter of 2010.

Our results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 were adversely impacted by stock-based retailer incentive compensation recognized and by increases in our total operating expenses. Total operating expenses

increased due to increased sales commission percentages that we pay to Walmart, increased sales commission paid to our retail distributors resulting from a higher number of GPR cards activated and cash transfers sold and growth in our headcount and infrastructure. In May 2010, the sales commission percentages that we pay to Walmart for the Walmart MoneyCard program increased to an estimated 22% from less than 8% in the first quarter of 2010 and, as described under Key components of our results of operations Operating revenues Stock-based retailer incentive compensation below, we began recording the fair value of certain shares of Class A common stock issued to Walmart in May 2010 as stock-based retailer incentive compensation, a contra-revenue component of our total operating revenues. The Walmart MoneyCard program currently accounts for approximately 87% of the total operating revenues that we derive from products sold at Walmart.

Key components of our results of operations

Operating Revenues

We classify our operating revenues into the following four categories:

Card Revenues Card revenues consist of new card fees, monthly maintenance fees, ATM fees and other revenues. We charge new card fees when a consumer purchases a GPR or gift card in a retail store. We charge maintenance fees on GPR cards to cardholders on a monthly basis pursuant to the terms and conditions in our cardholder agreements. We charge ATM fees to cardholders when they withdraw money or conduct other transactions at certain ATMs in accordance with the terms and conditions in our cardholder agreements. Other revenues consist primarily of fees associated with optional products or services, which we generally offer to consumers during the card activation process. Optional products and services that generate other revenues include providing a second card for an account, expediting delivery of the personalized GPR card that replaces the temporary card

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obtained at the retail store and upgrading a cardholder account to one of our premium programs – the VIP program or Premier Card program – which provide benefits for our more active cardholders. Historically, our card revenues have also included customer service fees that we charged in accordance with the terms and conditions in our cardholder agreements.

Our aggregate new card fee revenues vary based upon the number of GPR cards activated and the average new card fee. The average new card fee depends primarily upon the mix of products that we sell since there are variations in new card fees among Green Dot-branded and co-branded products and between GPR cards and general purpose gift cards. Our aggregate monthly maintenance fee revenues vary primarily based upon the number of active cards in our portfolio and the average fee assessed per account. Our average monthly maintenance fee per active account depends upon the mix of Green Dot-branded and co-branded cards in our portfolio and upon the extent to which fees are waived based on significant usage. Our aggregate ATM fee revenues vary based upon the number of cardholder ATM transactions and the average fee per ATM transaction. The average fee per ATM transaction depends upon the mix of Green Dot-branded and co-branded active cards in our portfolio and the extent to which cardholders enroll in our VIP program, which has no ATM fees, or conduct ATM transactions on our fee-free ATM network.

Cash Transfer Revenues – We earn cash transfer revenues when consumers purchase and use a MoneyPak or fund their cards through a POS swipe reload transaction in a retail store. Our aggregate cash transfer revenues vary based upon the total number of MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions and the average price per MoneyPak or POS swipe reload transaction. The average price per MoneyPak or POS swipe reload transaction depends upon the relative numbers of cash transfer sales at our different retail distributors and on the mix of MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions at certain retailers that have different fees for the two types of reload transactions.

Interchange Revenues – We earn interchange revenues from fees remitted by the merchant’s bank, which are based on rates established by Visa and MasterCard, when cardholders make purchase transactions using our cards. Our aggregate interchange revenues vary based primarily on the number of active cards in our portfolio, the average transactional volume of the active cards in our portfolio and on the mix of cardholder purchases between those using signature identification technologies and those using personal identification numbers.

Stock-based retailer incentive compensation – In May 2010, we issued to Walmart 2,208,552 shares of our Class A common stock, subject to our right to repurchase them at \$0.01 per share upon a qualifying termination of our prepaid card program agreement with Walmart and GE Money Bank. We recognize each month the fair value of the 36,810 shares issued to Walmart for which our right to repurchase has lapsed using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock (and we would be required to recognize the fair value of all shares still subject to repurchase if there were an early expiration of our right to repurchase). We record the fair value recognized as stock-based retailer incentive compensation, a contra-revenue component of our total operating revenues. In addition, it is possible that, in the future, a warrant to purchase Class B common stock will vest and become exercisable upon the achievement of certain performance goals by PayPal. If this warrant vests, we will need to determine its fair value on the vesting date using an option pricing model, such as Black-Scholes, and will record that value as additional contra-revenue.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses into the following four categories:

Sales and Marketing Expenses – Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of the sales commissions we pay to our retail distributors and brokers for sales of our GPR and gift cards and reload services in their stores, advertising and marketing expenses, and the costs of manufacturing and distributing card packages, placards and promotional materials to our retail distributors and personalized GPR cards to consumers who have activated their cards. We generally establish sales commission percentages in long-term distribution agreements with our retail distributors, and aggregate sales commissions are determined by the number of prepaid cards and cash transfers sold at their respective retail stores. We incur advertising and marketing expenses for television and online advertisements of our products and through retailer-based print promotions and in-store displays. Advertising and marketing expenses are recognized as incurred and typically deliver a benefit over an extended period of time. For this reason, these expenses do not always track changes in our operating revenues. Our manufacturing and distribution costs vary primarily based on the number of GPR cards activated.

Compensation and Benefits Expenses Compensation and benefits expenses represent the compensation and benefits that we provide to our employees and the payments we make to third-party contractors. While we have an in-house customer service function, we employ third-party contractors to conduct all call center operations, handle routine customer service inquiries and provide temporary support in the area of IT operations and elsewhere. Compensation and benefits expenses associated with our customer service and loss management functions generally vary in line with the size of our active card portfolio, while the expenses associated with other functions do not.

Processing Expenses Processing expenses consist primarily of the fees charged to us by the banks that issue our prepaid cards, the third-party card processor that maintains the records of our customers' accounts and processes transaction authorizations and postings for us, and Visa and MasterCard, which process transactions for us through their respective payment networks. These costs generally vary based on the total number of active cards in our portfolio and gross dollar volume.

Other General and Administrative Expenses Other general and administrative expenses consist primarily of professional service fees, telephone and communication costs, depreciation and amortization of our property and equipment, transaction losses (losses from customer disputed transactions, unrecovered customer purchase transaction overdrafts and fraud), rent and utilities, and insurance. We incur telephone and communication costs primarily from customers contacting us through our toll-free telephone numbers. These costs vary with the total number of active cards in our portfolio as do losses from unrecovered customer purchase transaction overdrafts and fraud. Costs associated with professional services, depreciation and amortization of our property and equipment, and rent and utilities vary based upon our investment in infrastructure, risk management and internal controls and are generally not correlated with our operating revenues or other transaction metrics.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense consists of the federal and state corporate income taxes accrued on income resulting from the sale of our products and services. Since the majority of our operations are based in California, most of our state taxes are paid to that state.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience, current circumstances and various other assumptions that our management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. In many instances, we could reasonably use different accounting estimates, and in some instances changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Accordingly, actual results could differ significantly from the estimates made by our management. To the extent that there are differences between our estimates and actual results, our future financial statement presentation, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be affected. We believe that the accounting policies discussed below are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas involving management's judgments and estimates.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product is sold or the service is performed, and collectibility of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

We defer and recognize new card fee revenues on a straight-line basis over the period commensurate with our service obligation to our customers. We consider the service obligation period to be the average card lifetime. We determine the average card lifetime for each pool of homogeneous products (e.g., products that exhibit the same characteristics such as nature of service and terms and conditions) based on company-specific historical data. Currently, we determine the average card lifetime separately for our GPR cards and gift cards. For our GPR cards, we measure the card lifetime as the period of time, inclusive of reload activity, between sale (or activation) of a card and the date of the last positive balance on that card. We analyze GPR cards activated between six and forty-two months prior to each balance sheet date. We use this historical look-back period as a basis for determining our average card lifetime because it provides sufficient time for meaningful behavioral trends to develop. Currently, our GPR cards have an average card lifetime of nine months. The usage of gift cards is limited to the initial funds loaded to the card. Therefore, we measure these gift cards' lifetime as the redemption period over which cardholders perform the substantial majority of their transactions. Currently, gift cards have an average lifetime of six months. We reassess average card lifetime quarterly. Average card lifetimes may vary in the future as cardholder behavior changes relative to historical experience because customers are influenced by changes in the pricing of our services, the availability of substitute products, and other factors.

We also defer and expense commissions paid to retail distributors related to new card sales ratably over the average card lifetime, which is currently nine months for our GPR cards and six months for gift cards.

We report our different types of revenues on a gross or net basis based on our assessment of whether we act as a principal or an agent in the transaction. To the extent we act as a principal in the transaction, we report revenues on a gross basis. In concluding whether or not we act as a principal or an agent, we evaluate whether we have the substantial risks and rewards under the terms of the revenue-generating arrangements, whether we are the party responsible for fulfillment of the services purchased by the cardholders, and other factors. For all of our significant revenue-generating arrangements, including GPR and gift cards, we recognize revenues on a gross basis.

Generally, customers have limited rights to a refund of the new card fee or a cash transfer fee. We have elected to recognize revenues prior to the expiration of the refund period, but reduce revenues by the amount of expected refunds, which we estimate based on actual historical refunds.

On occasion, we enter into incentive agreements with our retail distributors and offer incentives to customers designed to increase product acceptance and sales volume. We record these incentives, including the issuance of equity instruments, as a reduction of revenues and recognize them over the period the related revenues are recognized or as services are rendered, as applicable.

Reserve for Uncollectible Overdrawn Accounts

Cardholder account overdrafts may arise from maintenance fee assessments on our GPR cards or from purchase transactions that we honor on GPR or gift cards, in each case in excess of the funds in the cardholder's account. We are responsible to the banks that issue our cards for any losses associated with these overdrafts. Overdrawn account

balances are therefore deemed to be our receivables due from cardholders, and we include them as a component of accounts receivable, net, on our consolidated balance sheets. The banks that issue our cards fund the overdrawn account balances on our behalf. We include our obligations to them on our consolidated balance sheets as amounts due to card issuing banks for overdrawn accounts, a current liability, and we settle our obligations to them based on the terms specified in their agreements with us. These settlement terms generally require us to settle on a monthly basis or when the cardholder account is closed, depending on the card issuing bank.

We generally recover overdrawn account balances from those GPR cardholders that perform a reload transaction. In addition, we recover some purchase transaction overdrafts through enforcement of payment network rules, which allow us to recover the amounts from the merchant where the purchase transaction was conducted. However, we are exposed to losses from unrecovered GPR cardholder account overdrafts. The probability of recovering these amounts is primarily related to the number of days that have elapsed since an account had activity, such as a purchase, ATM transaction or fee assessment. Generally, we recover 50-60% of overdrawn account balances in accounts that have had activity in the last 30 days, less than 15% in accounts that have had activity in the last 30 to 60 days, and less than 10% when more than 60 days have elapsed.

We establish a reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts for maintenance fees we assess and purchase transactions we honor, in each case in excess of a cardholder's account balance. We classify overdrawn accounts into age groups based on the number of days since the account last had activity. We then calculate a reserve factor for each age group based on the average recovery rate for the most recent six months. These factors are applied to these age groups to estimate our overall reserve. We rely on these historical rates because they have remained relatively consistent for several years. When more than 90 days have passed without any activity in an account, we consider recovery to be remote and charge off the full amount of the overdrawn account balance against the reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts.

Overdrafts due to maintenance fee assessments comprised approximately 90% of our total overdrawn account balances due from cardholders for the three months ended March 31, 2011. We charge our GPR cardholder accounts maintenance fees on a monthly basis pursuant to the terms and conditions in the applicable cardholder agreements. Although cardholder accounts become inactive or overdrawn, we continue to provide cardholders

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the ongoing functionality of our GPR cards, which allows them to reload and use their cards at any time. As a result, we continue to assess a maintenance fee until a cardholder account becomes overdrawn by an amount equal to two maintenance fees, currently \$6.00 for the Walmart MoneyCard and \$11.90 for our Green Dot-branded GPR cards. We recognize the fees ratably over the month for which they are assessed, net of the related reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts, as a component of card revenues in our consolidated statements of operations.

We include our reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts related to purchase transactions in other general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations.

Our recovery rates may change in the future in response to factors such as the pricing of reloads and new cards and the availability of substitute products.

Employee Stock-Based Compensation

We record employee stock-based compensation expense using the fair value method of accounting. For stock options and stock purchases under the ESPP, we base compensation expense on fair values estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. For stock awards, we base compensation expense on the estimated fair value of our common stock at the grant date. We recognize compensation expense for awards with only service conditions that have graded vesting schedules on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award. Vesting is based upon continued service to our company.

We measure the fair value of equity instruments issued to non-employees as of the earlier of the date a performance commitment has been reached by the counterparty or the date performance is completed by the counterparty. We determine the fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model or the fair value of our Class A or Class B common stock, as applicable, and recognize related expense in the same periods that the goods or services are received.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*, which requires additional information in the roll-forward of Level 3 assets and liabilities, including the presentation of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross basis. This ASU impacts disclosures only. We adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2011.

Comparison of Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010**Operating Revenues**

The following table presents a breakdown of our operating revenues among card, cash transfer and interchange revenues as well as contra-revenue items:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2011	% of Total Operating Revenues	2010	% of Total Operating Revenues
	Amount		Amount	
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Operating revenues:				
Card revenues	\$ 54,324	46.3%	\$ 42,158	45.4%
Cash transfer revenues	31,149	26.6	22,782	24.5
Interchange revenues	37,714	32.1	27,879	30.1
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	(5,880)	(5.0)		
Total operating revenues	\$ 117,307	100.0%	\$ 92,819	100.0%

Card Revenues Card revenues totaled \$54.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$12.1 million, or 29%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 23% in the number of GPR cards activated and 27% in the number of active cards in our

portfolio. This growth was driven by a variety of factors including growth in the number of our cards sold through our established distribution channels and expansion through our online distribution channel.

Cash Transfer Revenues Cash transfer revenues totaled \$31.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$8.3 million, or 36%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 35% in the number of cash transfers sold. The increase in cash transfer volume was driven both by growth in our active card base and growth in cash transfer volume from third-party programs participating in our network.

Interchange Revenues Interchange revenues totaled \$37.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$9.8 million, or 35%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 27% in the number of active cards in our portfolio and 62% in gross dollar volume, driven by the factors discussed above under Card Revenues, and an increase in the average transactional volume of the active cards in our portfolio. We expect to experience seasonality in our interchange revenues during 2011, as we believe that gross dollar volume loaded to our cards will be higher during the first six months of 2011, as compared to the second half of the year, due to taxpayers electing to receive their tax refunds via direct deposit on our cards.

Stock-based retailer incentive compensation Our right to repurchase lapsed as to 110,430 shares issued to Walmart during the three months ended March 31, 2011. We recognized the fair value of the shares using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock, resulting in \$5.9 million of stock-based retailer incentive compensation.

Table of Contents**Operating Expenses**

The following table presents a breakdown of our operating expenses among sales and marketing, compensation and benefits, processing, and other general and administrative expenses:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2011	% of Total Operating Revenues	2010	% of Total Operating Revenues
	Amount	(in thousands, except percentages)		
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 42,539	36.3%	\$ 26,039	28.1%
Compensation and benefits expenses	21,137	18.0	16,260	17.5
Processing expenses	19,733	16.8	14,680	15.8
Other general and administrative expenses	13,393	11.4	11,755	12.7
Total operating expenses	\$ 96,802	82.5%	\$ 68,734	74.1%

Sales and Marketing Expenses Sales and marketing expenses totaled \$42.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$16.5 million, or 63%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of a \$14.6 million increase in sales commissions due largely to increased sales commissions paid to Walmart as a result of entering into our amended prepaid card agreement in May 2010. The increase in sales and marketing expenses was also due to a \$1.5 million increase in advertising and marketing expenses, as we increased our television and online advertising over the comparable period in 2010.

Compensation and Benefits Expenses Compensation and benefits expenses totaled \$21.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$4.8 million, or 29%, from the comparable period in 2010. This increase was primarily the result of a \$2.8 million increase in employee compensation and benefits. The period-over-period growth in employee compensation and benefits is due to additional employee headcount as we continued to expand our operations and assumed the reporting requirements and compliance obligations of a public company. The increase in compensation and benefits expenses was also due to a \$2.1 million increase in third-party call center contractor expenses as the number of active cards in our portfolio and associated call volumes increased during the three months ended March 31, 2011. Our employee stock-based compensation remained consistent with the comparable period in 2010.

Processing Expenses Processing expenses totaled \$19.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$5.0 million, or 34%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 27% in the number of active cards in our portfolio and 62% in gross dollar volume. The increase in processing expense was also due to a \$2.2 million increase in ATM processing fees as the volume of ATM transactions increased during the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Other General and Administrative Expenses Other general and administrative expenses totaled \$13.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$1.6 million, or 14%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase in other general and administrative expenses was primarily the result of modest increases in depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, transaction losses, and other general expenses. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$2.6 million in professional service expenses. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, we incurred professional services expenses in connection with our initial public offering, which was completed in July 2010.

Table of Contents**Income Tax Expense**

The following table presents a breakdown of our effective tax rate among federal, state and other:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
U.S. federal income tax	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1.4	6.0
Non-deductible offering costs		4.5
Other	2.0	1.4
Income tax expense (benefit)	38.4%	46.9%

Our income tax expense decreased by \$3.4 million to \$7.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011 from the comparable period in 2010, and our effective tax rate decreased 8.5% from 46.9% to 38.4% primarily due to non-deductible expenses related to our initial public offering recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and a lower effective state tax rate in the three months ended March 31, 2011. The lower effective state tax rate was the result of certain enacted tax law changes that became effective as of January 1, 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes our major sources and uses of cash for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Total cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	\$ 40,876	\$ 33,461
Investing activities	(18,537)	7,069
Financing activities	2,894	300
Increase in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,233	\$ 40,830

In the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, we financed our operations primarily through our cash flows from operations. At March 31, 2011, our primary source of liquidity was unrestricted cash and cash equivalents totaling \$192.7 million.

We use trend and variance analyses to project future cash needs, making adjustments to the projections when needed. We believe that our current unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months. Thereafter, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private financings or borrowings. Any additional financing we require may not be available on terms that are favorable to us, or at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our Class A and Class B common stock. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available or that, if available, such financing can be obtained on terms favorable to our stockholders and us.

In February 2010, we entered into a definitive agreement for our proposed bank acquisition. Under the terms of the agreement, we have agreed to acquire all of the outstanding common shares and voting interest of Bonneville Bancorp for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$15.7 million in cash. We plan to pay for the acquisition with existing cash balances. Our proposed bank acquisition is subject to regulatory approval and other customary closing conditions. The parties intend to consummate the transaction as soon as practicable following regulatory approval of our proposed bank acquisition, although there can be no assurance that we will obtain regulatory approval or that our

proposed bank acquisition will close.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our \$40.9 million of net cash provided by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2011 principally resulted from \$12.7 million of net income and adjustments for non-cash operating expenses of \$22.7 million. Our \$33.5 million of net cash provided by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2010 principally resulted from \$12.8 million of net income and adjustments for non-cash operating expenses of \$12.5 million.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our \$18.5 million of net cash used in investing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2011 reflects purchases of investment securities of \$8.0 million, payments for acquisition of property and equipment of \$5.4 million and an increase in restricted cash of \$5.2 million. In March 2011, we increased our cash collateral requirements on our line of credit from \$5.0 million to \$10.0 million. We present our cash collateral requirements on our consolidated balance sheets as restricted cash. Our \$7.1 million of net cash provided by investing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2010 reflects a decrease in restricted cash of \$10.0 million offset by payments for acquisition of property and equipment of \$2.9 million. In March 2010, we reduced our cash collateral requirements on our line of credit from \$15.0 million to \$5.0 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Our \$2.9 million of net cash provided by financing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2011 was the result of excess tax benefits and proceeds from the exercise of stock options. Our \$0.3 million of net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2010 was the result of proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

Market risk is the potential for economic losses from changes in market factors such as foreign currency exchange rates, credit, interest rates and equity prices. We believe that we have limited exposure to risks associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. We have no foreign operations, and we do not transact business in foreign currencies. We do not hold or enter into derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We do not consider our cash and cash equivalents or our investment securities to be subject to significant interest rate risk due to their short duration.

We do have exposure to credit and liquidity risk associated with the financial institutions that hold our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, our settlement assets due from our retail distributors that collect funds and fees from our customers, and amounts due from our issuing banks for fees collected on our behalf.

We manage the credit and liquidity risk associated with our cash and cash equivalents and amounts due from issuing banks by maintaining an investment policy that restricts our correspondent banking relationships to approved, well capitalized institutions and restricts investments to highly liquid, low credit risk related assets. Our policy has limits related to liquidity ratios, the concentration that we may have with a single institution or issuer and effective maturity dates as well as restrictions on the type of assets that may be invested in. The management Asset Liability Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with our Capital Asset Liability Management policy and related limits on an ongoing basis, and reports regularly to the audit committee of our board of directors.

Our exposure to credit risk associated with our retail distributors is mitigated due to the short time period, currently an average of three days that retailer settlement assets are outstanding. We perform an initial credit review and assign a credit limit to each new retail distributor. We monitor each retail distributor's settlement asset exposure and its compliance with its specified contractual settlement terms on a daily basis and assess their credit limit and financial condition on a periodic basis. The management Enterprise Risk Management Committee is responsible for monitoring our retail distributor exposure and assigning credit limits and reports regularly to the audit committee of our board of directors.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 13d-15(e)), and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) at the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, at the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Change in internal control over financial reporting There was no material change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) during the three months ended March 31, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below and elsewhere in this report and in other documents we file with the SEC are descriptions of the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. The descriptions below include any material changes to and supersede the description of the risk factors affecting our business previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2011.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our growth rates may decline in the future.

In recent quarters, our operating income, net income and the rate of growth of our operating revenues have fluctuated, and in the second and third quarter of 2010, sequential growth was negative. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue our historical growth rates in future periods, and we would expect seasonal or other influences and fluctuations in stock-based retailer incentive compensation caused by variations in our stock price to cause sequential quarterly fluctuations and periodic declines in our operating revenues, operating income and net income. In particular, our results for the three months ended March 31, 2011 were favorably affected by large numbers of taxpayers electing to receive their refunds via direct deposit on our cards. As a result, consistent with our experience in 2010, we expect total operating revenues to be higher during the first half of 2011, as compared to the second half of the year.

In the near term, our continued growth depends in significant part on our ability, among other things, to attract new long-term users of our products, to expand our reload network and to increase our operating revenues per customer. Since the value we provide to our network participants relates in large part to the number of long-term users of, businesses that accept reloads or payments through, and applications enabled by, the Green Dot Network, our operating revenues could suffer if we were unable to increase such users of our GPR cards and to expand and adapt our reload network to meet consumers' evolving needs. In addition, the negative impact on our operating revenues caused by any failure to increase the number of long-term users of our products could be exacerbated by the loss of other users of our products as we focus our marketing efforts on attracting new long-term users. We may fail to expand our reload network for a number of reasons, including our inability to produce products and services that appeal to consumers and lead to increased new card sales, our loss of one or more key retail distributors or our loss of key, or failure to add, network acceptance members.

We may not be able to increase card usage and cardholder retention, which have been two important contributors to our growth. Currently, many of our cardholders use their cards infrequently or do not reload their cards. We may be unable to generate increases in card usage or cardholder retention for a number of reasons, including our inability to maintain our existing distribution channels, the failure of our cardholder retention and usage incentives to influence cardholder behavior, our inability to predict accurately consumer preferences or industry changes and to modify our products and services on a timely basis in response thereto, and our inability to produce new features and services that appeal to cardholders.

As the prepaid financial services industry continues to develop, our competitors may be able to offer products and services that are, or that are perceived to be, substantially similar to or better than ours. This may force us to compete on the basis of price and to expend significant advertising, marketing and other resources in order to remain competitive. Even if we are successful at increasing our operating revenues through our various initiatives and strategies, we will experience an inevitable decline in growth rates as our operating revenues increase to higher levels and we may also experience a decline in margins. If our operating revenue growth rates slow materially or decline, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Operating revenues derived from sales at Walmart and from our three other largest retail distributors, as a group, represented 58% and 17%, respectively, of our total operating revenues and 60% and 16%, respectively, of our total operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, during the three months ended March 31, 2011, and the loss of operating revenues from any of these retail distributors would adversely affect our business.

Most of our operating revenues are derived from prepaid financial services sold at our four largest retail distributors. As a percentage of total operating revenues, operating revenues derived from products and services sold at the store locations of Walmart and from products and services sold at the store locations of our three other largest retail distributors, as a group, were approximately 58% and 17%, respectively, in the three months ended March 31, 2011. We do not expect our 2011 operating revenues derived from products and services sold at Walmart stores to change significantly as a percentage of our total operating revenues from the percentage in the three months ended March 31, 2011, and expect that Walmart and our other three largest retail distributors will continue to have a significant impact on our operating revenues in future years. It would be difficult to replace any of our large retail distributors, particularly Walmart, and the operating revenues derived from sales of our products and services at their stores. Accordingly, the loss of Walmart or any of our other three largest retail distributors would have a material adverse effect on our business, and might have a positive impact on the business of one of our competitors if it were able to replace us. In addition, any publicity associated with the loss of any of our large retail distributors could harm our reputation, making it more difficult to attract and retain consumers and other retail distributors, and could lessen our negotiating power with our remaining and prospective retail distributors.

Our contracts with these retail distributors have terms that expire at various dates between 2012 and 2015, but they can in limited circumstances, such as our material breach or insolvency or, in the case of Walmart, our failure to meet agreed-upon service levels, certain changes in control of GE Money Bank or us, or our inability or unwillingness to agree to requested pricing changes, be terminated by these retail distributors on relatively short notice. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue our relationships with our largest retail distributors on the same or more favorable terms in future periods or that our relationships will continue beyond the terms of our existing contracts with them. Our operating revenues and operating results could suffer if, among other things, any of our retail distributors renegotiates, terminates or fails to renew, or to renew on similar or favorable terms, its agreement with us or otherwise chooses to modify the level of support it provides for our products.

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Our future success depends upon our retail distributors active and effective promotion of our products and services, but their interests and operational decisions might not always align with our interests.

Most of our operating revenues are derived from our products and services sold at the stores of our retail distributors. Revenues from our retail distributors depend on a number of factors outside our control and may vary from period to period. Because we compete with many other providers of consumer products for placement and promotion of products in the stores of our retail distributors, our success depends on our retail distributors and their willingness to promote our products and services successfully. In general, our contracts with these third parties allow them to exercise significant discretion over the placement and promotion of our products in their stores, and they could give higher priority to the products and services of other companies. Accordingly, losing the support of our retail distributors might limit or reduce the sales of our cards and MoneyPak reload product. Our operating revenues may also be negatively affected by our retail distributors operational decisions. For example, if a retail distributor fails to train its cashiers to sell our products and services or implements changes in its systems that disrupt the integration between its systems and ours, we could experience a decline in our product sales. Even if our retail distributors actively and effectively promote our products and services, there can be no assurance that their efforts will result in growth of our operating revenues.

Our operating results may fluctuate in the future, which could cause our stock price to decline.

Our quarterly and annual results of operations may fluctuate in the future as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. If our results of operations fall below the expectations of investors or any securities analysts who follow our Class A common stock, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline substantially. Fluctuations in our quarterly or annual results of operations might result from a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

the timing and volume of purchases, use and reloads of our prepaid cards and related products and services;

the timing and success of new product or service introductions by us or our competitors;

seasonality in the purchase or use of our products and services;

reductions in the level of interchange rates that can be charged;

fluctuations in customer retention rates;

changes in the mix of products and services that we sell;

changes in the mix of retail distributors through which we sell our products and services;

the timing of commencement, renegotiation or termination of relationships with significant retail distributors and network acceptance members;

the timing of commencement of new initiatives that cause us to expand into new distribution channels, such as our recently-announced payroll initiative, and the length of time we must invest in those channels before they generate material operating revenues;

changes in our or our competitors pricing policies or sales terms;

the timing of commencement and termination of major advertising campaigns;

the timing of costs related to the development or acquisition of complementary businesses;

the timing of costs of any major litigation to which we are a party;

the amount and timing of operating costs related to the maintenance and expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;

our ability to control costs, including third-party service provider costs;

volatility in the trading price of our Class A common stock, which may lead to higher stock-based compensation expenses or fluctuations in the valuations of vesting equity that cause variations in our stock-based retailer incentive compensation; and

changes in the political or regulatory environment affecting the banking or electronic payments industries generally or prepaid financial services specifically.

The industry in which we compete is highly competitive, which could adversely affect our operating revenue growth.

The prepaid financial services industry is highly competitive and includes a variety of financial and non-financial services vendors. Our current and potential competitors include:

prepaid card program managers, such as First Data Corporation (or First Data), NetSpend Holdings, Inc. (or Netspend), AccountNow, Inc. (or AccountNow), PreCash Inc. (or PreCash) and UniRush, LLC (or Rush Card);

reload network providers, such as Visa, Inc. (or Visa), MasterCard International Incorporated (or MasterCard), The Western Union Company (or Western Union) and MoneyGram International, Inc. (or MoneyGram); and

prepaid card distributors, such as InComm and Blackhawk Network, Inc. (or Blackhawk).

Some of these vendors compete with us in more than one of the vendor categories described above, while others are primarily focused in a single category. In addition, competitors in one category have worked or are working with competitors in other categories to compete with us. A portion of our cash transfer revenues is derived from reloads to cards managed by companies that compete with us as program managers. We also face potential competition from retail distributors or from other companies, such as Visa, that may in the future decide to compete, or compete more aggressively, in the prepaid financial services industry.

We also compete with businesses outside of the prepaid financial services industry, including traditional providers of financial services, such as banks that offer demand deposit accounts and card issuers that offer credit cards, private label retail cards and gift cards.

Many existing and potential competitors have longer operating histories and greater name recognition than we do. In addition, many of our existing and potential competitors are substantially larger than we are, may already have or could develop substantially greater financial and other resources than we have, may offer, develop or introduce a wider range of programs and services than we offer or may use more effective advertising and marketing strategies than we do to achieve broader brand recognition, customer awareness and retail penetration. We may also face price competition that results in decreases in the purchase and use of our products and services. To stay competitive, we may have to increase the incentives that we offer to our retail distributors and decrease the prices of our products and services, which could adversely affect our operating results.

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Our continued growth depends on our ability to compete effectively against existing and potential competitors that seek to provide prepaid cards or other electronic payment products and services. If we fail to compete effectively against any of the foregoing threats, our revenues, operating results, prospects for future growth and overall business could be materially and adversely affected.

We operate in a highly regulated environment, and failure by us, the banks that issue our cards or the businesses that participate in our reload network to comply with applicable laws and regulations could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

We operate in a highly regulated environment, and failure by us, the banks that issue our cards or the businesses that participate in our reload network to comply with the laws and regulations to which we are subject could negatively impact our business. We are subject to state money transmission licensing requirements and a wide range of federal and other state laws and regulations. In particular, our products and services are subject to an increasingly strict set of legal and regulatory requirements intended to protect consumers and to help detect and prevent money laundering, terrorist financing and other illicit activities.

Many of these laws and regulations are evolving, unclear and inconsistent across various jurisdictions, and ensuring compliance with them is difficult and costly. For example, with increasing frequency, federal and state regulators are holding businesses like ours to higher standards of training, monitoring and compliance, including monitoring for possible violations of laws by the businesses that participate in our reload network. Failure by us or those businesses to comply with the laws and regulations to which we are or may become subject could result in fines, penalties or limitations on our ability to conduct our business, or federal or state actions, any of which could significantly harm our reputation with consumers and other network participants, banks that issue our cards and regulators, and could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Changes in credit card association or other network rules or standards set by Visa and MasterCard, or changes in card association and debit network fees or products or interchange rates, could adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

We and the banks that issue our cards are subject to Visa and MasterCard association rules that could subject us to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by the card associations or networks for acts or omissions by us or businesses that work with us, including card processors, such as Total Systems Services, Inc. The termination of the card association registrations held by us or any of the banks that issue our cards or any changes in card association or other debit network rules or standards, including interpretation and implementation of existing rules or standards, that increase the cost of doing business or limit our ability to provide our products and services could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, from time to time, card associations increase the organization and/or processing fees that they charge, which could increase our operating expenses, reduce our profit margin and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Furthermore, a substantial portion of our operating revenues is derived from interchange fees. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, interchange revenues represented 32.1% of our total operating revenues, and we expect interchange revenues to continue to represent a significant percentage of our total operating revenues in the near term. The amount of interchange revenues that we earn is highly dependent on the interchange rates that Visa and MasterCard set and adjust from time to time. There is a substantial likelihood that interchange rates for certain products and certain issuing banks will decline significantly in the future as a result of the implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act, which requires the Federal Reserve Board to implement regulations that will likely substantially limit interchange fees for many issuers. While the interchange rates that may be earned by us and the bank we propose to acquire will be unaffected by this new law, there can be no assurance that future legislation or regulation will not impact our interchange revenues substantially. If interchange rates decline, whether due to actions by Visa or MasterCard or future legislation or regulation, we would likely need to change our fee structure to compensate for lost interchange revenues. To the extent we increase the pricing of our products and services, we might find it more difficult to acquire consumers and to maintain or grow card usage and customer retention. We also might have to discontinue certain products or services. As a result, our operating revenues, operating results, prospects for future growth and overall business could be materially and adversely affected.

Changes in laws and regulations to which we are subject, or to which we may become subject, may increase our costs of operation, decrease our operating revenues and disrupt our business.

Changes in laws and regulations may occur that could increase our compliance and other costs of doing business, require significant systems redevelopment, or render our products or services less profitable or obsolete, any of which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. We could face more stringent anti-money laundering rules and regulations, as well as more stringent licensing rules and regulations, compliance with which could be expensive and time consuming.

Changes in laws and regulations governing the way our products and services are sold could adversely affect our ability to distribute our products and services and the cost of providing those products and services. If onerous regulatory requirements were imposed on the sale of our products and services, the requirements could lead to a loss of retail distributors, which, in turn, could materially and adversely impact our operations. For example, in June 2010, the FinCEN published for comment proposed new rules regarding, among other things, the applicability of the Bank Secrecy Act's anti-money laundering provisions to prepaid products such as ours. If adopted as proposed, these new rules would establish a more comprehensive regulatory framework for access to prepaid financial services. As currently drafted, the proposed rules would significantly change the way customer data, including identification information, is collected for certain prepaid products (including our cards) by shifting the point of collection from us to our retail distributors. We believe that, if the rules are adopted as currently proposed, we and our retail distributors would need to modify operational elements of our product offering to comply with the proposed rules. If we or any of our retail distributors were unwilling or unable to make any required operational changes to comply with the proposed rules as adopted, we would no longer be able to sell our cards through that noncompliant retail distributor, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations. However, as the proposed rules are subject to further comment and revision, it is difficult to determine with any certainty what obligations the final rules might impose or what impact they might have on our business or that of our retail distributors.

State and federal legislators and regulatory authorities have become increasingly focused on the banking and consumer financial services industries, and continue to propose and adopt new legislation that could result in significant adverse changes in the regulatory landscape for financial

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institutions (including card issuing banks) and other financial services companies (including us). For example, changes in the way we or the banks that issue our cards are regulated, such as the changes under the Dodd-Frank Act, related to the consolidation of the primary federal regulator for savings banks with the primary federal regulator for national banks and the establishment of a federal Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection with oversight over us and our products and services, could expose us and the banks that issue our cards to increased regulatory oversight, more burdensome regulation of our business, and increased litigation risk, each of which could increase our costs and decrease our operating revenues. Additionally, changes to the limitations placed on fees, the interchange rates that can be charged or the disclosures that must be provided with respect to our products and services could increase our costs and decrease our operating revenues.

Our actual operating results may differ significantly from our guidance.

From time to time, we may release guidance in our quarterly results conference calls, or otherwise, regarding our future performance that represents our management's estimates as of the date of release. This guidance, which includes forward-looking statements, is based on projections prepared by our management. These projections are not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and neither our independent registered public accounting firm nor any other independent expert or outside party compiles or examines the projections. Accordingly, no such person expresses any opinion or any other form of assurance with respect to those projections.

Projections are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control, and are based upon specific assumptions with respect to future business decisions, some of which will change. We intend to state possible outcomes as high and low ranges that are intended to provide a sensitivity analysis as variables are changed but we can provide no assurances that actual results will not fall outside of the suggested ranges.

The principal reason that we release guidance is to provide a basis for our management to discuss our business outlook with analysts and investors. We do not accept any responsibility for any projections or reports published by any of these persons.

Guidance is necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions underlying the guidance furnished by us will prove to be incorrect or will vary significantly from actual results. Accordingly, our guidance is only an estimate of what management believes is realizable as of the date of release. Actual results will vary from our guidance and the variations may be material. In light of the foregoing, investors are urged not to rely upon our guidance in making an investment decision with respect to our Class A common stock.

Any failure to implement our operating strategy successfully or the occurrence of any of the events or circumstances set forth in this Item 1.A. section could result in our actual operating results being different from our guidance, and such differences may be adverse and material.

Our proposed bank acquisition will, if completed, subject our business to significant new, and potentially changing, regulatory requirements, which may adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

If we complete our proposed bank acquisition, we will become a bank holding company under the BHC Act. As a bank holding company, we would be required to file periodic reports with, and would be subject to comprehensive supervision and examination by, the Federal Reserve Board. Among other things, we and our proposed subsidiary bank would be subject to risk-based and leverage capital requirements, which could adversely affect our results of operations and restrict our ability to grow. These capital requirements, as well as other federal laws applicable to banks and bank holding companies, could also limit our ability to pay dividends. We also would likely incur additional costs associated with legal and regulatory compliance as a bank holding company, which could adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, as a bank holding company, we would generally be prohibited from engaging, directly or indirectly, in any activities other than those permissible for bank holding companies. This restriction might limit our ability to pursue future business opportunities we might otherwise consider but which might fall outside the activities permissible for a bank holding company.

Moreover, substantial changes to banking laws and regulations are possible in the near future. The Dodd-Frank Act made numerous changes to the regulatory framework governing banking organizations, and many of the provisions must be implemented by regulation. These regulations could likewise substantially affect our business and operations. There are proposals in the U.S. Congress that could make additional changes to the regulatory framework affecting our operations. These changes, if they are made, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

We rely on relationships with card issuing banks to conduct our business, and our results of operations and financial position could be materially and adversely affected if we fail to maintain these relationships or we maintain them under new terms that are less favorable to us.

Substantially all of our cards are issued by GE Money Bank or CB&T, a division of Synovus Bank. Our relationships with these banks are currently, and will be for the foreseeable future, a critical component of our ability to conduct our business and to maintain our revenue and expense structure, because we are currently unable to issue our own cards, and, even if we consummate our pending bank acquisition, will be unable to do so for the foreseeable future at the volume necessary to conduct our business, if at all. If we lose or do not maintain existing banking relationships, we would incur significant switching and other costs and expenses and we and users of our products and services could be significantly affected, creating contingent liabilities for us. As a result, the failure to maintain adequate banking relationships could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our agreements with the banks that issue our cards provide for revenue-sharing arrangements and cost and expense allocations between the parties. Changes in the revenue-sharing arrangements or the costs and expenses that we have to bear under these relationships could have a material impact on our operating expenses. In addition, we may be unable to maintain adequate banking relationships or, following their expiration in 2015 and 2012, respectively, renew our agreements with the banks that currently issue substantially all of our cards under terms at least as favorable to us as those existing before renewal.

We receive important services from third-party vendors, including card processing from Total System Services, Inc. Replacing them would be difficult and disruptive to our business.

Some services relating to our business, including fraud management and other customer verification services, transaction processing and settlement, card production and customer service, are outsourced to third-party vendors, such as Total System Services, Inc. for card processing and

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Genpact International, Inc. for call center services. It would be difficult to replace some of our third-party vendors, particularly Total System Services, in a timely manner if they were unwilling or unable to provide us with these services in the future, and our business and operations could be adversely affected.

Our business could suffer if there is a decline in the use of prepaid cards as a payment mechanism or there are adverse developments with respect to the prepaid financial services industry in general.

As the prepaid financial services industry evolves, consumers may find prepaid financial services to be less attractive than traditional or other financial services. Consumers might not use prepaid financial services for any number of reasons, including the general perception of our industry. For example, negative publicity surrounding other prepaid financial service providers could impact our business and prospects for growth to the extent it adversely impacts the perception of prepaid financial services among consumers. If consumers do not continue or increase their usage of prepaid cards, our operating revenues may remain at current levels or decline. Predictions by industry analysts and others concerning the growth of prepaid financial services as an electronic payment mechanism may overstate the growth of an industry, segment or category, and you should not rely upon them. The projected growth may not occur or may occur more slowly than estimated. If consumer acceptance of prepaid financial services does not continue to develop or develops more slowly than expected or if there is a shift in the mix of payment forms, such as cash, credit cards, traditional debit cards and prepaid cards, away from our products and services, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Fraudulent and other illegal activity involving our products and services could lead to reputational damage to us and reduce the use and acceptance of our cards and reload network.

Criminals are using increasingly sophisticated methods to engage in illegal activities involving our cards or cardholder information, such as counterfeiting, fraudulent payment or refund schemes and identity theft. We rely upon third parties for some transaction processing services, which subjects us and our cardholders to risks related to the vulnerabilities of those third parties. A single significant incident of fraud, or increases in the overall level of fraud, involving our cards and other products and services, could result in reputational damage to us, which could reduce the use and acceptance of our cards and other products and services, cause retail distributors or network acceptance members to cease doing business with us or lead to greater regulation that would increase our compliance costs.

A data security breach could expose us to liability and protracted and costly litigation, and could adversely affect our reputation and operating revenues.

We, the banks that issue our cards and our retail distributors, network acceptance members and third-party processors receive, transmit and store confidential customer and other information in connection with the sale and use of our prepaid financial services. Our encryption software and the other technologies we use to provide security for storage, processing and transmission of confidential customer and other information may not be effective to protect against data security breaches by third parties. The risk of unauthorized circumvention of our security measures has been heightened by advances in computer capabilities and the increasing sophistication of hackers. The banks that issue our cards and our retail distributors, network acceptance members and third-party processors also may experience similar security breaches involving the receipt, transmission and storage of our confidential customer and other information. Improper access to our or these third parties' systems or databases could result in the theft, publication, deletion or modification of confidential customer and other information.

A data security breach of the systems on which sensitive cardholder data and account information are stored could lead to fraudulent activity involving our products and services, reputational damage and claims or regulatory actions against us. If we are sued in connection with any data security breach, we could be involved in protracted and costly litigation. If unsuccessful in defending that litigation, we might be forced to pay damages and/or change our business practices or pricing structure, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operating revenues and profitability. We would also likely have to pay (or indemnify the banks that issue our cards for) fines, penalties and/or other assessments imposed by Visa or MasterCard as a result of any data security breach. Further, a significant data security breach could lead to additional regulation, which could impose new and costly compliance obligations. In addition, a data security breach at one of the banks that issue our cards or at our retail distributors, network acceptance members or third-party processors could result in significant reputational harm to us and cause the use and acceptance of our cards to decline, either of which could have a significant adverse impact on our operating revenues and future

growth prospects.

Litigation or investigations could result in significant settlements, fines or penalties.

We have been the subject of general litigation and regulatory oversight in the past, and could be the subject of litigation, including class actions, and regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations in the future. The outcome of litigation and regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations is difficult to predict. Plaintiffs or regulatory agencies in these matters may seek recovery of very large or indeterminate amounts or seek to have aspects of our business suspended or modified. The monetary and other impact of these actions may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. The cost to defend, settle or otherwise resolve these matters may be significant.

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If regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations were to be initiated against us by private or governmental entities, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. Adverse publicity that may be associated with regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations could negatively impact our relationships with retail distributors, network acceptance members and card processors and decrease acceptance and use of, and loyalty to, our products and related services.

We must adequately protect our brand and the intellectual property rights related to our products and services and avoid infringing on the proprietary rights of others.

The Green Dot brand is important to our business, and we utilize trademark registrations and other means to protect it. Our business would be harmed if we were unable to protect our brand against infringement and its value was to decrease as a result.

We rely on a combination of trademark and copyright laws, trade secret protection and confidentiality and license agreements to protect the intellectual property rights related to our products and services. We may unknowingly violate the intellectual property or other proprietary rights of others and, thus, may be subject to claims by third parties. If so, we may be required to devote significant time and resources to defending against these claims or to protecting and enforcing our own rights. Some of our intellectual property rights may not be protected by intellectual property laws, particularly in foreign jurisdictions. The loss of our intellectual property or the inability to secure or enforce our intellectual property rights or to defend successfully against an infringement action could harm our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We are exposed to losses from cardholder account overdrafts.

Our cardholders can incur charges in excess of the funds available in their accounts, and we may become liable for these overdrafts. While we decline authorization attempts for amounts that exceed the available balance in a cardholder's account, the application of card association rules, the timing of the settlement of transactions and the assessment of the card's monthly maintenance fee, among other things, can result in overdrawn accounts.

Maintenance fee assessment overdrafts accounted for approximately 90% of aggregate overdrawn account balances in the three months ended March 31, 2011. Maintenance fee assessment overdrafts occur as a result of our charging a cardholder, pursuant to the card's terms and conditions, the monthly maintenance fee at a time when he or she does not have sufficient funds in his or her account.

Our remaining overdraft exposure arises primarily from late-posting. A late-post occurs when a merchant posts a transaction within a card association-permitted timeframe but subsequent to our release of the authorization for that transaction, as permitted by card association rules. Under card association rules, we may be liable for the amount of the transaction even if the cardholder has made additional purchases in the intervening period and funds are no longer available on the card at the time the transaction is posted.

Overdrawn account balances are funded on our behalf by the bank that issued the overdrawn card. We are responsible to this card issuing bank for any losses associated with these overdrafts. Overdrawn account balances are therefore deemed to be our receivables due from cardholders. We maintain reserves to cover the risk that we may not recover these receivables due from our cardholders, but our exposure may increase above these reserves for a variety of reasons, including our failure to predict the actual recovery rate accurately. To the extent we incur losses from overdrafts above our reserves or we determine that it is necessary to increase our reserves substantially, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We face settlement risks from our retail distributors, which may increase during an economic downturn.

The vast majority of our business is conducted through retail distributors that sell our products and services to consumers at their store locations. Our retail distributors collect funds from the consumers who purchase our products and services and then must remit these funds directly to accounts established for the benefit of these consumers at the banks that issue our cards. The remittance of these funds by the retail distributor takes on average three business days. If a retail distributor becomes insolvent, files for bankruptcy, commits fraud or otherwise fails to remit proceeds to the card issuing bank from the sales of our products and services, we are liable for any amounts owed to the card issuing bank. As of March 31, 2011, we had assets subject to settlement risk of \$19.1 million. Given the possibility of recurring volatility in global financial markets, the approaches we use to assess and monitor the creditworthiness of our retail distributors may be inadequate, and we may be unable to detect and take steps to mitigate an increased credit

risk in a timely manner.

Economic downturns could result in settlement losses, whether or not directly related to our business. We are not insured against these risks. Significant settlement losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Future acquisitions or investments could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition.

We are in the process of acquiring a bank holding company and its subsidiary commercial bank, although we cannot guarantee when, if ever, this acquisition will be completed. In addition, we may pursue other acquisitions or investments that we believe will help us to achieve our strategic objectives. The process of integrating an acquired business, product or technology can create unforeseen operating difficulties, expenditures and other challenges such as:

increased regulatory and compliance requirements, including, if we complete our proposed bank acquisition, capital requirements applicable to us and our acquired subsidiary bank;

implementation or remediation of controls, procedures and policies at the acquired company;

diversion of management time and focus from operation of our then-existing business to acquisition integration challenges;

coordination of product, sales, marketing and program and systems management functions;

transition of the acquired company's users and customers onto our systems;

retention of employees from the acquired company;

integrating employees from the acquired company into our organization;

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integration of the acquired company's accounting, information management, human resource and other administrative systems and operations generally with ours;

liability for activities of the acquired company prior to the acquisition, including violations of law, commercial disputes, and tax and other known and unknown liabilities; and

litigation or other claims in connection with the acquired company, including claims brought by terminated employees, customers, former stockholders or other third parties.

If we are unable to address these difficulties and challenges or other problems encountered in connection with our bank acquisition or any future acquisition or investment, we might not realize the anticipated benefits of that acquisition or investment, we might incur unanticipated liabilities or we might otherwise suffer harm to our business generally.

To the extent we pay the consideration for any future acquisitions or investments in cash, it would reduce the amount of cash available to us for other purposes. Future acquisitions or investments could also result in dilutive issuances of our equity securities or the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, amortization expenses, or impairment charges against goodwill on our balance sheet, any of which could harm our financial condition and negatively impact our stockholders.

Economic, political and other conditions may adversely affect trends in consumer spending.

The electronic payments industry, including the prepaid financial services segment within that industry, depends heavily upon the overall level of consumer spending. Sustained deterioration in general economic conditions in the United States might reduce the number of our cards that are purchased or reloaded, the number of transactions involving our cards and the use of our reload network and related services. If general economic conditions result in a sustained reduction in the use of our products and related services, either as a result of a general reduction in consumer spending or as a result of a disproportionate reduction in the use of card-based payment systems, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially harmed.

Our business is dependent on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of computer network systems and data centers.

Our ability to provide reliable service to cardholders and other network participants depends on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our computer network systems and data centers as well as those of our retail distributors, network acceptance members and third-party processors. Our business involves movement of large sums of money, processing of large numbers of transactions and management of the data necessary to do both. Our success depends upon the efficient and error-free handling of the money that is collected by our retail distributors and remitted to network acceptance members or the banks that issue our cards. We rely on the ability of our employees, systems and processes and those of the banks that issue our cards, our retail distributors, our network acceptance members and third-party processors to process and facilitate these transactions in an efficient, uninterrupted and error-free manner.

In the event of a breakdown, a catastrophic event (such as fire, natural disaster, power loss, telecommunications failure or physical break-in), a security breach or malicious attack, an improper operation or any other event impacting our systems or processes, or those of our vendors, or an improper action by our employees, agents or third-party vendors, we could suffer financial loss, loss of customers, regulatory sanctions and damage to our reputation. The measures we have taken, including the implementation of disaster recovery plans and redundant computer systems, may not be successful, and we may experience other problems unrelated to system failures. We may also experience software defects, development delays and installation difficulties, any of which could harm our business and reputation and expose us to potential liability and increased operating expenses. Some of our contracts with retail distributors, including our contract with Walmart, contain service level standards pertaining to the operation of our systems, and provide the retail distributor with the right to collect damages and potentially to terminate its contract with us for system downtime exceeding stated limits. If we face system interruptions or failures, our business interruption insurance may not be adequate to cover the losses or damages that we incur.

We must be able to operate and scale our technology effectively to match our business growth.

Our ability to continue to provide our products and services to a growing number of network participants, as well as to enhance our existing products and services and offer new products and services, is dependent on our information technology systems. If we are unable to manage the technology associated with our business effectively, we could experience increased costs, reductions in system availability and losses of our network participants. Any failure of our systems in scalability and functionality would adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to keep pace with the rapid technological developments in our industry and the larger electronic payments industry necessary to continue providing our network acceptance members and cardholders with new and innovative products and services, the use of our cards and other products and services could decline.

The electronic payments industry is subject to rapid and significant technological changes, including continuing advancements in the areas of radio frequency and proximity payment devices (such as contactless cards), e-commerce and mobile commerce, among others. We cannot predict the effect of technological changes on our business. We rely in part on third parties, including some of our competitors and potential competitors, for the development of, and access to, new technologies. We expect that new services and technologies applicable to our industry will continue to emerge, and these new services and technologies may be superior to, or render obsolete, the technologies we currently utilize in our products and services. Additionally, we may make future investments in, or enter into strategic alliances to develop, new technologies and services or to implement infrastructure change to further our strategic objectives, strengthen our existing businesses and remain competitive. However, our ability to transition to new services and technologies that we develop may be inhibited by a lack of industry-wide standards, by resistance from our retail distributors, network acceptance members, third-party processors or consumers to these changes, or by the intellectual property rights of third parties. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to develop new technologies and adapt to technological changes and evolving industry standards. These initiatives are inherently risky, and they may not be successful or may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As a newly public company, we are subject to financial and other reporting and corporate governance requirements that may be difficult for us to satisfy, and which have raised and may continue to raise our costs and which have diverted and may continue to divert resources and management attention from operating our business.

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We have historically operated as a private company. On July 27, 2010, we completed an initial public offering. As a result, we are required to file with the SEC annual and quarterly information and other reports that are specified in the Exchange Act and SEC regulations. Thus, we must be certain that we have the ability to prepare on a timely basis financial statements that comply with SEC reporting requirements. We are also subject to other reporting and corporate governance requirements, including the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, and the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, which impose significant new compliance obligations upon us. As a public company, we are required, among other things, to:

prepare and distribute periodic reports and other stockholder communications in compliance with our obligations under the federal securities laws and the NYSE rules;

institute more comprehensive compliance, investor relations and internal audit functions;

evaluate and maintain our system of internal control over financial reporting, and report on management's assessment thereof, in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules and regulations of the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board; and

involve and retain outside legal counsel and accountants in connection with the activities listed above.

The adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting must be assessed by management for each year commencing with the year ending December 31, 2011. We have documented our internal control over financial reporting and are in the process of testing our compliance with these controls on a periodic basis in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If we were unable to comply with Section 404, management might not be able to certify, and our independent registered public accounting firm might not be able to report on, the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting, we might be unable to report our financial information on a timely basis and might suffer adverse regulatory consequences or violate NYSE listing standards. There could also be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of investor confidence in us and the reliability of our financial statements.

The changes necessitated by becoming a public company require a significant commitment of resources and management oversight that has increased and may continue to increase our costs and might place a strain on our systems and resources. As a result, our management's attention might be diverted from other business concerns. In addition, we might not be successful in implementing and maintaining controls and procedures that comply with these requirements. If we fail to maintain an effective internal control environment or to comply with the numerous legal and regulatory requirements imposed on public companies, we could make material errors in, and be required to restate, our financial statements. Any such restatement could result in a loss of public confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and sanctions imposed on us by the SEC.

Our future success depends on our ability to attract, integrate, retain and incentivize key personnel.

Our future success will depend, to a significant extent, on our ability to attract, integrate, retain and recognize key personnel, namely our management team and experienced sales, marketing and program and systems management personnel. We must retain and motivate existing personnel, and we must also attract, assimilate and motivate additional highly-qualified employees. We may experience difficulty assimilating our newly-hired personnel, which may adversely affect our business. Competition for qualified management, sales, marketing and program and systems management personnel can be intense. Competitors have in the past and may in the future attempt to recruit our top management and employees. If we fail to attract, integrate, retain and incentivize key personnel, our ability to manage and grow our business could be harmed.

We might require additional capital to support our business in the future, and this capital might not be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

If our unrestricted cash and cash equivalents balances and any cash generated from operations are not sufficient to meet our future cash requirements, we will need to access additional capital to fund our operations. We may also need to raise additional capital to take advantage of new business or acquisition opportunities. We may seek to raise capital

by, among other things:

issuing additional shares of our Class A common stock or other equity securities;

issuing debt securities; and

borrowing funds under a credit facility.

We may not be able to raise needed cash in a timely basis on terms acceptable to us or at all. Financings, if available, may be on terms that are dilutive or potentially dilutive to our stockholders. The holders of new securities may also receive rights, preferences or privileges that are senior to those of existing holders of our Class A common stock. In addition, if we were to raise cash through a debt financing, the terms of the financing might impose additional conditions or restrictions on our operations that could adversely affect our business. If we require new sources of financing but they are insufficient or unavailable, we would be required to modify our operating plans to take into account the limitations of available funding, which would harm our ability to maintain or grow our business.

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The occurrence of catastrophic events could damage our facilities or the facilities of third parties on which we depend, which could force us to curtail our operations.

We and some of the third-party service providers on which we depend for various support functions, such as customer service and card processing, are vulnerable to damage from catastrophic events, such as power loss, natural disasters, terrorism and similar unforeseen events beyond our control. Our principal offices, for example, are situated in the foothills of southern California near known earthquake fault zones and areas of elevated wild fire danger. If any catastrophic event were to occur, our ability to operate our business could be seriously impaired, as we do not maintain redundant systems for critical business functions, such as finance and accounting. In addition, we might not have adequate insurance to cover our losses resulting from catastrophic events or other significant business interruptions. Any significant losses that are not recoverable under our insurance policies, as well as the damage to, or interruption of, our infrastructure and processes, could seriously impair our business and financial condition.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Class A Common Stock

The price of our Class A common stock may be volatile.

In the recent past, stocks generally, and financial services company stocks in particular, have experienced high levels of volatility. The trading price of our Class A common stock has and may continue to fluctuate substantially. The trading price of our Class A common stock depends on a number of factors, including those described in this Risk Factors section, many of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the trading price of our Class A common stock include the following:

price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;

significant volatility in the market prices and trading volumes of financial services company stocks;

actual or anticipated changes in our results of operations or fluctuations in our operating results;

actual or anticipated changes in the expectations of investors or the recommendations of any securities analysts who follow our Class A common stock;

actual or anticipated developments in our business or our competitors' businesses or the competitive landscape generally;

the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;

litigation involving us, our industry or both or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;

new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles;

general economic conditions; and

sales of shares of our Class A common stock by us or our stockholders.

In the past, many companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have become subject to securities class action litigation. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

Concentration of ownership among our existing directors, executive officers and principal stockholders may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions.

Our Class B common stock has ten votes per share and our Class A common stock has one vote per share. Based upon beneficial ownership as of March 31, 2011, our current directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of our total shares of common stock outstanding and their respective affiliates will, in the aggregate, beneficially own approximately 61.6% of our outstanding Class A and Class B common stock, representing approximately 86.8% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. As a result, these stockholders are able to exercise a controlling influence over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, and have significant influence over our management and policies for the foreseeable future. Some of these persons or entities may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these stockholders may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree or which are not in your interests. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of our company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of our company, which in turn could reduce the price of our Class A common stock. In addition, these stockholders, some of which have representatives sitting on our board of directors, could use their voting control to maintain our existing management and directors in office, delay or prevent changes of control of our company, or support or reject other management and board of director proposals that are subject to stockholder approval, such as amendments to our employee stock plans and approvals of significant financing transactions.

Our charter documents and Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a takeover that stockholders consider favorable and could also reduce the market price of our stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it more difficult for stockholders to nominate directors for election to our board of directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions, among other things:

provide our Class B common stock with disproportionate voting rights;

provide for non-cumulative voting in the election of directors;

provide for a classified board of directors;

authorize our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with terms determined by our board of directors and to issue additional shares of our Class A and Class B common stock;

limit the voting power of a holder, or group of affiliated holders, of more than 24.9% of our common stock to 14.9%, if we become a bank holding company;

provide that only our board of directors may set the number of directors constituting our board of directors or fill vacant directorships;

prohibit stockholder action by written consent and limit who may call a special meeting of stockholders; and

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require advance notification of stockholder nominations for election to our board of directors and of stockholder proposals.

These and other provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as provisions under Delaware law, could discourage potential takeover attempts, reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Class A common stock and result in the trading price of our Class A common stock being lower than it otherwise would be.

If securities analysts do not continue to publish research or reports about our business or if they publish negative evaluations of our Class A common stock, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline.

We expect that the trading price for our Class A common stock will be affected by any research or reports that securities analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of the analysts who currently cover us or our business downgrade their evaluations of our Class A common stock, the price of our Class A common stock would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company, we could lose visibility in the market for our Class A common stock, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. Should we complete our proposed acquisition of a bank holding company and its subsidiary commercial bank, as a bank holding company, our ability to pay future dividends could be limited by the capital requirements imposed under the BHC Act, as well as other federal laws applicable to banks and bank holding companies.

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ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as exhibits to this report:

Exhibit

Number	Description of Exhibits
10.1	2011 Executive Officer Incentive Bonus Plan
10.2	Modification Agreement, dated March 31, 2010, between the Registrant and CB&T, a division of Synovus Bank.
31.1	Certification of Steven W. Streit, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of John L. Keatley, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Steven W. Streit, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of John L. Keatley, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURE

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

Green Dot Corporation

Date: May 10, 2011

By: /s/ John L. Keatley

Name:

John L. Keatley

Title: Chief Financial Officer

(Authorized Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

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