

Zumiez Inc
Form 10-Q
May 22, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED APRIL 28, 2012

OR

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

Commission file number 000-51300

ZUMIEZ INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Washington **91-1040022**
(State or other jurisdiction of **(I.R.S. Employer**
incorporation or organization) **Identification No.)**
6300 Merrill Creek Parkway, Suite B, Everett, WA 98203
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (425) 551-1500

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 definition of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer 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

At May 15, 2012, there were 31,326,620 shares outstanding of common stock.

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(In thousands)

	April 28, 2012 (Unaudited)	January 28, 2012
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,962	\$ 14,779
Marketable securities	163,243	158,019
Receivables	8,700	6,284
Income taxes receivable	3,325	
Inventories	70,435	65,037
Prepaid expenses and other	8,295	7,907
Deferred tax assets	1,837	1,477
Total current assets	263,797	253,503
Fixed assets, net	96,275	89,478
Goodwill	13,154	13,154
Long-term deferred tax assets	2,808	3,109
Long-term investments	2,351	2,380
Long-term other assets	541	533
Total long-term assets	115,129	108,654
Total assets	\$ 378,926	\$ 362,157
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 36,514	\$ 21,743
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes	7,086	9,062
Income taxes payable		5,835
Deferred rent and tenant allowances	4,350	4,230
Other liabilities	14,452	14,706
Total current liabilities	62,402	55,576
Long-term deferred rent and tenant allowances	34,045	32,321
Long-term other liabilities	2,060	1,983
Total long-term liabilities	36,105	34,304
Total liabilities	98,507	89,880
Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)		
Shareholders equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, 20,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, no par value, 50,000 shares authorized; 31,324 shares issued and outstanding at April 28, 2012 and 31,170 shares issued and outstanding at January 28, 2012	102,971	99,412
Accumulated other comprehensive income	191	135

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Retained earnings	177,257	172,730
Total shareholders equity	280,419	272,277
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 378,926	\$ 362,157

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**ZUMIEZ INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****(In thousands, except per share amounts)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	April 28, 2012	April 30, 2011
Net sales	\$ 129,899	\$ 105,851
Cost of goods sold	87,798	72,661
Gross profit	42,101	33,190
Selling, general and administrative expenses	34,839	30,638
Operating profit	7,262	2,552
Interest income, net	490	513
Other income, net	17	55
Earnings before income taxes	7,769	3,120
Provision for income taxes	3,242	1,234
Net income	\$ 4,527	\$ 1,886
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.06
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.06
Weighted average shares used in computation of earnings per share:		
Basic	30,779	30,343
Diluted	31,401	31,084

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**ZUMIEZ INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	April 28, 2012	April 30, 2011
Net income	\$ 4,527	\$ 1,886
Other comprehensive income, net of tax and reclassification adjustments:		
Foreign currency translation	96	47
Net change in unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale investments	(40)	49
Other comprehensive income	56	96
Comprehensive income	\$ 4,583	\$ 1,982

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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ZUMIEZ INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at January 28, 2012	31,170	\$ 99,412	\$ 135	\$ 172,730	\$ 272,277
Net income				4,527	4,527
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			56		56
Issuance and exercise of stock-based compensation, including tax benefit of \$1,710	154	1,953			1,953
Stock-based compensation expense		1,606			1,606
Balance at April 28, 2012	31,324	\$ 102,971	\$ 191	\$ 177,257	\$ 280,419

	Common Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at January 29, 2011	30,835	\$ 91,373	\$ (17)	\$ 135,379	\$ 226,735
Net income				1,886	1,886
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			96		96
Issuance and exercise of stock-based compensation, including tax benefit of \$1,054	172	1,227			1,227
Stock-based compensation expense		1,386			1,386
Balance at April 30, 2011	31,007	\$ 93,986	\$ 79	\$ 137,265	\$ 231,330

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**ZUMIEZ INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	April 28, 2012	April 30, 2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 4,527	\$ 1,886
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	5,275	4,705
Deferred taxes	(35)	1,488
Stock-based compensation expense	1,606	1,386
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(1,710)	(1,054)
Other	(74)	(5)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(2,172)	(2,110)
Inventories	(5,355)	(6,841)
Prepaid expenses and other	(411)	245
Trade accounts payable	14,297	13,470
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes	(1,978)	(1,348)
Income taxes payable	(7,443)	(5,963)
Deferred rent and tenant allowances	1,821	1,949
Other liabilities	(2,549)	(4,167)
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,799	3,641
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to fixed assets	(8,519)	(2,540)
Purchases of marketable securities and other investments	(43,375)	(39,281)
Sales and maturities of marketable securities and other investments	37,317	38,843
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,577)	(2,978)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock-based compensation, net of withholding tax payments	243	173
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	1,710	1,054
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,953	1,227
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	8	43
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6,817)	1,933
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	14,779	11,357
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 7,962	\$ 13,290

Supplemental disclosure on cash flow information:

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Cash paid during the period for income taxes	10,705	5,710
Accrual for purchases of fixed assets	5,840	2,722
See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements		

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ZUMIEZ INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

Nature of Business Zumiez Inc. (the Company, we, us, its and our) is a leading specialty retailer of action sports related apparel, footwear, equipment and accessories operating under the Zumiez brand name. At April 28, 2012, we operated 455 stores primarily located in shopping malls, giving us a presence in 39 states and Canada. Our stores cater to young men and women between the ages of 12 and 24 who seek popular brands representing a lifestyle centered on activities that include skateboarding, surfing, snowboarding, bicycle motocross (or BMX) and motocross. We support the action sports lifestyle and promote our brand through a multi-faceted marketing approach that is designed to integrate our brand image with our customers' activities and interests. In addition, we operate a website that sells merchandise online and provides content and a community for our target customers. The Company was formed in August 1978 and its home office is currently located in Everett, Washington.

Fiscal Year We use a fiscal calendar widely used by the retail industry that results in a fiscal year consisting of a 52- or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. Each fiscal year consists of four 13-week quarters, with an extra week added to the fourth quarter every five or six years. Fiscal 2012 is the 53-week period ending February 2, 2013. Fiscal 2011 was the 52-week period ending January 28, 2012. The first three months of fiscal 2012 was the 13-week period ended April 28, 2012. The first three months of fiscal 2011 was the 13-week period ended April 30, 2011.

Basis of Presentation The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for interim financial reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Zumiez Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

In our opinion, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the condensed consolidated balance sheets, operating results and cash flows for the periods presented.

The financial data at January 28, 2012 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements, which are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 2012, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for the full fiscal year due to seasonal and other factors.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates can also affect supplemental information disclosed by us, including information about contingencies, risk and financial condition. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Segment Reporting We identify our operating segments according to how our business activities are managed and evaluated. Our operating segments have been aggregated and are reported as one reportable segment based on the similar nature of products sold, production, merchandising and distribution processes involved, target customers and economic characteristics.

Reclassification of Previously Issued Financial Statements Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications do not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. We have reclassified \$0.2 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011 on the consolidated statements of income from selling, general and administrative expenses to cost of goods sold related to additional expenses of our buying and distribution functions.

Correction of an Error in Previously Issued Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows We determined that we have incorrectly reported certain amounts related to accruals for purchases of fixed assets in our consolidated statements of cash flows for all reporting periods prior to October 29, 2011. Upon subsequent review, we determined that the purchases of fixed assets should be reported as Cash flows from investing activities once paid, not upon purchase. In this Form 10-Q for the three months ended April 30, 2011, for reasons described below, we are revising our consolidated statements of cash flows so

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that accruals for purchases of fixed assets are reported once paid, and to provide the required supplemental disclosure on cash flow information for Accruals for purchases of fixed assets. All financial information contained in this Form 10-Q gives effect to these revisions. The revisions did not result in a change to our previously-reported revenues, operating profit, net income, cash and cash equivalents, or shareholders' equity.

We considered all of the relevant quantitative and qualitative factors related to the correction of the error under SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 1N, Financial Statements *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108), and determined that the impact on previously-issued and current period consolidated financial statements was not material. Therefore, we are revising the prior period consolidated statements of cash flows for the immaterial error in this Form 10-Q and are not amending previously-filed reports.

The following tables reconcile our consolidated statements of cash flows from the previously-reported results to the revised results for the three months ended April 30, 2011 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended April 30, 2011
Condensed consolidated statements of cash flows:	
Net cash provided by operating activities (as reported)	\$ 6,107
Impact of accrual for fixed assets unpaid as of quarter end	(2,466)
Net cash provided by operating activities (as revised)	\$ 3,641
Net cash used in investing activities (as reported)	\$ (5,444)
Impact of accrual for fixed assets unpaid as of quarter end	2,466
Net cash used in investing activities (as revised)	\$ (2,978)

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance that provides entities testing goodwill for impairment to have the option of performing a qualitative assessment before calculating the fair value of the reporting unit. If entities determine, based on qualitative factors, the fair value of the reporting unit is more likely than not less than the carrying value, the two-step impairment test would be required. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. We early adopted this guidance in the three months ended January 28, 2012 in connection with our annual goodwill impairment assessment and it did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2011, the FASB issued guidance that requires an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholders' equity. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. We adopted this guidance in the three months ended April 28, 2012. As this guidance only amends the presentation of the components of comprehensive income, the adoption did not have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance that amends certain accounting and disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We adopted this guidance in the three months ended April 28, 2012. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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The following tables summarize the estimated fair value of our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities and the gross unrealized holding gains and losses at April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	April 28, 2012		Estimated Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$ 4,265	\$	\$	\$ 4,265
Money market funds	805			805
State and local government securities	2,892			2,892
Total cash and cash equivalents	7,962			7,962
Marketable securities:				
Corporate debt securities	3,695	44		3,739
State and local government securities	138,623	322	(177)	138,768
Variable-rate demand notes	21,625			21,625
Total marketable securities	\$ 163,943	\$ 366	\$ (177)	\$ 164,132
Less: Long-term marketable securities (1)				(889)
Total current marketable securities				\$ 163,243
	Amortized Cost	January 28, 2012		Estimated Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$ 6,343	\$	\$	\$ 6,343
Money market funds	5,139			5,139
State and local government securities	3,297			3,297
Total cash and cash equivalents	14,779			14,779
Marketable securities:				
Corporate debt securities	2,016	30		2,046
State and local government securities	126,047	335	(111)	126,271
Variable-rate demand notes	30,610			30,610
Total marketable securities	\$ 158,673	\$ 365	\$ (111)	\$ 158,927
Less: Long-term marketable securities (1)				(908)
Total current marketable securities				\$ 158,019

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- (1) At April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012, we held one \$1.0 million par value auction rate security valued at \$0.9 million, net of a \$0.1 million temporary impairment charge, classified as available-for-sale marketable securities and included in long-term investments on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

All of our available-for-sale securities, excluding our auction rate security, have an effective maturity of two years or less and may be liquidated, at our discretion, prior to maturity. For the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011, realized gains and losses on sales of available-for-sale marketable securities were not material. We use the specific identification method to determine any realized gains or losses from the sale of our marketable securities classified as available-for-sale.

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The following tables summarize the gross unrealized holding losses and fair value for investments in an unrealized loss position at April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012, and the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position (in thousands):

	Less Than 12 Months		April 28, 2012 12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Marketable securities:						
State and local government securities	32,133	(66)	1,395	(111)	33,528	(177)
Total marketable securities	\$ 32,133	\$ (66)	\$ 1,395	\$ (111)	\$ 33,528	\$ (177)

	Less Than 12 Months		January 28, 2012 12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Marketable securities:						
State and local government securities	20,900	(19)	1,408	(92)	22,308	(111)
Total marketable securities	\$ 20,900	\$ (19)	\$ 1,408	\$ (92)	\$ 22,308	\$ (111)

We did not record a realized loss for other-than-temporary impairments during the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011. At April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012, we had \$0.9 million invested, net of temporary impairment charge of \$0.1 million, in an auction rate security. We do not intend to sell this security and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the investment before the liquidity in the market improves.

4. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases We are committed under operating leases for all of our retail store locations, our current combined home office and ecommerce fulfillment center in Everett, Washington and our future ecommerce fulfillment center in Edwardsville, Kansas generally with terms of five to ten years. Total rent expense, base rent expense and contingent and other rent expense for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	April 28, 2012	April 30, 2011
Base rent expense	\$ 11,061	\$ 9,868
Contingent and other rent expense (1)	7,056	6,116
Total rent expense	\$ 18,117	\$ 15,984

(1) Included in other rent expense are payments of real estate taxes, insurance and common area maintenance costs.

At April 28, 2012, we were committed to property owners for operating lease obligations for \$450.4 million. A majority of our leases provide for ongoing co-tenancy requirements or early cancellation clauses that would further lower rental rates, or permit lease terminations, or both, in the event that co-tenants cease to operate for specific periods or if certain sales levels are not met in specific periods. Most of the store leases require payment of a specified minimum rent and contingent rent based on a percentage of the store's net sales in excess of a specified threshold. Amounts in the table below do not include contingent rent, real estate taxes, insurance or common area maintenance costs unless these costs are fixed and determinable. Future minimum commitments on all leases at April 28, 2012 are as follows (in thousands):

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	Operating Lease Obligations
Fiscal 2012	\$ 43,327
Fiscal 2013	60,885
Fiscal 2014	60,132
Fiscal 2015	57,598
Fiscal 2016	54,342
Thereafter	174,078
Total	\$ 450,362

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Purchase Commitments At April 28, 2012, we had outstanding purchase orders to acquire merchandise from vendors of \$124.2 million, including \$0.1 million of letters of credit outstanding. We have an option to cancel these commitments with no notice prior to shipment, except for private label purchase orders in which we are obligated to repay certain contractual amounts upon cancellation.

Litigation We are involved from time to time in claims, proceedings and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We have made accruals with respect to these matters, where appropriate, which are reflected in our condensed consolidated financial statements. For some matters, the amount of liability is not probable or the amount cannot be reasonably estimated and therefore accruals have not been made. We may enter into discussions regarding settlement of these matters, and may enter into settlement agreements if we believe settlement is in the best interest of the Company's shareholders.

Insurance Reserves We are responsible for medical and dental insurance claims up to a specified aggregate amount. We maintain a reserve for estimated medical and dental insurance claims based on historical claims experience and other estimated assumptions. The insurance reserve at April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012 was \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million.

5. Fair Value Measurements We apply the following fair value 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 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable; and

Level 3 Inputs that are unobservable.

Our policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of hierarchy levels as of the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

The following tables summarize assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012 (in thousands):

	April 28, 2012		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 805	\$	\$
State and local government securities		2,892	
Marketable securities:			
Corporate debt securities		3,739	
State and local government securities		137,879	
Variable-rate demand notes		21,625	
Long-term investments:			
State and local government securities			889
Equity investment			1,462
Total	\$ 805	\$ 166,135	\$ 2,351

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	January 28, 2012		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 5,139	\$	\$
State and local government securities		3,297	
Marketable securities:			
Corporate debt securities		2,046	
State and local government securities		125,363	
Variable-rate demand notes		30,610	
Long-term investments:			
State and local government securities			908
Equity investment			1,472
Total	\$ 5,139	\$ 161,316	\$ 2,380

The Level 2 marketable securities primarily include state and local municipal securities and variable-rate demand notes. Fair values are based on quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities or determined using inputs that use readily observable market data that are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including third-party pricing services, brokers and market transactions. We review the pricing techniques and methodologies of the independent pricing service for Level 2 investments and believe that its policies adequately consider market activity, either based on specific transactions for the security valued or based on modeling of securities with similar credit quality, duration, yield and structure that were recently traded. We monitor security-specific valuation trends and we make inquiries with the pricing service about material changes or the absence of expected changes to understand the underlying factors and inputs and to validate the reasonableness of the pricing.

The Level 3 state and local government securities represent a \$1.0 million par value auction rate security, net of temporary impairment charge of \$0.1 million. Our valuation method for the auction rate security is based on numerous assumptions including assessments of the underlying security, expected cash flows, credit ratings, liquidity and other relevant factors. The Level 3 equity investment represents our 14.3% interest in a manufacturer of apparel and hard goods, which we acquired for \$2.0 million in fiscal 2010. We have elected to apply fair value accounting for this investment, which would otherwise be accounted for under the equity method of accounting. We have elected fair value accounting, as we believe the terms of the contract are more properly reflected through the fair value method. The equity investment is valued using comparative market multiples adjusted by an estimated discount factor.

There were no assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011.

6. Equity Awards We maintain the Zumiez Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan) under which non-qualified stock options and restricted stock have been granted to employees and non-employee directors.

We account for stock-based compensation by which the estimated fair value of stock-based awards granted is recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized using an accelerated method for stock options and a straight-line basis for restricted stock. We estimate forfeitures of stock-based awards based on historical experience and expected future activity.

The fair value of restricted stock grants is measured based on the closing fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of stock option grants are estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing method with the following weighted-average assumptions used for stock option grants issued during the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011:

	Three Months Ended	
	April 28, 2012	April 30, 2011
Dividend yield	%	%
Volatility rate	66.71%	65.07%
Average expected life (in years)	6.25	6.25
Average risk-free interest rate	1.24%	1.54%
Weighted-average fair value per share of stock options granted	\$ 21.13	\$ 15.28

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The following table summarizes our stock option activity for the three months ended April 28, 2012 (in thousands except grant date weighted-average exercise price and weighted-average remaining contractual life):

	Stock Options	Grant Date Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Intrinsic Value (1)
Outstanding at January 28, 2012	888	\$ 16.18		
Granted year to date	32	\$ 34.57		
Exercised year to date	(16)	\$ 8.75		
Outstanding at April 28, 2012	904	\$ 16.96	5.09	\$ 19,117
Exercisable at April 28, 2012	564	\$ 18.52	4.96	\$ 11,115

- (1) Intrinsic value for stock options is defined as the difference between the market price of the Company's common stock on the last business day of the quarter and the weighted average exercise price of in-the-money options outstanding at the end of each fiscal period. The market value per share was \$38.23 at April 28, 2012.

The following table summarizes our restricted stock activity for the three months ended April 28, 2012 (in thousands except grant date weighted-average fair value):

	Restricted Stock	Grant Date Weighted- Average Fair Value	Intrinsic Value (1)
Outstanding at January 28, 2012	503	\$ 16.79	
Granted year to date	126	\$ 34.62	
Vested year to date	(204)	\$ 14.18	
Forfeited year to date	(2)	\$ 27.70	
Outstanding at April 28, 2012	423	\$ 23.30	\$ 16,158

- (1) Intrinsic value for restricted stock is defined as the market value of the outstanding restricted stock on the last business day of the quarter. The market value per share was \$38.23 at April 28, 2012.

We recorded \$1.6 million and \$1.4 million of total stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011.

At April 28, 2012, there was \$9.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options and restricted stock grants. This cost has a weighted-average recognition period of 1.6 years.

7. Earnings Per Share, Basic and Diluted The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011 (in thousands, except per share amounts).

Three Months Ended

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	April 28, 2012	April 30, 2011
Net income	\$ 4,527	\$ 1,886
Weighted average common shares for basic earnings per share	30,779	30,343
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock	622	741
Weighted average common shares for diluted earnings per share	31,401	31,084
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.06
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.06

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Total anti-dilutive common stock options not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share were approximately 0.2 million and 0.3 million for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011.

8. Exit or Disposal Activities

Distribution Center Relocation In fiscal 2010, we acquired a 168,450 square foot building in Corona, California for \$11.8 million and we have relocated our distribution facility to this facility to be more effective at distributing our products. In fiscal 2010, we entered into an amendment of the lease for our current combined home office, ecommerce fulfillment center and the exited distribution facility in Everett, Washington, which terminated our lease commitments for a portion of the leased space in exchange for additional charges to be paid over the life of the remaining lease period (through June 2017). The lease termination costs recorded reflect the present value of these future charges.

The following table is a summary of the exit and disposal activity and liability balances as a result of the distribution center relocation for the three months ended April 28, 2012 (in thousands):

	Lease termination costs
January 28, 2012	\$ 241
Payments	(10)
April 28, 2012 (1)	\$ 231

- (1) The exit or disposal provisions related to the distribution center relocation at April 28, 2012 are included in other liabilities and long-term other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Home Office and Ecommerce Fulfillment Center Relocation On February 6, 2012, we entered into a 10 year lease agreement to lease up to 153,095 square feet in Edwardsville, Kansas. We plan to relocate our current ecommerce fulfillment center in Everett, Washington to this facility and begin operations in the second quarter of fiscal 2012. We believe that the Edwardsville, Kansas fulfillment center will provide the additional capacity needed to support the continued growth of our ecommerce business, while also increasing the speed at which we get product to our customers and lowering the freight and distribution costs once the Edwardsville, Kansas fulfillment center is running effectively and at full capacity.

In conjunction with the plan to relocate the ecommerce fulfillment center, we expect to incur approximately \$0.8 million to \$0.9 million in expenses related to the move. Such charges consist of approximately \$0.5 million to \$0.6 million of severance and other employee related costs and approximately \$0.3 million in moving and new facility costs to transition to the new location. Additionally, we plan to relocate our home office in Everett, Washington to Lynnwood, Washington in the second quarter of fiscal 2012. Once the ecommerce fulfillment center and home office have relocated, we expect to incur charges of approximately \$1.2 million associated with estimated moving expenses and lease termination costs.

During the three months ended April 28, 2012, in conjunction with the ecommerce fulfillment relocation from Everett, Washington to Edwardsville, Kansas, we recorded \$0.2 million of severance and other employee related costs and \$0.1 million in other exit costs. These amounts were included in cost of goods sold on the condensed consolidated statements of income.

The following table is a summary of the exit and disposal activity and liability balances as a result of the ecommerce fulfillment center relocation for the three months ended April 28, 2012 (in thousands):

	Employee benefit costs	Other exit costs	Total
January 28, 2012	\$	\$	\$
Additions	213	69	282

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Payments	(61)	(38)	(99)
April 28, 2012 (1)	\$ 152	\$ 31	\$ 183

- (1) The exit or disposal provisions related to the ecommerce fulfillment center relocation at April 28, 2012 are included in accrued payroll and payroll taxes and other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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Item 2: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this document. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those discussed in Item 1A Risk Factors in our Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 13, 2012 and in this Form 10-Q.

Forward-looking statements relate to our expectations for future events and future financial performance. Generally, the words anticipates, expects, intends, may, should, plans, believes, predicts, potential, continue and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and future events and circumstances could differ significantly from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. Factors which could affect our financial results are described below under the heading Risk Factors and in Item 1A Risk Factors of our Form 10-K referred to in the preceding paragraph. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. We undertake no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

References in the following discussion to we, us, our, the Company and similar references mean Zumiez Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, unless otherwise expressly stated or the context otherwise requires.

Overview

We are a specialty retailer of action sports related apparel, footwear, equipment and accessories operating under the Zumiez brand name. At April 28, 2012, we operated 455 stores primarily located in shopping malls, giving us a presence in 39 states and Canada. Our stores cater to young men and women between the ages of 12 and 24 who seek popular brands representing a lifestyle centered on activities that include skateboarding, surfing, snowboarding, BMX and motocross. We support the action sports lifestyle and promote our brand through a multi-faceted marketing approach that is designed to integrate our brand image with our customers' activities and interests. This approach, combined with our differentiated merchandising strategy, store design, comprehensive training programs and passionate employees, allows us to provide an experience for our customers that we believe is consistent with their attitudes, fashion tastes and identities and is otherwise unavailable in most malls. Accordingly, our success is largely dependent upon our ability to anticipate, identify and respond to the fashion tastes of our customers and to provide merchandise that satisfies customer demands.

General

Net sales constitute gross sales net of actual and estimated returns and deductions for promotions. Net sales include our in-store sales and our ecommerce sales, which includes ecommerce shipping revenue. Ecommerce sales were 7.7% and 6.2% of total net sales for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011. We record the sale of gift cards as a current liability and recognize revenue when a customer redeems a gift card. Additionally, the portion of gift cards that will not be redeemed (gift card breakage) is recognized as revenue after 24 months, at which time the likelihood of redemption is considered remote based on our historical redemption data.

We report comparable store sales based on net sales beginning on the first anniversary of the first day of operation of a new store. Our comparable store sales also include our ecommerce sales. Changes in our comparable store sales between two periods are based on net sales of stores which were in operation during both of the two periods being compared and, if a store is included in the calculation of comparable store sales for only a portion of one of the two periods being compared, then that store is included in the calculation for only the comparable portion of the other period. Any change in square footage of an existing comparable store, including remodels, does not eliminate that store from inclusion in the calculation of comparable store sales. There may be variations in the way in which some of our competitors and other retailers calculate comparable or same store sales. As a result, data herein regarding our comparable store sales may not be comparable to similar data made available by our competitors or other retailers.

Cost of goods sold consists of branded merchandise costs and our private label merchandise costs including design, sourcing, importing and inbound freight costs. Our cost of goods sold also includes shrinkage and buying, occupancy, distribution and

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warehousing costs. This may not be comparable to the way in which our competitors or other retailers compute their cost of goods sold. We receive cash consideration from vendors, which have been recorded as a reduction of cost of goods sold if the inventory has sold, as a reduction of the carrying value of the inventory if the inventory is still on hand, or a reduction of selling, general and administrative expense if the amounts are reimbursements of specific, incremental and identifiable costs of selling the vendors' products.

With respect to the freight component of our ecommerce sales, we arrange and pay the freight for our customers and bill them for this service, unless our customers have their product shipped to one of our stores or we have free shipping promotions to our customers, in which case we do not bill our customers. Such amounts billed are included in net sales and the related freight cost is charged to cost of goods sold.

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of store personnel wages and benefits, administrative staff and infrastructure expenses, outbound freight, store supplies, depreciation on fixed assets at our home office and stores, facility expenses and training, advertising and marketing costs. Credit card fees, insurance, public company expenses, legal expenses and other miscellaneous operating costs are also included in selling, general and administrative expenses. This may not be comparable to the way in which our competitors or other retailers compute their selling, general and administrative expenses.

Key Performance Indicators

Our management evaluates the following items, which we consider key performance indicators, in assessing our performance:

Comparable store sales. As previously described in detail under the caption "General," comparable store sales provide a measure of sales growth for stores open at least one year over the comparable prior year period.

We consider comparable store sales to be an important indicator of our current performance. Comparable store sales results are important to achieve leveraging of our costs, including store payroll, store supplies and rent. Comparable store sales also have a direct impact on our total net sales, cash and working capital.

Gross profit. Gross profit measures whether we are optimizing the price and inventory levels of our merchandise. Gross profit is the difference between net sales and cost of goods sold. Any inability to obtain acceptable levels of initial markups or any significant increase in our use of markdowns could have an adverse effect on our gross profit and results of operations.

Operating profit. We view operating profit as a key indicator of our success. The key drivers of operating profit are comparable store sales, gross profit, our ability to control selling, general and administrative expenses and our level of capital expenditures affecting depreciation expense.

Store productivity. We review our stores' operating profit as a measure of the stores' profitability.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformance with GAAP. In connection with the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements, we are required to make assumptions and estimates about future events and apply judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and the related disclosures. We base our assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and other factors that we believe to be relevant at the time the condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared. On a regular basis, we review the accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments to ensure that the condensed consolidated financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with GAAP. However, because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such differences could be material.

There have been no significant changes to our critical accounting estimates as discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012.

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The following table presents, for the periods indicated, selected items on the condensed consolidated statements of income as a percent of net sales:

	Three Months Ended	
	April 28, 2012	April 30, 2011
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	67.6	68.7
Gross profit	32.4	31.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.8	28.9
Operating profit	5.6	2.4
Interest and other income, net	0.4	0.5
Earnings before income taxes	6.0	2.9
Provision for income taxes	2.5	1.1
Net income	3.5%	1.8%

Three Months (13 weeks) Ended April 28, 2012 Compared With Three Months (13 weeks) Ended April 30, 2011***Net Sales***

Net sales were \$129.9 million for the three months ended April 28, 2012 compared to \$105.9 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011, an increase of \$24.0 million or 22.7%. The increase reflected a comparable store sales increase of 12.9% for the three months ended April 28, 2012 as well as the net addition of 47 stores (48 new stores offset by one store closure) subsequent to April 30, 2011.

The increase in comparable stores sales was primarily driven by an increase in dollars per transaction, partially offset by a decline in comparable store transactions. Dollars per transaction increased due to an increase in average unit retail, partially offset by a decrease in units per transaction. Comparable store sales increases in men's clothing, footwear, junior's clothing, hardgoods and accessories were slightly offset by a comparable store sales decrease in boy's clothing. For information as to how we define comparable stores, see [General](#) above.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$42.1 million for the three months ended April 28, 2012 compared to \$33.2 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011, an increase of \$8.9 million, or 26.8%. As a percent of net sales, gross profit increased 110 basis points for the three months ended April 28, 2012 to 32.4% from 31.3% for the three months ended April 30, 2011. The increase was primarily due to a 110 basis points impact from leveraging our store occupancy costs on a 22.7% net sales increase and 50 basis points due to distribution center efficiencies. These increases were partially offset by a 40 basis points increase in ecommerce fulfillment expenses partially related to the impact of exit costs and other charges of \$0.3 million incurred during the three months ended April 28, 2012 related to the relocation of our ecommerce fulfillment center.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were \$34.8 million for the three months ended April 28, 2012 compared to \$30.6 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011, an increase of \$4.2 million, or 13.7%. SG&A expenses as a percent of net sales decreased by 210 basis points for the three months ended April 28, 2012 to 26.8% compared to 28.9% for the three months ended April 30, 2011. The decrease was primarily due to 150 basis points in store operating efficiencies and a 50 basis points decrease in corporate costs.

Net Income

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Net income for the three months ended April 28, 2012 was \$4.5 million, or \$0.14 per diluted share, compared with net income of \$1.9 million, or \$0.06 per diluted share, for the three months ended April 30, 2011. Our effective income tax rate for the three months ended April 28, 2012 was 41.7% compared to 39.6% for the three months ended April 30, 2011.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary uses of cash are for operational expenditures, capital investments, inventory purchases, store remodeling, store fixtures and ongoing infrastructure improvements such as technology enhancements and distribution capabilities. Historically, our main sources of liquidity have been cash flows from operations.

The significant components of our working capital are inventories and liquid assets such as cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and receivables, reduced by accounts payable and accrued expenses. Our working capital position benefits from the fact that we generally collect cash from sales to customers the same day or within several days of the related sale, while we typically have longer payment terms with our vendors.

Our capital requirements include construction and fixture costs related to the opening of new stores and remodeling expenditures for existing stores. Future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the pace of new store openings, the availability of suitable locations for new stores and the nature of arrangements negotiated with landlords. In that regard, our net investment to open a new store has varied significantly in the past due to a number of factors, including the geographic location and size of the new store, and is likely to vary significantly in the future.

During fiscal 2012, we expect to spend approximately \$42 million to \$44 million on capital expenditures, a majority of which will relate to leasehold improvements and fixtures for the approximately 50 new stores we plan to open in fiscal 2012, remodels of existing stores and the completion of the construction of our new home office building in Lynnwood, Washington. There can be no assurance that the number of stores that we actually open in fiscal 2012 will not be different from the number of stores we plan to open, or that actual fiscal 2012 capital expenditures will not differ from this expected amount.

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$2.2 million to \$5.8 million for the three months ended April 28, 2012 from \$3.6 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011. Our operating cash flows result primarily from cash received from our customers, offset by cash payments we make for inventory, employee compensation, store occupancy expenses and other operational expenditures. Cash received from our customers generally corresponds to our net sales. Because our customers primarily use credit cards or cash to buy from us, our receivables from customers settle quickly. Changes to our operating cash flows have historically been driven primarily by changes in operating income, which is impacted by changes to non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization and accretion, deferred taxes, and excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation, and changes to the components of working capital.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$14.6 million for the three months ended April 28, 2012, related to \$8.5 million of capital expenditures primarily for new store openings and the construction of our new home office building in Lynnwood, Washington and \$6.1 million in net purchases of marketable securities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$3.0 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011, related to \$2.6 million of capital expenditures primarily for new store openings and \$0.4 million in net purchases of marketable securities.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011 was \$2.0 million and \$1.2 million related to proceeds from stock-based compensation exercises and the related tax benefits.

Sources of Liquidity

Our most significant sources of liquidity continue to be funds generated by operating activities and available cash, cash equivalents and current marketable securities. We expect these sources of liquidity and available borrowings under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our foreseeable cash requirements for operations and planned capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months. Beyond this time frame, if cash flows from operations and borrowings under our revolving credit facility are not sufficient to meet our capital requirements, then we will be required to obtain additional equity or debt financing in the future. However, there can be no assurance that equity or debt financing will be available to us when we need it, or if available, that the terms will be satisfactory to us and not dilutive to our then-current shareholders.

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We maintain a secured credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., which provides us with a secured revolving credit facility until September 1, 2013 of up to \$25.0 million, which, pursuant to an accordion feature, may be increased to \$35.0 million at our discretion. The secured revolving credit facility provides for the issuance of a standby letter of credit in an

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amount not to exceed \$5.0 million outstanding at any time and with a term not to exceed 365 days. The commercial line of credit provides for the issuance of a commercial letter of credit in an amount not to exceed \$10.0 million and with terms not to exceed 120 days. The amount of borrowings available at any time under our secured revolving credit facility is reduced by the amount of standby and commercial letters of credit outstanding at that time. There were no outstanding borrowings under the secured revolving credit facility at April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012. We had open commercial letters of credit outstanding under our secured revolving credit facility of \$0.1 million at April 28, 2012 and \$0.9 million at January 28, 2012. The secured revolving credit facility bears interest at the Daily One Month LIBOR rate plus 1.00%. The credit agreement contains a number of restrictions and covenants that generally limit our ability to, among other things, (1) incur additional debt, (2) undergo a change in ownership and (3) enter into certain transactions. The credit agreement also contains financial covenants that require us to meet certain specified financial tests and ratios, including, a maximum net loss not to exceed \$10.0 million after taxes on a trailing four-quarter basis provided, that, there shall be added to net income all charges for impairment of goodwill and store assets not to exceed \$5.0 million in aggregate, and a minimum quick ratio of 1.25. The quick ratio is defined as our cash and near cash equivalents plus certain defined receivables divided by the outstanding borrowings. Our accounts receivable, general intangibles, inventory and equipment have been pledged to secure our obligations under the credit agreement. We must also provide financial information and statements to our lender. We were in compliance with all such covenants at April 28, 2012.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

There were no material changes outside the ordinary course of business in our contractual obligations during the three months ended April 28, 2012. The following table summarizes the total amount of future payments due under our contractual obligations at April 28, 2012 (in thousands):

	Total	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2013 and Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015 and Fiscal 2016	Thereafter
Operating lease obligations	\$ 450,362	\$ 43,327	\$ 121,017	\$ 111,940	\$ 174,078
Purchase obligations	124,217	124,217			
Total	\$ 574,579	\$ 167,544	\$ 121,017	\$ 111,940	\$ 174,078

We occupy our retail stores, our current combined home office and ecommerce fulfillment center in Everett, Washington and our future ecommerce fulfillment center in Edwardsville, Kansas under operating leases generally with terms of five to ten years. At April 28, 2012, we were committed to property owners for operating lease obligations for \$450.4 million. A majority of our leases provide for ongoing co-tenancy requirements or early cancellation clauses that would further lower rental rates, or permit lease terminations, or both, in the event that co-tenants cease to operate for specific periods or if certain sales levels are not met in specific periods. Most of the store leases require payment of a specified minimum rent and contingent rent based on a percentage of the store's net sales in excess of a specified threshold. Amounts in the above table do not include contingent rent, real estate taxes, insurance or common area maintenance costs unless these costs are fixed and determinable.

At April 28, 2012, we had outstanding purchase orders to acquire merchandise from vendors of \$124.2 million, including \$0.1 million of letters of credit outstanding. We have an option to cancel these commitments with no notice prior to shipment, except for private label purchase orders in which we are obligated to repay certain contractual amounts upon cancellation.

Off-Balance Sheet Obligations

We did not have any off-balance sheet obligations at April 28, 2012.

Impact of Inflation

We do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our net sales or operating results in the recent past. There can be no assurance that our business will not be affected by inflation in the future.

Risk Factors

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Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. The following risk factors, issues and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating our future prospects. In particular, keep these risk factors in mind when you read forward-looking statements elsewhere in this report. Forward-looking statements relate to our expectations for future events and time periods. Generally, the words anticipate, believe, expect, intend and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

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Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and future events and circumstances could differ significantly from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Any of the following risks could harm our business, operating results or financial condition and could result in a complete loss of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties that are not yet identified or that we currently think are immaterial may also harm our business and financial condition in the future.

Significant fluctuations and volatility in the price of cotton, foreign labor costs and other raw materials used in the production of our merchandise may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial conditions.

Increases in the cost of cotton, foreign labor costs or other raw materials used in the production of our merchandise can result in higher costs in the price we pay for this merchandise. The costs for cotton are affected by weather, consumer demand, speculation on the commodities market and other factors that are generally unpredictable and beyond our control. Our gross profit and earnings per share could be adversely affected to the extent that the selling prices of our products do not increase proportionately with the increases in the costs of cotton or other materials. Increasing labor costs and oil-related product costs, such as manufacturing and transportation costs, could also adversely impact gross profit. Additionally, significant changes in the relationship between carrier capacity and shipper demand could increase transportation costs, which could also adversely impact gross profit.

Most of our merchandise is produced by foreign manufacturers; therefore, the availability and costs of these products may be negatively affected by risks associated with international trade and other international conditions.

Most of our merchandise is produced by manufacturers around the world. Some of these facilities are located in regions that may be affected by natural disasters, political instability or other conditions that could cause a disruption in trade. Trade restrictions such as increased tariffs or quotas, or both, could also affect the importation of merchandise generally and increase the cost and reduce the supply of merchandise available to us. Any reduction in merchandise available to us or any increase in its cost due to tariffs, quotas or local issues that disrupt trade could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Although the prices charged by vendors for the merchandise we purchase are primarily denominated in United States dollars, a continued decline in the relative value of the United States dollar to foreign currencies could lead to increased merchandise costs, which could negatively affect our competitive position and our results of operations.

Our ability to attract customers to our stores depends heavily on the success of the shopping malls in which our stores are located; any decrease in customer traffic in those malls could cause our sales to be less than expected.

In order to generate customer traffic we depend heavily on locating our stores in prominent locations within successful shopping malls. Sales at these stores are derived, in part, from the volume of traffic in those malls. Our stores benefit from the ability of a mall's other tenants to generate consumer traffic in the vicinity of our stores and the continuing popularity of malls as shopping destinations. Our sales volume and mall traffic generally may be adversely affected by, among other things, economic downturns in a particular area, competition from ecommerce retailers, non-mall retailers and other malls, increases in gasoline prices and the closing or decline in popularity of other stores in the malls in which we are located. An uncertain economic outlook could curtail new shopping mall development, decrease shopping mall traffic, reduce the number of hours that shopping mall operators keep their shopping malls open or force them to cease operations entirely. A reduction in mall traffic as a result of these or any other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our growth strategy depends on our ability to open and operate new stores each year, which could strain our resources and cause the performance of our existing stores to suffer.

Our growth largely depends on our ability to open and operate new stores successfully. However, our ability to open new stores is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, and we may be unable to open new stores as planned, and any failure to successfully open and operate new stores would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. We intend to continue to open new stores in future years while remodeling a portion of our existing store base annually. In addition, our proposed expansion will place increased demands on our operational, managerial and administrative resources. These increased demands could cause us to operate our business less effectively, which in turn could cause deterioration in the financial performance of our individual stores and our overall business. To the extent our new store openings are in markets where we already have stores, we may experience reduced net sales in existing stores in those markets. In addition, successful execution of our growth strategy may require that we obtain additional financing, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain that financing on acceptable terms or at all.

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If we fail to effectively execute our expansion strategy, we may not be able to successfully open new store locations in a timely manner, if at all, which could have an adverse affect on our net sales and results of operations.

Our ability to open and operate new stores successfully depends on many factors, including, among others, our ability to:

identify suitable store locations, the availability of which is outside of our control;

negotiate acceptable lease terms, including desired tenant improvement allowances;

source sufficient levels of inventory at acceptable costs to meet the needs of new stores;

hire, train and retain qualified store personnel;

successfully integrate new stores into our existing operations; and

identify and satisfy the merchandise preferences of new geographic areas.

In addition, we plan to open new stores in regions of the United States or international locations in which we currently have few, or no, stores. The expansion into these markets may present competitive, merchandising, hiring and distribution challenges that are different from those currently encountered in our existing markets. Any of these challenges could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The expansion of our store base to Canada may present increased risks due to our limited familiarity with that market.

In fiscal 2011, we opened store locations in Canada and we plan to continue to open stores in Canada in fiscal 2012. The Canadian market may have different competitive conditions, consumer tastes and discretionary spending patterns than our existing markets. As a result, new stores in that market may be less successful than our stores in the United States. Additionally, consumers in the Canadian market may not be familiar with our brand, and we may need to build brand awareness in that market. Furthermore, we have limited experience with the legal and regulatory environments and market practices outside of the United States and cannot guarantee that we will be able to penetrate or successfully operate in the Canadian market. We may also incur additional costs in complying with applicable Canadian laws and regulations as they pertain to both our products and our operations.

Our business is dependent upon our being able to anticipate, identify and respond to changing fashion trends, customer preferences and other fashion-related factors; failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on us.

Customer tastes and fashion trends in the action sports lifestyle market are volatile and tend to change rapidly. Our success depends on our ability to effectively anticipate, identify and respond to changing fashion tastes and consumer preferences, and to translate market trends into appropriate, saleable product offerings in a timely manner. If we are unable to successfully anticipate, identify or respond to changing styles or trends and misjudge the market for our products or any new product lines, our sales may be lower than predicted and we may be faced with a substantial amount of unsold inventory or missed opportunities. In response to such a situation, we may be forced to rely on markdowns or promotional sales to dispose of excess or slow-moving inventory, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The current uncertainty surrounding the United States and global economies coupled with cyclical economic trends in action sports retailing could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The action sports retail industry historically has been subject to substantial cyclical. As the United States and global economic conditions change, the trends in discretionary consumer spending become unpredictable and discretionary consumer spending could be reduced due to uncertainties about the future. When discretionary consumer spending is reduced, purchases of action sports apparel and related products may decline. The current uncertainty in the United States and global economies and increased government debt spending may have a material adverse

impact on our results of operations and financial position.

Because of this cycle, we believe the value message has become more important to consumers. As a retailer that sells approximately 80% to 85% branded merchandise, this trend may negatively affect our business, as we generally will have to charge more than vertically integrated private label retailers.

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Our sales and inventory levels fluctuate on a seasonal basis, leaving our operating results particularly susceptible to changes in back-to-school and winter holiday shopping patterns.

Our sales and profitability are typically disproportionately higher in the third and fourth fiscal quarters of each fiscal year due to increased sales during the back-to-school and winter holiday shopping seasons. Sales during these periods cannot be used as an accurate indicator of annual results. Our sales in the first and second fiscal quarters are typically lower than in our third and fourth fiscal quarters due, in part, to the traditional retail slowdown immediately following the winter holiday season. As a result of this seasonality, any factors negatively affecting us during the last half of the year, including unfavorable economic conditions, adverse weather or our ability to acquire seasonal merchandise inventory, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations for the entire year. In addition, in order to prepare for the back-to-school and winter holiday shopping seasons, we must order and keep in stock significantly more merchandise than we carry during other times of the year. Any unanticipated decrease in demand for our products during these peak shopping seasons could require us to sell excess inventory at a substantial markdown, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our quarterly results of operations are volatile and may decline.

Our quarterly results of operations have fluctuated significantly in the past and can be expected to continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. As discussed above, our sales and operating results are typically lower in the first and second fiscal quarters of our fiscal year due, in part, to the traditional retail slowdown immediately following the winter holiday season. Our quarterly results of operations are affected by a variety of other factors, including:

the timing of new store openings and the relative proportion of our new stores to mature stores;

whether we are able to successfully integrate any new stores that we acquire and the presence or absence of any unanticipated liabilities in connection therewith;

fashion trends and changes in consumer preferences;

calendar shifts of holiday or seasonal periods;

changes in our merchandise mix;

timing of promotional events;

general economic conditions and, in particular, the retail sales environment;

actions by competitors or mall anchor tenants;

weather conditions;

the level of pre-opening expenses associated with our new stores; and

inventory shrinkage beyond our historical average rates.

Failure to successfully integrate any businesses or stores that we acquire could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial performance.

We may from time to time acquire other retail stores, individually or in groups, or businesses. We may experience difficulties in assimilating any stores or businesses we may acquire and any such acquisitions may also result in the diversion of our capital and our management's attention from other business issues and opportunities. We may not be able to successfully integrate any stores or businesses that we may acquire, including their facilities, personnel, financial systems, distribution, operations and general operating procedures. If we fail to successfully integrate acquisitions or if such acquisitions fail to provide the benefits that we expect to receive, we could experience increased costs and other operating inefficiencies, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial performance.

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Our business is susceptible to weather conditions that are out of our control, including the potential risks of unpredictable weather patterns and any weather patterns associated with naturally occurring global climate change, and the resultant unseasonable weather could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

Our business is susceptible to unseasonable weather conditions. For example, extended periods of unseasonably warm temperatures (including any weather patterns associated with global warming and cooling) during the winter season or cool weather during the summer season could render a portion of our inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions. These prolonged unseasonable weather conditions, particularly in regions of the United States where we have a concentration of stores, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may be unable to compete favorably in the highly competitive retail industry, and if we lose customers to our competitors, our sales could decrease.

The teenage and young adult retail apparel, hardgoods and accessories industry is highly competitive. We compete with other retailers for vendors, teenage and young adult customers, suitable store locations, qualified store associates and management personnel. In the softgoods market, which includes apparel, accessories and footwear, we currently compete with other teenage-focused retailers. In addition, in the softgoods market we compete with independent specialty shops, department stores and direct marketers that sell similar lines of merchandise and target customers through catalogs and ecommerce. In the hardgoods market, which includes skateboards, snowboards, bindings, components and other equipment, we compete directly or indirectly with other specialty retailers that compete with us across a significant portion of our merchandising categories, such as local snowboard and skate shops, large-format sporting goods stores and chains and ecommerce retailers.

Some of our competitors are larger than we are and have substantially greater financial, marketing, including advanced ecommerce marketing capabilities, and other resources than we do. Direct competition with these and other retailers may increase significantly in the future, which could require us, among other things, to lower our prices and could result in the loss of our customers. Current and increased competition could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we fail to maintain good relationships with vendors or if a vendor is otherwise unable or unwilling to supply us with adequate quantities of their products at acceptable prices, our business and financial performance could suffer.

Our business is dependent on continued good relations with our vendors. In particular, we believe that we generally are able to obtain attractive pricing and other terms from vendors because we are perceived as a desirable customer, and deterioration in our relationship with our vendors would likely have a material adverse effect on our business. There can be no assurance that our vendors will provide us with an adequate supply or quality of products or acceptable pricing. Our vendors could discontinue selling to us or raise the prices they charge at any time. There can be no assurance that we will be able to acquire desired merchandise in sufficient quantities on terms acceptable to us in the future. In addition, certain of our vendors sell their products directly to the retail market and therefore compete with us directly and other vendors may decide to do so in the future. There can be no assurance that such vendors will not decide to discontinue supplying their products to us, supply us only less popular or lower quality items, raise the prices they charge us or focus on selling their products directly. In addition, a number of our vendors are smaller, less capitalized companies and are more likely to be impacted by unfavorable general economic and market conditions than larger and better capitalized companies. These smaller vendors may not have sufficient liquidity during economic downturns to properly fund their businesses and their ability to supply their products to us could be negatively impacted. Any inability to acquire suitable merchandise at acceptable prices, or the loss of one or more key vendors, would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we lose key management or are unable to attract and retain the talent required for our business, our financial performance could suffer.

Our performance depends largely on the efforts and abilities of our senior management, including our Co-Founder and Chairman, Thomas D. Campion, our Chief Executive Officer, Richard M. Brooks, our President and General Merchandising Manager, Lynn K. Kilbourne, our Chief Financial Officer, Marc D. Stolzman and our Executive Vice President of Stores, Ford K. Wright. None of our employees have employment agreements with us and we do not plan to obtain key person life insurance covering any of our employees. If we lose the services of one or more of our key executives, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our growth objectives. As our business grows, we will need to attract and retain additional qualified management personnel in a timely manner and we may not be able to do so.

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Our failure to meet our staffing needs could adversely affect our ability to implement our growth strategy and could have a material impact on our results of operations.

Our success depends in part upon our ability to attract, motivate and retain a sufficient number of qualified employees, including divisional managers, regional managers, district managers, store managers and store associates, who understand and appreciate our culture based on a passion for the action sports lifestyle and are able to adequately represent this culture to our customers. Qualified individuals of the requisite caliber, skills and number needed to fill these positions may be in short supply in some areas, and the employee turnover rate in the retail industry is high. Competition for qualified employees could require us to pay higher wages to attract a sufficient number of suitable employees. If we are unable to hire and retain store managers and store associates capable of consistently providing a high level of customer service, as demonstrated by their enthusiasm for our culture and knowledge of our merchandise, our ability to open new stores may be impaired and the performance of our existing and new stores could be materially adversely affected. We are also dependent upon temporary personnel to adequately staff our stores, distribution center and ecommerce fulfillment center particularly during busy periods such as the back-to-school and winter holiday seasons. There can be no assurance that we will receive adequate assistance from our temporary personnel, or that there will be sufficient sources of temporary personnel. Although none of our employees are currently covered by collective bargaining agreements, we cannot guarantee that our employees will not elect to be represented by labor unions in the future, which could increase our labor costs and could subject us to the risk of work stoppages and strikes. Any such failure to meet our staffing needs, any material increases in employee turnover rates, any increases in labor costs or any work stoppages, interruptions or strikes could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

Our operations, including our distribution center and ecommerce fulfillment center, are currently concentrated in the western United States, which makes us susceptible to adverse conditions in this region.

Our home office and ecommerce fulfillment center are currently located in Washington, our distribution center is located in California and a substantial number of our stores are located in the western half of the United States. We also have a substantial number of stores in the New York/New Jersey region and Texas. As a result, our business may be more susceptible to regional factors than the operations of more geographically diversified competitors. These factors include, among others, economic and weather conditions, demographic and population changes and fashion tastes. In addition, we rely on a single distribution center in the United States to receive, store and distribute the vast majority of our merchandise to our domestic stores. As a result, a natural disaster or other catastrophic event, such as an earthquake affecting the West Coast, could significantly disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are relocating our ecommerce fulfillment center located in Everett, Washington to Edwardsville, Kansas during the second quarter of fiscal 2012. As a result, events may occur during the relocation period and the operating periods subsequent to the relocation that could significantly disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are required to make substantial rental payments under our operating leases and any failure to make these lease payments when due would likely have a material adverse effect on our business and growth plans.

We do not own any of our retail stores, our current combined home office and ecommerce fulfillment center in Everett, Washington or our future ecommerce fulfillment center in Edwardsville, Kansas, but instead we lease these facilities under operating leases. Payments under these operating leases account for a significant portion of our operating expenses and has historically been our third largest expense behind cost of sales and our employee related costs. For example, total rental expense, including additional rental payments (or percentage rent) based on sales of some of the stores, common area maintenance charges and real estate taxes, under operating leases was \$18.1 million and \$16.0 million for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011. At April 28, 2012, we were committed to property owners for operating leases obligations for \$450.4 million. In addition, substantially all of our store leases provide for additional rental payments based on sales of the respective stores, as well as common area maintenance charges, and require that we pay real estate taxes. These amounts generally escalate each year. We expect that any new stores we open will also be leased by us under operating leases, which will further increase our operating lease expenses.

Our substantial operating lease obligations could have significant negative consequences, including:

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

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limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;

requiring that a substantial portion of our available cash be applied to pay our rental obligations, thus reducing cash available for other purposes; and

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limiting our flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in our business or in the industry in which we compete, and placing us at a disadvantage with respect to some of our competitors.

We depend on cash flow from operations to pay our lease expenses and to fulfill our other cash needs. If our business does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, and sufficient funds are not otherwise available to us from borrowings under bank loans or from other sources, we may not be able to service our operating lease expenses, grow our business, respond to competitive challenges or fund our other liquidity and capital needs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

The terms of our revolving credit facility impose operating and financial restrictions on us that may impair our ability to respond to changing business and economic conditions. This impairment could have a significant adverse impact on our business.

We maintain a secured credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., which provides us with a secured revolving credit facility until September 1, 2013 of up to \$25.0 million, which, pursuant to an accordion feature, may be increased to \$35.0 million at our discretion. The secured revolving credit facility provides for the issuance of standby letter of credits in an amount not to exceed \$5.0 million outstanding at any time and with a term not to exceed 365 days. The commercial line of credit provides for the issuance of commercial letter of credits in an amount not to exceed \$10.0 million and with terms not to exceed 120 days. The amount of borrowings available at any time under our secured revolving credit facility is reduced by the amount of standby and commercial letters of credit outstanding at that time. There were no outstanding borrowings under the secured revolving credit facility at April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012. We had open commercial letters of credit outstanding under our secured revolving credit facility of \$0.1 million at April 28, 2012 and \$0.9 million at January 28, 2012. The secured revolving credit facility bears interest at the Daily One Month LIBOR rate plus 1.00%. The credit agreement contains a number of restrictions and covenants that generally limit our ability to, among other things, (1) incur additional debt, (2) undergo a change in ownership and (3) enter into certain transactions. The credit agreement also contains financial covenants that require us to meet certain specified financial tests and ratios, including, a maximum net loss not to exceed \$10.0 million after taxes on a trailing four-quarter basis provided, that, there shall be added to net income all charges for impairment of goodwill and store assets not to exceed \$5.0 million in aggregate, and a minimum quick ratio of 1.25. The quick ratio is defined as our cash and near cash equivalents plus certain defined receivables divided by the outstanding borrowings. Our accounts receivable, general intangibles, inventory and equipment have been pledged to secure our obligations under the credit agreement. We must also provide financial information and statements to our lender. We were in compliance with all such covenants at April 28, 2012.

A breach of any of these restrictive covenants or our inability to comply with the required financial tests and ratios could result in a default under the credit agreement. If a default occurs, the lender may elect to declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be immediately due and payable. If we are unable to repay outstanding borrowings when due, whether at their maturity or if declared due and payable by the lender following a default, the lender has the right to proceed against the collateral granted to it to secure the indebtedness. As a result, any breach of these covenants or failure to comply with these tests and ratios could have a material adverse effect on us. There can be no assurance that we will not breach the covenants or fail to comply with the tests and ratios in our credit agreement or any other debt agreements we may enter into in the future and, if a breach occurs, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain necessary waivers or amendments from the lenders.

The restrictions contained in our credit agreement could: (1) limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions or meet capital needs or otherwise restrict our activities or business plans; and (2) adversely affect our ability to finance our operations, strategic acquisitions, investments or other capital needs or to engage in other business activities that would be in our interest.

Our business could suffer if our ability to acquire financing is reduced or eliminated.

In the current economic environment, we cannot be assured that our borrowing relationship with our lender will continue or that our lender will remain able to support its commitments to us in the future. If our lender fails to do so, then we may not be able to secure alternative financing on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

Our business could suffer as a result of small parcel delivery services being unable to distribute our merchandise.

We rely upon small parcel delivery services for our product shipments, including shipments to, from and between our stores and to our ecommerce customers. Accordingly, we are subject to risks, including employee strikes and inclement weather, which may affect their ability to meet our shipping needs. Among other things, any circumstances that require us to use other

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delivery services for all or a portion of our shipments could result in increased costs and delayed deliveries and could harm our business materially. In addition, although we have contracts with small parcel delivery services, we and the service providers have the right to terminate these contracts upon 30-90 days written notice. Although the contracts with these small parcel delivery services provide certain discounts from the shipment rates in effect at the time of shipment, the contracts do not limit their ability to raise the shipment rates at any time. Accordingly, we are subject to the risk that small parcel delivery services may increase the rates they charge, that they may terminate their contracts with us, that they may decrease the rate discounts provided to us when an existing contract is renewed or that we may be unable to agree on the terms of a new contract with them, any of which could materially adversely affect our operating results.

Our business could suffer if a manufacturer fails to use acceptable labor practices.

We do not control our vendors or the manufacturers that produce the products we buy from them, nor do we control the labor practices of our vendors and these manufacturers. The violation of labor or other laws by any of our vendors or these manufacturers, or the divergence of the labor practices followed by any of our vendors or these manufacturers from those generally accepted as ethical in the United States, could interrupt, or otherwise disrupt, the shipment of finished products to us or damage our reputation. Any of these, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In that regard, most of the products sold in our stores are manufactured overseas, primarily in Asia and Central America, which may increase the risk that the labor practices followed by the manufacturers of these products may differ from those considered acceptable in the United States.

Additionally, our products are subject to regulation of and regulatory standards set by various governmental authorities with respect to quality and safety. Regulations and standards in this area are currently in place. These regulations and standards may change from time to time. Our inability to comply on a timely basis with regulatory requirements could result in significant fines or penalties, which could adversely affect our reputation and sales. Issues with the quality and safety of merchandise we sell in our stores, regardless of our culpability, or customer concerns about such issues, could result in damage to our reputation, lost sales, uninsured product liability claims or losses, merchandise recalls and increased costs.

Our failure to adequately anticipate a correct mix of private label merchandise may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Sales from private label merchandise account for approximately 15% to 20% of our net sales and generally carry higher gross margins than our other merchandise. We may take steps to increase the percentage of net sales of private label merchandise in the future, although there can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve increases in private label merchandise sales as a percentage of net sales. Our failure to anticipate, identify and react in a timely manner to fashion trends with our private label merchandise, would likely have a material adverse effect on our comparable store sales, financial condition and results of operations.

If our information systems hardware or software fails to function effectively or does not scale to keep pace with our planned growth, our operations could be disrupted and our financial results could be harmed.

Over the past several years, we have made improvements to our infrastructure and existing hardware and software systems, as well as implemented new systems. If these or any other information systems and software do not work effectively, this could adversely impact the promptness and accuracy of our transaction processing, financial accounting and reporting and our ability to manage our business and properly forecast operating results and cash requirements. To manage the anticipated growth of our operations and personnel, we may need to continue to improve our operational and financial systems, transaction processing, procedures and controls, and in doing so could incur substantial additional expenses that could impact our financial results.

The security of our databases that contain personal information of our retail customers could be breached, which could subject us to adverse publicity, litigation and expenses. In addition, if we are unable to comply with security standards created by the credit card industry, our operations could be adversely affected.

Database privacy, network security and identity theft are matters of growing public concern. In an attempt to prevent unauthorized access to our network and databases containing confidential, third-party information, we have installed privacy protection systems, devices and activity monitoring on our network. Nevertheless, if unauthorized parties gain access to our networks or databases, they may be able to steal, publish, delete or modify our private and sensitive third-party information. In such circumstances, we could be held liable to our customers or other parties or be subject to regulatory or other actions for breaching privacy rules. This could result in costly investigations and litigation, civil or criminal penalties and adverse publicity that could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and reputation. Further, if we are unable to comply with the security standards established by banks and the credit card industry, we may be subject to fines, restrictions and expulsion from card acceptance programs, which could adversely affect our retail operations.

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Our inability or failure to protect our intellectual property or our infringement of other s intellectual property could have a negative impact on our operating results.

We believe that our trademarks and domain names are valuable assets that are critical to our success. The unauthorized use or other misappropriation of our trademarks or domain names could diminish the value of the Zumiez brand, our store concept, our private label brands or our goodwill and cause a decline in our net sales. Although we have secured or are in the process of securing protection for our trademarks and domain names in a number of countries outside of the United States, there are certain countries where we do not currently have or where we do not currently intend to apply for protection for certain trademarks or at all. Also, the efforts we have taken to protect our trademarks may not be sufficient or effective. Therefore, we may not be able to prevent other persons from using our trademarks or domain names outside of the United States, which also could adversely affect our business. We are also subject to the risk that we may infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties. Any infringement or other intellectual property claim made against us, whether or not it has merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product delays or require us to pay royalties or license fees. As a result, any such claim could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

The effects of war or acts of terrorism could adversely affect our business.

Substantially all of our stores are located in shopping malls. Any threat of terrorist attacks or actual terrorist events, particularly in public areas, could lead to lower customer traffic in shopping malls. In addition, local authorities or mall management could close shopping malls in response to security concerns. Mall closures, as well as lower customer traffic due to security concerns, would likely result in decreased sales. Additionally, the armed conflicts in the Middle East, or the threat, escalation or commencement of war or other armed conflict elsewhere, could significantly diminish consumer spending, and result in decreased sales for us. Decreased sales would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The outcome of litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business, and may result in substantial costs and could divert management s attention.

We are involved, from time to time, in litigation incidental to our business including complaints filed by investors. This litigation could result in substantial costs, and could divert management s attention and resources, which could harm our business. Risks associated with legal liability are often difficult to assess or quantify, and their existence and magnitude can remain unknown for significant periods of time. There can be no assurance that the actual outcome of pending or future litigation will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Additionally, while we maintain director and officer liability insurance for litigation surrounding investor lawsuits, the amount of insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover a claim and the continued availability of this insurance cannot be assured.

Our operations expose us to the risk of litigation, which could lead to significant potential liability and costs that could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We employ a substantial number of full-time and part-time employees, a majority of whom are employed at our store locations. As a result, we are subject to a large number of federal and state laws and regulations relating to employment. This creates a risk of potential claims that we have violated laws related to discrimination and harassment, health and safety, wage and hour laws, criminal activity, personal injury and other claims. We are also subject to other types of claims in the ordinary course of our business. Some or all of these claims may give rise to litigation, which could be time-consuming for our management team, costly and harmful to our business.

In addition, we are exposed to the risk of class action litigation. The costs of defense and the risk of loss in connection with class action suits are greater than in single-party litigation claims. Due to the costs of defending against such litigation, the size of judgments that may be awarded against us, and the loss of significant management time devoted to such litigation, we cannot assure you that such litigation will not disrupt our business or impact our financial results.

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Our failure to comply with federal, state or local laws, or changes in these laws, could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial performance.

Our business is subject to a wide array of laws and regulations. Changes in the regulations, the imposition of additional regulations, or the enactment of any new legislation including those related to health care, taxes, privacy, environmental issues and trade, could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

Recent federal health care legislation could increase our expenses.

We are self-insured with respect to our health care coverage and do not purchase third party insurance for the health insurance benefits provided to employees with the exception of pre-defined stop loss, which helps limit the cost of large claims. In March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the Act) and the Health Care Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (the Reconciliation Act) were signed into law. The Act, as modified by the Reconciliation Act, includes a large number of health care provisions to take effect over four years, including expanded dependent coverage, incentives for businesses to provide health care benefits, a prohibition on the denial of coverage and denial of claims on pre-existing conditions, a prohibition on limits on essential benefits and other expansions of health care benefits and coverage. The costs of these provisions are expected to be funded by a variety of taxes and fees. Some of the taxes and fees, as well as certain health care changes required by these acts, are expected to result, directly or indirectly, in increased health care costs for us. It remains difficult to predict the cost impact of health care reform and at this time, we cannot quantify the impact, if any, that the legislation may have on us due to the changing regulatory environment around this legislation and due to the government's requirement to issue future unknown regulatory rules. There is no assurance that we will be able to absorb and/or pass through the costs of such legislation in a manner that will not adversely impact our results of operations.

Our ecommerce operations subject us to numerous risks that could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Although ecommerce sales constitute a small, but increasing portion of our overall sales, our ecommerce operations subject us to certain risks that could have an adverse effect on our operational results, including:

diversion of traffic and sales from our stores;

liability for online content; and

risks related to the computer systems that operate our website and related support systems, including computer viruses, electronic break-ins and similar disruptions.

In addition, risks beyond our control, such as governmental regulation of ecommerce, entry of our vendors in the ecommerce business in competition with us, online security breaches and general economic conditions specific to ecommerce could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We have incurred and will continue to incur significant expenses as a result of being a public company, which will negatively impact our financial performance.

We completed our initial public offering in May 2005 and we have incurred and could continue to incur significant legal, accounting, insurance and other expenses as a result of being a public company. Rules and regulations implemented by Congress, the SEC and the Nasdaq Global Select Market have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. Compliance with these laws could cause us to incur significant costs and expenses, including legal and accounting costs, and could make some compliance activities more time-consuming and negatively impact our financial performance. Additionally, these rules and regulations may make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as officers.

Failure to maintain adequate financial and management processes and controls could lead to errors in our financial reporting and could harm our ability to manage our expenses.

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Reporting obligations as a public company and our anticipated growth are likely to place a considerable strain on our financial and management systems, processes and controls, as well as on our personnel. In addition, we are required to document and test our internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 so that our management can certify as to the effectiveness of our internal controls and our independent registered public accounting firm can render an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting on an annual basis. This process requires us to document our internal controls over financial reporting and to potentially make significant changes thereto, if applicable. As a result, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur substantial expenses to test our financial controls and systems, and we have been and in the future may be required to improve our financial and managerial controls, reporting systems and procedures, to incur substantial expenses to make such improvements and to hire additional personnel. If our

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management is ever unable to certify the effectiveness of our internal controls or if our independent registered public accounting firm cannot render an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, or if material weaknesses in our internal controls are ever identified, we could be subject to regulatory scrutiny and a loss of public confidence, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our stock price. In addition, if we do not maintain adequate financial and management personnel, processes and controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial performance on a timely basis, which could cause a decline in our stock price and adversely affect our ability to raise capital.

Changes to accounting rules or regulations could significantly affect our financial results.

Our condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). New accounting rules or regulations and changes to existing accounting rules or regulations have occurred and may occur in the future. Future changes to accounting rules or regulations, such as changes to lease accounting guidance or a requirement to convert to international financial reporting standards, could negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition through increased cost of compliance.

We may fail to meet analyst expectations, which could cause the price of our stock to decline.

Our common stock is traded publicly and various securities analysts follow our financial results and issue reports on us. These reports include information about our historical financial results as well as the analysts' estimates of our future performance. The analysts' estimates are based upon their own independent opinions and can be different from our estimates or expectations. If our operating results are below the estimates or expectations of public market analysts and investors, our stock price could decline. In December 2007, a securities class action litigation and associated derivative lawsuits was brought against us and such actions are frequently brought against other companies following a decline in the market price of their securities. These lawsuits were dismissed with prejudice in March 2009. If our stock price is volatile, we may become involved in this type of litigation in the future. Any litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources that are needed to successfully run our business.

The value of our investments may fluctuate.

We have our excess cash primarily invested in state and local municipal securities, corporate debt securities and variable-rate demand notes. These investments have historically been considered very safe investments with minimal default rates. At April 28, 2012, we had \$162.4 million of investments in state and local government securities and variable-rate demand notes, excluding our auction rate security. These securities are not guaranteed by the United States government and are subject to additional credit risk based upon each local municipality's tax revenues and financial stability. As a result, we may experience a reduction in value or loss of liquidity of our investments, which may have a negative adverse effect on our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

A decline in the market price of our stock and our performance may trigger an impairment of the goodwill recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives is required to be tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if management believes indicators of impairment exist. Any reduction in the carrying value of our goodwill as a result of our impairment analysis could result in a non-cash goodwill impairment charge to our statements of income. A goodwill impairment charge could have a significant impact on earnings and potentially result in a violation of our financial covenants, thereby limiting our ability to secure short-term financing.

Reduced operating results and cash flows may cause us to incur impairment charges.

We review the carrying value of our fixed assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such asset may not be recoverable. The review could result in significant charges related to underperforming stores, which could impact our results of operations.

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our market risk profile at April 28, 2012 has not significantly changed since January 28, 2012. Our market risk profile at January 28, 2012 is disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Item 4: Controls and Procedures**

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)). Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of April 28, 2012, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving an entity's disclosure objectives. The likelihood of achieving such objectives is affected by limitations inherent in disclosure controls and procedures. These include the fact that human judgment in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns in internal control can occur because of human failures such as simple errors or mistakes or intentional circumvention of the established process.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) during the quarter ended April 28, 2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

We are involved from time to time in litigation incidental to our business. We are unable to predict the outcome of litigated cases. A court determination in any of litigation actions against us could result in significant liability and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

See Note 4 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements found in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q (listed under Litigation under Commitments and Contingencies).

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Please refer to the Risk Factors set forth in Item 2 of Part I of this Form 10-Q as well as the risk factors previously disclosed in Item 1A of Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 2012. There have been no material changes in the risk factors set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 2012.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity and Use of Proceeds

The following table presents information with respect to purchases of common stock of the Company made during the thirteen weeks ended April 28, 2012.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Maximum Number of	
			Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 28, 2012 - February 25, 2012		\$		
February 26, 2012 - March 31, 2012	4,916	\$ 35.17		
April 1, 2012 - April 28, 2012		\$		
Total	4,916			

- (1) During the thirteen weeks ended April 28, 2012, 4,916 shares were purchased by us in order to satisfy employee tax withholding obligations upon the vesting of restricted stock. These shares were not acquired pursuant to any publicly announced purchase plan or program.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

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Item 5. Other Information
None

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibits
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certifications of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
101	The following materials from Zumiez Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended April 28, 2012, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at April 28, 2012 and January 28, 2012; (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011; (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011; (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011; (v) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended April 28, 2012 and April 30, 2011; and (vi) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. (1)

- (1) The XBRL related information in Exhibit 101 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability of that section and shall not be incorporated by reference into any filing or other document pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing or document.

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SIGNATURE

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

ZUMIEZ INC.

Dated: May 22, 2012

By: /s/ Marc D. Stolzman
Marc D. Stolzman
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)