

bebe stores, inc.
Form 10-Q
May 11, 2009
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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 4, 2009

OR

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

Commission File Number 0-24395

bebe stores, inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California
(State or Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

94-2450490
(IRS Employer
Identification Number)

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**400 Valley Drive
Brisbane, California 94005**

(Address of principal executive offices)

Telephone: **(415) 715-3900**

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 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 definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, outstanding as of April 30, 2009 was 86,636,832.

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ITEM 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

bebe stores, inc.**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except share data)****(unaudited)**

	As of April 4, 2009		As of July 5, 2008		As of April 5, 2008
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Cash and equivalents	\$ 123,059	\$	123,344	\$	83,458
Short term marketable securities					13,400
Receivables (net of allowance of \$1,256, \$1,197 and \$1,168)	6,406		7,953		11,304
Inventories, net	37,433		42,827		44,624
Deferred income taxes, net	9,272		9,290		9,070
Prepaid and other	29,752		16,215		18,968
Total current assets	205,922		199,629		180,824
Trading securities	70,033				
Available for sale securities	122,928		235,751		250,503
Auction rate securities written put option	12,298				
Property and equipment, net	132,029		133,128		126,243
Deferred income taxes, net	24,935		24,686		24,131
Other assets	4,981		4,569		4,297
Total assets	\$ 573,126	\$	597,763	\$	585,998
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 23,217	\$	23,252	\$	26,448
Accrued liabilities	35,384		38,958		36,373
Current portion of capital leases			38		94
Total current liabilities	58,601		62,248		62,915
Deferred rent and other lease incentives	46,760		46,229		45,475
Uncertain tax positions	3,401		3,401		2,907
Total liabilities	108,762		111,878		111,297
Commitments and contingencies					
Shareholders equity:					
Preferred stock-authorized 1,000,000 shares at \$0.001 par value per share; no shares issued and outstanding					
	87		89		89

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Common stock-authorized 135,000,000 shares at \$0.001 par value per share; issued and outstanding 86,634,369, 88,939,720 and 88,850,749 shares

Additional paid-in capital	140,763	139,795	137,922
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(13,378)	(261)	1,800
Retained earnings	336,892	346,262	334,890
Total shareholders' equity	464,364	485,885	474,701
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 573,126	\$ 597,763	\$ 585,998

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008
Net sales	\$ 127,657	\$ 151,729	\$ 472,819	\$ 516,140
Cost of sales, including production and occupancy	79,351	85,385	281,084	279,282
Gross margin	48,306	66,344	191,735	236,858
Selling, general and administrative expenses	56,761	59,002	177,380	177,937
Operating income (loss)	(8,455)	7,342	14,355	58,921
Interest and other income, net	663	5,225	5,553	12,979
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7,792)	12,567	19,908	71,900
Income tax provision (benefit)	(2,747)	4,219	6,951	24,805
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,045)	\$ 8,348	\$ 12,957	\$ 47,095
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.52
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.51
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	87,387	88,833	88,366	90,077
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	87,387	90,115	88,561	91,473

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008
Cash flows from operating income:		
Net income	\$ 12,957	\$ 47,095
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities		
Non-cash compensation expense	4,300	8,482
Depreciation and amortization	19,714	16,865
Net loss on disposal of property	3,930	820
Loss on trading securities	12,893	
Gain on auction rate securities written put option	(12,298)	
Deferred rent and other lease incentives	771	5,285
Deferred income taxes	(783)	(2,363)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(423)	(5,114)
Inventories	5,110	(504)
Prepaid expenses and other	(14,788)	(5,997)
Accounts payable	(18)	(1,866)
Accrued liabilities	(3,625)	2,046
Net cash provided by operating activities	27,740	64,749
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(23,709)	(27,546)
Purchase of marketable securities		(336,950)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	22,700	392,975
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(1,009)	28,479
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	431	2,232
Purchase of common stock	(13,328)	(66,950)
Excess of tax benefit from options exercised	79	632
Cash dividends paid	(13,074)	(13,795)
Other	(38)	(167)
Net cash used by financing activities	(25,930)	(78,048)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	801	15,180
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1,086)	2,675
Cash and equivalents:		
Beginning of period	123,344	65,603
End of period	\$ 123,059	\$ 83,458

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets of bebe stores, inc. (the Company) as of April 4, 2009, July 5, 2008 and April 5, 2008, the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008 and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X, without audit. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for annual financial statements. Therefore, these condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 5, 2008.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary to present fairly the financial position at the balance sheet dates and the results of operations for the periods presented have been included. The condensed consolidated balance sheet at July 5, 2008, presented herein, was derived from the audited balance sheet included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 5, 2008.

The Company s business is affected by the pattern of seasonality common to most retail apparel businesses. The results for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of future financial results.

FISCAL YEAR

The Company s fiscal year is a 52 or 53 week period, each period ending on the first Saturday after June 30. Fiscal years 2009 and 2008 each include 52 weeks.

The three month periods ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008 each include 13 weeks. The nine month periods ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008 both include 39 weeks.

INVENTORIES

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As of the specified dates, the Company's inventories consisted of:

	April 4, 2009	As of July 5, 2008 (In thousands)	April 5, 2008
Raw materials	\$ 2,966	\$ 5,340	\$ 5,903
Merchandise available for sale	34,467	37,487	38,721
Inventories	\$ 37,433	\$ 42,827	\$ 44,624

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed as net earnings divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through the exercise of dilutive stock options.

The following is a reconciliation of the number of shares used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	87,387	88,833	88,366	90,077
Incremental shares from the assumed issuance of stock options		1,282	195	1,396
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	87,387	90,115	88,561	91,473

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The number of incremental shares from the assumed issuance of stock options is calculated applying the treasury stock method.

Excluded from the computation of the number of diluted weighted average shares outstanding were options of 3,143,000 for the three months ended April 5, 2008, and 6,731,000 and 2,793,000 for the nine months ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008, respectively, which in each case would have been anti-dilutive. For the three months ended April 4, 2009, there were no diluted shares outstanding.

COMMON STOCK PURCHASES

Share repurchases were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008
	(In thousands, except per share data)		(In thousands, except per share data)	
Number of shares repurchased	1,851		2,389	5,000
Total cost	\$ 10,127		\$ 13,328	\$ 66,950
Average per share cost including commissions	\$ 5.47		\$ 5.58	\$ 13.39

In October 2008, the board of directors authorized a program to repurchase up to \$30 million of the Company's common stock. The Company intends, from time to time, as business conditions warrant, to purchase stock in the open market or through private transactions. Purchases may be increased, decreased or discontinued at any time without prior notice. The plan does not obligate the Company to repurchase any specific number of shares and may be suspended at any time at management's discretion.

On September 13, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with the Company's former Vice Chairperson Neda Mashouf to purchase 5 million shares of the Company's outstanding common stock beneficially owned by Ms. Mashouf at a price per share of \$13.39, an aggregate purchase price of \$66,950,000. The Company completed the purchase and retired the shares during the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income and other comprehensive income (income, expenses, gains and losses that bypass the income statement and are reported directly as a separate component of equity). The Company's comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss), loss on available for sale securities and foreign currency translation adjustments for all periods presented.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008

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	(In thousands)							
Net income (loss)	\$	(5,045)	\$	8,348	\$	12,957	\$	47,095
Loss on available for sale securities		(2,317)		(7,173)		(7,197)		(7,173)
Accumulated translation adjustments		(472)		(2,509)		(5,920)		(166)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$	(7,834)	\$	(1,334)	\$	(160)	\$	39,756

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INVESTMENTS

The Company holds a variety of interest bearing auction rate securities (ARS) consisting of federally insured student loan backed securities and insured municipal authority bonds. As of April 4, 2009, the Company s ARS portfolio totaled approximately \$193 million, \$70 million (net of an impairment charge of \$12.9 million, of which \$0.8 million has been recognized in the current quarter) classified as trading securities and \$123 million (net of a temporary impairment charge of \$15 million, of which \$2.3 million has been recognized in the current quarter) classified as available for sale securities. The Company s ARS portfolio includes approximately 98% federally insured student loan backed securities and 2% municipal authority bonds. The Company s ARS portfolio consists of approximately 51% AAA rated investments, 15% AA rated investments, 24% A rated investments and 10% BBB rated investments. These ARS investments are intended to provide liquidity via an auction process that resets the applicable interest rate at predetermined calendar intervals, allowing investors to either roll over their holdings or gain immediate liquidity by selling such interests at par. The uncertainties in the credit markets that began in February 2008 have affected the Company s holdings in ARS investments and auctions for the Company s investments in these securities have failed to settle on their respective settlement dates. Typically the fair value of ARS investments approximates par value due to the frequent resets through the auction process. While the Company continues to earn interest on its ARS investments at the maximum contractual rate, these investments are not currently trading and therefore do not currently have a readily determinable market value. Accordingly, the estimated fair value of ARS no longer approximates par value. Consequently, the investments are not currently liquid, and the Company will not be able to access these funds until a future auction of these investments is successful, the issuer redeems the securities, or at maturity. Maturity dates for these ARS investments range from 2010 to 2044 with principal distributions occurring on certain securities prior to maturity. The Company currently has the ability and intent to hold these ARS investments until a recovery of the par value or until maturity.

In November 2008, the Company entered into a settlement agreement related to its ARS held with UBS Financial Services, Inc. (UBS) that grants the Company certain rights related to these ARS (the Right). Beginning June 30, 2010, at the Company s request, UBS has agreed to purchase all of the Company s ARS currently held with them at par value. Conversely, UBS has the right, in its discretion, to purchase or sell the Company s ARS at any time until July 2, 2012, so long as the Company receives payment at par value upon any sale or disposition. The enforceability of the Right results in a put option which should be recognized as a free standing asset separate from the ARS. Upon acceptance of the offer from UBS, the Company recorded the put option at fair value of \$11.6 million, with a corresponding credit to interest income. The put option does not meet the definition of a derivative instrument under SFAS No. 133. Therefore, the Company has elected to measure the put option at fair value under SFAS No. 159, which permits an entity to elect the fair value option for recognized financial assets. As a result, unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings. The increase in the fair value of the put option of \$0.7 million in the current quarter has been recorded with a corresponding credit to interest and other income, net, in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Prior to accepting the UBS offer, the Company recorded its ARS held with UBS as investments available for sale, with an associated unrealized loss included in other comprehensive income. In connection with our acceptance of the UBS offer in November 2008, the Company transferred approximately \$84.4 million in ARS subject to the UBS settlement from investments available for sale to trading securities in accordance with SFAS No. 115 and recorded a loss on investments of approximately \$12.1 million. As a result, changes in fair value of the ARS have been recorded as a component of net income.

The remainder of the Company s ARS investment portfolio of \$123 million, net of a temporary impairment charge of \$15 million, remains available for sale on our balance sheet. The related temporary impairment charge remains as a loss in other comprehensive income.

The Company reviews its impairments in accordance with SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, and related guidance issued by the FASB and SEC in order to determine the classification of the impairment as temporary or other-than-temporary . A temporary impairment charge results in an unrealized loss being recorded in the other comprehensive income component of shareholders equity. Such an unrealized loss does not affect net income for the applicable accounting period. An

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other-than-temporary impairment charge is recorded as a loss in the condensed consolidated statement of income and reduces net income for the applicable accounting period. The differentiating factors between temporary and other-than-temporary impairment are primarily the length of the time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer and our current intent and ability to retain our investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value.

The valuation of the Company's investment portfolio is subject to uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Factors that may impact its valuation include changes to credit ratings of the securities as well as to the underlying assets supporting those securities, rates of default of the underlying assets, underlying collateral value, discount rates and ongoing strength and quality of market credit and liquidity.

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The Company has an unsecured commercial line of credit agreement with Bank of America, which provides for borrowings and issuance of letters of credit up to a combined total of \$25 million and expires on March 31, 2010. The outstanding balance bears interest at either the bank's reference rate (which was 3.25% as of April 4, 2009) or the LIBOR rate plus 1.75 percentage points. As of April 4, 2009, there were no outstanding borrowings, and there was \$2.9 million outstanding in letters of credit.

This credit facility requires the Company to comply with certain financial covenants, including amounts for minimum tangible net worth, unencumbered liquid assets and profitability, and certain restrictions on making loans and investments. At April 4, 2009, the Company was not in compliance with one covenant requiring positive quarterly net income, but the Company has obtained a waiver from Bank of America with respect to such non-compliance.

STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

The following table summarizes the stock based compensation expense recognized under the Company's stock plan during the three months and the nine months ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008
	(In thousands)			
Stock Options	\$ 982	\$ 2,174	\$ 3,961	\$ 8,325
Nonvested stock awards/units	79	71	339	157
Total stock based compensation expense	\$ 1,061	\$ 2,245	\$ 4,300	\$ 8,482

Unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options and nonvested stock awards/units totaled approximately \$6.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, as of April 4, 2009. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.2 years. The weighted average fair values of stock options at their grant date during the three months ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008 were \$2.43 and \$4.56, respectively. For the nine month period ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008, the weighted average fair values of stock options at their grant date were \$3.26 and \$5.32, respectively.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157, which delayed the effective date of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities, except for certain items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value at least annually. The Company elected to partially adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 157 as of July 6, 2008 for financial instruments, as permitted by FSP 157-2. Although the partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not materially impact the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flow,

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the Company is now required to provide additional disclosures as part of its financial statements. The Company does not expect the adoption of the remaining provisions of SFAS 157 (delayed by FSP 157-2) to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, statement of operations or cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The Company adopted SFAS No. 159 as of July 6, 2008. Since the adoption of SFAS No. 159, the Company elected the fair value option for our ARS written put right related to our ARS held with UBS. The Company will recognize any change in the ARS written put right related to our ARS investments held with UBS as a gain or loss in the statement of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 107-1 and APB No. 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, which amends SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Values of Financial Instruments, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements. SFAS No. 107-1 also amends APB No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. SFAS No. 107-1 is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 107-1 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, statement of operations, or cash flows.

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In April 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 115-2 and SFAS No. 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*, which amends the other-than-temporary guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. SFAS No. 115-2 and SFAS No. 124-2 is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 115-2 and SFAS No. 124-2 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, statement of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157-4, *Determining Fair Value when the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*, which provides additional guidance in estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157 when the volume and level of activity for both financial and non-financial assets or liabilities have significantly decreased. SFAS No. 157-4 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after July 1, 2009 and shall be applied prospectively. Early adoption for periods ending before March 15, 2009 is not permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157-4 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, statement of operations or cash flows.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

SFAS No. 157 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as observable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

As of April 4, 2009, the Company held financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. These included cash equivalents, trading securities, a written put option related to a UBS settlement and available for sale securities. Cash equivalents consist of money market funds. Trading securities consist of auction rate securities (ARS) held with UBS. Available for sale securities consist of ARS held with another broker. These securities consist of federally insured student loan backed securities and insured municipal authority bonds.

The Company determined the estimated fair value of its investment in ARS as of April 4, 2009 using a discounted cash flow model. The assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model include estimates for interest rates, timing and amount of cash flows and expected holding periods of the ARS. The ARS written put option is a free-standing asset separate from the ARS and represents the Company's contractual right to require UBS to purchase its ARS at par value during the two-year period beginning June 20, 2010. In order to value the ARS written put right, the Company considered intrinsic value, time value of money and its assessment of the credit worthiness of UBS.

The following items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis subject to the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 157 at April 4, 2009:

Description	April 4, 2009	Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		Fair value measurements at reporting date		

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	(In thousands)						
Cash equivalents	\$	97,705	\$	97,705	\$		\$
Trading securities		70,033					70,033
Available for sale securities		122,928					122,928
ARS written put option		12,298					12,298
Total	\$	302,964	\$	97,705	\$		\$ 205,259

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The following table presents the Company's activity for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) as defined in SFAS No. 157 for the nine months ended April 4, 2009:

	Long Term Investments (In thousands)
Balance at July 5, 2008	\$ 235,751
Total gains or (losses) (realized or unrealized)	
Included in earnings	(595)
Included in other comprehensive income	(7,197)
Settlements	(22,700)
Total	\$ 205,259

LEGAL MATTERS

As of the date of this filing, the Company was involved in ongoing legal proceedings as described below.

A former employee sued bebe in a complaint filed on April 28, 2005 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (case No. C050177) alleging violations under the Fair Labor Standards Act, specifically that it obligated her to buy and wear its brand clothing as a uniform, without reimbursement or credit, and the net effect of deducting the value of such required purchases from her wages would often result in her not being paid minimum wages. The plaintiff purports to bring the action also on behalf of a class of hourly, non-managerial employees who are similarly situated. The lawsuit seeks compensatory, statutory and injunctive relief. The parties negotiated and signed a confidential settlement in this case which remains subject to court approval. The Company has accrued an amount that it believes reasonably estimates the potential liability, which did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

A former employee sued bebe in a complaint filed July 27, 2006 in the Superior Court of California, San Mateo County (case No. CIV 456550) alleging a failure to pay all wages, failure to pay overtime wages, failure to pay minimum wages, failure to provide meal periods, violation of Labor Code §450, violation of Labor Code §2802 and California Code of Regulations §11040(9)(A), statutory wage violations (late payment of wages), unlawful business practices under Business and Professions Code §16720 and §17200, conversion of wages and violation of Civil Code §52.1. The plaintiff purports to bring the action also on behalf of current and former California bebe employees who are similarly situated. The lawsuit seeks compensatory, statutory, punitive, restitution and injunctive relief. In September 2008, the court rejected Plaintiff's motion to certify a class relating to Plaintiff's claim that it required employees to purchase and wear its product. The court recently put this case on hold until the previously named case (Case No. C050177) is resolved.

A former employee sued bebe in a complaint filed September 20, 2007 in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey (case no. 07-cv-4514 (D.N.J.)) alleging various state and federal statutory breaches based on a failure to pay all wages, including overtime wages and bonus, failure to provide and/or pay for meal and rest break periods, failure to credit vacation time and other benefits and retaliation, wrongful termination, breach of contract, breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and unjust enrichment. Plaintiff purported to bring the action on behalf of current and former store management employees who are or were similarly situated. The parties have negotiated, signed and submitted to the court for approval, a confidential settlement agreement.

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The Company is also involved in various other legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. None of these matters, nor the matters listed above, are expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Company intends to defend ourselves vigorously against each of these claims. However, the results of any litigation are inherently uncertain. The Company cannot assure you that it will be able to successfully defend itself in these lawsuits. Where required, and/or otherwise appropriate, the Company has recorded an estimate of potential liabilities that it believes is reasonable. Any estimates are revised as further information becomes available.

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions or that include words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "estimates," "thinks," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements about our expected results of operations, capital expenditures and store openings. Although we believe that these statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, we cannot assure you that our goals will be achieved. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Form 10-Q, and we assume no obligation to update or revise them or provide reasons why actual results may differ. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, our ability to respond to changing fashion trends, miscalculation of the demand for our products,

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effective management of our growth, decline in comparable store sales performance, ongoing competitive pressures in the apparel industry, changes in the level of consumer spending or preferences in apparel, our ability to attract and retain key management personnel and/or other factors discussed in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

OVERVIEW

We design, develop and produce a distinctive line of contemporary women's apparel and accessories. While we attract a broad audience, our target customer is a 18 to 34-year-old woman who seeks current fashion trends to suit her lifestyle. The bebe look appeals to a hip, sexy, sophisticated, body-conscious woman who takes pride in her appearance. The bebe customer expects value in the form of current fashion and high quality at a competitive price.

Our distinctive product offering includes a full range of separates, tops, sweaters, dresses, active wear and accessories in the following lifestyle categories: career, evening, casual and active. We design and develop the majority of our merchandise in-house, which is manufactured to our specifications. The remainder of our merchandise is sourced directly from third-party manufacturers.

We market our products under the bebe, BEBE SPORT, bbsp and 2b bebe brand names through our 308 retail stores, of which 212 are bebe stores, 62 are BEBE SPORT stores, 15 are 2b bebe stores, 18 are bebe outlet stores and 1 is a bebe accessories store as of April 4, 2009. These stores are located in 35 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Canada. In addition, we have an on-line store at www.bebe.com and our licensees operate 30 international stores as of April 4, 2009. During the nine months ended April 4, 2009, we opened 12 stores, including 6 bebe stores, 1 BEBE SPORT store and 5 2b bebe stores and closed 5 bebe stores and 2 BEBE SPORT stores. We expect to open approximately 14 stores, including approximately 6 bebe stores, 1 BEBE SPORT store and 7 2b bebe stores and to convert all of our existing bebe outlet stores to 2b bebe stores during our fiscal 2009. We also plan to renovate 4 existing stores and relocate or expand 3 existing stores, resulting in square footage growth of approximately 2.9%.

bebe stores. We were founded by Manny Mashouf, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. We opened our first store in San Francisco, California in 1976, which was also the year we incorporated. We also operate one bebe accessory store that features a limited assortment of bebe merchandise, including outerwear, shoes and accessories.

BEBE SPORT. We launched BEBE SPORT during fiscal 2003 to address the performance and active lifestyle needs of the bebe customer. We offer a selection of sportswear and footwear under the BEBE SPORT and bbsp brand names.

bebe outlets. We utilize the outlets as a clearance vehicle for merchandise from our retail stores. In addition, the inventory includes a strong presentation of bebe logo merchandise and special cuts produced under the 2b bebe label exclusively for the outlet stores. In fiscal 2009, we plan to convert all our existing bebe outlet stores to 2b bebe stores.

2b bebe stores. During fiscal 2009, we plan to open 7 new 2b bebe stores in outlet centers which offer a strong presentation of bebe logo merchandise similar to our outlet stores and special cuts produced under the 2b bebe label. We will also use these stores as a clearance vehicle for retail but on a much smaller scale than we do currently.

On-line. bebe.com is an extension of the bebe store experience and provides a complete assortment of bebe and BEBE SPORT merchandise. It is also used as an advertising vehicle to communicate with our customers. We are currently able to ship to customers in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and U.S. Protectorates.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The preparation of these financial statements requires the appropriate application of certain accounting policies, many of which require us to make estimates and assumptions about future events and their impact on amounts reported in our financial statements and related notes. Since future events and their impact cannot be determined with certainty, the actual results will inevitably differ from our estimates. Such differences could be material to the financial statements. We believe our application of accounting policies, and the estimates inherently required therein, are reasonable. Our most critical accounting policies are those related to revenue recognition, stock based compensation, inventories, marketable securities, impairment of long lived assets, uncertain tax positions and liabilities for self-insurance. We continually evaluate these accounting policies and estimates and we make adjustments when facts and circumstances dictate a change. Our accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 5, 2008. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with such discussion and with our condensed consolidated financials statements and related notes included in Part 1, Item 1 of this quarterly report.

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Our fiscal year is a 52 or 53 week period, each period ending on the first Saturday after June 30. Fiscal years 2009 and 2008 each include 52 weeks. The three months ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008 each included 13 weeks. The nine months ended April 4, 2009 and April 5, 2008 both included 39 weeks.

The following table sets forth certain financial data as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales, including production and occupancy (1)	62.2	56.2	59.4	54.1
Gross margin	37.8	43.8	40.6	45.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses (2)	44.5	38.9	37.6	34.5
Operating income (loss)	(6.7)	4.9	3.0	11.4
Interest and other income, net	0.5	3.4	1.2	2.5
Income (loss) before income taxes	(6.2)	8.3	4.2	13.9
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(2.2)	2.8	1.5	4.8
Net income (loss)	(4.0)%	5.5%	2.7%	9.1%

(1) Cost of sales includes the cost of merchandise, occupancy costs, distribution center and production costs.

(2) Selling, general and administrative expenses primarily consist of non-occupancy store costs, corporate overhead and advertising costs.

Net Sales. Net sales decreased to \$127.7 million during the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$151.7 million for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$24 million, or 15.8%. The decrease in sales was primarily due to a 23.5% decrease in comparable store sales and a 10.4% decrease in our on-line sales. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in stores not included in the comparable store sales and an increase in wholesale sales to international licensees. Contributing to our performance were merchandising opportunities in bebe and BEBE SPORT as well as a difficult macro economic environment which negatively impacted mall traffic and forced us to drive sales with increased promotions.

For the nine months ended April 4, 2009, net sales decreased to \$472.8 million from \$516.1 million for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$43.3 million, or 8.4%. The decrease in sales was primarily due to a 18.2% decrease in comparable store sales and a 2.0% decrease in our on-line sales. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in stores not included in the comparable store sales, an increase in wholesale sales to international licensees and other revenue increases including royalty revenue and reversal of deferred expense related to

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expiration of loyalty points. Contributing to our performance were merchandising opportunities in bebe and BEBE SPORT as well as a difficult macro economic environment which negatively impacted mall traffic and forced us to drive sales with increased promotions.

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	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008	April 4, 2009	April 5, 2008
Net sales (In thousands)	\$ 127,657	\$ 151,729	\$ 472,819	\$ 516,140
Total net sales increase (decrease) percentage	(15.8)%	(1.7)%	(8.4)%	1.6%
Comparable store sales decrease percentage	(23.5)%	(7.6)%	(18.2)%	(8.3)%
Net sales per average square foot (1)	\$ 106	\$ 141	\$ 396	\$ 495
Square footage at end of period (In thousands)	1,157	1,060	1,157	1,060
Number of store locations:				
Beginning of period	312	290	303	273
New store locations	1	4	12	21
Closed store locations	5	4	7	4
Number of stores open at end of period	308	290	308	290

(1) We calculate net sales per average square foot using net store sales and a monthly average store square footage.

Gross Margin. Gross margin decreased to \$48.3 million during the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$66.3 million for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$18 million, or 27.1%. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin decreased to 37.8% for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 43.8% in the comparable period of the prior year. The decrease in gross margin as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to higher markdowns and unfavorable occupancy leverage.

For the nine months ended April 4, 2009, gross margin decreased to \$191.7 million from \$236.9 million for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$45.2 million, or 19.1%. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin decreased to 40.6% for the nine months ended April 4, 2009 from 45.9% in the comparable period of the prior year. The decrease in gross margin as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to higher markdowns and unfavorable occupancy leverage.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses, which primarily consist of non-occupancy store costs, corporate overhead and advertising costs, decreased to \$56.8 million during the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$59.0 million for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$2.2 million, or 3.7%. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased to 44.5% during the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 38.9% in the comparable period of the prior year. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to lower total compensation expense offset by an increase in depreciation expense and approximately \$2.5 million in impairment charges and fixed asset write-offs related to underperforming stores and store closures.

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For the nine months ended April 4, 2009, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased to \$177.4 million from \$177.9 for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$0.5 million, or 0.3%. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased to 37.6% from 34.5% in the comparable period of the prior year. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to lower total compensation expense offset by an increase in depreciation expense and approximately \$3.9 million in impairment charges and fixed asset write-offs related to underperforming stores and store closures.

Interest and Other Income, Net. We generated approximately \$0.7 million of interest and other income (net of other expenses) during the three months ended April 4, 2009 compared to approximately \$5.2 million in the comparable period of the prior year. The decrease was primarily the result of lower investment in higher yielding tax-exempt investments, more investments in low yielding money market funds and an approximately \$0.1 million impairment charge on our trading securities.

For the nine month period ending April 4, 2009, we generated approximately \$5.6 million of interest and other income (net of other expenses), compared to \$13.0 million in the comparable period of the prior year. The decrease was primarily the result of lower investment in higher yielding tax-exempt investments, more investments in low yielding money market funds and an approximately \$0.6 million impairment charge on our trading securities.

Provision for Income Taxes. Our effective tax rate increased to 35.3% for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 33.6% for the comparable period in the prior year primarily due to deleveraging of permanent items, including stock based compensation expense, and lower tax-exempt interest income as a percent of taxable income.

For the nine months ended April 4, 2009, our effective tax rate increased to 34.9% from 34.5% for the comparable period in the prior year primarily due to deleveraging of permanent items, including stock based compensation expense, and lower tax-exempt interest income as a percent of taxable income.

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Seasonality of Business and Quarterly Results

Our business varies with general seasonal trends that are characteristic of the retail and apparel industries. As a result, our typical store generates a higher percentage of our annual net sales and profitability in the second quarter of our fiscal year, which includes the holiday selling season, compared to the other quarters of our fiscal year. If for any reason our sales were below seasonal norms during the second quarter of our fiscal year, our annual operating results would be negatively impacted. Because of the seasonality of our business, results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results that may be achieved for a full fiscal year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our working capital requirements vary widely throughout the year and generally peak during the first and second fiscal quarters. At April 4, 2009, we had approximately \$316.0 million of cash and equivalents and long term investments on hand of which approximately \$193.0 million, net of impairment charges of \$27.9 million, were invested in auction rate securities (ARS). We do not anticipate the lack of liquidity in the ARS to impact our ability to fund our operations in the foreseeable future and believe we have sufficient cash and equivalents to fund ongoing operations. In addition, we have a revolving line of credit, under which we may borrow or issue letters of credit up to a combined total of \$25 million. As of April 4, 2009, there were no cash borrowings outstanding under the line of credit, and letters of credit outstanding totaled \$2.9 million. As of April 4, 2009, we were not in compliance with one covenant of this agreement requiring net quarterly income. We obtained a waiver with respect to this matter and do not anticipate to breach this covenant in future quarters.

At April 4, 2009, we had cash and equivalents of \$123.1 million held in accounts managed by third-party financial institutions consisting of invested cash and cash in our operating accounts. The invested cash is invested in interest bearing funds managed by third party financial institutions. These funds invest in direct obligations of the government of the United States. To date, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to our invested cash or equivalents; however, we can provide no assurances that access to our invested cash and equivalents will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets.

At any point in time we also have approximately \$100 to \$140 million of invested cash and cash in operating accounts that are with third party financial institutions. These balances exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits. While we monitor daily the cash balances in our operating accounts and adjust the cash balances as appropriate, these cash balances could be impacted if the underlying financial institutions fail or could be subject to other adverse conditions in the financial markets. To date, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to invested cash or cash in our operating accounts.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended April 4, 2009 was \$27.7 million versus \$64.7 million for the nine months ended April 5, 2008. Cash provided by operating activities for the period was primarily generated by net income of \$13 million adjusted for stock compensation of \$4.3 million, depreciation of \$19.7 million, deferred rent of \$0.8 million, impairment of trading securities of \$0.6 million and net loss on disposal of property of \$3.9 million related to impairment charges and fixed asset write-offs, store closures and store remodels, as well as changes in working capital. The changes in working capital were primarily due to a decrease in inventory of \$5.1 million, offset by an increase in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$14.8 million and a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$3.6 million.

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Net cash used by investing activities for the nine months ended April 4, 2009 was \$1.0 million versus net cash provided by investing activities of \$28.5 million for the nine months ended April 5, 2008. Cash used by investing activities for the period was primarily due to capital expenditures of \$23.7 million related to the opening of new stores, investments in information systems and technology and office equipment, partially offset by proceeds on our sales of ARS of \$22.7 million. We opened 12 new stores in the nine months ended April 4, 2009 and expect to open a total of approximately 14 stores during fiscal 2009. We estimate that total capital expenditures will be below \$30 million in fiscal 2009.

Net cash used by financing activities was \$25.9 million for the nine months ended April 4, 2009 versus \$78.0 million for the nine months ended April 5, 2008. Cash used by financing activities for the period was primarily due to payments of quarterly dividends for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 and the first two quarters of fiscal 2009 totaling \$13.1 million and stock repurchases of \$13.3 million. The Company declared a quarterly dividend at the end of the quarter totaling \$4.3 million which was accrued at the end of the current quarter and paid in the following quarter.

We hold a variety of interest bearing ARS consisting of federally insured student loan backed securities and insured municipal authority bonds. As of April 4, 2009, our ARS portfolio totaled approximately \$193 million, \$70 million (net of an impairment charge of \$12.9 million) classified as trading securities and \$123 million (net of temporary impairment charge of \$15 million) classified as available for sale securities. Our ARS portfolio includes approximately 98% federally insured student loan backed securities and 2% municipal authority bonds. Our ARS portfolio consists of approximately 51% AAA rated investments, 15%

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AA rated investments, 24% A rated investments and 10% BBB rated investments. These ARS investments are intended to provide liquidity via an auction process that resets the applicable interest rate at predetermined calendar intervals, allowing investors to either roll over their holdings or gain immediate liquidity by selling such interests at par. The uncertainties in the credit markets that began in February 2008 have affected our holdings in ARS investments and auctions for our investments in these securities have failed to settle on their respective settlement dates. Typically the fair value of ARS investments approximates par value due to the frequent resets through the auction process. While we continue to earn interest on our ARS investments at the maximum contractual rate, these investments are not currently trading and therefore do not currently have a readily determinable market value. Accordingly, the estimated fair value of ARS no longer approximates par value. Consequently, the investments are not currently liquid, and we will not be able to access these funds until a future auction of these investments is successful, the issuer redeems the securities, or at maturity. Maturity dates for these ARS investments range from 2010 to 2044 with principal distributions occurring on certain securities prior to maturity. We currently have the ability and intent to hold these ARS investments until a recovery of the par value or until maturity.

In November 2008, we entered into a settlement agreement related to our ARS held with UBS Financial Services, Inc. (UBS) that grants us certain rights related to these ARS (the Right). Beginning June 30, 2010, at our request, UBS has agreed to purchase all of our ARS currently held with them at par value. Conversely, UBS has the right, in its discretion, to purchase or sell our ARS at any time until July 2, 2012, so long as we receive payment at par value upon any sale or disposition. The enforceability of the Right results in a put option which should be recognized as a free standing asset separate from the ARS. Upon acceptance of the offer from UBS, we recorded the put option at fair value of \$11.6 million, with a corresponding credit to interest income. The put option does not meet the definition of a derivative instrument under SFAS No. 133. Therefore, we have elected to measure the put option at fair value under SFAS NO. 159, which permits an entity to elect the fair value option for recognized financial assets. As a result, unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings. The increase in the fair value of the put option of \$0.7 million has been recorded with a corresponding credit to interest and other income, net, in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Prior to accepting the UBS offer, we recorded our ARS held with UBS as investments available for sale, with an associated unrealized loss included in other comprehensive income. In connection with our acceptance of the UBS offer in November 2008, we transferred approximately \$84.4 million in ARS subject to the UBS settlement from investments available for sale to trading securities in accordance with SFAS No. 115 and recorded a loss on investments of approximately \$12.1 million. As a result, changes in fair value of the ARS have been recorded as a component of net income.

In October 2008, our board of directors authorized a program to repurchase up to \$30 million of our common stock. We may, from time to time, as business conditions warrant, purchase stock in the open market or through private transactions. Purchases may be increased, decreased or discontinued at any time without prior notice. The plan does not obligate us to repurchase any specific number of shares and may be suspended at any time at management's discretion. During the third quarter of fiscal 2009, we repurchased 1,851,000 shares at an average price per share of \$5.47 for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$10 million.

During our first quarter of fiscal 2008, we entered into an agreement with our former Vice Chairperson Neda Mashouf to purchase 5 million shares of our common stock beneficially owned by Ms. Mashouf at a price per share of \$13.39, an aggregate purchase price of \$66,950,000. We may purchase additional shares from Ms. Mashouf or other shareholders in the future.

We believe that our cash on hand, together with our cash flows from operations, will be sufficient to meet our capital and operating requirements for at least the next twelve months. Our future capital requirements, however, will depend on numerous factors, including without limitation, liquidity of our auction rate securities, the size and number of new and expanded stores and/or store concepts, investment costs for management information systems, potential acquisitions and/or joint ventures, repurchase of stock and future results of operations.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

We are exposed to market risks, which include changes in U.S. interest rates and, to a lesser extent, foreign exchange rates. We do not engage in financial transactions for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

We currently maintain a portfolio of variable interest rate investments consisting of cash equivalents and long term investments consisting of ARS. According to our investment policy, we may invest in taxable and tax-exempt instruments. In addition, the policy establishes limits on credit quality, maturity, issuer and type of instrument. Marketable securities are classified as trading or available for sale. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio.

All highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments are considered short term marketable securities if the original maturity is between three months and twelve months, or long term investments if the original maturity is greater than twelve months. Typically the fair value of ARS investments approximates par value due to the frequent resets through the auction process. While we continue to earn interest on our ARS investments at the maximum contractual rate, these investments are not currently trading and therefore do not currently have a readily determinable market value. Accordingly, the estimated fair value of ARS no longer approximates par value. We determined the estimated fair value of our investment in ARS as of April 4, 2009 using a discounted cash flow model to estimate the fair value of our investments in ARS. The assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model include estimates for interest rates, timing and amount of cash flows and expected holding periods of the ARS. The ARS written put right is a free standing asset separate from the ARS, and represents our contractual right to require UBS to purchase our ARS at par value during the two year period beginning June 20, 2010. In order to value the ARS written put right, we considered intrinsic value, time value of money and our assessment of the credit worthiness of UBS. We have modified our investment strategy and increased our investments in more liquid money market investments. An immediate and uniform increase in market interest rate of 100 basis points from levels at April 4, 2009 would cause an additional decline of approximately 0.9%, or \$1.7 million, in the fair market value of our investments in ARS.

The following table lists our cash equivalents and investments at April 4, 2009:

	Book Value	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash equivalents	\$ 97,705	97,705
Weighted average interest rate (1)	0.16%	
Trading securities	\$ 70,033	70,033
Weighted average interest rate (1)	1.10%	
Available for sale securities	\$ 122,928	122,928
Weighted average interest rate (1)	1.05%	
Total	\$ 290,666	290,666

(1) Represents the weighted average interest rate for tax-exempt student loan and municipal bonds, and taxable and tax-exempt institutional money market instruments.

The interest payable on outstanding cash borrowings under our bank line of credit is based on variable interest rates and is therefore affected by changes in market interest rates. As we have no outstanding cash borrowings, if interest rates rose significantly, our results from operations and cash flows would not be affected.

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Foreign Currency Risks

We enter into a significant amount of purchase obligations outside of the United States, substantially all of which are negotiated and settled in U.S. Dollars and, therefore, have only minimal exposure to foreign currency exchange risks. We also operate a subsidiary for which the functional currency is the Canadian Dollar. In accordance with SFAS No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation, assets and liabilities of Canada's operations are translated into U.S. dollars at month-end rates, while income and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the month. We record the related translation adjustments in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Fluctuations in exchange rates therefore impact our financial condition and results of operations, as reported in U.S. Dollars. We do not hedge against foreign currency risks and believe that foreign currency exchange risk is immaterial.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report at the reasonable assurance level.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended April 4, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See the Legal Matters section of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of legal proceedings.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our past performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance because actual future results and trends may differ materially depending on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties discussed below. In addition, historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

Factors that might cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements discussed elsewhere in this report, as well as affect our ability to achieve our financial and other goals, include, but are not limited to, those set forth below. Except for changes to the general economic conditions risk factor, there have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 5, 2008.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS:

1. The success of our business depends in large part on our ability to identify fashion trends as well as to react to changing customer demand in a timely manner. Consequently, we depend in part upon the customer response to the creative efforts of our merchandising, design and marketing teams and their ability to anticipate trends and fashions that will appeal to our consumer base. If we miscalculate our customers' product preferences or the demand for our products, we may be faced with excess inventory. Historically, this type of occurrence has resulted in excess fabric for some products and markdowns and/or write-offs, which has impaired our profitability, and may do so in the future. Similarly, any failure on our part to anticipate, identify and respond effectively to changing consumer demands and fashion trends will adversely affect our sales.

2. If we are unable to obtain raw materials, or unable to find manufacturing facilities or if our manufacturers perform unacceptably, our sales may be negatively affected and our financial condition may be harmed. We do not own any manufacturing facilities and therefore depend on contractors and third parties to manufacture our products. We place all of our orders for production of merchandise and raw materials by purchase order and do not have any long-term contracts with any manufacturer or supplier. If we fail to maintain favorable relationships with our manufacturers and suppliers or are unable to obtain sufficient quantities of quality raw materials on commercially reasonable terms, it could harm our

business and results of operations. We cannot assure you that contractors and third-party manufacturers (1) will not supply similar products to our competitors, (2) will not stop supplying products to us completely or (3) will supply products in a timely manner. Untimely receipt of products may result in lower than anticipated sales and markdowns which would have a negative impact on earnings. Furthermore, we have received in the past, and may receive in the future, shipments of products from manufacturers that fail to conform to our quality control standards. In such event, unless we are able to obtain replacement products in a timely manner, we may lose sales. Certain of our third-party manufacturers store our raw materials. In the event our inventory is damaged or destroyed while in storage and we are unable to obtain replacement raw materials, our earnings may be negatively impacted.

3. Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain qualified employees in order to support our existing business and future expansion. From time to time we actively recruit qualified candidates to fill key executive positions from within the Company. There is substantial competition for experienced personnel, which we expect will continue. We compete for experienced personnel with companies who have greater financial resources than we do. In the past, we have experienced significant turnover of our executive management team and retail store personnel. We are also exposed to employment practice litigation due to the large number of employees and high turnover of our sales associates. If we fail to attract, motivate, and retain qualified personnel, it could harm our business and limit our ability to expand.

In addition, we depend on the expertise and execution of our key employees, particularly Manny Mashouf, our founder, Chief Executive Officer and Chariman of the Board of Directors. If we lose the services of Mr. Mashouf, or any key officers or employees, it could harm our business and results of operations.

4. If we are not able to successfully develop new concepts, including BEBE SPORT and 2b bebe, our revenue base and earnings may be impaired. From time to time, we may pursue new concepts. If the BEBE SPORT and 2b bebe or other new concepts are not successful, our financial condition may be harmed.

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5. General economic conditions, including increases in energy and commodity prices, that are largely out of our control may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We are sensitive to changes in general economic conditions, both nationally and locally. Recessionary economic cycles, higher interest rates, higher fuel and other energy costs, inflation, deflation, increases in commodity prices, higher levels of unemployment, higher consumer debt levels, higher tax rates and other changes in tax laws or other economic factors that may affect consumer spending or buying habits could adversely affect the demand for products we sell in our stores. In addition, the recent turmoil in the financial markets may have an adverse effect on the U.S. and world economy, which could negatively impact consumer spending patterns. We cannot assure you that government responses to the disruptions in the financial markets will restore consumer confidence.

Furthermore, we could experience reduced traffic in our stores or limitations on the prices we can charge for our products, either of which could reduce our sales and profit margins and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Also, economic factors such as those listed above and increased transportation costs, inflation, higher costs of labor, insurance and healthcare, and changes in other laws and regulations may increase our cost of sales and our operating, selling, general and administrative expenses, and otherwise adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

6. We cannot assure you that future store openings will be successful, and new store openings may impact existing stores. We expect to open approximately 14 stores in fiscal 2009, of which 6 will be bebe stores, 1 will be a BEBE SPORT store and 7 will be 2b bebe stores. We cannot assure you that the stores that we plan to open in fiscal 2009, or any other stores that we might open in the future, will be successful or that our overall operating profit will increase as a result of opening these stores. During fiscal 2009 we closed 7 bebe stores and anticipate closing 1 additional store during the remainder of the fiscal year. Most of our new store openings in fiscal 2009 will be in existing markets. These openings may affect the existing stores' net sales and profitability. Our failure to predict accurately the demographic or retail environment at any future store location could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to effectively obtain real estate to open new stores depends upon the availability of real estate that meets our criteria, including traffic, square footage, co-tenancies, average sales per square foot, lease economics, demographics, and other factors, and our ability to negotiate terms that meet our financial targets. In addition, we must be able to effectively renew our existing store leases. Failure to secure real estate locations adequate to meet annual targets as well as effectively managing the profitability of our existing fleet of stores could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

7. We are subject to risks associated with our on-line sales. We operate an on-line store at www.bebe.com to sell our merchandise. Although our on-line sales encompass a relatively small percentage of our total sales, our on-line operations are subject to numerous risks, including unanticipated operating problems, reliance on third-party computer hardware and software providers. The on-line operations also involve other risks that could have an impact on our results of operations including but not limited to diversion of sales from our stores, rapid technological change, liability for on-line content, security breaches, consumer privacy concerns, credit card fraud, and risks related to the failure of the computer systems that operate the website and its related support systems. In addition, given our use of a third party platform, we do not have direct control of certain aspects of our on-line business. We cannot assure you that our on-line store will continue to achieve sales and profitability growth or even remain at its current level.

8. Any serious disruption at our major facilities could have a harmful effect on our business. We currently operate a corporate office in Brisbane, California, a distribution facility in Benicia, California, and a design studio including our merchandising and production facility in Los Angeles, California. Any serious disruption at these facilities whether due to construction, relocation, fire, earthquake, terrorist acts or otherwise would harm our operations and could have a harmful effect on our business and results of operations. Furthermore, we have little experience operating essential functions away from our main corporate offices and are uncertain what effect operating such satellite facilities might have on business, personnel and results of operations.

9. We rely on information technology, the disruption of which could adversely impact our business. We rely on various information systems to manage our operations and regularly make investments to upgrade, enhance or replace such systems. To support our growth we initiated a three year Information Systems and Technology strategic plan and we are currently in year three of this plan. If we fail to successfully implement the plan, our business could be adversely affected.

10. We face significant competition in the retail and apparel industry, which could harm our sales and profitability. The retail and apparel industries are highly competitive and are characterized by low barriers to entry. We expect competition in our markets to increase. The primary competitive factors in our markets are: brand name recognition, sourcing, product styling, quality, presentation and pricing, timeliness of product development and delivery, store ambiance, customer service and convenience. We compete with traditional department stores, specialty store retailers, business to consumer websites, off-price retailers and direct marketers for, among other things, raw materials, market share, retail space, finished goods, sourcing and personnel. Because many of these

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competitors are larger and have substantially greater financial, distribution and marketing resources than we do, we may lack the resources to adequately compete with them. If we fail to remain competitive in any way, it could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

11. Our business could be adversely impacted by unfavorable international political conditions. Due to our international operations, our sales and operating results are, and will continue to be, affected by international social, political, legal and economic conditions. In particular, our business could be adversely impacted by instability or changes resulting in the disruption of trade with the countries in which our contractors, suppliers or customers are located, significant fluctuations in the value of the dollar against foreign currencies or restrictions on the transfer of funds, or additional trade restrictions imposed by the United States and other foreign governments. Trade restrictions, including increased tariffs or quotas, embargoes, and customs restrictions could increase the cost or reduce the supply of merchandise available to the company and adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we purchase a substantial amount of our raw materials from China and our business and operating results may be affected by changes in the political, social or economic environment in China.

12. If we are not able to successfully protect our intellectual property our ability to capitalize on the value of our brand name may be impaired. Even though we take actions to establish, register and protect our trademarks and other proprietary rights, we cannot assure you that we will be successful or that others will not imitate our products or infringe upon our intellectual property rights. In addition, we cannot assure that others will not resist or seek to block the sale of our products as infringements of their trademark and proprietary rights.

We are seeking to register our trademarks domestically and internationally. Obstacles may exist that may prevent us from obtaining a trademark for the bebe name or related names. We may not be able to register certain trademarks, purchase the right or obtain a license to use the bebe name or related names on commercially reasonable terms. If we fail to obtain trademark, ownership or license the requisite rights, it would limit our ability to expand. In some jurisdictions, despite successful registration of our trademarks, third parties may allege infringement and bring actions against us. In addition, if our licensees fail to use our intellectual property correctly, the reputation and value associated with our trademarks may be diluted. Furthermore, if we do not demonstrate use of our trademarks, our trademark rights may lapse over time.

13. We may be required to record losses in future quarters as a result of the decline in value of our investments in auction rate securities or as a result of a change in our ability to hold our investment in auction rate securities. We hold a variety of interest bearing ARS comprised of federally insured student loan backed securities and insured municipal authority bonds. These ARS investments are intended to provide liquidity via an auction process that resets the applicable interest rate at predetermined calendar intervals, allowing investors to either roll over their holdings or gain immediate liquidity by selling such interests at par. The recent uncertainties in the credit markets that began in February 2008 have affected our holdings in ARS investments and the majority of auctions for our investments in these securities have failed to settle on their respective settlement dates. Consequently, \$193 million of our ARS are not currently liquid and we will not be able to access these funds until a future auction of these investments is successful or a buyer is found outside of the auction process. Maturity dates for these ARS investments range from 2010 to 2044 with principal distributions occurring on certain securities prior to maturity.

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The valuation of our investment portfolio is subject to uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Factors that may impact its valuation include changes to credit ratings of the securities as well as to the underlying assets supporting those securities, rates of default of the underlying assets, underlying collateral value, discount rates and ongoing strength and quality of market credit and liquidity.

Although we currently have the ability and intent to hold these ARS investments until a recovery of the par value or until maturity, if the current market conditions deteriorate further, or the anticipated recovery in market values does not occur, we may be required to record additional losses in other comprehensive income or losses in net income in future quarters.

14. If an independent manufacturer violates labor or other laws, or is accused of violating any such laws, or if their labor practices diverge from those generally accepted as ethical, it could harm our business and brand image. While we maintain a policy to monitor the operations of our independent manufacturers by having an independent firm inspect these manufacturing sites, and all manufacturers are contractually required to comply with such labor practices, we cannot control the actions or the public's perceptions of such manufacturers, nor can we assure that these manufacturers will conduct their businesses using ethical or legal labor practices. Apparel companies can be held jointly liable for the wrongdoings of the manufacturers of their products. While we do not control their employees' employment conditions or the manufacturers' business practices, and the manufacturers act in their own interest, they may act in a manner that result in negative public perceptions of us and/or employee allegations or court determinations that we are jointly liable.

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RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK:

1. Our stock price may fluctuate because of the relatively low number of shares that can be publicly traded. The vast majority of our outstanding shares of our common stock are subject to trading restrictions. As of April 30, 2009, of the approximately 86,600,000 shares of our common stock then outstanding, approximately 34,300,000 shares were available to be publicly traded, and as a result, our stock price is vulnerable to market swings due to large purchases, sales and short sales of our common stock.

2. Because Manny Mashouf beneficially owns a substantial portion of the outstanding shares, other shareholders may not be able to influence the direction the company takes. As of April 30, 2009, Manny Mashouf, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, beneficially owned approximately 54% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As a result, he can control the election of directors and the outcome of all issues submitted to the shareholders. This may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire shares, may discourage acquisition bids, and could limit the price that certain investors might be willing to pay for shares of common stock. This concentration of stock ownership may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company.

3. Our sales, margins and operating results are subject to seasonal and quarterly fluctuations. Our business varies with general seasonal trends that are characteristic of the retail and apparel industries, such as the timing of seasonal wholesale shipments and other events affecting retail sales. As a result, our stores typically generate a higher percentage of our annual net sales and profitability in the second quarter of our fiscal year, which includes the holiday selling season, compared to other quarters.

In addition, our comparable store sales have fluctuated significantly in the past, and we expect that they will continue to fluctuate in the future. A variety of factors affect comparable store sales, including fashion trends, competition, current economic conditions, the timing of release of new merchandise and promotional events, changes in our merchandise mix, the success of marketing programs and weather conditions. Our ability to deliver strong comparable store sales results and margins depends in large part on accurately forecasting demand and fashion trends, selecting effective marketing techniques, providing an appropriate mix of merchandise for our customer base, managing inventory effectively, and optimizing store performance by closing underperforming stores. Such fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

4. Failure to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could negatively impact investor confidence. In order to meet the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in future periods, we must continuously document, test, monitor and enhance our internal control over financial reporting. We cannot assure you that the periodic evaluation of our internal controls required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will not result in the identification of significant control deficiencies and/or material weaknesses or that our auditors will be able to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

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Failure to maintain the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting or to comply with the requirements of this Act could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, financial condition and market price of our common stock.

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The following table presents information with respect to purchases of our common stock made during the quarter ended April 4, 2009 by bebe Stores, Inc. or any affiliated purchaser, as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (in thousands, except per share amounts)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or approximate dollar amount) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
Month #1 (January 4 - January 31)	709	\$ 5.64	709	\$ 22,784
Month #2 (February 1 - February 28)	796	\$ 5.55	796	\$ 18,349
Month #3 (March 1 - April 4)	346	\$ 4.83	346	\$ 16,672
Total	1,851	\$ 5.47	1,851	

- (1) In October 2008, our Board of Directors approved \$30 million for share repurchases, which we announced on October 21, 2008. This authorization has no expiration date.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits. The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Report on Form 10-Q.

Exhibit	Description
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
32.2	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.

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SIGNATURE

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

Dated May 11, 2009

bebe stores, inc.

/s/ Walter Parks

Walter Parks, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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