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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-34819

GREEN DOT CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware *(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)*	**95-4766827** *(IRS Employer Identification No.)*
605 E. Huntington Drive, Suite 205 **Monrovia, California 91016** *(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)*	**(626) 775-3400** *(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)*

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 o

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 o

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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☑	Accelerated filer o	Non-accelerated filer o *(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)*	Smaller reporting company o

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

There were 31,250,525 shares of Class A common stock, par value $0.001 per share, (which number does not include 6,859,000 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon conversion of Series A Convertible Junior Participating Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock) and 4,603,041 shares of Class B common stock, par value $0.001 per share, outstanding as of July 31, 2012.

GREEN DOT CORPORATION

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

GREEN DOT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except par value)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	**$ 121,349**	$ 223,033
Federal funds sold	**1,771**	2,400
Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value	**73,063**	20,647
Settlement assets	**35,493**	27,355
Accounts receivable, net	**44,637**	41,307
Prepaid expenses and other assets	**22,781**	11,822
Income tax receivable	**2,705**	3,371
Net deferred tax assets	**6,650**	6,664
Total current assets	**308,449**	336,599
Restricted cash	**13,048**	12,926
Investment securities, available-for-sale	**67,685**	10,563
Accounts receivable, net	**4,856**	4,147
Loans to bank customers, net of allowance for loan losses of $310 and $0 as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	**8,292**	10,036
Prepaid expenses and other assets	**1,790**	202
Property and equipment, net	**36,006**	27,281
Deferred expenses	**7,217**	12,604
Goodwill and intangible assets	**43,540**	11,501
Total assets	**$ 490,883**	$ 425,859
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	**$ 26,103**	$ 15,441
Deposits	**32,923**	38,957
Settlement obligations	**35,493**	27,355
Amounts due to card issuing banks for overdrawn accounts	**45,651**	42,153
Other accrued liabilities	**23,000**	16,248
Deferred revenue	**11,862**	21,500
Total current liabilities	**175,032**	161,654
Other accrued liabilities	**9,748**	6,239
Deferred revenue	**6**	19
Net deferred tax liabilities	**6,270**	4,751
Total liabilities	**191,056**	172,663
Stockholders' equity:		
Convertible Series A preferred stock, $0.001 par value: 10 shares authorized as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively; 7 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	**7**	7
Class A common stock, $0.001 par value; 100,000 shares authorized as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively; 31,253 and 30,162 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	**31**	30
Class B convertible common stock, $0.001 par value, 100,000 shares authorized as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively; 4,603 and 5,280 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	**5**	5
Additional paid-in capital	**148,986**	131,383
Retained earnings	**150,748**	121,741
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**50**	30
Total stockholders' equity	**299,827**	253,196
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**$ 490,883**	$ 425,859

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

GREEN DOT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Operating revenues:				
Card revenues and other fees	$ 59,500	$ 53,924	$ 121,873	$ 108,248
Cash transfer revenues	40,246	32,387	79,889	63,536
Interchange revenues	39,528	33,075	83,034	70,789
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	(2,593)	(4,356)	(5,783)	(10,236)
Total operating revenues	136,681	115,030	279,013	232,337
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing expenses	53,014	42,774	105,586	85,313
Compensation and benefits expenses	27,880	21,666	54,033	42,803
Processing expenses	19,016	17,330	39,866	37,063
Other general and administrative expenses	17,915	13,910	33,819	27,303
Total operating expenses	117,825	95,680	233,304	192,482
Operating income	18,856	19,350	45,709	39,855
Interest income	1,185	232	2,134	335
Interest expense	(17)	(96)	(31)	(97)
Income before income taxes	20,024	19,486	47,812	40,093
Income tax expense	8,133	7,416	18,805	15,322
Net income	11,891	12,070	29,007	24,771
Income attributable to preferred stock	(1,921)	—	(4,692)	—
Net income allocated to common stockholders	$ 9,970	$ 12,070	$ 24,315	$ 24,771
Basic earnings per common share:				
Class A common stock	$ 0.28	$ 0.29	$ 0.68	$ 0.59
Class B common stock	$ 0.28	$ 0.29	$ 0.68	$ 0.59
Basic weighted-average common shares issued and outstanding:				
Class A common stock	29,098	22,144	28,968	19,848
Class B common stock	5,171	18,109	5,200	20,311
Diluted earnings per common share:				
Class A common stock	$ 0.27	$ 0.27	$ 0.66	$ 0.56
Class B common stock	$ 0.27	$ 0.27	$ 0.66	$ 0.56
Diluted weighted-average common shares issued and outstanding:				
Class A common stock	35,746	42,358	35,810	42,446
Class B common stock	6,640	20,212	6,830	22,594

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

GREEN DOT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
		(In thousands)		
Net income	**$ 11,891**	$ 12,070	**$ 29,007**	$ 24,771
Other comprehensive gain, net of tax				
Unrealized holding gains arising during period, net of reclassification adjustments for amounts included in net income	**41**	24	**20**	22
Comprehensive income	**$ 11,932**	$ 12,094	**$ 29,027**	$ 24,793

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

GREEN DOT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Operating activities		
Net income	$ **29,007**	$ 24,771
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	**7,741**	5,496
Provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts	**27,657**	30,721
Employee stock-based compensation	**6,621**	4,323
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	**5,783**	10,236
Amortization of premium on available-for-sale investment securities	**629**	69
Realized gains on investment securities	**(5)**	—
(Recovery) provision for uncollectible trade receivables	**(364)**	26
Impairment of capitalized software	**872**	237
Deferred income taxes	**—**	107
Excess tax benefits from exercise of options	**(2,651)**	(2,059)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Settlement assets	**(8,138)**	2,898
Accounts receivable, net	**(30,526)**	(27,764)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	**(12,481)**	(713)
Deferred expenses	**5,387**	2,317
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	**20,193**	(5,207)
Settlement obligations	**8,138**	(2,898)
Amounts due issuing bank for overdrawn accounts	**3,498**	4,880
Deferred revenue	**(9,651)**	(4,529)
Income tax receivable	**4,836**	12,866
Net cash provided by operating activities	**56,546**	55,777
Investing activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale investment securities	**(140,750)**	(40,062)
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	**11,300**	—
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	**20,122**	—
Increase in restricted cash	**(122)**	(5,159)
Payments for acquisition of property and equipment	**(16,892)**	(11,231)
Net principal collections on loans	**1,744**	—
Acquisition of Loopt Inc., net of cash acquired	**(33,427)**	—
Net cash used in investing activities	**(158,025)**	(56,452)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of options	**2,549**	4,074
Excess tax benefits from exercise of options	**2,651**	2,059
Net decrease in deposits	**(6,034)**	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	**(834)**	6,133
Net (decrease) increase in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	**(102,313)**	5,458
Unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and federal funds sold, beginning of year	**225,433**	167,503
Unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and federal funds sold, end of period	$ **123,120**	$ 172,961
Cash paid for interest	$ **48**	$ 6
Cash paid for income taxes	$ **15,416**	$ 2,363

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

GREEN DOT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1—Organization

Green Dot Corporation ("we," "us" and "our" refer to Green Dot Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Next Estate Communications, Inc.; Green Dot Bancorp; Green Dot Bank; and Loopt, Inc.) is a leading financial services company providing simple, low-cost and convenient money management solutions to a broad base of U.S. consumers. Our products include Green Dot MasterCard and Visa-branded prepaid debit cards and several co-branded reloadable prepaid card programs, collectively referred to as our GPR cards; Visa-branded gift cards; and our MoneyPak and swipe reload proprietary products, collectively referred to as our cash transfer products, which enable cash loading and transfer services through our Green Dot Network. The Green Dot Network enables consumers to use cash to reload our prepaid debit cards or to transfer cash to any of our Green Dot Network acceptance members, including competing prepaid card programs and other online accounts.

We market our cards and financial services to banked, underbanked and unbanked consumers in the United States using distribution channels other than traditional bank branches, such as third-party retailer locations nationwide and the Internet. Our prepaid debit cards are issued by Green Dot Bank and third-party issuing banks including GE Capital Retail Bank (formerly GE Money Bank) and Columbus Bank and Trust Company, a division of Synovus Bank. We also have multi-year distribution arrangements with many large and medium-sized retailers, such as Walmart, Walgreens, CVS, Rite Aid, 7-Eleven, Kroger, Kmart, Meijer and Radio Shack, and with various industry resellers, such as Blackhawk Network, Inc. and Incomm. We refer to participating retailers collectively as our "retail distributors."

Acquisitions

In November 2011, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions approved our applications to acquire Bonneville Bancorp, renamed Green Dot Bancorp, a Utah bank holding company, and its bank subsidiary, Bonneville Bank, renamed Green Dot Bank. We thereby became a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. In December 2011, we completed our acquisition of Green Dot Bancorp for approximately $15.7 million in cash. We contributed $14.3 million in cash to Green Dot Bank in December 2011 to provide an initial capital base for its expanded operations.

In March 2012, we acquired Loopt, Inc., or Loopt, for approximately $33.6 million in cash in exchange for all of its outstanding shares. We committed to pay $9.8 million in retention-based incentives for employees we hired in connection with the acquisition of Loopt. Loopt's results of operations are included in our consolidated results of operations following the acquisition date. Pro-forma results of operations have not been presented because the effect of this acquisition was not material to our financial results.

Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

We have prepared the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, or GAAP. We consolidated our wholly-owned subsidiaries and eliminated all significant intercompany balances and transactions.

We have also prepared the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements in conformity with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X and, consequently, they do not include all of the annual disclosures required by GAAP. Reference is made to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, for additional disclosures, including a summary of our significant accounting policies. There have been no changes to our significant accounting policies during the six months ended June 30, 2012, except as noted below. In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring items, except as otherwise noted, necessary for the fair presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The results of operations and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Revisions to Amounts Previously Presented

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Intangible assets of $0.7 million as of December 31, 2011 have been reclassified from prepaid expenses and other assets to goodwill and intangible assets in the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of cash flows.

Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Change in Estimate

We defer and recognize new card fee revenues, a component of card revenues and other fees, on a straight-line basis over our average card lifetime. We determine the average card lifetime based on our recent historical data for comparable products. Based on recent trends in our historical data, and beginning with the first quarter of 2012, we shortened the period we analyze GPR cards activated from forty-two months prior to each balance sheet date to thirty months and we adjusted our average card lifetime estimate from nine months to eight months. The impact of this change was not material to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Standards

In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, 2011-12, *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassification of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, which 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. It eliminates the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. ASU 2011-05 does not change the items which must be reported in other comprehensive income, how such items are measured or when they must be reclassified to net income. ASU 2011-12 only defers those changes in ASU 2011-05 that relate to the presentation of reclassification adjustments. We adopted these ASUs in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of these standards did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, *Testing Goodwill for Impairment*, which provides entities testing goodwill for impairment to now have an option of performing a qualitative assessment before having to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit. If an entity determines, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of the reporting unit is more-likely-than-not less than the carrying amount, the existing quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further impairment testing is required. We adopted this ASU in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of this standard did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*, which converges common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in accordance with GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS. We adopted this ASU in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Standards

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU, 2012-02, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other*, which amends the guidance in ASC 350-302 on testing indefinite-lived intangible assets, other than goodwill, for impairment by allowing an entity to perform a qualitative impairment assessment before proceeding to the two-step impairment test. If the entity determines, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is not more likely than not (i.e., a likelihood of more than 50 percent) impaired, the entity would not need to calculate the fair value of the asset. In addition, the ASU does not amend the requirement to test these assets for impairment between annual tests if there is a change in events or circumstances; however, it does revise the examples of events and circumstances that an entity should consider in interim periods. ASU 2012-02 is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption being permitted. Our adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 3—Investment Securities

We classify our investment securities as available-for-sale and report them at fair value with the related unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, included in accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of stockholders' equity.

GREEN DOT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(UNAUDITED)

Note 3—Investment Securities (continued)

As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, our available-for-sale investment securities were as follows:

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
	(In thousands)			
June 30, 2012				
Corporate bonds	$ 40,416	$ 49	$ (5)	$ 40,460
Commercial paper	8,832	2	—	8,834
Negotiable certificate of deposit	3,500	—	—	3,500
U.S. treasury notes	39,661	1	(14)	39,648
Agency securities	34,989	20	(7)	35,002
Municipal bonds	4,804	32	—	4,836
Asset-backed securities	8,464	4	—	8,468
Total fixed income securities	$ 140,666	$ 108	$ (26)	$ 140,748
December 31, 2011				
Corporate bonds	$ 16,307	$ 27	$ (1)	$ 16,333
Commercial paper	4,998	1	—	4,999
Negotiable certificate of deposit	3,500	—	—	3,500
Agency securities	3,979	12	(4)	3,987
Municipal bonds	2,379	13	(1)	2,391
Total fixed income securities	$ 31,163	$ 53	$ (6)	$ 31,210

As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the gross unrealized losses and fair values of available-for-sale investment securities that were in unrealized loss positions were as follows:

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total fair value	Total unrealized loss
	Fair value	Unrealized loss	Fair value	Unrealized loss		
	(In thousands)					
June 30, 2012						
Fixed income securities						
Corporate bonds	$ 16,423	$ (5)	$ —	$ —	$ 16,423	$ (5)
U.S. treasury notes	30,582	(14)	—	—	30,582	(14)
Agency securities	21,039	(7)	—	—	21,039	(7)
Total fixed income securities	$ 68,044	$ (26)	$ —	$ —	$ 68,044	$ (26)
December 31, 2011						
Fixed income securities						
Corporate bonds	$ 2,999	$ (1)	$ —	$ —	$ 2,999	$ (1)
Agency securities	1,663	(4)	—	—	1,663	(4)
Municipal bonds	324	(1)	—	—	324	(1)
Total fixed income securities	$ 4,986	$ (6)	$ —	$ —	$ 4,986	$ (6)

We did not record any other-than-temporary impairment losses during the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 or 2011 on our available-for-sale investment securities. We do not intend to sell these investments or it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell these investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be at maturity.

Note 3—Investment Securities (continued)

As of June 30, 2012, the contractual maturities of our available-for-sale investment securities were as follows:

	Amortized cost	Fair value
	(In thousands)	
Due in one year or less	$ 73,033	$ 73,063
Due after one year through five years	57,470	57,491
Due after five years through ten years	1,596	1,619
Due after ten years	103	107
Asset-backed securities	8,464	8,468
Total fixed income securities	$ 140,666	$ 140,748

Note 4—Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Overdrawn account balances due from cardholders	**$ 22,778**	$ 22,139
Reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts	**(15,023)**	(15,309)
Net overdrawn account balances due from cardholders	**7,755**	6,830
Trade receivables	**6,529**	5,574
Reserve for uncollectible trade receivables	**(88)**	(453)
Net trade receivables	**6,441**	5,121
Receivables due from card issuing banks	**29,373**	28,812
Other receivables	**5,924**	4,691
Accounts receivable, net	**$ 49,493**	$ 45,454

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	**$ 14,482**	$ 14,293	**$ 15,309**	$ 11,823
Provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts:				
Fees	**13,835**	15,254	**26,324**	27,309
Purchase transactions	**587**	2,069	**1,333**	3,412
Charge-offs	**(13,881)**	(12,613)	**(27,943)**	(23,541)
Balance, end of period	**$ 15,023**	$ 19,003	**$ 15,023**	$ 19,003

Note 5—Loans

The following table presents total outstanding loans and a summary of the related payment status:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Total Current or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Purchased Credit-Impaired Loans	Total Outstanding
				(In thousands)			
June 30, 2012							
Real estate	$ —	$ 5	$ —	$ 5	$ 3,860	$ 470	$ 4,335
Commercial	1	—	—	1	1,103	7	1,111
Installment	13	—	—	13	2,672	161	2,846
Total loans	$ 14	$ 5	$ —	$ 19	$ 7,635	$ 638	$ 8,292
Percentage of outstanding	0.17%	0.06%	—%	0.23%	92.08%	7.69%	100.00%
December 31, 2011							
Real estate	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4,983	$ 503	$ 5,486
Commercial	2	—	—	2	1,371	44	1,417
Installment	—	—	—	—	2,881	252	3,133
Total loans	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 2	$ 9,235	$ 799	$ 10,036
Percentage of outstanding	0.02%	—%	—%	0.02%	92.02%	7.96%	100.00%

Nonperforming Loans

The following table presents our nonperforming loans, including impaired loans other than purchased credit-impaired loans. See *Note 2–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on the criteria for classification as nonperforming.

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Real estate	**$ 1,387**	$ —
Commercial	**216**	—
Installment	**134**	—
Total loans	**$ 1,737**	$ —

Credit Quality Indicators

We closely monitor and assess the credit quality and credit risk of our loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. We continuously review and update loan risk classifications. We evaluate our loans using non-classified or classified as the primary credit quality indicator. Classified loans are those loans that have demonstrated credit weakness where we believe there is a heightened risk of principal loss, including all impaired loans. Classified loans are generally internally categorized as substandard, doubtful or loss consistent with regulatory guidelines.

The table below present our primary credit quality indicators related to our loan portfolio:

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Non-Classified	Classified	Non-Classified	Classified
		(In thousands)		
Real estate	**$ 2,479**	**$ 1,856**	$ 5,125	$ 361
Commercial	**888**	**223**	1,407	10
Installment	**2,558**	**288**	2,982	151
Total loans	**$ 5,925**	**$ 2,367**	$ 9,514	$ 522

GREEN DOT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(UNAUDITED)

Note 5—Loans (continued)

Purchased Credit-Impaired Loans

The table below presents the remaining unpaid principal balance and carrying amount for purchased credit-impaired loans:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Unpaid principal balance	**$ 1,261**	$ 1,506
Carrying value excluding allowance for loan losses	**648**	799

The table below shows activity for the accretable yield on purchased credit-impaired loans:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Accretable yield at beginning of period	$ 74	$ 99
Accretion	(11)	(36)
Adjustments	35	35
Accretable yield at end of period	$ 98	$ 98

Impaired Loans and Troubled Debt Restructurings

We consider a loan to be impaired when it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Our impaired loans also include loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring, or TDR. Loans whose contractual terms have been modified in a TDR are typically placed on nonaccrual status and reported as nonperforming until the loans have performed for an adequate period of time under the restructured agreement. These impaired loans generally have estimated losses which are included in the allowance for loan losses. Impaired loans exclude purchased credit-impaired loans.

Once we determine a loan to be impaired, we measure the impairment based on the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. We may also measure impairment on loans that are solely dependent on the collateral for repayment based on the estimated fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell. If the recorded investment in impaired loans exceeds this amount, we establish a specific allowance as a component of the allowance for loan losses or by adjusting an existing valuation allowance for the impaired loan.

The table below presents key information about our impaired loans. Certain impaired loans do not have a related allowance as the current fair value of these impaired loans exceeds the carrying value. We had no impaired loans as of December 31, 2011:

	June 30, 2012			Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Carrying Value	Related Allowance	Average Carrying Value	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)				
With no recorded allowance					
Real estate	$ 696	$ 664	N/A	$ 662	$ 28
Commercial	199	43	N/A	61	10
Installment	24	14	N/A	31	3
With an allowance recorded					
Real estate	$ 806	$ 728	$ 5	$ 715	$ 30
Commercial	599	227	54	216	25
Installment	348	150	30	152	26
Total					
Real estate	$ 1,502	$ 1,392	$ 5	$ 1,377	$ 58
Commercial	798	270	54	277	35
Installment	372	164	30	183	29

Note 5—Loans (continued)

When, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, we grant a concession for other than an insignificant period of time to a borrower that we would not otherwise consider, the related loan is classified as a TDR. The following table presents key information regarding loans that we modified in TDRs during the six months ended June 30, 2012. Our TDR modifications related to extensions of the maturity date or dates at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk:

	June 30, 2012	
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Carrying Value
	(In thousands)	
Real estate	$ 718	$ 660
Commercial	158	50
Installment	372	164

Allowance for Loan Losses

We establish an allowance for loan losses to account for estimated credit losses inherent in our loan portfolio. For the portfolio of loans excluding impaired and PCI loans, our estimate of inherent losses is separately calculated on an aggregate basis for groups of loans that are considered to have similar credit characteristics and risk of loss. We analyze historical loss rates for these groups and then adjust the rates for qualitative factors which in our judgment affect the expected inherent losses. Qualitative considerations include, but are not limited to, prevailing economic or market conditions, changes in the loan grading and underwriting process, changes in the estimated value of the underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans, delinquency and nonaccrual status, problem loan trends, and geographic concentrations. We separately establish specific allowances for impaired and PCI loans based on the present value of changes in cash flows expected to be collected, or for impaired loans that are considered collateral dependent, the estimated fair value of the collateral. As of December 31, 2011, there was no allowance for loan losses.

Activity in the allowance for loan losses consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Allowance for loan losses, beginning of period	$ —	$ —
Provision for loans	310	310
Allowance for loan losses, end of period	$ 310	$ 310

The following table disaggregates our allowance for credit losses and recorded investment in loans by impairment methodology:

	June 30, 2012
	(In thousands)
Collectively evaluated for impairment	
Allowance for loan losses	$ 211
Carrying value, gross of allowance	6,128
Impaired loans and troubled debt restructurings[1]	
Allowance for loan losses	$ 89
Carrying value, gross of allowance	1,826
Purchased credit-impaired loans	
Allowance for loan losses	$ 10
Carrying value, gross of allowance	648
Total	
Allowance for loan losses	$ 310
Carrying value, gross of allowance	8,602

[1] Represents loans individually evaluated for impairment

Note 6—Fair Value Measurements

Under applicable accounting guidance, fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

We determine the fair values of our financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy established under applicable accounting guidance which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. There are three levels of inputs used to measure fair value. For more information regarding the fair value hierarchy and how we measure fair value, see *Note 3–Investment Securities* to the Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, our assets carried at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
		(In thousands)		
June 30, 2012				
Corporate bonds	$ —	$ 40,460	$ —	$ 40,460
Commercial paper	—	8,834	—	8,834
Negotiable certificate of deposit	—	3,500	—	3,500
U.S. treasury notes	—	39,648	—	39,648
Agency securities	—	35,002	—	35,002
Municipal bonds	—	4,836	—	4,836
Asset-backed securities	—	8,468	—	8,468
Total	$ —	$ 140,748	$ —	$ 140,748
December 31, 2011				
Corporate bonds	$ —	$ 16,333	$ —	$ 16,333
Commercial paper	—	4,999	—	4,999
Negotiable certificate of deposit	—	3,500	—	3,500
Agency securities	—	3,987	—	3,987
Municipal bonds	—	2,391	—	2,391
Total	$ —	$ 31,210	$ —	$ 31,210

Note 7—Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following describes the valuation technique for determining the fair value of financial instruments, whether or not carried as such on our consolidated balance sheets.

Short-term Financial Instruments

Our short-term financial instruments consist principally of unrestricted and restricted cash and cash equivalents, federal funds sold, and settlement assets and obligations. These financial instruments are short-term in nature, and, accordingly, we believe their carrying amounts approximate their fair values. Under the fair value hierarchy, cash and cash equivalents and settlement assets and obligations are classified as Level 1. Federal funds sold are classified as Level 2.

Investment Securities

The fair values of investment securities have been derived using methodologies referenced in *Note 6 – Fair Value Measurements*. Under the fair value hierarchy, our investment securities are classified as Level 2.

Loans

We determined the fair values of loans by discounting both principal and interest cash flows expected to be collected using a discount rate commensurate with the risk that we believe a market participant would consider in determining fair value. Under the fair value hierarchy, our loans are classified as Level 3.

Note 7—Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Deposits

The fair value of demand and interest checking deposits and savings deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. We determined the fair value of time deposits by discounting expected future cash flows using market-derived rates based on our market yields on certificates of deposit, by maturity, at the measurement date. Under the fair value hierarchy, our deposits are classified as Level 2.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values and fair values of certain financial instruments that were not carried at fair value, excluding short-term financial instruments for which the carrying value approximates fair value, at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are presented in the table below.

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Financial Assets				
Loans to bank customers	$ 8,292	$ 7,642	$ 10,036	$ 10,036
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	$ 32,923	$ 32,949	$ 38,957	$ 38,957

Note 8—Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets consisted of the following:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012
	(In thousands)
Goodwill	
Balance, beginning of period	$ 10,817
Acquisition of Loopt, Inc.	28,651
Balance, end of period	$ 39,468
Identified Intangible assets	
Balance, beginning of period	$ 684
Acquisition of Loopt, Inc.	3,455
Amortization	(67)
Balance, end of period	$ 4,072

We have not completed the purchase price allocation for our acquisition of Loopt. The initial allocation of the purchase price to goodwill and identified intangible assets set forth in the previous table was made using the information currently available. We may adjust this allocation after obtaining more information regarding, among other things, asset valuations, liabilities assumed, and revisions of preliminary estimates. The purchase price allocation will be finalized in 2012.

Note 9—Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 varied from the amount computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income before income taxes. A reconciliation between the expected federal income tax expense using the federal statutory tax rate and our actual income tax expense was as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	**2011**
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	**35.0%**	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	**1.7**	1.3
Employee stock-based compensation	**1.6**	1.2
Other	**1.0**	0.7
Effective tax rate	**39.3%**	38.2%

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

Note 10—Employee Stock-Based Compensation

We currently grant stock options and restricted stock units to employees and directors under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan. We have reserved shares of our Class A common stock for issuance under this plan. Additionally, through our 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, employees are able to purchase shares of our Class A common stock at a discount through payroll deductions.

The following table summarizes stock options and restricted stock units granted:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	**2011**
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Stock options granted	**976**	501
Weighted-average exercise price	**$ 27.93**	$ 42.81
Weighted-average grant-date fair value	**$ 13.03**	$ 20.73
Restricted stock units granted	**53**	14
Weighted-average grant-date fair value	**$ 28.70**	$ 32.82

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	**2011**
Risk-free interest rate	**1.12%**	2.23%
Expected term (life) of options (in years)	**6.05**	6.05
Expected dividends	**—**	—
Expected volatility	**48.26%**	48.23%

The total stock-based compensation expense recognized was $6.6 million and $4.3 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Total stock-based compensation expense includes amounts related to awards of stock options and restricted stock units and purchases under our 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Note 11—Earnings per Common Share

The calculation of basic EPS and diluted EPS was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Basic earnings per Class A common share				
Net income	**$ 11,891**	$ 12,070	**$ 29,007**	$ 24,771
Income attributable to preferred stock	**(1,921)**	—	**(4,692)**	—
Income attributable to other classes of common stock	**(1,818)**	(5,708)	**(4,498)**	(13,058)
Net income allocated to Class A common stockholders	**8,152**	6,362	**19,817**	11,713
Weighted-average Class A shares issued and outstanding	**29,098**	22,144	**28,968**	19,848
Basic earnings per Class A common share	**$ 0.28**	$ 0.29	**$ 0.68**	$ 0.59
Diluted earnings per Class A common share				
Net income allocated to Class A common stockholders	**$ 8,152**	$ 6,362	**$ 19,817**	$ 11,713
Allocated earnings to participating securities, net of re-allocated earnings	**1,798**	5,530	**4,499**	12,645
Re-allocated earnings	**(272)**	(303)	**(731)**	(603)
Diluted net income allocated to Class A common stockholders	**9,678**	11,589	**23,585**	23,755
Weighted-average Class A shares issued and outstanding	**29,098**	22,144	**28,968**	19,848
Dilutive potential common shares:				
Class B common stock	**6,640**	20,212	**6,830**	22,594
Stock options	**—**	—	**—**	—
Restricted stock units	**3**	—	**5**	—
Employee stock purchase plan	**5**	2	**7**	4
Diluted weighted-average Class A shares issued and outstanding	**35,746**	42,358	**35,810**	42,446
Diluted earnings per Class A common share	**$ 0.27**	$ 0.27	**$ 0.66**	$ 0.56

GREEN DOT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
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Note 11—Earnings per Common Share (continued)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Basic earnings per Class B common share				
Net income	$ 11,891	$ 12,070	$ 29,007	$ 24,771
Income attributable to preferred stock	(1,921)	—	(4,692)	—
Income attributable to other classes of common stock	(8,521)	(6,868)	(20,757)	(12,785)
Net income allocated to Class B common stockholders	1,449	5,202	3,558	11,986
Weighted-average Class B shares issued and outstanding	5,171	18,109	5,200	20,311
Basic earnings per Class B common share	$ 0.28	$ 0.29	$ 0.68	$ 0.59
Diluted earnings per Class B common share				
Net income allocated to Class B common stockholders	$ 1,449	$ 5,202	$ 3,558	$ 11,986
Re-allocated earnings	349	327	941	658
Diluted net income allocated to Class B common stockholders	1,798	5,529	4,499	12,644
Weighted-average Class B shares issued and outstanding	5,171	18,109	5,200	20,311
Dilutive potential common shares:				
Stock options	1,469	2,103	1,630	2,283
Diluted weighted-average Class B shares issued and outstanding	6,640	20,212	6,830	22,594
Diluted earnings per Class B common share	$ 0.27	$ 0.27	$ 0.66	$ 0.56

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

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands)			
Class A common stock				
Options to purchase Class A common stock	1,157	266	824	135
Restricted stock units	17	—	9	—
Conversion of convertible preferred stock	6,859	—	6,859	—
Total options, restricted stock units and convertible preferred stock	8,033	266	7,692	135
Class B common stock				
Options to purchase Class B common stock	50	7	29	—
Total options	50	7	29	—

Note 12—Commitments and Contingencies

We have retained outside regulatory counsel to survey and monitor the laws of all 50 states to identify state laws or regulations that apply to prepaid debit cards and other stored value products. Many state laws do not specifically address stored value products and what, if any, legal or regulatory requirements (including licensing) apply to the sale of these products. We have obtained money transmitter licenses (or similar such licenses) where applicable, based on advice of counsel or when we have been requested to do so. If we were found to be in violation of any laws and regulations governing banking, money transmitters, electronic fund transfers, or money laundering in the United States or abroad, we could be subject to penalties or could be forced to change our business practices.

In the ordinary course of business, we are a party to various legal proceedings. We review these actions on an ongoing basis to determine whether it is probable that a loss has occurred and use that information when making accrual and disclosure decisions. We have not established reserves or possible ranges of losses related to these proceedings because, at this time in the proceedings, the matters do not relate to a probable loss and/or the amounts are not reasonably estimable.

From time to time we enter into contracts containing provisions that contingently require us to indemnify various parties against claims from third parties. These contracts primarily relate to (i) contracts with our card issuing banks, under which we are responsible to them for any unrecovered overdrafts on cardholders' accounts; (ii) certain real estate leases, under which we may be required to indemnify property owners for environmental and other liabilities, and other claims arising from our use of the premises, (iii) certain agreements with our officers, directors, and employees, under which we may be required to indemnify these persons for liabilities arising out of their relationship with us, (iv) contracts under which we may be required to indemnify our retail distributors, suppliers, vendors and other parties with whom we have contracts against third-party claims that our products infringe a patent, copyright, or other intellectual property right claims arising from our acts, omissions, or violation of law.

Generally, a maximum obligation under these contracts is not explicitly stated. Because the obligated amounts associated with these types of agreements are not explicitly stated, the overall maximum amount of the obligation cannot be reasonably estimated. With the exception of overdrafts on cardholders' accounts, historically, we have not been required to make payments under these and similar contingent obligations, and no liabilities have been recorded for these obligations in our consolidated balance sheets.

For additional information regarding overdrafts on cardholders' accounts, refer to *Note 4 — Accounts Receivable*.

Note 13—Significant Customer Concentration

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

Revenues derived from our products sold at our four largest retail distributors represented the following percentages of our total operating revenues:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Walmart	**62%**	60%	**64%**	59%
Three other largest retail distributors, as a group	**21%**	14%	**21%**	17%

Excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation of $2.6 million and $4.4 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and $5.8 million and $10.2 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, revenues derived from our products sold at our four largest retail distributors represented the following percentages of our total operating revenues:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Walmart	**64%**	62%	**65%**	61%
Three other largest retail distributors, as a group	**21%**	14%	**20%**	16%

The concentration of GPR cards activated (in units) and the concentration of sales of cash transfer products (in units) derived from our products sold at our four largest retail distributors was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Concentration of GPR cards activated (in units)	**88%**	79%	**88%**	74%
Concentration of sales of cash transfer products (in units)	**88%**	90%	**89%**	90%

Note 13—Significant Customer Concentration (continued)

Settlement assets derived from our products sold at our four largest retail distributors comprised the following percentages of the settlement assets recorded on our consolidated balance sheet:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Walmart	**35%**	33%
Three other largest retail distributors, as a group	**38%**	39%

At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the substantial majority of the customer funds underlying our products were held in bank accounts at two card issuing banks. These funds are held in trust for the benefit of the customers, and we have no legal rights to the customer funds or deposits at the card issuing banks. Additionally, we have receivables due from these card issuing banks included in accounts receivable, net, on our consolidated balance sheets. The failure of either of these card issuing banks could result in significant business disruption, a potential material adverse affect on our ability to service our customers, potential contingent obligations by us to customers and material write-offs of uncollectible receivables due from these card issuing banks.

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

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

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

Overview

Green Dot is a leading financial services company providing simple, low-cost and convenient money management solutions to a broad base of U.S. consumers. We believe that we are the leading provider of general purpose reloadable, or GPR, prepaid debit cards in the United States and that our Green Dot Network is the leading reload network for prepaid cards in the United States. We sell our cards and offer our reload services nationwide at approximately 60,000 retail store locations, which provide consumers convenient access to our products and services.

Financial Results and Trends

Total operating revenues for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 were $136.7 million and $279.0 million, respectively, compared to $115.0 million and $232.3 million for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively. Total operating revenues were favorably impacted by increases in card revenues and other fees, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues and a decrease in the amount of stock-based retailer incentive compensation. These revenues increased primarily due to period-over-period growth in all of our key metrics described below. Our total operating revenues were adversely impacted by the expiration and nonrenewal in October 2011 of our joint marketing and referral agreement with Intuit under which we established our TurboTax program.

Net income for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 was $11.9 million and $29.0 million, respectively, compared to $12.1 million and $24.8 million for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively. Net income declined in the three months ended June 30, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011 due to increases in sales commissions and costs of manufacturing and distributing card packages and placards, driven by period-over-period growth in all of our key metrics described below, increases in television and online advertising and employee headcount, including retention-based incentives for former Loopt, Inc. employees, and a one-time write-off related to IT development in anticipation of entry into a large partnership that has been delayed for the foreseeable future. Net income was also adversely impacted by a higher effective income tax rate. While net income for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was negatively impacted by the same factors that caused our net income to decline for the three months ended June 30, 2012, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2011, it increased as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2011 primarily due to a $4.4 million decline in stock-based retailer incentive compensation.

During the last month of the second quarter of 2012, it became apparent that we would begin facing increased competition within the store locations of many of our largest retail distributors in late 2012 and during 2013. Due to the inherent uncertainties of the competitive environment and how it may evolve, we cannot accurately predict the impact of these developments; however, we expect that our card revenues and other fees, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues will be negatively impacted by increased competition beginning in the third quarter of 2012, and believe that sales and marketing expenses could increase in response to this competitive environment. In addition, during the second quarter of 2012, as we accelerated the implementation of voluntary risk control mechanisms, which are designed to enhance security measures through tighter customer identification protocols and more sophisticated back end monitoring of accounts, it became clear that the implementation of these mechanisms would have a greater impact on new card activations from legitimate customers than we had initially forecasted. We believe it is likely that our fraud control mechanisms will continue to adversely affect our new card activations from legitimate customers for the foreseeable future and that our operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, will be negatively impacted as a result.

Key Metrics

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

Number of GPR Cards Activated — represents the total number of GPR cards sold through our retail and online distribution channels that are activated (and, in the case of our online channel, also funded) by cardholders in a specified period. We activated 1.98 million and 1.82 million GPR cards in the three-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and 4.21 million and 4.03 million GPR cards in the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. GPR card activations from repeat customers, or former GPR cardholders, were 0.78 million and 0.79 million in the three-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and 1.63 million and 1.78 million in the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Excluding the impact of the discontinued TurboTax program, the increase was 18% from the three months ended June 30, 2011 to the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 21% from the six months ended June 30, 2011 to the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Number of Cash Transfers — represents the total number of MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions that we sell through our retail distributors in a specified period. We sold 10.14 million and 8.28 million MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions in the three-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and 20.23 million and 16.26 million MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions in the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Number of Active Cards — represents the total number of GPR cards in our portfolio that had a purchase, reload or ATM withdrawal transaction during the previous 90-day period. We had 4.44 million and 4.10 million active cards outstanding as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Excluding the impact of the discontinued TurboTax program, the increase was 16% from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

Gross Dollar Volume — represents the total dollar volume of funds loaded to our GPR card and reload products. Our gross dollar volume was $4.0 billion and $3.6 billion for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and $8.8 billion and $8.2 billion for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Excluding the impact of the discontinued TurboTax program, the increase was 24% from the three months ended June 30, 2011 to the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 29% from the six months ended June 30, 2011 to the six months ended June 30, 2012. While management continues to believe that our gross dollar volume is a key metric, management reviews this metric in conjunction with purchase volume and gives greater weight to purchase volume when assessing our operating performance because the growth in gross dollar volume does not correlate with interchange revenues as closely as purchase volume correlates to those revenues.

Purchase Volume — represents the total dollar volume of purchase transactions made by customers using our GPR and gift card products. Our purchase volume was $2.9 billion and $2.5 billion for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and $6.4 billion and $5.5 billion for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Key components of our results of operations

Operating Revenues

We classify our operating revenues into the following four categories:

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

Our aggregate new card fee revenues vary based upon the number of GPR cards activated and the average new card fee. The average new card fee depends primarily upon the mix of products that we sell since there are variations in new card fees among Green Dot-branded and co-branded products and between GPR cards and gift cards. Our aggregate monthly maintenance fee revenues vary primarily based upon the number of active cards in our portfolio and the average fee assessed per account. Our average monthly maintenance fee per active account depends upon the mix of Green Dot-branded and co-branded cards in our portfolio and upon the extent to which fees are waived based on significant usage. Our aggregate ATM fee revenues vary based upon the number of cardholder ATM transactions and the average fee per ATM transaction. The average fee per ATM transaction depends upon the mix of Green Dot-branded and co-branded active cards in our portfolio and the extent to which cardholders enroll in our VIP program, which has no ATM fees, or conduct ATM transactions on our fee-free ATM network, consisting of over 20,000 nationwide ATMs as of December 2011.

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

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

Stock-based retailer incentive compensation — In May 2010, we issued to Walmart 2,208,552 shares of our Class A common stock, subject to our right to repurchase them at $0.01 per share upon a qualifying termination of our prepaid card program agreement with Walmart and GE Capital Retail Bank, formerly GE Money Bank. We recognize each month the fair value of the 36,810 shares issued to Walmart for which our right to repurchase has lapsed using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock (and we would be required to recognize the fair value of all shares still subject to repurchase if there were an early expiration of our right to repurchase, which could occur if we experienced certain changes in our control or under certain other limited circumstances, such as a termination of our commercial agreement with Walmart and GE Capital Retail Bank). We record the fair value recognized as stock-based retailer incentive compensation, a contra-revenue component of our total operating revenues.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses into the following four categories:

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

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

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

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

Income Tax Expense

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

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Reference is made to the critical accounting policies and estimates disclosed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. There have been no changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates during the six months ended June 30, 2012, except as noted in *Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Reference is made to the recent accounting pronouncements disclosed in *Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Comparison of Three-Month Periods June 30, 2012 and 2011

Operating Revenues

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Operating revenues:				
Card revenues and other fees	**$ 59,500**	**43.5 %**	$ 53,924	46.9 %
Cash transfer revenues	**40,246**	**29.4**	32,387	28.2
Interchange revenues	**39,528**	**29.0**	33,075	28.7
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	**(2,593)**	**(1.9)**	(4,356)	(3.8)
Total operating revenues	**$ 136,681**	**100.0 %**	$ 115,030	100.0 %

Card Revenues and Other Fees — Card revenues and other fees totaled $59.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $5.6 million, or 10%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in monthly maintenance fee revenues, driven by period-over-period growth of 8% in the number of active cards in our portfolio. Card revenues and other fees also increased as a result of growth in new card fee revenues, which was driven by higher numbers of card activations from distribution channels in which we assess new card fees. The increases in card revenues and other fees were negatively impacted by a decrease in ATM fee revenues associated with the discontinuation of the TurboTax program, as cardholders under this program typically performed more ATM transactions than the rest of our active card base. In late June 2012, we began offering our Walmart MoneyCard customers access to surcharge-free transactions anytime via the nationwide MoneyPass ATM network.

Cash Transfer Revenues — Cash transfer revenues totaled $40.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $7.8 million, or 24%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 22% in the number of cash transfers sold. The increase in cash transfer volume was driven both by growth in our active card base and growth in cash transfer volume from third-party programs participating in our network.

Interchange Revenues — Interchange revenues totaled $39.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $6.4 million, or 19%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 8% in the number of active cards in our portfolio and a 16% increase in purchase volume, which was driven by the factors discussed above under "Card Revenues and Other Fees." The increase in interchange revenues was negatively impacted by the discontinuation of the TurboTax program, as the program had a favorable impact in the second quarter of 2011 but did not have an impact in the second quarter of 2012 in any material respect.

Stock-based Retailer Incentive Compensation — Our right to repurchase lapsed as to 110,430 shares issued to Walmart during the three months ended June 30, 2012. We recognized the fair value of the shares using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock, resulting in $2.6 million of stock-based retailer incentive compensation, a decrease of $1.8 million, or 41%, from the comparable period in 2011. The decrease was the result of a lower stock price in the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the corresponding period in 2011.

Operating Expenses

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing expenses	**$ 53,014**	**38.8%**	$ 42,774	37.2%
Compensation and benefits expenses	**27,880**	**20.4**	21,666	18.8
Processing expenses	**19,016**	**13.9**	17,330	15.1
Other general and administrative expenses	**17,915**	**13.1**	13,910	12.1
Total operating expenses	**$ 117,825**	**86.2%**	$ 95,680	83.2%

Sales and Marketing Expenses — Sales and marketing expenses totaled $53.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $10.2 million, or 24%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 9% in the number of GPR cards activated and 22% in the number of cash transfers sold. The increase in sales and marketing expenses was also due to a $1.2 million increase in advertising and marketing expenses, as we increased our television and online advertising. We expect to incur additional advertising expenses throughout the remainder of the year as we continue to run television and online advertisements.

Compensation and Benefits Expenses — Compensation and benefits expenses totaled $27.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $6.2 million, or 29%, from the comparable period in 2011. This increase was primarily the result of a $5.3 million increase in employee compensation and benefits, which included $1.7 million of retention-based cash incentive payments associated with our acquisition of Loopt, Inc., or Loopt, and a $0.7 million increase in employee stock-based compensation. The period-over-period growth in employee compensation and benefits is due to additional employee headcount as we continued to expand our operations to support key growth initiatives, new product development and new sales efforts, and growth in our IT infrastructure and risk operations. The increase in employee compensation and benefits was also due to a $0.9 million increase in third-party contractor expenses. During the remainder of 2012, we expect to incur additional compensation and benefits expense associated with our acquisition of Loopt, including remaining retention-based incentives of up to $8.1 million, which we will recognize on a straight-line basis through September 2013.

Processing Expenses — Processing expenses totaled $19.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $1.7 million, or 10%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 8% in the number of active cards in our portfolio and 10% in gross dollar volume. Processing expenses were partially offset by an increase in volume incentives from the payment networks. While we expect processing expenses to be favorably impacted by the transition of our card issuing program with Columbus Bank and Trust Company to our subsidiary bank, which we commenced in the second quarter of 2012, there can be no assurance that our processing expenses will decline on a year-over-year basis in absolute dollars or as percentage of total operating revenues in 2012 because these expenses are subject to a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control, and the transition to our card issuing program may take longer than we currently expect.

Other General and Administrative Expenses — Other general and administrative expenses totaled $17.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $4.0 million, or 29%, from the comparable period in 2011.

The increase in other general and administrative expenses was primarily the result of a $1.1 million increase in rent expense, a $1.1 million increase in depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and a $0.8 million one-time write-off related to IT development in anticipation of entry into a large partnership that has been delayed for the foreseeable future. The increase in rent expense was primarily due to additional rent expense associated with new corporate office space located in Pasadena, California, which will become our new headquarters facility. We took control of the office space in January 2012 to construct tenant improvements, and accordingly, we recorded rent expense beginning in January 2012. We expect to incur rent expense related to our new headquarters facility of approximately $0.9 million in the third quarter of 2012, subject to partially offsetting benefits from tenant allowances. The increase in depreciation and amortization is primarily associated with infrastructure investments.

Income Tax Expense

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	**2011**
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	**35.0%**	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	**1.8**	1.3
Employee stock-based compensation	**2.0**	1.4
Other	**1.8**	0.4
Effective tax rate	**40.6%**	38.1%

Our income tax expense increased by $0.7 million to $8.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011, and our effective tax rate increased 2.5 percentage points from 38.1% to 40.6%. The higher effective tax rate was primarily the result of a decrease in our forecasted annual pre-tax earnings, an increase in our effective state tax rate as our state income apportionment changes and $0.2 million of discrete tax items. Our effective tax rate, excluding the impact of the discrete items, was 39.4% in the three months ended June 30, 2012.

Comparison of Six-Month Periods June 30, 2012 and 2011

Operating Revenues

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012		**2011**	
	Amount	**% of Total Operating Revenues**	**Amount**	**% of Total Operating Revenues**
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Operating revenues:				
Card revenues and other fees	**$ 121,873**	**43.7 %**	$ 108,248	46.6 %
Cash transfer revenues	**79,889**	**28.6**	63,536	27.3
Interchange revenues	**83,034**	**29.8**	70,789	30.5
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	**(5,783)**	**(2.1)**	(10,236)	(4.4)
Total operating revenues	**$ 279,013**	**100.0 %**	$ 232,337	100.0 %

Card Revenues and Other Fees — Card revenues and other fees totaled $121.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $13.7 million, or 13%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in monthly maintenance fee revenues, driven by period-over-period growth of 8% in the number of active cards in our portfolio. This growth was driven by the factors discussed above under "Comparison of Three-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011—Operating Revenues—Card Revenues and Other Fees."

Cash Transfer Revenues — Cash transfer revenues totaled $79.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $16.4 million, or 26%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 24% in the number of cash transfers sold. The growth was driven by factors discussed above under "Comparison of Three-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011—Operating Revenues—Cash Transfer Revenues."

Interchange Revenues — Interchange revenues totaled $83.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $12.2 million, or 17%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 8% in the number of active cards in our portfolio and a 16% increase in purchase volume, which was driven by the factors discussed above under “Card Revenues and Other Fees.” The increase in interchange revenues was partially offset by the discontinuation of the TurboTax program, as the program had a favorable impact in the first six months of 2011 but did not have an impact in the first six months of 2012 in any material respect.

Stock-based Retailer Incentive Compensation — Our right to repurchase lapsed as to 220,860 shares issued to Walmart during the six months ended June 30, 2012. We recognized the fair value of the shares using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock, resulting in $5.8 million of stock-based retailer incentive compensation, a decrease of $4.4 million, or 43%, from the comparable period in 2011. The decrease was the result of a lower stock price in the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the corresponding period in 2011.

Operating Expenses

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing expenses	**$ 105,586**	**37.8%**	$ 85,313	36.7%
Compensation and benefits expenses	**54,033**	**19.4**	42,803	18.4
Processing expenses	**39,866**	**14.3**	37,063	16.0
Other general and administrative expenses	**33,819**	**12.1**	27,303	11.7
Total operating expenses	**$ 233,304**	**83.6%**	$ 192,482	82.8%

Sales and Marketing Expenses — Sales and marketing expenses totaled $105.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $20.3 million, or 24%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was driven by the factors discussed above under “Comparison of Three-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011—Operating Expenses—Sales and Marketing Expenses."

Compensation and Benefits Expenses — Compensation and benefits expenses totaled $54.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $11.2 million, or 26%, from the comparable period in 2011. This increase was primarily the result of a $10.7 million increase in employee compensation and benefits, which included a $2.3 million increase in employee stock-based compensation and $1.7 million of retention-based incentives associated with our acquisition of Loopt. The period-over-period growth in employee compensation and benefits is due to additional employee headcount as we continued to expand our operations to support key growth initiatives, new product development and new sales efforts, and growth in our IT infrastructure and risk operations. The increase in employee compensation and benefits was also due to a $0.5 million increase in third-party contractor expenses.

Processing Expenses — Processing expenses totaled $39.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $2.8 million, or 8%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 8% in the number of active cards in our portfolio and 7% in gross dollar volume. Processing expenses were partially offset by an increase in volume incentives from the payment networks.

Other General and Administrative Expenses — Other general and administrative expenses totaled $33.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of $6.5 million, or 24%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase in other general and administrative expenses was primarily the result of a $2.4 million increase in rent expense, a $2.2 million increase in depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and a $0.8 million one-time write-off related to IT development. The increase in rent expense was primarily due to additional rent expense associated with new corporate office space located in Pasadena, California, as discussed above under “Comparison of Three-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011-Operating Expenses-Other General and Administrative Expenses." The increase in depreciation and amortization is primarily associated with infrastructure investments.

Income Tax Expense

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

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	2011
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	**35.0%**	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	**1.7**	1.3
Employee stock-based compensation	**1.6**	1.2
Other	**1.0**	0.7
Effective tax rate	**39.3%**	38.2%

Our income tax expense increased by $3.5 million to $18.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011, and our effective tax rate increased 1.1 percentage points from 38.2% to 39.3%. The higher effective tax rate was primarily the result of an increase in our effective state tax rate as our state income apportionment changes.

Capital Requirements for Bank Holding Companies

As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we were categorized as well capitalized under the regulatory framework. There were no conditions or events since June 30, 2012 which management believes would have changed our category as well capitalized. Our actual and the "well capitalized" minimum amounts and ratios were as follows:

	Actual		Regulatory "well capitalized" minimum	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	(in thousands, except ratios)			
June 30, 2012				
Tier 1 leverage	$ 249,555	57.8%	$ 21,577	5.0%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	249,555	70.6%	14,973	6.0%
Total risk-based capital	$ 249,555	70.6%	$ 35,335	10.0%
December 31, 2011				
Tier 1 leverage	$ 228,971	69.1%	$ 16,578	5.0%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	228,971	80.7%	13,738	6.0%
Total risk-based capital	$ 228,971	80.7%	$ 28,374	10.0%

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Total cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	**$ 56,546**	$ 55,777
Investing activities	**(158,025)**	(56,452)
Financing activities	**(834)**	6,133
Increase (decrease) in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	**$ (102,313)**	$ 5,458

In the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, we financed our operations primarily through our cash flows from operations. At June 30, 2012, our primary source of liquidity was unrestricted cash and cash equivalents totaling $121.3 million. We also consider $140.7 million of investment securities available-for-sale to be highly-liquid instruments.

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

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our $56.5 million of net cash provided by operating activities in the six months ended June 30, 2012 principally resulted from $29.0 million of net income, adjusted for certain non-cash operating expenses of $21.3 million. Our $55.8 million of net cash provided by operating activities in the six months ended June 30, 2011 principally resulted from $24.8 million of net income, adjusted for certain non-cash operating expenses of $20.5 million and a decrease in our income tax receivable of $12.9 million.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our $158.0 million of net cash used in investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2012 reflects purchases of available-for-sale investment securities, net of sales and maturities, of $109.3 million and net payments to acquire Loopt for $33.4 million. Our $56.5 million of net cash used in investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2011 reflects purchases of investment securities of $40.1 million, payments for acquisition of property and equipment of $11.2 million and an increase in restricted cash of $5.2 million. In March 2011, we increased our cash collateral requirements on our line of credit from $5.0 million to $10.0 million. We present our cash collateral on our consolidated balance sheets as restricted cash.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Our $0.8 million of net cash used in financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2012 was primarily the result of a net decrease in deposits of $6.0 million, which was offset by excess tax benefits of $2.7 million and proceeds from the exercise of stock options and the issuance of shares under our employee stock purchase plan of $2.5 million. Our $6.1 million of net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was the result of the the exercise of stock options and the issuance of shares under our employee stock purchase plan of $4.1 million and excess tax benefits of $2.1 million.

Commitments

We anticipate that we will continue to purchase property and equipment as necessary in the normal course of our business. The amount and timing of these purchases and the related cash outflows in future periods is difficult to predict and is dependent on a number of factors including the hiring of employees, the rate of change of computer hardware and software used in our business and our business outlook. During the remainder of 2012, we expect to purchase furniture and equipment and make leasehold improvements to our new headquarters in Pasadena, California and we will continue to invest in our development of an in-house processing solution.

We have used cash to acquire businesses and technologies and we anticipate that we may continue to do so in the future. The nature of these transactions makes it difficult to predict the amount and timing of such cash requirements. We may also be required to raise additional financing to complete future acquisitions.

Additionally, as we transition our card issuing program with Columbus Bank and Trust Company to our subsidiary bank, Green Dot Bank, we anticipate making additional cash contributions to our subsidiary bank to maintain its capital, leverage and other financial commitments at levels we have agreed to with our regulators.

Contractual Obligations

There have been no material changes in our contractual obligations disclosed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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

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

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

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

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

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

Change in internal control over financial reporting — There was no material change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) during the three months ended June 30, 2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

Intellectual Property Litigation

On October 7, 2011, a lawsuit was filed against us by Integrated Technological Systems, Inc. ("ITS") in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada. ITS alleged that we infringed U.S. Patent No. 7,912,786 entitled "Integrated Technology Money Transfer System." On July 27, 2012, we entered into a settlement agreement with ITS resolving all claims made in the litigation. The parties filed a stipulated dismissal of the litigation with the United States District Court for the District of Nevada and this litigation was dismissed on July 30, 2012. The terms of the settlement did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

On February 8, 2012, a lawsuit was filed against us by TQP Development, LLC ("TQP") in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. TQP alleges that we infringe U.S. Patent No. 5,412,730 entitled "Encrypted Data Transmission System Employing Means for Randomly Altering the Encryption Keys." The lawsuit includes allegations bearing material relation to our products. TQP seeks a permanent injunction against the alleged infringement, compensatory damages, costs and attorney's fees. We believe we have meritorious defenses to TQP's contentions, and intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of this matter. We are unable at this time to determine whether the outcome of the litigation would have a material impact on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Alleged Class Action

On July 27, 2012, an alleged class action entitled Bryan Zee v. Green Dot Corp., et al., No. CV12-6492-GW, was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, against us and two of our officers. The suit asserts purported claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act for allegedly misleading statements regarding our business and financial results. Plaintiff alleges that defendants made statements that were misleading because they failed to disclose certain facts concerning our internal risk policies and plans by our retailer distributors to sell products that would compete with our GPR cards. The suit is purportedly brought on behalf of purchasers of our securities between January 26, 2012 and July 26, 2012, and seeks compensatory damages, fees and costs. The defendants have not yet responded to the complaint in this matter.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of this matter. We are unable at this time to determine whether the outcome of the litigation would have a material impact on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below and elsewhere in this report and in other documents we file with the SEC are descriptions of the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. The descriptions below include any material changes to and supersede the description of the risk factors affecting our business previously disclosed in "Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors" of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 10, 2012.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our growth rates may decline in the future.

As a result of a variety of factors discussed in this report, our rate of operating revenue growth is difficult to predict, especially in light of recent developments in the competitive environment of our market and related uncertainty. Our operating revenues may grow at a slower rate than in prior periods or may decline, which has happened frequently on a sequential quarterly basis, and we would expect seasonal or other influences, including potential fluctuations in stock-based retailer incentive compensation caused by variations in our stock price, to cause sequential quarterly fluctuations and periodic declines in our operating revenues, operating income and net income. In particular, our results for each of the first three quarters of a year typically are favorably affected by large numbers of taxpayers electing to receive their tax refunds via direct deposit on our cards, causing our operating revenues to be typically higher in the first half of a year than they are in the second half of a year. In addition, several factors may contribute to a slowdown or decline in the rate of our operating revenue growth for the second half of 2012 and in the future. These factors include increased competition within the store locations of many of our largest retail distributors, which is expected to begin in late 2012 and during 2013; the previously-disclosed loss of revenues attributable to the TurboTax program; and our continued implementation of voluntary fraud control mechanisms, which we believe is likely to continue to adversely affect our new card activations from legitimate customers for the foreseeable future and thereby cause our operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, to be negatively impacted.

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

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

As the prepaid financial services industry continues to develop, existing competitors and new market entrants are bringing to market products and services that are, or that may be perceived to be, substantially similar to or better than ours. For example, NetSpend Holdings, Inc. recently announced that 7-Eleven would begin selling a PayPal-branded prepaid card at its store locations. We expect to begin facing increased competition from a number of companies, including NetSpend and recent market entrants such as American Express Company and The Western Union Company, within the store locations of many of our largest retail distributors in late 2012 and during 2013. This may compel us to compete on the basis of price and to expend significant advertising, marketing and other resources in order to remain competitive, and could cause us to fail to increase, or lose, market share, any of which could materially harm our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, if our operating revenue growth rates slow materially or decline, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

The loss of operating revenues from Walmart and our three other largest retail distributors would adversely affect our business.

Most of our operating revenues are derived from prepaid financial services sold at our four largest retail distributors. As a percentage of total operating revenues, operating revenues derived from products and services sold at the store locations of Walmart and from products and services sold at the store locations of our three other largest retail distributors, as a group, were approximately 62% and 21%, respectively, in the six months ended June 30, 2012. We do not expect our 2012 operating revenues derived from products and services sold at Walmart stores to change significantly as a percentage of our total operating revenues from the percentage in the six months ended June 30, 2012, and expect that Walmart and our other three largest retail distributors will continue to have a significant impact on our operating revenues in future years. It would be difficult to replace any of our large retail distributors, particularly Walmart, and the operating revenues derived from sales of our products and services at their stores. Accordingly, the loss of Walmart or any of our other three largest retail distributors would have a material adverse effect on our business, and might have a positive impact on the business of one of our competitors if it were able to replace us. In addition, any publicity associated with the loss of any of our large retail distributors could harm our reputation, making it more difficult to attract and retain consumers and other retail distributors, and could lessen our negotiating power with our remaining and prospective retail distributors.

Our contracts with these retail distributors have terms that expire at various dates between 2012 and 2015, but they can in limited circumstances, such as our material breach or insolvency or, in the case of Walmart, our failure to meet agreed-upon service levels, certain changes in control of GE Capital Retail Bank or us, GE Capital Retail Bank's or our inability or unwillingness to agree to requested pricing changes, be terminated by these retail distributors on relatively short notice. Walmart also has the right to terminate its agreement prior to its expiration or renewal for a number of other specified reasons, including: a change by GE Capital Retail Bank in its card operating procedures that Walmart reasonably believes will have a material adverse effect on Walmart's operations; our inability or unwillingness to make Walmart MoneyCards reloadable outside of our reload network in the event that our reload network does not meet particular size requirements in the future; and in the event Walmart reasonably believes that it is reasonably possible, after the parties have explored and been unable to agree on any alternatives, that the Federal

Reserve Board may determine that Walmart exercises a controlling influence over our management or policies. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue our relationships with our largest retail distributors on the same or more favorable terms in future periods or that our relationships will continue beyond the terms of our existing contracts with them. Our operating revenues and operating results could suffer if, among other things, any of our retail distributors renegotiates, terminates or fails to renew, or to renew on similar or favorable terms, its agreement with us or otherwise chooses to modify the level of support it provides for our products.

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

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

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

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

- the timing and volume of purchases, use and reloads of our prepaid cards and related products and services;
- the timing and success of new product or service introductions by us or our competitors;
- seasonality in the purchase or use of our products and services;
- reductions in the level of interchange rates that can be charged;
- fluctuations in customer retention rates;
- changes in the mix of products and services that we sell;
- changes in the mix of retail distributors through which we sell our products and services;
- the timing of commencement, renegotiation or termination of relationships with significant retail distributors and network acceptance members;
- the timing of commencement of new initiatives that cause us to expand into new distribution channels, such as our public sector initiative, and the length of time we must invest in those channels before they generate material operating revenues;
- changes in our or our competitors' pricing policies or sales terms;
- the timing of commencement and termination of major advertising campaigns;
- the timing of costs related to the development or acquisition of complementary businesses;
- the timing of costs of any major litigation to which we are a party;
- the amount and timing of operating costs related to the maintenance and expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure, including our investments in an in-house processing solution to replace the processing services provided by Total System Services, Inc.;
- our ability to control costs, including third-party service provider costs and sales and marketing expenses in an increasingly competitive market;
- volatility in the trading price of our Class A common stock, which may lead to higher stock-based compensation expenses or fluctuations in the valuations of vesting equity that cause variations in our stock-based retailer

incentive compensation; and

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

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

The prepaid financial services industry is highly competitive and includes a variety of financial and non-financial services vendors. We expect competition to intensify beginning in late 2012 as existing competitors and new market entrants are bringing to market products and services that are, or that may be perceived to be, substantially similar to or better than ours. This competition is expected to negatively impact our operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, and could increase our sales and marketing expenses, any of which would likely seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Our current and potential competitors include:

- prepaid card program managers, such as American Express Company, First Data Corporation, NetSpend Holdings, Inc., AccountNow, Inc., PreCash Inc. and other traditional banks, such as J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., that have recently entered the prepaid card market;

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

- prepaid card distributors, such as InComm and Blackhawk Network, Inc.

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

We also compete with businesses outside of the prepaid financial services industry, including traditional providers of financial services, such as banks that offer demand deposit accounts and card issuers that offer credit cards, private label retail cards and gift cards. These and other competitors in the larger electronic payments industry are introducing new and innovative products and services, such as those involving radio frequency and proximity payment devices (such as contactless cards), e-commerce and mobile commerce, that compete with ours. We expect that this competition will intensify as our industry and the larger electronic payments industry continues to rapidly evolve.

Many existing and potential competitors have longer operating histories and greater name recognition than we do. In addition, many of our existing and potential competitors are substantially larger than we are, may already have or could develop substantially greater financial and other resources than we have, may offer, develop or introduce a wider range of programs and services than we offer or may use more effective advertising and marketing strategies than we do to achieve broader brand recognition, customer awareness and retail penetration. As existing competitors and new market entrants are expected to begin selling competing products and services at the stores of many of our retail distributors in late 2012, we could face increased price competition that results in decreases in the purchase and use of our products and services in the near term and farther into the future. If price competition materially intensifies, we may have to increase the incentives that we offer to our retail distributors and decrease the prices of our products and services, any which would likely adversely affect our operating results.

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

As a bank holding company, we are subject to extensive and potentially changing regulation and may be required to serve as a source of strength for Green Dot Bank, which may adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

We became a bank holding company in December 2011. As a bank holding company, we are subject to comprehensive supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Board and must comply with applicable regulations and other commitments we have agreed to, including financial commitments in respect to minimum capital and leverage requirements. If we fail to comply with any of these requirements, we may become subject to formal or informal enforcement actions, proceedings, or investigations, which could result in regulatory orders, restrictions on our business operations or requirements to take corrective actions, which may, individually or in the aggregate, affect our results of operations and restrict our ability to grow. If we fail to comply with the applicable capital and leverage requirements, or if our subsidiary bank fails to comply with its applicable capital and leverage commitments, the Federal

Reserve Board may limit our ability to pay dividends, or if we become less than adequately capitalized, require us to raise additional capital. In addition, as a bank holding company and a financial holding company, we are generally prohibited from engaging, directly or indirectly, in any activities other than those permissible for bank holding companies and financial holding companies. This restriction might limit our ability to pursue future business opportunities which we might otherwise consider but which might fall outside the scope of permissible activities.

Moreover, in response to the financial crisis of 2008 and the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, banking supervisors in the United States are presently in the process of implementing a variety of new requirements on banking entities. Some of these requirements apply or will apply directly to us or to our subsidiary bank, while certain requirements apply or will apply only to larger institutions. Although we cannot anticipate the final form of many of these regulations, how they will affect our business or results of operations, or how they will change the competitive landscape in which we operate, such regulations could have a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition, particularly if they make it more difficult for us or our retail distributors to sell our card products.

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

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

Changes in laws and regulations governing the way our products and services are sold or in the way those laws and regulations are interpreted or enforced could adversely affect our ability to distribute our products and services and the cost of providing those products and services. If onerous regulatory requirements were imposed on the sale of our products and services, the requirements could lead to a loss of retail distributors, which, in turn, could materially and adversely impact our operations. In July 2011, FinCEN released final rules regulating prepaid access. Although we believe these regulations have not adversely impacted prepaid products such as ours or required material operational changes by prepaid financial services providers such as us or our retail distributors, there can be no assurance that the interpretation or enforcement of these regulations will not adversely impact our products or require operational changes by us or our retail distributors. If our products are adversely impacted by the interpretation or enforcement of these regulations or we or any of our retail distributors were unwilling or unable to make any such operational changes to comply with the interpretation or enforcement thereof, we would no longer be able to sell our cards through that noncompliant retail distributor, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

State and federal legislators and regulatory authorities have become increasingly focused on the banking and consumer financial services industries, and continue to propose and adopt new legislation that could result in significant adverse changes in the regulatory landscape for financial institutions (including card issuing banks) and other financial services companies (including us). For example, federal legislation, such as the bill proposed by Senator Menendez, known as the Prepaid Card Consumer Protection Act of 2011, would limit the amount of fees, including monthly fees, that we would be able to charge and would impose operational requirements, such as closing and refunding certain dormant prepaid cards, which could decrease our operating revenues and increase our operating costs. Proposed legislation in New Jersey and Illinois could, if passed, also limit the types and amounts of fees that we would be able to charge, which could decrease our operating revenues. In addition, changes in the way we or the banks that issue our cards are regulated, such as the changes under the Dodd-Frank Act, related to the consolidation of the primary federal regulator for savings banks with the primary federal regulator for national banks and the establishment of the CFPB, which could potentially have oversight over us and our products and services, could expose us and the banks that issue our cards to increased regulatory oversight, more burdensome regulation of our business, and increased litigation risk, each of which could increase our costs and decrease our operating revenues. Additionally, changes to the limitations placed on fees, the interchange rates that can be charged or the disclosures that must be provided with respect to our products and services could increase our costs and decrease our operating revenues.

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

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

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

Changes in rules or standards set by the payment networks, such as Visa and MasterCard, or changes in debit network fees or products or interchange rates, could adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

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

Furthermore, a substantial portion of our operating revenues is derived from interchange fees. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, interchange revenues represented 29.8% of our total operating revenues, and we expect interchange revenues to continue to represent a significant percentage of our total operating revenues in the near term. The amount of interchange revenues that we earn is highly dependent on the interchange rates that the payment networks set and adjust from time to time. The enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act required the Federal Reserve Board to implement regulations that have substantially limited interchange fees for many issuers. While we believe the interchange rates that may be earned by us and our subsidiary bank are exempt from such limitations, in light of this legislation and recent attention generally on interchange rates in the United States, there can be no assurance that the interpretation or enforcement of interchange legislation or regulation will not impact our interchange revenues substantially. If interchange rates decline, whether due to actions by the payment networks, the banks that issue our cards or existing or future legislation, regulation or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, we would likely need to change our fee structure to compensate for lost interchange revenues. To the extent we increase the pricing of our products and services, we might find it more difficult to acquire consumers and to maintain or grow card usage and customer retention, and we could suffer reputational damage and become subject to greater regulatory scrutiny. We also might have to discontinue certain products or services. As a result, our operating revenues, operating results, prospects for future growth and overall business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our actual operating results may differ significantly from our guidance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Substantially all of our cards are issued by GE Capital Retail Bank, formerly GE Money Bank, or Columbus Bank and Trust Company, a division of Synovus Bank. While we are in the process of transitioning our card issuing program with Columbus Bank and Trust Company to our subsidiary bank, Green Dot Bank, our existing relationships with these banks, particularly GE Capital Retail Bank, are currently, and will be for the foreseeable future, a critical component of our ability to conduct our business and to maintain our revenue and expense structure. Our reliance on third-party banking relationships will increase and we may need to establish new banking relationships if we are unable to successfully transition our card issuing program with Columbus Bank and Trust Company to our subsidiary bank, which has no experience with issuing our GPR cards, and may be unable to do so for the foreseeable future at the volume necessary to conduct our business. We may be unable to maintain relationships with the banks that issue our cards for a variety of reasons, including increased regulatory oversight, more burdensome regulation of our industry, increased compliance requirements or changes in business strategy. If we lose or do not maintain existing banking relationships, we would incur significant switching and other costs and expenses and we and users of our products and services could be significantly affected, creating contingent liabilities for us. As a result, the failure to maintain adequate banking relationships could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our agreements with the banks that issue our cards provide for revenue-sharing arrangements and cost and expense allocations between the parties. Changes in the revenue-sharing arrangements or the costs and expenses that we have to bear under these relationships could have a material impact on our operating expenses. In addition, we may be unable to maintain adequate banking relationships or, following its expiration in 2015, renew our agreements with GE Capital Retail Bank under terms at least as favorable to us as those existing before renewal.

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

Some services relating to our business, including fraud management and other customer verification services, transaction processing and settlement, card production and customer service, are outsourced to third-party vendors, such as Total System Services, Inc. for card processing and Genpact International, Inc. for call center services. We intend to migrate our card processing from Total System Services, Inc. to an in-house processing solution, but will continue to rely upon this vendor for some portion of our card processing for an extended period of time. It would be difficult to replace some of our third-party vendors, particularly Total System Services, Inc., in a timely manner if they were unwilling or unable to provide us with these services during the term of their agreements with us or if we are unable to successfully develop our in-house processing solution, and our business and operations could be adversely affected.

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

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

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

Criminals are using increasingly sophisticated methods to engage in illegal activities involving our cards or cardholder information, such as counterfeiting, fraudulent payment or refund schemes and identity theft. We rely upon third parties for some transaction processing services, which subjects us and our cardholders to risks related to the vulnerabilities of those third parties. A single significant incident of fraud, or increases in the overall level of fraud, involving our cards and other products and services, could result in reputational damage to us, which could reduce the use and acceptance of our cards and other products and services, cause retail distributors or network acceptance members to cease doing business with us or lead to greater regulation that would increase our compliance costs. Furthermore, we have accelerated the implementation of risk control mechanisms that have made it more difficult for legitimate customers to obtain and use our products and services. We believe it is likely that our risk control mechanisms will continue to adversely affect our new card activations from legitimate customers for the foreseeable future and that our operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, will be negatively impacted as a result.

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

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

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

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

We are currently subject to various litigation as described *"Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings"* of this report. In addition, we are subject to regulatory oversight in the normal course of our business, and may be subject to regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations from time to time. In May 2011, the office of the Attorney General of Florida announced that it is investigating five prepaid debit card providers, including us, relating to the allegation of possible hidden fees on their cards and false claims of credit building. We have conducted a thorough review of this allegation as it relates to our cards and have held meetings with the Attorney General's office to provide requested information in connection with this ongoing investigation. The outcome of securities class actions and other litigation and regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations is difficult to predict. Plaintiffs or regulatory agencies or authorities in these matters may seek recovery of very large or indeterminate amounts or seek to have aspects of our business suspended or modified. The monetary and other impact of these actions may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. The cost to defend, settle or otherwise resolve these matters may be significant. Further, an unfavorable resolution of litigation, investigations or proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, or financial condition.

If regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations were to be initiated against us by private or governmental entities, adverse publicity that may be associated with these proceedings or investigations could negatively impact our relationships with retail distributors, network acceptance members and card processors and decrease acceptance and use of, and loyalty to, our products and related services, and could impact the price of our Class A common stock.

In addition, such proceedings or investigations could increase the risk that we will be involved in litigation. For example, after the Florida Attorney General's office announced its investigation, several law firms announced that they were investigating us for potential consumer class action lawsuits or derivative lawsuits for breach of fiduciary duties by our board of directors. While we would defend ourselves vigorously against such lawsuits to the extent that any are ultimately initiated against us, the outcome of litigation is difficult to predict and the cost to defend, settle or otherwise resolve these matters may be significant. For the foregoing reasons, if regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations were to be initiated against us by private or governmental entities, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected or our stock price could decline.

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

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

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

We are exposed to losses from cardholder account overdrafts.

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

Maintenance fee assessments accounted for approximately 96% of aggregate overdrawn account balances in the six months ended June 30, 2012, as compared to approximately 90% in the six months ended June 30, 2011. Maintenance fee assessment overdrafts occur as a result of our charging a cardholder, pursuant to the card’s terms and conditions, the monthly maintenance fee at a time when he or she does not have sufficient funds in his or her account.

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

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

Acquisitions or investments could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition.

We have in the past acquired, and we expect to acquire in the future other, businesses and technologies. The process of integrating an acquired business, product or technology can create unforeseen operating difficulties, expenditures and other challenges such as:

- increased regulatory and compliance requirements;
- regulatory restrictions on revenue streams of acquired businesses;
- implementation or remediation of controls, procedures and policies at the acquired company;
- diversion of management time and focus from operation of our then-existing business to acquisition integration challenges;

- coordination of product, sales, marketing and program, and systems management functions;
- transition of the acquired company's users and customers onto our systems;
- retention of employees from the acquired company;
- integrating employees from the acquired company into our organization;
- integration of the acquired company's accounting, information management, human resource and other administrative systems and operations generally with ours;
- liability for activities of the acquired company prior to the acquisition, including violations of law, commercial disputes, and tax and other known and unknown liabilities; and
- litigation or other claims in connection with the acquired company, including claims brought by terminated employees, customers, former stockholders or other third parties.

If we are unable to successfully integrate an acquired business or technology or otherwise address these difficulties and challenges or other problems encountered in connection with an acquisition, we might not realize the anticipated benefits of that acquisition, we might incur unanticipated liabilities or we might otherwise suffer harm to our business generally. To integrate acquired businesses, we must implement our technology systems in the acquired operations and integrate and manage the personnel of the acquired operations. We also must effectively integrate the different cultures of acquired business organizations into our own in a way that aligns various interests, and may need to enter new markets in which we have no or limited experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions.

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

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

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

We make significant investments in new products and services that may not be profitable.

Our growth depends on our ability to innovate by offering new, and adding value to our existing, product and service offerings. We will continue to make significant investments in research, development, and marketing for new products and services, including mobile products under development following our acquisition of Loopt, Inc. in March 2012 and banking products under development following our bank acquisition in December 2011. Investments in new products and services are speculative. Commercial success depends on many factors, including innovativeness, price and effective distribution and marketing. If customers do not perceive our new offerings as providing significant value, they may fail to accept our new products and services, which would negatively impact our operating revenues. We may not achieve significant operating revenues from new product and service investments for a number of years, if at all. Moreover, new products and services may not be profitable, and even if they are profitable, operating margins for new products and services may not be as high as the margins we have experienced in the past.

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

The vast majority of our business is conducted through retail distributors that sell our products and services to consumers at their store locations. Our retail distributors collect funds from the consumers who purchase our products and services and then must remit these funds directly to accounts established for the benefit of these consumers at the banks that issue our cards. The remittance of these funds by the retail distributor takes on average three business days. If a retail distributor becomes insolvent, files for bankruptcy, commits fraud or otherwise fails to remit proceeds to the card issuing bank from the sales of our products and services, we are liable for any amounts owed to the card issuing bank. As of June 30, 2012, we had assets subject to settlement risk of $35.5 million. Given the possibility of recurring volatility in global financial markets, the approaches we use to assess and monitor the creditworthiness of our retail distributors may be inadequate, and we may be unable to detect and take steps to mitigate an increased credit risk in a timely manner.

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

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

The electronic payments industry, including the prepaid financial services segment within that industry, depends heavily upon the overall level of consumer spending. The United States is currently facing challenging economic conditions and if these conditions remain uncertain or deteriorate further, we may experience a reduction in the number of our cards that are purchased or reloaded, the number of transactions involving our cards and the use of our reload network and related services. A sustained reduction in the use of our products and related services, either as a result of a general reduction in consumer spending or as a result of a disproportionate reduction in the use of card-based payment systems, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially harmed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our future success will depend, to a significant extent, on our ability to attract, integrate, retain and recognize key personnel, namely our management team and experienced sales, marketing and program and systems management personnel. Replacing departing key personnel can involve organizational disruption and uncertainty, as we experienced in connection with replacing Mark T. Troughton, our former President, Cards and Network, following his resignation in January 2012. We must retain and motivate existing personnel, and we must also attract, assimilate and motivate additional highly-qualified employees. We may experience difficulty in managing transitions and assimilating our newly-hired personnel, which may adversely affect our business. Competition for qualified management, sales, marketing and program and systems management personnel can be intense. Competitors have in the past and may in the future attempt to recruit our top management and employees. If we fail to attract, integrate, retain and incentivize key personnel, our ability to manage and grow our business could be harmed.

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

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

- issuing additional shares of our Class A common stock or other equity securities;
- issuing debt securities; and
- borrowing funds under a credit facility.

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

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

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

If we fail to maintain proper and effective internal controls, our ability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis could be impaired, which could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. If we are unable to maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting, we might be unable to report our financial information on a timely basis and might suffer adverse regulatory consequences or violate NYSE listing standards. There could also be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of investor confidence in us and the reliability of our financial statements. We may in the future discover areas of our internal financial and accounting controls and procedures that need improvement. Our internal control over financial reporting will not prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system will be met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company will be detected. If we are unable to maintain proper and effective internal controls, we may not be able to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis, which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and could result in regulatory action, and could require us to restate, our financial statements. Any such restatement could result in a loss of public confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and sanctions imposed on us by the SEC.

Changes in accounting standards or inaccurate estimates or assumptions in the application of accounting policies could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. Some of these policies require use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported value of our assets or liabilities and results of operations and are critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. If those assumptions, estimates or judgments were incorrectly made, we could be required to correct and restate prior period financial statements. Accounting standard-setters and those who interpret the accounting standards (such as the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC, banking regulators and our independent registered public accounting firm) may also amend or even reverse their previous interpretations or positions on how various standards should be applied. These changes can be difficult to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in the need to revise and republish prior period financial statements.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Class A Common Stock

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

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

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- significant volatility in the market prices and trading volumes of financial services company stocks;
- actual or anticipated changes in our results of operations or fluctuations in our operating results;
- actual or anticipated changes in the expectations of investors or the recommendations of any securities analysts who follow our Class A common stock;
- actual or anticipated developments in our business or our competitors' businesses or the competitive landscape generally;
- the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;
- litigation and investigations or proceedings involving us, our industry or both or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles;
- general economic conditions; and
- sales of shares of our Class A common stock by us or our stockholders.

In the past, many companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have become subject to securities class action litigation. For example, following a recent period of volatility in the trading price of our Class A common stock, an alleged class action was filed on July 27, 2012 against us and two of our officers. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

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

Our Class B common stock has ten votes per share, our Class A common stock has one vote per share and our Series A convertible junior participating non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock has no voting power. Based upon beneficial ownership as of June 30, 2012, our current directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of our total shares of common stock outstanding and their respective affiliates will, in the aggregate, beneficially own approximately 53% of our outstanding voting stock, representing approximately 72% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. As a result, these stockholders are able to exercise a controlling influence over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, and have significant influence over our management and policies for the foreseeable future. Some of these persons or entities may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these stockholders may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree or which are not in your interests. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of our company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of our company, which in turn could reduce the price of our Class A common stock. In addition, these stockholders, some of which have representatives sitting on our board of directors, could use their voting control to maintain our existing management and directors in office, delay or prevent changes of control of our company, or support or reject other management and board of director proposals that are subject to stockholder approval, such as amendments to our employee stock plans and approvals of significant financing transactions.

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

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

- provide our Class B common stock with disproportionate voting rights;
- provide for non-cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- provide for a classified board of directors;
- authorize our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with terms determined by our board of directors and to issue additional shares of our Class A and Class B common stock;
- limit the voting power of a holder, or group of affiliated holders, of more than 24.9% of our common stock to 14.9%;
- provide that only our board of directors may set the number of directors constituting our board of directors or fill vacant directorships;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent and limit who may call a special meeting of stockholders; and
- require advance notification of stockholder nominations for election to our board of directors and of stockholder proposals.

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

In addition to the foregoing, under the BHC Act and the Change in Bank Control Act, and their respective implementing regulations, Federal Reserve Board approval is necessary prior to any person or company acquiring control of a bank or bank holding company, subject to certain exceptions. Control, among other considerations, exists if an individual or company acquires 25% or more of any class of voting securities, and may be presumed to exist if a person acquires 10% or more of any class of voting securities. These restrictions could affect the willingness or ability of a third party to acquire control of us for so long as we are a bank holding company.

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

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

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

None.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as exhibits to this report:

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
31.1	Certification of Steven W. Streit, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of John L. Keatley, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Steven W. Streit, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of John L. Keatley, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document*
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document*
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document*
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document*

*Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

SIGNATURE

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

Green Dot Corporation

Date: August 9, 2012	By:	/s/ John L. Keatley
	Name:	John L. Keatley
	Title:	Chief Financial Officer
		(Authorized Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

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Exhibit 31.1

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13A-14(A)/15D-14(A)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Steven W. Streit, certify that:

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

Date: August 9, 2012	By:	/s/ Steven W. Streit
	Name:	Steven W. Streit
		Chief Executive Officer
		(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13A-14(A)/15D-14(A)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, John L. Keatley, certify that:

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

Date: August 9, 2012	By:	/s/ John L. Keatley
	Name:	John L. Keatley
		Chief Financial Officer
		(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

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

I, Steven W. Streit, do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Green Dot Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Green Dot Corporation.

Date:	August 9, 2012	By:	/s/ Steven W. Streit
		Name:	Steven W. Streit
			Chief Executive Officer
			(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 32.2

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

I, John L. Keatley, do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Green Dot Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Green Dot Corporation.

Date:	August 9, 2012	By:	/s/ John L. Keatley
		Name:	John L. Keatley
			Chief Financial Officer
			(Principal Financial Officer)