

BARNES & NOBLE INC
Form 10-Q
March 07, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended January 26, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 1-12302

BARNES & NOBLE, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

06-1196501
(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization)

Identification No.)

122 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

10011
(Zip Code)

(212) 633-3300

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

As of February 28, 2013, 59,887,059 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share, were outstanding, which number includes 804,319 shares of unvested restricted stock that have voting rights and are held by members of the Board of Directors and the Company's employees.

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BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Fiscal Quarter Ended January 26, 2013

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Table of Contents**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1: Financial Statements****BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Operations****(In thousands, except per share data)****(unaudited)**

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
Sales	\$ 2,223,945	2,439,124	\$ 5,561,984	5,749,489
Cost of sales and occupancy	1,674,384	1,786,308	4,118,037	4,237,451
Gross profit	549,561	652,816	1,443,947	1,512,038
Selling and administrative expenses	494,094	502,870	1,319,896	1,329,620
Depreciation and amortization	55,761	60,273	171,409	173,699
Operating profit (loss)	(294)	89,673	(47,358)	8,719
Interest expense, net and amortization of deferred financing fees	8,772	8,773	25,835	26,675
Income (Loss) before taxes	(9,066)	80,900	(73,193)	(17,956)
Income taxes	(3,008)	28,869	(25,580)	(6,818)
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,058)	52,031	\$ (47,613)	(11,138)
Income (loss) per common share				
Basic	\$ (0.18)	0.78	\$ (1.05)	(0.33)
Diluted	\$ (0.18)	0.71	\$ (1.05)	(0.33)
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	58,316	57,371	58,168	57,261
Diluted	58,316	69,447	58,168	57,261

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(In thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,058)	52,031	\$ (47,613)	(11,138)
Other comprehensive earnings, net of tax				
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (6,058)	52,031	\$ (47,613)	(11,138)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(In thousands, except per share data)**

	January 26, 2013 (unaudited)	January 28, 2012 (unaudited)	April 28, 2012
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 213,643	27,397	54,131
Receivables, net	387,459	396,854	160,497
Merchandise inventories, net	1,784,949	1,814,898	1,561,841
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	186,324	169,535	221,324
Total current assets	2,572,375	2,408,684	1,997,793
Property and equipment:			
Land and land improvements	2,541	2,541	2,541
Buildings and leasehold improvements	1,208,770	1,191,224	1,196,764
Fixtures and equipment	1,845,100	1,752,333	1,784,492
	3,056,411	2,946,098	2,983,797
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,483,042	2,309,607	2,361,142
Net property and equipment	573,369	636,491	622,655
Goodwill	514,417	520,792	519,685
Intangible assets, net	553,099	569,488	564,054
Other noncurrent assets	63,001	54,418	61,062
Total assets	\$ 4,276,261	4,189,873	3,765,249
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 1,360,613	1,488,552	959,423
Accrued liabilities	563,028	542,503	546,495
Gift card liabilities	386,704	367,555	321,362
Total current liabilities	2,310,345	2,398,610	1,827,280
Long-term debt		101,600	324,200
Long-term deferred taxes	273,475	275,436	268,774
Other long-term liabilities	390,025	408,291	405,065
Redeemable Preferred Shares; \$.001 par value; 5,000 shares authorized; 204, 204 and 204 shares issued, respectively	193,220	191,958	192,273
Preferred Membership Interests in NOOK Media, LLC	381,184		
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock; \$.001 par value; 300,000 shares authorized; 92,139, 90,928 and 91,376 shares issued, respectively	92	91	91
Additional paid-in capital	1,383,430	1,337,777	1,340,909
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(16,635)	(11,630)	(16,635)

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Retained earnings	420,627	543,582	481,574
Treasury stock, at cost, 33,810, 33,537 and 33,722 shares, respectively	(1,059,502)	(1,055,842)	(1,058,282)
Total shareholders' equity	728,012	813,978	747,657
Commitments and contingencies			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,276,261	4,189,873	3,765,249

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders Equity****For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013****(In thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Barnes & Noble, Inc. Shareholders Equity					
	Common	Additional	Accumulated	Retained	Treasury	Total
	Stock	Paid-In	Other	Earnings	Stock at	
		Capital	Comprehensive		Cost	
			Losses			
Balance at April 28, 2012	\$ 91	1,340,909	(16,635)	481,574	(1,058,282)	\$ 747,657
Comprehensive income:						
Net loss				(47,613)		(47,613)
Reduction of junior note		24,292				24,292
Exercise of 180 common stock options	1	2,290				2,291
Stock options and restricted stock tax benefits		(991)				(991)
Stock-based compensation expense		16,930				16,930
Accretive dividend on preferred stockholders				(1,508)		(1,508)
Accrued/paid dividends for preferred stockholders				(11,826)		(11,826)
Treasury stock acquired, 88 shares					(1,220)	(1,220)
Balance at January 26, 2013	\$ 92	1,383,430	(16,635)	420,627	(1,059,502)	\$ 728,012

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012****(In thousands)****(unaudited)**

	39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (47,613)	(11,138)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization of deferred financing fees)	175,444	177,735
Stock-based compensation expense	16,930	14,835
Property and equipment impairment charge	3,959	11,586
Deferred taxes	(2,790)	(1,375)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	1,189	2,365
Decrease in other long-term liabilities	(19,785)	(40,356)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net	75,090	(36,334)
Tikatok impairment charge	1,973	
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	204,397	117,318
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of distribution center		18,000
Purchases of property and equipment	(111,095)	(123,471)
Net increase in other noncurrent assets	(7,121)	(5,712)
Other investing activities, net	(4,100)	
Acquisition of Borders Group, Inc. intellectual property		(14,528)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(122,316)	(125,711)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from issuance of Preferred Membership interest	380,623	
Net proceeds from Microsoft Commercial Agreement financing transaction	27,495	
Net decrease in credit facility	(324,200)	(211,500)
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	2,290	1,056
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,220)	(1,650)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	326	193
Cash dividends paid to shareholders	(7,883)	(3,118)
Net proceeds from issuance of Series J preferred stock		191,380
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	77,431	(23,639)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	159,512	(32,032)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	54,131	59,429
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 213,643	27,397

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Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net:		
Receivables, net	\$ (226,962)	(246,560)
Merchandise inventories	(223,108)	(439,536)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	35,000	(7,599)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	490,160	657,361
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net	\$ 75,090	(36,334)
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest paid	\$ 23,166	25,326
Income taxes (net of refunds)	\$ 2,859	2,179
Non-cash financing activity:		
Accrued dividend on redeemable preferred stock	\$ 3,942	3,963
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012

(Thousands of dollars, except per share data)

(unaudited)

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Barnes & Noble, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, Barnes & Noble or the Company).

In the opinion of the Company's management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly its consolidated financial position as of January 26, 2013 and the results of its operations for the 13 and 39 weeks and its cash flows for the 39 weeks then ended. These consolidated financial statements are condensed and therefore do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles. The consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the 52 weeks ended April 28, 2012 (fiscal 2012).

Due to the seasonal nature of the business, the results of operations for the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 are not indicative of the results to be expected for the 52 weeks ending April 27, 2013 (fiscal 2013).

(1) Merchandise Inventories

Merchandise inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined primarily by the retail inventory method under both the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis and the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis. B&N College's textbook and trade book inventories are valued using the LIFO method, where the related reserve was not material to the recorded amount of the Company's inventories or results of operations at January 26, 2013. NOOK merchandise inventories are recorded based on the average cost method.

Market is determined based on the estimated net realizable value, which is generally the selling price. Reserves for non-returnable inventory are based on the Company's history of liquidating non-returnable inventory.

The Company also estimates and accrues shortage for the period between the last physical count of inventory and the balance sheet date. Shortage rates are estimated and accrued based on historical rates and can be affected by changes in merchandise mix and changes in actual shortage trends.

(2) Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

(3) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales of the Company's products is recognized at the time of sale, other than those with multiple elements and FOB destination point shipping terms. The Company's products are considered delivered once they have been shipped and title and risk of loss have transferred. While the majority of the Company's shipping terms are FOB shipping point, there are certain third party distribution partners with shipping terms of FOB destination point. Certain of the Company's sales agreements with these distribution partners contain rights of inspection or acceptance provisions as is standard in the Company's industry. The Company accrues for estimated sales returns in the period in which the related revenue is recognized based on historical experience and industry standards. Sales taxes collected from retail customers are excluded from reported revenues. All of the Company's sales are recognized as revenue on a net basis, including sales in connection with any periodic promotions offered to customers. The Company does not treat any promotional offers as expenses.

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BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012

(Thousands of dollars, except per share data)

(unaudited)

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605-25, *Revenue Recognition, Multiple Element Arrangements* and Accounting Standards Updates (ASU) 2009-13 and 2009-14, for multiple-element arrangements that involve tangible products that contain software that is essential to the tangible product's functionality, undelivered software elements that relate to the tangible product's essential software and other separable elements, the Company allocates revenue to all deliverables using the relative selling-price method. Under this method, revenue is allocated at the time of sale to all deliverables based on their relative selling price using a specific hierarchy. The hierarchy is as follows: vendor-specific objective evidence, third-party evidence of selling price, or best estimate of selling price. NOOK® device revenue is recognized at the segment point of sale. (References to NOOK® include the Company's NOOK® 1st Edition, NOOK Wi-Fi 1st Edition, NOOK Color, NOOK Simple Touch, NOOK Tablet, NOOK Simple Touch with GlowLight, NOOK® HD and NOOK® HD+ eBook Reader devices.)

The Company includes post-service customer support (PCS) in the form of software updates and potential increased functionality on a when-and-if-available basis with the purchase of NOOK® devices from the Company. Using the relative selling price described above, the Company allocates revenue based on the best estimate of selling price for the deliverables as no vendor-specific objective evidence or third-party evidence exists for any of the elements. Revenue allocated to NOOK® and the software essential to its functionality is recognized at the time of sale, provided all other conditions for revenue recognition are met. Revenue allocated to the PCS is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the 2-year estimated life of NOOK® devices.

The average percentage of a NOOK®'s sales price that is deferred for undelivered items and recognized over its 2-year estimated life ranges between 2% and 6%, depending on the type of device sold. The amount of NOOK®-related deferred revenue as of January 26, 2013, January 28, 2012 and April 28, 2012 was \$18,855, \$21,498 and \$19,785, respectively. These amounts are classified on the Company's balance sheet in accrued liabilities for the portion that is subject to deferral for one year or less and other long-term liabilities for the portion that is subject to deferral for more than one year.

The Company also pays certain vendors who distribute NOOK® a commission on the content sales sold through that device. The Company accounts for these transactions as a reduction in the sales price of the NOOK® based on historical trends of content sales and a liability is established for the estimated commission expected to be paid over the life of the product. The Company recognizes revenue of the content at the point of sale of the content. The Company records revenue from sales of digital content, sales of third-party extended warranties, service contracts and other products, for which the Company is not obligated to perform, and for which the Company does not meet the criteria for gross revenue recognition under ASC 605-45-45, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*, on a net basis. All other revenue is recognized on a gross basis.

The Company rents both physical and digital textbooks. Revenue from physical textbooks is deferred and recognized over the rental period commencing at point of sale. Revenue for digital textbooks is deferred and recognized over the rental period commencing the earlier of when the textbook has been downloaded or one year from point of sale.

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BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012

(Thousands of dollars, except per share data)

(unaudited)

NOOK acquires the rights to distribute digital content from publishers and distributes the content on barnesandnoble.com, NOOK® devices and other eBookstore platforms. Certain digital content is distributed under an agency pricing model in which the publishers set fixed prices for eBooks and NOOK receives a fixed commission on content sold through the eBookstore. The majority of the Company's eBook sales are sold under the agency model.

The Barnes & Noble Member Program offers members greater discounts and other benefits for products and services, as well as exclusive offers and promotions via e-mail or direct mail for an annual fee of \$25.00, which is non-refundable after the first 30 days. Revenue is recognized over the twelve-month period based upon historical spending patterns for Barnes & Noble Members.

(4) Research and Development Costs for Software Products

The Company follows the guidance in ASC 985-20, *Cost of Software to Be Sold, Leased or Marketed*, regarding software development costs to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed. Capitalization of software development costs begins upon the establishment of technological feasibility and is discontinued when the product is available for sale. A certain amount of judgment and estimation is required to assess when technological feasibility is established, as well as the ongoing assessment of the recoverability of capitalized costs. The Company's products reach technological feasibility shortly before the products are released and therefore research and development costs are generally expensed as incurred.

(5) Earnings (Loss) per Share

In accordance with ASC 260-10-45, *Share-Based Payment Arrangements and Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method*, the Company's unvested restricted shares, unvested restricted stock units and shares issuable under the Company's deferred compensation plan are considered participating securities. During periods of net income, the calculation of earnings per share for common stock are reclassified to exclude the income attributable to unvested restricted shares, unvested restricted stock units and shares issuable under the Company's deferred compensation plan from the numerator and exclude the dilutive impact of those shares from the denominator. Diluted earnings per share for the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012 was calculated using the two-class method for stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units and the if-converted method for the preferred stock.

During periods of net loss, no effect is given to the participating securities because they do not share in the losses of the Company. Due to the net loss during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013, 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, participating securities in the amount of 2,750,951, 2,841,629 and 3,476,296, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of loss per share using the two-class method because the effect would be antidilutive. The Company's outstanding stock options and accretion/payments of dividends on preferred shares were also excluded from the calculation of loss per share using the two-class method because the effect would be antidilutive.

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The following is a reconciliation of the Company's basic and diluted loss per share calculation:

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
Numerator for basic income (loss) per share:				
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,058)	52,031	\$ (47,613)	(11,138)
Preferred stock dividends	(3,942)	(3,963)	(11,825)	(7,081)
Accretion of dividends on preferred stock	(739)	(316)	(1,508)	(578)
Less allocation of earnings and dividends to participating securities		(2,735)		
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (10,739)	45,017	\$ (60,946)	(18,797)
Numerator for diluted income (loss) per share:				
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (10,739)	45,017	\$ (60,946)	(18,797)
Preferred stock dividends		3,963		
Accretion of dividends on preferred stock		316		
Effect of dilutive options		3		
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (10,739)	49,299	\$ (60,946)	(18,797)
Denominator for basic income (loss) per share:				
Basic weighted average common shares	58,316	57,371	58,168	57,261
Denominator for diluted income (loss) per share:				
Basic weighted average common shares	58,316	57,371	58,168	57,261
Preferred shares		12,000		
Average dilutive options		76		
Diluted weighted average common shares	58,316	69,447	58,168	57,261
Income (loss) per common share:				
Basic	\$ (0.18)	0.78	\$ (1.05)	(0.33)
Diluted	\$ (0.18)	0.71	\$ (1.05)	(0.33)

(6) Segment Reporting

The Company's three operating segments are: B&N Retail, B&N College and NOOK.

B&N Retail

This segment includes 677 bookstores as of January 26, 2013, primarily under the Barnes & Noble Booksellers trade name. The 677 Barnes & Noble stores generally offer a dedicated NOOK® area, a comprehensive trade book title base, a café, and departments dedicated to Juvenile, Toys & Games, DVDs,

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Music, Gift, Magazine and Bargain products. The stores also offer a calendar of ongoing events, including author appearances and children's activities. The B&N Retail segment also includes the Company's e-Commerce website, barnesandnoble.com, and its publishing operation, Sterling Publishing.

B&N College

This segment includes 678 stores as of January 26, 2013 that are primarily school-owned stores operated under contracts by B&N College and include sales of digital content within the higher education marketplace through NOOK Study. The 678 B&N College stores generally offer new, used, rental and digital textbooks, course-related materials, emblematic apparel and gifts, trade books, computer products, NOOK® products and related accessories, school and dorm supplies, and convenience and café items.

NOOK

This segment includes the Company's digital business, including the development and support of the Company's NOOK® product offerings. The digital business includes digital content such as eBooks, digital newsstand, apps and sales of NOOK® devices and accessories to third party distribution partners, B&N Retail and B&N College.

Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is presented below:

Sales

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
B&N Retail	\$ 1,505,151	\$ 1,677,326	\$ 3,620,566	\$ 3,800,380
B&N College	517,228	525,627	1,510,953	1,515,771
NOOK	315,965	426,595	668,287	769,854
Elimination ^(a)	(114,399)	(190,424)	(237,822)	(336,516)
Total	\$ 2,223,945	\$ 2,439,124	\$ 5,561,984	\$ 5,749,489

Sales by Product Line

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
Media ^(b)	64%	61%	67%	66%
Digital ^(c)	15%	20%	13%	15%

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Other ^(d)	21%	19%	20%	19%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
B&N Retail	\$ 35,107	\$ 42,467	\$ 115,029	\$ 122,510
B&N College	11,479	11,485	35,053	33,760
NOOK	9,175	6,321	21,327	17,429
Total	\$ 55,761	\$ 60,273	\$ 171,409	\$ 173,699

Operating Profit (Loss)

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
B&N Retail	\$ 176,850	\$ 155,123	\$ 199,877	\$ 128,865
B&N College	22,434	23,694	72,615	82,006
NOOK	(199,578)	(89,144)	(319,850)	(202,152)
Total	\$ (294)	\$ 89,673	\$ (47,358)	\$ 8,719

Capital Expenditures

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
B&N Retail	\$ 9,132	\$ 29,665	\$ 31,998	\$ 69,212
B&N College	6,230	8,646	29,752	30,042
NOOK	28,780	9,644	49,345	24,217
Total	\$ 44,142	\$ 47,955	\$ 111,095	\$ 123,471

Total Assets ^(e)

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	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
B&N Retail	\$ 2,162,959	\$ 2,013,623
B&N College	1,289,732	1,526,739
NOOK	823,570	649,511
Total	\$ 4,276,261	\$ 4,189,873

- (a) Represents the elimination of intercompany sales from NOOK to Barnes & Noble Retail and Barnes & Noble College on a sell through basis.
- (b) Includes tangible books, music, movies, rentals and newsstand.
- (c) Includes NOOK®, related accessories, eContent and warranties.
- (d) Includes toys & games, café products, college apparel, gifts and miscellaneous other.
- (e) Excludes intercompany balances.

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A reconciliation of operating profit from reportable segments to income (loss) from operations before taxes in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
Reportable segments operating profit (loss)	\$ (294)	\$ 89,673	\$ (47,358)	\$ 8,719
Interest, net	8,772	8,773	25,835	26,675
Consolidated income (loss) before taxes	\$ (9,066)	\$ 80,900	\$ (73,193)	\$ (17,956)

(7) Changes in Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Amortizable Intangible Assets	Useful Life	As of January 26, 2013		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Total
Customer relationships and other acquired intangible assets	3-25	\$ 271,938	\$ 44,582	\$ 227,356
Author contracts	10	18,461	18,434	27
Technology	3-10	10,710	3,814	6,896
Distribution contracts	10	8,325	5,402	2,923
Other	3-10	6,257	5,096	1,161
		\$ 315,691	\$ 77,328	\$ 238,363
Unamortizable Intangible Assets				
Trade name				\$ 293,400
Publishing contracts				21,336
				\$ 314,736
Total intangible assets				\$ 553,099

Amortizable intangible assets are generally amortized over their useful life on a straight-line basis, with the exception of certain items such as customer relationships and other acquired intangible assets, which are amortized on an accelerated basis.

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Aggregate Amortization Expense:

For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013	\$ 16,176
For the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012	\$ 12,980

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(12 months ending on or about April 30)

2013	\$ 21,031
2014	\$ 18,861
2015	\$ 15,029
2016	\$ 11,508
2017	\$ 10,878

On October 17, 2011, the Company finalized the purchase of certain intellectual property assets from the Borders Group, Inc. Chapter 11 Bankruptcy for \$14,528 including acquisition related fees. These intellectual property assets include a customer list, trade names and URLs. The Company accounted for the transaction as an asset purchase, and these assets are included on its consolidated balance sheet as Intangible Assets. The intangible assets are being amortized on an accelerated basis over a three-year period, commencing October 17, 2011. Amortization expense related to the acquisition for the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 was \$4,237.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment for the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 are as follows:

	B&N Retail	B&N College	NOOK	Total Company
Balance as of April 28, 2012	\$ 225,336	274,070	20,279	\$ 519,685
Benefit of excess tax amortization ^(a)	(3,321)			(3,321)
Tikatok Impairment			(1,947)	(1,947)
Balance as of January 26, 2013	\$ 222,015	274,070	18,332	\$ 514,417

(a) The tax basis of goodwill arising from an acquisition during the 52 weeks ended January 29, 2005 exceeded the related basis for financial reporting purposes by approximately \$96,576. In accordance with ASC 740-10-30, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, the Company is recognizing the tax benefits of amortizing such excess as a reduction of goodwill as it is realized on the Company's income tax return.

(8) Gift Cards

The Company sells gift cards which can be used in its stores or on Barnes & Noble.com. The Company does not charge administrative or dormancy fees on gift cards and gift cards have no expiration dates. Upon the purchase of a gift card, a liability is established for its cash value. Revenue associated with gift cards is deferred until redemption of the gift card. Over time, some portion of the gift cards issued are not redeemed. The Company estimates the portion of the gift card liability for which the likelihood of redemption is remote based upon the Company's historical redemption patterns. The Company records this amount in income on a straight-line basis over a 12-month period beginning in the 13th month after the month the gift card was originally sold. The Company recognized gift card breakage of \$6,001 and \$12,554 during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively and \$18,061 and \$23,199 during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively. The Company had gift card liabilities of \$386,704 and \$367,555 as of January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively.

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Other long-term liabilities consist primarily of deferred rent, obligations under a junior seller note related to the acquisition of B&N College and the Microsoft Commercial Agreement financing transaction (See Note 15). The Company provides for minimum rent expense over the lease terms (including the build-out period) on a straight-line basis. The excess of such rent expense over actual lease payments (net of tenant allowances) is classified as deferred rent. Other long-term liabilities also include accrued pension liabilities, store closing expenses and long-term deferred revenues. The Company had the following long-term liabilities at January 26, 2013, January 28, 2012 and April 28, 2012:

	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	April 28, 2012
Deferred rent	\$ 195,725	\$ 230,542	\$ 220,875
Junior seller note	127,250	150,000	150,000
Microsoft Commercial Agreement financing transaction	28,547		
Other	38,503	27,749	34,190
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 390,025	\$ 408,291	\$ 405,065

(10) Income Taxes

As of January 26, 2013, the Company had \$17,169 of unrecognized tax benefits, all of which, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate. The Company's continuing practice is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had \$3,874 accrued for interest and penalties, which is included in the \$17,169 of unrecognized tax benefits noted above.

The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax in jurisdictions of each state having an income tax. The tax years that remain subject to examination are primarily 2007 and forward. Some earlier years remain open for a small minority of states.

(11) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

In accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, the fair value of an asset is considered to be the price at which the asset could be sold in an orderly transaction between unrelated, knowledgeable and willing parties. A liability's fair value is defined as the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability to a new obligor, not the amount that would be paid to settle the liability with the creditor. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are measured using a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include:

Level 1 Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices in active markets

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 Unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring the Company to develop its own assumptions

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The Company's financial instruments include cash, receivables, accounts payable and preferred membership interests warrants. The fair values of cash, receivables and accounts payable approximates carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company believes that its credit facility approximates fair value since interest rates are adjusted to reflect current rates. The Company believes that the terms and conditions of the junior seller note are consistent with comparable market debt issues. The fair value of the preferred membership interests warrants was determined using the Monte Carlo simulation method (see Note 16).

(12) Credit Facility

On April 27, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to its existing agreement with Bank of America, N.A. entered into on April 29, 2011, as administrative agent, collateral agent and swing line lender, and other lenders in order to permit the transactions contemplated by the investment agreement among the Company, Morrison Investment Holdings, Inc., and Microsoft Corporation and to make certain other changes to the Company's 2011 Amended Credit Agreement in connection therewith. On December 21, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to its existing agreement with Bank of America, N.A. entered into on April 29, 2011, as administrative agent, collateral agent and swing line lender, and other lenders in order to permit the transactions contemplated by the investment agreement between NOOK Media LLC and a subsidiary of Pearson plc and make certain other changes to the Company's 2011 Amended Credit Agreement in connection therewith. The 2011 Amended Credit Agreement, as amended and modified to date, is hereinafter referred to as the 2012 Amended Credit Facility.

On April 29, 2011, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement) with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, collateral agent and swing line lender, and other lenders, which amended and restated the credit agreement (the 2009 Credit Agreement) entered into on September 30, 2009 with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, collateral agent and swing line lender, and other lenders. Under the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement, Lenders are providing up to \$1,000,000 in aggregate commitments under a five-year asset-backed revolving credit facility, which is secured by eligible inventory with the ability to include eligible real estate and accounts receivable and related assets. Borrowings under the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement are limited to a specified percentage of eligible inventories and accounts receivable and accrued interest, at the election of the Company, at Base Rate or LIBO Rate, plus, in each case, an Applicable Margin (each term as defined in the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement). In addition, the Company has the option to request an increase in commitments under the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement by up to \$300,000, subject to certain restrictions.

The 2011 Amended Credit Agreement requires Availability (as defined in the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement) to be greater than the greater of (i) 10% of the Loan Cap (as defined in the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement) and (ii) \$50,000. In addition, the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement contains covenants that limit, among other things, the Company's ability to incur indebtedness, create liens, make investments, make restricted payments, merge or acquire assets, and contains default provisions that are typical for this type of financing, among other things. Proceeds from the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement are used for general corporate purposes, including seasonal working capital needs.

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As a result of the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement, \$6,580 of deferred financing fees related to the 2009 Credit Facility were written off in fiscal 2011, and included in net interest expenses. The remaining unamortized deferred costs of \$16,341 and new charges of \$10,180 relating to the Company's 2011 Amended Credit Facility were deferred and are being amortized over the five-year term of the 2011 Amended Credit Facility.

The Company had no outstanding debt under the 2012 Amended Credit Facility as of January 26, 2013 compared with \$101,600 as of January 28, 2012. The Company had \$34,567 of outstanding letters of credit under its 2012 Amended Credit Facility as of January 26, 2013 compared with \$32,568 as of January 28, 2012.

(13) Stock-Based Compensation

For the 13 and 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense in selling and administrative expenses as follows:

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
Restricted Stock Expense	\$ 4,078	4,279	\$ 12,269	12,410
Restricted Stock Units Expense	758	430	2,228	1,198
Stock Option Expense	887	751	2,208	1,227
Stock-Based Compensation Expense	\$ 5,723	5,460	\$ 16,705	14,835

(14) Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

As of December 31, 1999, substantially all employees of the Company were covered under a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the Pension Plan). As of January 1, 2000, the Pension Plan was amended so that employees no longer earn benefits for subsequent service. Effective December 31, 2004, the

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barnesandnoble.com llc (Barnes & Noble.com) Employees Retirement Plan (the B&N.com Retirement Plan) was merged with the Pension Plan. Substantially all employees of Barnes & Noble.com were covered under the B&N.com Retirement Plan. As of July 1, 2000, the B&N.com Retirement Plan was amended so that employees no longer earn benefits for subsequent service. Subsequent service continues to be the basis for vesting of benefits not yet vested at December 31, 1999 and June 30, 2000 for the Pension Plan and the B&N.com Retirement Plan, respectively, and the Pension Plan will continue to hold assets and pay benefits. The actuarial assumptions used to calculate pension costs are reviewed annually. Pension expense was \$751 and \$504 for the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively, and \$2,338 and \$1,608 for the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively.

The Company provides certain health care and life insurance benefits (the Postretirement Plan) to certain retired employees, limited to those receiving benefits or retired as of April 1, 1993. Total Company contributions charged to employee benefit expenses for the Postretirement Plan were \$38 and \$38 for the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively, and \$113 and \$113 for the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively.

(15) Microsoft

On April 27, 2012, the Company entered into an investment agreement among the Company, Morrison Investment Holdings, Inc. (Morrison), and Microsoft Corporation (Microsoft) pursuant to which the Company would form a Delaware limited liability company (NOOK Media), and transfer to NOOK Media the Company's digital device, digital content and college bookstore businesses and NOOK Media would sell to Morrison, and Morrison would purchase, 300,000 convertible preferred membership interests in NOOK Media (Series A Preferred) for an aggregate purchase price of \$300,000.

Concurrently with its entry into this agreement, the Company also entered into a commercial agreement with Microsoft, pursuant to which, among other things, NOOK Media would develop and distribute a Windows 8 application for e-reading and digital content purchases, and an intellectual property license and settlement agreement with Microsoft and Microsoft Licensing GP.

The parties closed Morrison's investment in NOOK Media and the commercial agreement became effective on October 4, 2012.

Investment Agreement

Pursuant to the agreement, Microsoft invested \$300,000 in NOOK Media in exchange for 300,000 Series A Preferred interests, representing approximately 17.6% of the common membership interest in NOOK Media on an as-converted basis as of closing. Following Microsoft's investment, the Company retained the common membership interest in NOOK Media, representing approximately 82.4% of the common membership interests in NOOK Media (after giving effect to the conversion of the Series A Preferred interests into common membership interests) as of closing. The investment agreement is classified as temporary equity in the mezzanine section of the balance sheet between liabilities and permanent equity, net of investment fees. The temporary equity designation is due to a potential put feature after five years on the preferred membership interests. The preferred membership interests have a liquidation preference equal to the original investment.

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Commercial Agreement

Under the commercial agreement, NOOK Media will develop certain applications for Windows 8 for purchasing and consumption of digital reading content. The commercial agreement also requires NOOK Media to use its good faith efforts to undertake an international expansion of the digital business.

As part of the commercial agreement, NOOK Media and Microsoft will share in the revenues, net of certain items, from digital content purchased from NOOK Media by customers using the NOOK Media Windows 8 applications or through certain Microsoft products and services that may be developed in the future and are designed to interact with the NOOK Media online bookstore. Microsoft will make certain guaranteed advance payments to NOOK Media in connection with such revenue sharing. For each of the first three years after the launch of such application for Windows 8, these advance payments will be equal to \$60,000 per year. These advance payments will be subject to deferral under certain circumstances. Microsoft will also pay to NOOK Media \$25,000 each year for the first five years of the term for purposes of assisting NOOK Media in acquiring local digital reading content and technology development in the performance of NOOK Media's obligations under the commercial agreement.

The guaranteed advance payments in connection with revenue sharing as well as the amounts received for purposes of assisting NOOK Media in acquiring local digital reading content and technology development received from Microsoft will be treated as debt in accordance with ASC 470-10-25-2, *Sales of Future Revenues or Various Other Measures of Income*. The Company has estimated the cash flows associated with the commercial agreement and is amortizing the discount on the debt to interest expense over the term of the agreement in accordance with ASC 835-30-35-2, *The Interest Method*.

Settlement and License Agreement

The patent agreement provides for Microsoft and its subsidiaries to license to the Company and its affiliates certain intellectual property in exchange for royalty payments based on sales of certain devices. Additionally, the Company and Microsoft dismissed certain outstanding patent litigation between the Company, Microsoft and their respective affiliates in accordance with the settlement and license agreement. The Company will record the royalty expense upon future NOOK sales in the income statement in selling and administrative expenses with no expense or liability for the sale of prior devices.

(16) Pearson

On December 21, 2012, NOOK Media entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of Pearson plc (Pearson) to make a strategic investment in NOOK Media. That transaction closed on January 22, 2013, and Pearson invested approximately \$89,500 of cash in NOOK Media at a post-money valuation of approximately \$1,789,000 in exchange for preferred membership interests representing a 5% equity stake in NOOK Media. Following the closing of the transaction, the Company owns approximately 78.2% of the NOOK Media subsidiary and Microsoft, which also holds preferred membership interests, owns approximately 16.8%. The preferred membership interests have a liquidation preference equal to the original investment. In addition, NOOK Media granted warrants to Pearson to purchase up to an additional 5% of NOOK Media under certain conditions at a pre-money valuation of NOOK Media of approximately \$1,789,000. The fair value of the preferred membership interests warrant liability was calculated using the Monte Carlo simulation approach.

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This methodology values financial derivatives whose value is dependent on an underlying total equity value by sampling random paths for the total equity value. The assumptions that are analyzed and incorporated into the model include closing date, valuation date, sales price of the preferred B shares and warrants, warrant expiration date, time to liquidity event, risk-free rate, volatility, various correlations and the probability of meeting the net sales target. Based on the Company's analysis, the total fair value of preferred membership interests warrants as of the valuation date was \$1,700 and was recorded as a noncurrent asset and a long term liability. The noncurrent asset is being amortized over the vesting period in line with its net sales target.

At closing, NOOK Media and Pearson entered into a commercial agreement with respect to distributing Pearson content in connection with this strategic investment.

(17) Tikatok Impairment Charge

During the 13 weeks ended October 27, 2012, the Company decided to shut down the operations of Tikatok. Tikatok was an online platform where parents and their children and others can write, illustrate and publish stories into hardcover and paperback books. This decision resulted in an impairment charge of \$1,973, including the write off of goodwill of \$1,947 and intangible assets of \$26 during the second quarter of fiscal 2013. The effect of Tikatok operations is not material to the overall results of the Company.

(18) Liberty Investment

On August 18, 2011, the Company entered into an investment agreement between the Company and Liberty GIC, Inc. (Liberty), a subsidiary of Liberty Media Corporation, pursuant to which the Company issued and sold to Liberty, and Liberty purchased, 204,000 shares of the Company's Series J Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (Preferred Stock), for an aggregate purchase price of \$204,000, in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act. The shares of Preferred Stock will be convertible, at the option of the holders, into shares of Common Stock representing 16.6% of the Common Stock outstanding as of August 29, 2011, (after giving pro forma effect to the issuance of the Preferred Stock), based on the initial conversion rate. The initial conversion rate reflects an initial conversion price of \$17.00 and is subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The initial dividend rate for the Preferred Stock is equal to 7.75% per annum of the initial liquidation preference of the Preferred Stock, to be paid quarterly and subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The Preferred Stock is mandatorily redeemable on August 18, 2021 and may be redeemed at the discretion of the Company anytime after August 17, 2016. Starting August 18, 2013, if the closing price of the Common Stock exceeds 150% of the then-applicable conversion price of the Preferred Stock for 20 consecutive trading days, the Company may require conversion of all the Preferred Stock to Common Stock.

The holders of shares of Series J Preferred Stock will be entitled to vote on all matters presented to the holders of common stock (as a single class with such holders), on an as-converted basis. In addition, for so long as Liberty and its affiliates continue to meet certain ownership requirements, the holders of the Series J Preferred Stock voting as a separate class will be entitled to elect two directors to the Board, and Liberty will have consent rights under the investment agreement over certain matters.

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The entry into the investment agreement and the issuance and sale of the Preferred Stock was approved by the Company's Board of Directors following a recommendation made by a Special Committee of the Board of Directors. The terms, rights, obligations and preferences of the Preferred Stock are set forth in a Certificate of Designations of the Company, which was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on August 18, 2011. On August 18, 2011, the Company amended the Rights Agreement to reflect the issuance of the Preferred Stock.

The Preferred Stock does not meet the categories of ASC 480-10, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*, and is therefore reported as temporary equity for classification purposes. The related issuance costs, which include advisory, legal and accounting fees, of \$12,621 were recorded in temporary equity as a reduction of the proceeds from the Liberty investment. The Company will be required to accrete these fees on a straight-line basis as dividends over the ten-year term. This is in line with ASC 480-10-S99 for SEC registrants, which requires shares to be classified outside of permanent equity as temporary equity or mezzanine equity when there are events not solely within the control of the issuer that could trigger redemption. The Company has determined that the various embedded options did not require bifurcation from the Preferred Stock. Additionally, the Company concluded that a beneficial conversion feature did not exist as the effective conversion price was greater than the Company's share price on the commitment date.

(19) Shareholders' Equity

On November 17, 2009, the Board of Directors of the Company declared a dividend, payable to stockholders of record on November 27, 2009 of one right (a Right) per each share of outstanding Common Stock of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share (Common Stock), to purchase 1/1000th of a share of Series I Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company (the Preferred Stock), at a price of \$100.00 per share (such amount, as may be adjusted from time to time as provided in the Rights Agreement). In connection therewith, on November 17, 2009, the Company entered into a Rights Agreement, dated November 17, 2009 (as amended February 17, 2010, June 23, 2010, October 29, 2010 and August 18, 2011, the Rights Agreement) with Mellon Investor Services LLC, as Rights Agent. The Rights expired on November 17, 2012.

(20) Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in a variety of claims, suits, investigations and proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of its business, including actions with respect to contracts, intellectual property, taxation, employment, benefits, securities, personal injuries and other matters. The results of these proceedings in the ordinary course of business are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The Company records a liability when it believes that it is both probable that a liability will be incurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company evaluates, at least quarterly, developments in its legal matters that could affect the amount of liability that has been previously accrued and makes adjustments as appropriate. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount of a loss or potential loss. The Company may be unable to reasonably estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss for a particular legal contingency for various reasons, including, among others: (i) if the damages sought are indeterminate; (ii) if proceedings are in the early stages; (iii) if there is uncertainty as to the

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outcome of pending proceedings (including motions and appeals); (iv) if there is uncertainty as to the likelihood of settlement and the outcome of any negotiations with respect thereto; (v) if there are significant factual issues to be determined or resolved; (vi) if the proceedings involve a large number of parties; (vii) if relevant law is unsettled or novel or untested legal theories are presented; or (viii) if the proceedings are taking place in jurisdictions where the laws are complex or unclear. In such instances, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the ultimate resolution of such matters, including a possible eventual loss, if any. With respect to the legal matters described below, the Company has determined, based on its current knowledge, that the amount of loss or range of loss, that is reasonably possible including any reasonably possible losses in excess of amounts already accrued, is not reasonably estimable. However, legal matters are inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Company's control. As such, there can be no assurance that the final outcome of these matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

The following is a discussion of the material legal matters involving the Company.

Lina v. Barnes & Noble, Inc., and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. et al.

On August 5, 2011, a purported class action complaint was filed against Barnes & Noble, Inc. and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. in the Superior Court for the State of California making the following allegations against defendants with respect to salaried Store Managers at Barnes & Noble stores located in the State of California from the period of August 5, 2007 to present: (1) failure to pay wages and overtime; (2) failure to pay for missed meal and/or rest breaks; (3) waiting time penalties; (4) failure to pay minimum wage; (5) failure to provide reimbursement for business expenses; and (6) failure to provide itemized wage statements. The claims are generally derivative of the allegation that these salaried managers were improperly classified as exempt from California's wage and hour laws. The complaint contains no allegations concerning the number of any such alleged violations or the amount of recovery sought on behalf of the purported class. The Company was served with the complaint on August 11, 2011. On August 30, 2011, the Company filed an answer in state court, and on August 31, 2011 it removed the action to federal court pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). On October 28, 2011, the district court granted plaintiff's motion to remand the action back to state court, over the Company's opposition. On November 7, 2011, the Company petitioned the Ninth Circuit for an appeal of the district court's remand order. The Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court's remand order on May 18, 2012. The parties are currently engaged in pre-certification discovery. The state court has not yet set a date for plaintiff's anticipated motion for class certification, and it has not yet set a trial date.

Barnes & Noble, Inc. and Barnesandnoble.com llc v. LSI Corporation and Agere Systems, Inc.

On June 6, 2011, Barnes & Noble, Inc. filed a complaint against LSI Corporation (LSI) in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Case No. 11-CV-2709 EMC. The complaint sought a declaratory judgment that Barnes & Noble, Inc. does not infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 5,546,420; 5,670,730; 5,862,182; 5,920,552; 6,044,073; 6,119,091; 6,404,732; 6,452,958; 6,707,867 and 7,583,582. Barnes & Noble, Inc. amended the complaint on August 10, 2011 to add barnesandnoble.com llc as a plaintiff, to add Agere Systems, Inc. (Agere) as a defendant, to add a cause of action seeking a declaratory judgment that neither

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Barnes & Noble, Inc. nor barnesandnoble.com llc infringes U.S. Patent No. 7,477,633, and to add causes of action seeking a declaratory judgment that each of the eleven patents-in-suit is invalid. On November 1, 2011, LSI and Agere answered the amended complaint and asserted counterclaims against Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc, alleging infringement of the eleven patents-in-suit. On November 28, 2011, Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc answered the counterclaims and asserted several affirmative defenses, including the defense that seven of the patents-in-suit are unenforceable as a result of standard-setting misconduct. As required by the District Court's Local Patent Rules, LSI and Agere served their Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions on July 2, 2012. In that disclosure, LSI and Agere asserted infringement of only six of the eleven patents they had previously accused Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc of infringing. On January 18, 2013, LSI and Agere notified Barnes & Noble that they were dropping another asserted patent leaving a total of five asserted patents in the case. The District Court has set certain pretrial dates in the case, including a claim construction hearing beginning on April 29, 2013. The District Court has not yet set a trial date in the case.

Dustin Torrez, an individual, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Barnes & Noble, Inc.

On October 11, 2011, a complaint was filed in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of San Francisco against the Company. The complaint is styled as a California state-wide class action. It alleges violations of California Civil Code section 1747.08 (the Song-Beverly Credit Card Act of 1971) due to the Company's alleged improper requesting and recording of zip codes from California customers who used credit cards as payment. The complaint was re-filed in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of San Francisco on December 23, 2011 as a separate action. The Summons and Complaint have not been served on the Company for either action. On February 10, 2012, the plaintiff filed a request that the action filed in December be dismissed with prejudice.

Kevin Khoa Nguyen, an individual, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Barnes & Noble, Inc.

On April 17, 2012, a complaint was filed in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of Orange against the Company. The complaint is styled as a nationwide class action and includes a California state-wide subclass based on alleged cancellations of orders for HP TouchPad Tablets placed on the Company's website in August 2011. The lawsuit alleges claims for unfair business practices and false advertising under both New York and California state law, violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act under California law, and breach of contract. The complaint demands specific performance of the alleged contracts to sell HP TouchPad Tablets at a specified price, injunctive relief, and monetary relief, but does not specify an amount. The Company submitted its initial response to the complaint on May 18, 2012, and moved to compel plaintiff to arbitrate his claims on an individual basis pursuant to a contractual arbitration provision on May 25, 2012. The court denied the Company's motion to compel arbitration, and the Company appealed that denial to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Company has also moved to dismiss the complaint and moved to transfer the action to New York. The court granted the Company's motion to stay on November 26, 2012, and the action has been stayed pending resolution of the Company's appeal from the court's denial of its motion to compel arbitration.

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BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012

(Thousands of dollars, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Deep9 Corporation v. Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc

On January 1, 2011, Deep9 Corporation (Deep9) filed a complaint against Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. The complaint alleges that Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 5,937,405 and 6,377,951. On February 1, 2011, Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc filed an answer denying infringement and asserting several affirmative defenses. At the same time, Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc filed counterclaims seeking a declaratory judgment that neither Barnes & Noble, Inc. nor barnesandnoble.com llc infringes the patents-in-suit and that each of the two patents-in-suit is invalid. The District Court issued an order regarding claim construction on January 10, 2012 and amended that order on January 24, 2012. On September 21, 2012, the District Court granted Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc's motion for summary judgment of non-infringement as to both of Deep9's patents-in-suit, and entered judgment in favor of Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc. On October 16, 2012, Deep9 filed a notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On December 21, 2012, Deep9 served its Brief of Appellant in the Federal Circuit. On February 15, 2013, Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc served their Brief of Appellees in the Federal Circuit. Deep9's Reply Brief of Appellant in the Federal Circuit was filed on March 4, 2013. The Federal Circuit has not yet set a date for oral argument.

Technology Properties Limited et al. v. Barnes & Noble Inc., et al.

On July 24, 2012, Technology Properties Limited, LLC, Phoenix Digital Solutions, LLC, and Patriot Scientific Corporation (collectively, TPL) submitted a complaint to the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), captioned *Certain Wireless Consumer Electronics Devices and Components thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-853, requesting that the ITC institute an investigation pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The complaint alleges that the sale for importation into the United States, the importation, and/or the sale within the United States after importation of Barnes & Noble, Inc.'s NOOK[®] products infringe certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 5,809,336. The complaint also asserts similar claims against the products of 23 other Respondents. The complaint requests that the ITC issue a permanent exclusion order and a permanent cease-and-desist order with respect to these products. On August 21, 2012, the ITC issued a Notice of Institution of Investigation and delegated authority for factfinding on the public interest to the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) hearing the case. On September 24, 2012, Barnes & Noble filed a response to the complaint, denying that its products infringe the 336 patent and denying that it has engaged in any action that would constitute unlawful sale for importation into the United States, importation, or sale within the United States after importation. Barnes & Noble also asserted ten affirmative defenses. The ALJ subsequently set a procedural schedule that governs the investigation, with the following important dates: fact discovery ends on February 22, 2013; initial expert reports are due March 27, 2013; and expert discovery ends on May 1, 2013. The trial is scheduled for June 3 to June 14, 2013, with a final initial determination due by September 6, 2013, and a target date for ITC resolution of the investigation on January 6, 2014. On February 12, 2013, TPL entered into a stipulation in which it agreed that the NOOK Simple Touch, NOOK Simple Touch with GlowLight, NOOK HD, and NOOK HD+ are the only Barnes & Noble products accused of infringement in the investigation; therefore, the NOOK 1st Edition, NOOK Color, and NOOK Tablet products are no longer accused of infringement in the investigation.

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For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012

(Thousands of dollars, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Also on July 24, 2012, TPL filed a complaint against Barnes & Noble, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint similarly alleges that Barnes & Noble is infringing the 336 patent through the importation and sale in the United States of NOOK™ products. The complaint also alleges that Barnes & Noble is infringing two other patents in the same patent family: U.S. Patent No. 5,440,749 and U.S. Patent No. 5,530,890. On September 21, 2012, TPL and Barnes & Noble filed a stipulation agreeing to stay the action pending final resolution of the ITC action. On September 26, 2012, the District Court granted the motion to stay.

PIN Pad Litigation

As previously disclosed, the Company discovered that PIN pads in certain of its stores had been tampered with to allow criminal access to card data and PIN numbers on credit and debit cards swiped through the terminals. Following public disclosure of this matter on October 24, 2012, the Company has been served with four putative class action complaints (three in federal district court in the Northern District of Illinois and one in the Northern District of California), each of which alleges on behalf of national and other classes of customers who swiped credit and debit cards in Barnes & Noble Retail stores common-law claims such as claims for negligence, breach of contract and invasion of privacy, as well as statutory claims such as violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, state data breach notification statutes, and state unfair and deceptive practices statutes. The actions seek various forms of relief including damages, injunctive or equitable relief, multiple or punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and interest. The putative class action filed in California is in the process of being transferred to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, where the court has ordered it consolidated with the three putative class actions filed in that court. The plaintiffs have been ordered to file a single consolidated complaint in the case, which the Company expects will contain allegations and prayers for relief substantively similar to those previously reported. It is possible that additional litigation arising out of this matter may be filed on behalf of customers, banks or other card issuers, payment card companies or stockholders seeking damages allegedly arising out of this incident and other related relief.

The Company also has received inquiries related to this matter from the Federal Trade Commission and eight state attorneys general, all of which have either been closed or have not had any recent activity, and the Company intends to cooperate with them if further activity arises. In addition, payment card companies and associations may impose fines by reason of the tampering and federal or state enforcement authorities may impose penalties or other remedies against the Company.

At this point the Company is unable to predict the developments in, outcome of, and economic and other consequences of pending or future litigation or state and federal inquiries related to this matter.

Adrea, LLC

Adrea, LLC (Adrea), a joint venture of Sony, Philips, Discovery Networks and Intertrust, has expressed its belief that the Company must enter into a license for its portfolio of patents and patent applications that Adrea considers essential to eReader technology. The Company has expressed its disagreement to Adrea, and has not entered into a license agreement. As of February 15, 2013, no legal proceedings had been initiated.

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BARNES & NOBLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012

(Thousands of dollars, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Trimmer v. Barnes & Noble

On January 25, 2013, Steven Trimmer (Trimmer), a former Assistant Store Manager (ASM) of the Company, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and New York Labor Law (NYLL). Specifically, Trimmer alleges that he and other similarly situated ASMs were improperly classified as exempt from overtime and denied overtime wages prior to July 1, 2010, when the Company reclassified them as non-exempt. The complaint seeks to certify a collective action under the FLSA comprised of ASMs throughout the country employed from January 25, 2010 until July 1, 2010, and a class action under the NYLL comprised of ASMs employed in New York from January 25, 2007 until July 1, 2010. The Company is investigating the allegations and claims in the complaint.

(21) Subsequent Events

On February 25, 2013, the Board of Directors of Barnes & Noble, Inc. received notice from Mr. Leonard Riggio, the Company's founder, largest stockholder and Chairman of the Board, that Mr. Riggio plans to propose to purchase all of the assets of the retail business of the Company.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors

Barnes & Noble, Inc.

New York, New York

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Barnes & Noble, Inc. and subsidiaries as of January 26, 2013, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended January 26, 2013, and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine-month periods then ended January 26, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. The condensed consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of January 28, 2012, and for the three-month and nine-month periods then ended were reviewed by other accountants whose report dated March 8, 2012 stated that they were not aware of any material modifications that should be made to those statements for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial statements as of January 26, 2013, and for the three-month and nine-month periods then ended for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The consolidated balance sheet of Barnes & Noble, Inc. and subsidiaries as of April 28, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein) were audited by other auditors whose report dated June 27, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

/s/ Ernst & Young, LLP

Ernst & Young, LLP
New York, New York
March 7, 2013

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Item 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
Subsequent Events

On February 25, 2013, the Board of Directors of Barnes & Noble, Inc. received notice from Mr. Leonard Riggio, the Company's founder, largest stockholder and Chairman of the Board, that Mr. Riggio plans to propose to purchase all of the assets of the retail business of the Company.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The primary sources of Barnes & Noble, Inc.'s (Barnes & Noble or the Company) cash are net cash flows from operating activities, funds available under its senior credit facility, cash received and committed in the formation of NOOK Media, LLC (NOOK Media), cash received from the Pearson strategic investment in NOOK Media and short-term vendor financing.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents were \$213.6 million as of January 26, 2013, compared with \$27.4 million as of January 28, 2012. This increase is due to the formation of NOOK Media as discussed below, partially offset by changes in working capital.

On January 26, 2013, the Company had no borrowings against its \$1.0 billion credit facility compared to \$101.6 million in the prior year period. The Company had \$34.6 million of outstanding letters of credit as of January 26, 2013 compared with \$32.6 million as of January 28, 2012.

The Company has arrangements with third-party manufacturers to produce its Nook products. These manufacturers procure and assemble unfinished parts and components from third-party suppliers based on forecasts provided by the Company. Given production lead times, commitments are generally made far in advance of finished product delivery. The holiday sales shortfall resulted in higher than anticipated levels of unfinished goods. As a result, the Company is in negotiations with certain vendors for purchase commitments totaling approximately \$80.0 million. Based on current negotiations and product development plans, the Company has recorded a provision of \$30.4 million in the third quarter for commitments which it estimates as the most likely outcome. Future charges may be required based on the final result of these negotiations as well as changes in forecasted sales.

Merchandise inventories decreased \$29.9 million, or 1.7%, to \$1.785 billion as of January 26, 2013, compared with \$1.815 billion as of January 28, 2012. This decrease included lower trade book inventory at B&N Retail, on higher than anticipated core sales trends and improved core inventory management in the distribution centers, partially offset by an increase in inventory at B&N College related to timing of back-to-school rush and new store growth; NOOK inventories were relatively flat with the prior year. Receivables of \$387.5 million at January 26, 2013 are inclusive of B&N College back-to-school rush balances due from schools, as well as NOOK holiday channel partner shipments. Prepaid expenses and other current assets increased \$16.8 million, or 9.9%, to \$186.3 million as of January 26, 2013, compared to \$169.5 million as of January 28, 2012. This increase was primarily due to higher textbook rental inventory and higher short-term deferred taxes. Accounts Payable decreased \$127.9 million, or 8.6%, to \$1.361 billion as of January 26, 2013, compared to \$1.489 billion as of January 28, 2012. Accounts payable was 76% and 82% of merchandise inventory as of January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively. Accrued liabilities increased \$20.5 million, or 3.8%, to \$563.0 million as of January 26, 2013, compared to \$542.5 million as of January 28, 2012. This increase was due to several factors, including a higher reserve for commitments for unfinished goods, deferred income (textbook rentals and member program) and general timing of expenses. Gift card liabilities of the B&N Retail segment increased \$19.1 million, or 5.2%, to \$386.7 million as of January 26, 2013, compared to \$367.6 million as of January 28, 2012 due to increased gift card sales.

The Company's investing activities consist principally of capital expenditures for new store construction, the maintenance of existing stores, build out of Palo Alto facility, digital initiatives and enhancements to systems and the website. Capital expenditures totaled \$111.1 million and \$123.5 million during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively.

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On April 27, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to its existing agreement with Bank of America, N.A. entered into on April 29, 2011, as administrative agent, collateral agent and swing line lender, and other lenders in order to permit the transactions contemplated by the investment agreement among the Company, Morrison Investment Holdings, Inc. (Morrison), and Microsoft Corporation (Microsoft) and to make certain other changes to the Company's 2011 Amended Credit Agreement in connection therewith. On December 21, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to its existing agreement with Bank of America, N.A. entered into on April 29, 2011, as administrative agent, collateral agent and swing line lender, and other lenders in order to permit the transactions contemplated by the investment agreement between NOOK Media LLC and a subsidiary of Pearson plc and make certain other changes to the Company's 2011 Amended Credit Agreement in connection therewith. The 2011 Amended Credit Agreement, as amended and modified to date, is hereinafter referred to as the 2012 Amended Credit Facility.

On April 29, 2011, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement) with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, collateral agent and swing line lender, and other lenders, which amended and restated the credit agreement (the 2009 Credit Agreement) entered into on September 30, 2009 with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, collateral agent and swing line lender, and other lenders. Under the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement, Lenders are providing up to \$1.0 billion in aggregate commitments under a five-year asset-backed revolving credit facility (the 2011 Amended Credit Facility), which is secured by eligible inventory with the ability to include eligible real estate and accounts receivable and related assets. Borrowings under the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement are limited to a specified percentage of eligible inventories with the ability to include eligible real estate, accounts receivable and accrued interest, at the election of the Company, at Base Rate or LIBO Rate, plus, in each case, an Applicable Margin (each term as defined in the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement). In addition, the Company has the option to request an increase in commitments under the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement by up to \$300.0 million, subject to certain restrictions.

The 2011 Amended Credit Agreement requires Availability (as defined in the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement) to be greater than the greater of (i) 10% of the Loan Cap (as defined in the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement) and (ii) \$50 million. In addition, the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement contains covenants that limit, among other things, the Company's ability to incur indebtedness, create liens, make investments, make restricted payments, merge or acquire assets, dispose of assets, and contains default provisions that are typical for this type of financing, among other things. Proceeds from the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement are used for general corporate purposes, including seasonal working capital needs.

On April 27, 2012, the Company entered into an investment agreement among the Company, Morrison and Microsoft pursuant to which the Company would form a Delaware limited liability company (NOOK Media), and transfer to NOOK Media the Company's digital device, digital content and college bookstore businesses and NOOK Media would sell to Morrison, and Morrison would purchase, 300 million convertible preferred membership interests in NOOK Media for an aggregate purchase price of \$300.0 million. The preferred membership interests have a liquidation preference equal to the original investment. Concurrently with its entry into this agreement, the Company has also entered into a commercial agreement with Microsoft, pursuant to which, among other things, NOOK Media would develop and distribute a Windows 8 application for e-reading and digital content purchases, and an intellectual property license and settlement agreement with Microsoft and Microsoft Licensing GP. As part of the commercial agreement, for each of the first three years after the launch of such application for Windows 8, these advance payments will be equal to \$60.0 million per year. These advance payments will be subject to deferral under certain circumstances. Microsoft will also pay to NOOK Media \$25.0 million each year for the first five years of the term for purposes of assisting NOOK Media in acquiring local digital reading content and technology development in the performance of NOOK Media's obligations under the commercial agreement.

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On October 4, 2012, NOOK Media was formed and it has received the \$300.0 million Microsoft investment. Under the terms of this transaction, NOOK Media was debt-free at inception, except for trade accounts payable and other working capital requirements. At closing, B&N Retail assumed the outstanding bank borrowings of the Company. Under the limited liability company agreement of NOOK Media, no distributions may be made by NOOK Media without Morrison's approval.

During the third quarter, the Company received \$27.5 million from Microsoft related to installments on the guaranteed advance payments to NOOK Media and payments related to assisting NOOK Media in acquiring local digital reading content and technology development.

On December 21, 2012, NOOK Media entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of Pearson plc (Pearson) to make a strategic investment in NOOK Media. That transaction closed on January 22, 2013, and Pearson invested approximately \$89.5 million of cash in NOOK Media at a post-money valuation of approximately \$1.789 billion in exchange for preferred membership interests representing a 5% equity stake in NOOK Media. Following the closing of the transaction, the Company owns approximately 78.2% of the NOOK Media subsidiary and Microsoft, which also holds preferred membership interests, owns approximately 16.8%. The preferred membership interests have a liquidation preference equal to the original investment. In addition, NOOK Media granted warrants to Pearson to purchase up to an additional 5% of NOOK Media under certain conditions at a pre-money valuation of NOOK Media of approximately \$1.789 billion.

At closing, NOOK Media and Pearson entered into a commercial agreement with respect to distributing Pearson content in connection with this strategic investment.

On August 18, 2011, the Company entered into an investment agreement between the Company and Liberty GIC, Inc. (Liberty) pursuant to which the Company issued and sold to Liberty, and Liberty purchased, 204,000 shares of the Company's Series J Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (Preferred Stock), for an aggregate purchase price of \$204.0 million in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act. The shares of Preferred Stock will be convertible, at the option of the holders, into shares of Common Stock representing 16.6% of the Common Stock outstanding as of August 29, 2011, (after giving pro forma effect to the issuance of the Preferred Stock), based on the initial conversion rate. The initial conversion rate reflects an initial conversion price of \$17.00 and is subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The initial dividend rate for the Preferred Stock is equal to 7.75% per annum of the initial liquidation preference of the Preferred Stock to be paid quarterly and subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The entry into the investment agreement and the issuance and sale of the Preferred Stock was approved by the Company's Board of Directors following a recommendation made by a Special Committee of the Board of Directors. The terms, rights, obligations and preferences of the Preferred Stock are set forth in a Certificate of Designations of the Company, which was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on August 18, 2011.

Based upon the Company's current operating levels, management believes cash and cash equivalents on hand, net cash flows from operating activities, cash received and committed in the formation of NOOK Media, short-term vendor financing and the capacity under the credit facility will be sufficient to meet the Company's normal working capital and debt service requirements for at least the next twelve months. The Company regularly evaluates its capital structure and conditions in the financing markets to ensure it maintains adequate flexibility to successfully execute its business plan.

Segments

The Company identifies its operating segments based on the way the business is managed (focusing on the financial information distributed) and the manner in which the chief operating decision maker interacts with other members of management. The Company has three operating segments: B&N Retail, B&N College and NOOK.

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Seasonality

The B&N Retail business, like that of many retailers, is seasonal, with the major portion of sales and operating profit realized during its third fiscal quarter, which includes the holiday selling season.

The B&N College business is highly seasonal, with the major portion of sales and operating profit realized during the second and third fiscal quarters, when college students generally purchase and rent textbooks for the upcoming semesters. Textbook rentals, which primarily occur at the beginning of the semester, are being recognized over the rental period.

The NOOK business, like that of many technology companies, is impacted by the launch of new products and the promotional efforts to support those new products, as well as the traditional retail holiday selling seasonality.

Business Overview

The Company's financial performance has been significantly impacted in recent years by a number of factors, including the economic downturn, increased online competition and the expanding digital market. However, the Company has benefited from reduced physical bookstore competition in the marketplace, as well as the successful execution of new merchandising strategies.

The Company derives the majority of its sales and net income from its B&N Retail and B&N College stores.

B&N Retail comparable store sales benefited as one of B&N Retail's largest competitors in the sale of physical books, Borders Group, Inc. (Borders), completed liquidating all of its stores under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in early fiscal 2012. While the Company expects declining physical book trends to continue industry-wide as consumer spending shifts further online and toward digital products, it expects to be the beneficiary of further market consolidation as other non-book retailers reduce their presence in the book category. Additionally, the Company continues to experience positive trends in its Gift and Toys & Games businesses as a result of the successful execution of new merchandising strategies.

The Company has leveraged its unique assets, iconic brands and reach to become a leader in the distribution of digital content. In 2009, the Company entered the eBook market and the popularity of its eBook site continues to grow. Since then, the Company launched its NOOK® brand of eReading products, which provide a fun, easy-to-use and immersive digital reading experience. With NOOK®, customers gain access to the expansive NOOK Store of more than three million digital books, plus periodicals, comics, apps, movies and TV shows, and the ability to enjoy content across a wide array of popular devices through free NOOK Reading Apps and NOOK Video apps.

Over the past several years, the Company has introduced leading devices in the tablet and eReader categories. In April 2012, the Company introduced NOOK Simple Touch with GlowLight™, the world's first E Ink device with patent-pending lighting technology that lets you read in the dark. In September 2012, the Company introduced NOOK® HD, the lightest and highest-resolution 7-Inch HD tablet, and NOOK® HD+, the world's lightest full HD tablet.

In addition to NOOK® devices, the Company makes it easy for customers to enjoy any book, anytime, anywhere with its free line of NOOK® software specific application, which has won the Webby People's Voice Award. Customers can use Barnes & Noble's eReading software to access and read books from their personal

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Barnes & Noble digital library on devices including Windows 8 PCs and tablets, iPad , iPhone®, Android smartphones and tablets, PC and Mac®. The Lifetime Library helps ensure that Barnes & Noble customers will always be able to access their digital libraries on NOOK® products and software-enabled devices and BN.com. The Company also offers NOOK Newsstand , which provides an extensive selection of digital newspapers and magazines, available in both subscription and single copy format, NOOK Kids , a collection of digital picture and chapter books for children, NOOK Study , an innovative study platform and software solution for higher education, and NOOK Video , which offers an extensive and diverse digital collection of standard and high-definition movies and TV shows available for streaming and download.

In the fall of 2012, the Company began selling NOOK® devices internationally, through its website and partnerships with leading retailers, as well as digital content in the U.K. The Company plans to continue to expand into additional international markets and believes that its partnership with Microsoft will help foster that expansion. Additionally, the Company believes that its newly formed partnership with Pearson will accelerate customer access to digital content by pairing Pearson's leading expertise in online learning with NOOK's expertise in reading technology, online commerce and customer service. The Company has made significant investments over the past three years building the valuable NOOK digital retailing platform, which has resulted in millions of digital customers buying content from Barnes & Noble. While the Company experienced disappointing NOOK device sales over the most recent holiday selling season, the Company's digital strategy will continue to center around delivering the best digital reading, shopping and content experience in the market, while also being diligent about calibrating expenses to business trends in order to scale the business to profitability over time.

As digital and electronic sales become a larger part of its business, the Company believes its footprint of more than 1,300 stores will continue to be a major competitive asset. The Company will continue to integrate its traditional retail, trade book and college bookstores businesses with its electronic and Internet offerings, using retail stores in attractive geographic markets to promote and sell digital devices and content. Customers can see, feel and experiment with the NOOK® in the Company's stores.

Although the stores will be just a part of the offering, they will remain a key driver of sales and cash flow as the Company expands its multi-channel relationships with its customers. While the Company plans to open a few retail stores in new geographic markets, the Company expects to reduce the total net number of retail stores.

B&N College provides direct access to a large and well-educated demographic group, enabling the Company to build relationships with students throughout their college years and beyond. The Company also expects to be the beneficiary of market consolidation as more and more schools outsource their bookstore management. The Company is in a unique market position to benefit from this trend given its full suite of services: bookstore management, textbook rental and digital delivery.

Although the Company believes cash on hand, cash flows from operating activities, funds available from its senior credit facility, cash received and committed in the formation of NOOK Media, cash received from the Pearson strategic investment in NOOK Media and short-term vendor financing provide the Company with adequate liquidity and capital resources for seasonal working capital requirements, the Company may raise additional capital to support the growth of its digital businesses.

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13 and 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 compared with the 13 and 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012

Sales

The following table summarizes the Company's sales for the 13 and 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012:

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended				39 weeks ended			
	January 26, 2013	% Total	January 28, 2012	% Total	January 26, 2013	% Total	January 28, 2012	% Total
B&N Retail	\$ 1,505,151	67.7%	\$ 1,677,326	68.8%	\$ 3,620,566	65.1%	\$ 3,800,380	66.1%
B&N College	517,228	23.3%	525,627	21.5%	1,510,953	27.2%	1,515,771	26.4%
NOOK	315,965	14.2%	426,595	17.5%	668,287	12.0%	769,854	13.4%
Elimination	(114,399)	(5.1)%	(190,424)	(7.8)%	(237,822)	(4.3)%	(336,516)	(5.9)%
Total Sales	\$ 2,223,945	100.0%	\$ 2,439,124	100.0%	\$ 5,561,984	100.0%	\$ 5,749,489	100.0%

During the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013, the Company's sales decreased \$215.2 million, or 8.8%, to \$2.224 billion from \$2.439 billion during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012. The decrease by segment is as follows:

B&N Retail sales for the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 decreased \$172.2 million, or 10.3%, to \$1.51 billion from \$1.68 billion during the same period a year ago, and accounted for 67.7% of total Company sales. The decrease was attributable to a 7.3% decrease in comparable store sales, which decreased sales by \$102.1 million and lower online sales, which declined by \$50.0 million. Closed store sales decreased sales by \$20.9 million, offset by new stores that increased sales by \$3.8 million. Core comparable store sales, which exclude sales of NOOK products, decreased 2.2% as compared to the prior year. Sales of NOOK products in the Retail segment declined during the quarter due to lower unit volume. B&N Retail also includes third-party sales of Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.

B&N College sales decreased \$8.4 million, or 1.6%, to \$517.2 million during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$525.6 million during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012. The decrease was attributable to a 5.2% decrease in comparable store sales which decreased sales by \$27.9 million. The back-to-school rush season extended past the close of the Company's third fiscal quarter, factoring in the two additional weeks in February that contributed to this year's rush season, comparable store sales decreased 2.1% for the quarter. In addition, closed stores decreased sales by \$5.1 million, offset by new stores which increased sales by \$24.0 million.

NOOK sales decreased \$110.6 million, or 25.9%, to \$316.0 million during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$426.6 million during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012. The decrease was due to lower device unit volume, \$21.2 million of incremental channel partner returns given the holiday sales shortfall and \$15.4 million of promotional allowances to optimize future sales opportunities. Digital content sales increased 6.8% during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013.

The elimination represents sales from NOOK to B&N Retail and B&N College on a sell through basis. Lower than last year due to lower device sales by B&N Retail.

During the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013, B&N Retail had two store openings and 14 closings, and B&N College had four openings and no closings.

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During the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013, the Company's sales decreased \$187.5 million, or 3.3%, to \$5.56 billion from \$5.75 billion during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. The decrease by segment is as follows:

B&N Retail sales for the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 decreased \$179.8 million, or 4.7%, to \$3.62 billion from \$3.80 billion during the same period a year ago, and accounted for 65.1% of total Company sales. The decrease was attributable to a 1.9% decrease in comparable store sales, which decreased sales by \$59.4 million and lower online sales, which declined by \$74.0 million. Core comparable store sales, which exclude sales of NOOK products, increased 1.8% as compared to the prior year. Sales of NOOK products in the Retail segment declined due to lower unit volume. Closed stores decreased sales by \$51.4 million, offset by new stores that increased sales by \$3.8 million. B&N Retail also includes third-party sales of Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.

B&N College sales decreased \$4.8 million, or 0.3%, to \$1.51 billion during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$1.52 billion during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. The decrease was attributable to a 2.3% decrease in comparable store sales which decreased sales by \$56.7 million. The back-to-school rush season extended past the close of the Company's third fiscal quarter, factoring in the two additional weeks in February that contributed to this year's rush season, comparable store sales decreased 1.3% for the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013. In addition closed stores also contributed to the decrease in sales by \$14.5 million while new stores increased sales by \$66.2 million. Sales were impacted by the continued growth of textbook rentals, which have a lower price than new or used textbooks, and a portion of rental sales are deferred over the rental period.

NOOK sales decreased \$101.6 million, or 13.2%, to \$668.3 million during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$769.9 million during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. This decrease was primarily due to lower device unit volume, \$21.2 million of incremental channel partner returns given the holiday sales shortfall, and \$15.4 million of promotional allowances to optimize future sales opportunities, partially offset by higher content sales. Digital content sales increased 27.9% during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013.

The elimination represents sales from NOOK to B&N Retail and B&N College on a sell through basis. Lower than last year due to lower device sales by B&N Retail.

During the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013, B&N Retail had two store openings and 16 store closings, and B&N College had 40 openings and nine closings.

Cost of Sales and Occupancy

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended				39 weeks ended			
	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales
B&N Retail	\$ 1,004,954	66.8%	\$ 1,158,823	69.1%	\$ 2,490,271	68.8%	\$ 2,680,938	70.5%
B&N College	407,547	78.8%	418,960	79.7%	1,182,008	78.2%	1,190,241	78.5%
NOOK	376,282	119.1%	398,949	93.5%	683,580	102.3%	702,788	91.3%
Elimination	(114,399)	(36.2%)	(190,424)	(44.6%)	(237,822)	(35.6%)	(336,516)	(43.7%)
Total Cost of Sales and Occupancy	\$ 1,674,384	75.3%	\$ 1,786,308	73.2%	\$ 4,118,037	74.0%	\$ 4,237,451	73.7%

The Company's cost of sales and occupancy includes costs such as merchandise costs, distribution center costs (including payroll, freight, supplies, depreciation and other operating expenses), rental expense, management service agreement costs with schools, common area maintenance and real estate taxes, partially offset by landlord tenant allowances amortized over the life of the lease.

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During the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013, cost of sales and occupancy decreased \$111.9 million, or 6.3%, to \$1.674 billion from \$1.786 billion during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012. Cost of sales and occupancy increased as a percentage of sales to 75.3% from 73.2% during the same period one year ago. The increase or (decrease) by segment is as follows:

B&N Retail cost of sales and occupancy decreased as a percentage of sales to 66.8% from 69.1% during the same period one year ago. This decrease was attributable to a higher mix of higher margin core products and increased vendor allowances.

B&N College cost of sales and occupancy decreased as a percentage of sales to 78.8% from 79.7% during the same period one year ago due to a higher mix of higher margin textbook rentals.

NOOK cost of sales and occupancy increased as a percentage of sales to 119.1% from 93.5% during the same period one year ago. This increase was attributable to \$58.7 million of additional inventory charges, as the holiday sales shortfall resulted in higher than anticipated levels of finished and unfinished goods. Additional provisions may be required if the Company adopts more aggressive short-term promotional strategies, units turn at slower than historical paces, or permanent price markdowns accelerate. Also contributing to the increase was higher occupancy costs on increased office space in Palo Alto, CA, partially offset by a higher mix of higher margin content sales.

During the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013, cost of sales and occupancy decreased \$119.4 million, or 2.8%, to \$4.118 billion from \$4.237 billion during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. Cost of sales and occupancy increased as a percentage of sales to 74.0% from 73.7% during the same period one year ago. The increase or (decrease) by segment is as follows:

B&N Retail cost of sales and occupancy decreased as a percentage of sales to 68.8% from 70.5% during the same period one year ago. This decrease was attributable to a higher mix of higher margin core products and increased vendor allowances.

B&N College cost of sales and occupancy decreased as a percentage of sales to 78.2% from 78.5% during the same period one year ago due to a higher mix of higher margin textbook rentals, partially offset by increases in occupancy associated with contract renewals.

NOOK cost of sales and occupancy increased as a percentage of sales at 102.3% versus 91.3% during the same period one year ago. This increase was attributable to \$58.7 million of additional inventory charges, as the holiday sales shortfall resulted in higher than anticipated levels of finished and unfinished goods. Additional provisions may be required if the Company adopts more aggressive short-term promotional strategies, units turn at slower than historical paces, or permanent price markdowns accelerate. Also contributing to the increase was higher occupancy costs on increased office space in Palo Alto, CA, partially offset by a higher mix of higher margin content sales.

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<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended				39 weeks ended			
	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales
B&N Retail	\$ 500,197	33.2%	\$ 518,503	30.9%	\$ 1,130,295	31.2%	\$ 1,119,442	29.5%
B&N College	109,681	21.2%	106,667	20.3%	328,945	21.8%	325,530	21.5%
NOOK	(60,317)	(29.9)%	27,646	11.7%	(15,293)	(3.6)%	67,066	15.5%
Total Gross Margin	\$ 549,561	24.7%	\$ 652,816	26.8%	\$ 1,443,947	26.0%	\$ 1,512,038	26.3%

The Company's consolidated gross margin decreased \$103.2 million, or 15.8%, to \$549.6 million during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$652.8 million during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012. This decrease was due to the matters discussed above.

The Company's consolidated gross margin decreased \$68.1 million, or 4.5%, to \$1.444 billion during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$1.512 billion during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. This decrease was due to the matters discussed above.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended				39 weeks ended			
	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales
B&N Retail	\$ 288,240	19.2%	\$ 320,913	19.1%	\$ 815,389	22.5%	\$ 868,067	22.8%
B&N College	75,768	14.6%	71,488	13.6%	221,277	14.6%	209,764	13.8%
NOOK	130,086	64.5%	110,469	46.8%	283,230	65.8%	251,789	58.1%
Total Selling and Administrative Expenses	\$ 494,094	22.2%	\$ 502,870	20.6%	\$ 1,319,896	23.7%	\$ 1,329,620	23.1%

Selling and administrative expenses decreased \$8.8 million, or 1.7%, to \$494.1 million during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$502.9 million during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012. Selling and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of sales to 22.2% from 20.6% during the same period one year ago. The increase as a percentage of sales by segment is as follows:

B&N Retail selling and administrative expenses increased slightly as a percentage of sales to 19.2% from 19.1% during the same period one year ago.

B&N College selling and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of sales to 14.6% from 13.6% during the same period one year ago due to new stores and increased expenses for digital higher education initiatives.

NOOK selling and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of sales to 64.5% from 46.8% during the same period one year ago due to deleveraging on decreased sales, higher advertising costs and increased costs to support international expansion expenses.

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Selling and administrative expenses decreased \$9.7 million, or 0.7%, to \$1.32 billion during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$1.33 billion during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. Selling and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of sales to 23.7% from 23.1% during the same period one year ago. The increase or (decrease) by segment is as follows:

B&N Retail selling and administrative expenses decreased as a percentage of sales to 22.5% from 22.8% during the same period one year ago. This decrease was due to lower legal fees and lower store impairment charges.

B&N College selling and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of sales to 14.6% from 13.8% during the same period one year ago due to new stores and increased expenses for digital higher education initiatives.

NOOK selling and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of sales to 65.8% from 58.1% during the same period one year ago due to deleveraging on decreased sales, higher advertising costs and increased costs to support international expansion.

Depreciation and Amortization

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended				39 weeks ended			
	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales
B&N Retail	\$ 35,107	2.3%	\$ 42,467	2.5%	\$ 115,029	3.2%	\$ 122,510	3.2%
B&N College	11,479	2.2%	11,485	2.2%	35,053	2.3%	33,760	2.2%
NOOK	9,175	4.6%	6,321	2.7%	21,327	5.0%	17,429	4.0%
Total Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 55,761	2.5%	\$ 60,273	2.5%	\$ 171,409	3.1%	\$ 173,699	3.0%

During the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013, depreciation and amortization decreased \$4.5 million, or 7.5%, to \$55.8 million from \$60.3 million during the same period one year ago. This decrease was primarily attributable to store closings and fully depreciated assets, partially offset by additional capital expenditures.

During the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013, depreciation and amortization decreased \$2.3 million, or 1.3%, to \$171.4 million from \$173.7 million during the same period one year ago. This decrease was primarily attributable to store closings and fully depreciated assets, partially offset by additional capital expenditures.

Operating Profit (Loss)

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended				39 weeks ended			
	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales	January 26, 2013	% of Sales	January 28, 2012	% of Sales
B&N Retail	\$ 176,850	11.7%	\$ 155,123	9.2%	\$ 199,877	5.5%	\$ 128,865	3.4%
B&N College	22,434	4.3%	23,694	4.5%	72,615	4.8%	82,006	5.4%
NOOK	(199,578)	(99.0)%	(89,144)	(37.7)%	(319,850)	(74.3)%	(202,152)	(46.6)%
Total Operating Profit (Loss)	\$ (294)	(0.0)%	\$ 89,673	3.7%	\$ (47,358)	(0.9)%	\$ 8,719	0.2%

The Company's consolidated operating profit (loss) decreased \$90.0 million, or 100.3%, to an operating loss of \$0.3 million during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from an operating profit of \$89.7 million during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012. This decrease was due to the matters discussed above.

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The Company's consolidated operating profit (loss) decreased \$56.1 million, to a loss of \$47.4 million during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from a profit of \$8.7 million during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. This decrease was due to the matters discussed above.

Interest Expense, Net and Amortization of Deferred Financing Fees

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended			39 weeks ended		
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	% of Change	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	% of Change
Interest Expense, Net and Amortization of Deferred Financing Fees	\$ 8,772	\$ 8,773	(0.0)%	\$ 25,835	\$ 26,675	(3.1)%

Net interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees remained relatively flat at \$8.8 million during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from the same period one year ago. Net interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 includes \$1.1 million of interest related to the Microsoft Commercial Agreement financing transaction. Excluding this interest, the decrease was attributable to lower average borrowings partially offset by higher average borrowing rates.

Net interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees decreased \$0.8 million to \$25.8 million during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 from \$26.7 million during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. Net interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 includes \$1.1 million of interest related to the Microsoft Commercial Agreement financing transaction. Excluding this interest, the decrease was attributable to lower average borrowings partially offset by higher average borrowing rates.

Income Taxes

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended				39 weeks ended			
	January 26, 2013	Effective Rate	January 28, 2012	Effective Rate	January 26, 2013	Effective Rate	January 28, 2012	Effective Rate
Income Taxes	\$ (3,008)	33.2%	\$ 28,869	35.7%	\$ (25,580)	34.9%	\$ (6,818)	38.0%

The Company had an income tax benefit of \$(3.1) million during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 compared with an income tax provision of \$28.9 million during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012. The Company's effective tax rate was 33.2% and 35.7% for the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively.

The Company had an income tax benefit of \$(25.6) million during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 compared with an income tax benefit of \$(6.8) million during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012. The Company's effective tax rate was 34.9% and 38.0% for the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively.

The Company evaluates the realizability of the deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis. As part of this evaluation the Company reviews all evidence both positive and negative to determine if a valuation allowance is needed. At the end of the quarter the Company was in a cumulative loss position but this negative evidence was outweighed by the positive evidence available and no valuation allowance, other than those previously recorded against particular deferred assets, is recorded. The Company's review of positive evidence included the review of feasible tax planning strategies that may be implemented and the reversal of temporary items. The Company will monitor the need for the additional valuation allowance at each quarter in the future and if the negative evidence outweighs the positive evidence an allowance will be recorded.

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<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 26, 2013	January 28, 2012
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (6,058)	\$ 52,031	\$ (47,613)	\$ (11,138)

As a result of the factors discussed above, the Company reported consolidated net loss of \$(6.1) million during the 13 weeks ended January 26, 2013, compared with consolidated net income of \$52.0 million during the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012.

As a result of the factors discussed above, the Company reported consolidated net loss of \$(47.6) million during the 39 weeks ended January 26, 2013, compared with consolidated net loss of \$(11.1) million during the 39 weeks ended January 28, 2012.

Critical Accounting Policies

During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, there were no changes in the Company's policies regarding the use of estimates and other critical accounting policies. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, found in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 28, 2012 for additional information relating to the Company's use of estimates and other critical accounting policies.

Additional Information

In fiscal 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company approved stock ownership guidelines for all directors as recommended by the Compensation Committee of the Board, at a level of three times the annual board cash retainer. Pursuant to these guidelines any individual director would need to be in compliance with this requirement the latter of three years from: (a) a director joining the Board or (b) December 12, 2012. Both vested and unvested stock and restricted stock units that are beneficially owned by a director would count toward the requirement. Additionally, in fiscal 2013, the Board of Directors approved the adoption of an Insider Trading Policy that reaffirmed the Company's commitment to comply with insider trading laws, and contained a number of protections and mechanisms to implement that commitment. For example, these included such mechanisms as blackout periods for certain covered individuals, preclearance of trades by Board members and certain employees, and a prohibition on short sales, buying or selling puts, calls or derivatives, and pledges and margin accounts by certain individuals (except as may be approved by the Audit Committee). The foregoing is a description of these guidelines and policies as of the date hereof and the Company reserves the right to modify or revoke, or grant exceptions from, these guidelines and policies and disclaims any obligation to disclose any such modification, revocation or exception.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q may contain certain forward-looking statements (within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of the management of the Company as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the management of the Company. When used in this report, the words anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan, will, forecasts, projections, and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or the management of the Company, identify forward-looking statements.

Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events, the outcome of which is subject to certain risks, including, among others, the general economic environment and consumer spending patterns, decreased consumer demand for the Company's products, low growth or declining sales and net income due to various factors, risk that international expansion will not be successfully achieved or may be achieved later than expected, possible disruptions in the Company's computer systems, telephone systems or supply chain, possible risks associated with data privacy, information security and intellectual property, possible work stoppages or increases in labor costs, possible increases in shipping rates or interruptions in shipping service, effects of competition, possible risks that inventory in channels of distribution may be larger than able to be sold, possible risk that component parts will be rendered obsolete or otherwise not be able to be effectively utilized in devices to be sold, possible risk that financial and operational forecasts and projections are not achieved, possible risk that returns from consumers or channels of distribution may be greater than estimated, the risk that the expected sales lift from Borders' store closures is not achieved in whole or part, the risk that digital sales growth is less than expectations and the risk that it does not exceed the rate of investment spend,

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higher-than-anticipated store closing or relocation costs, higher interest rates, the performance of the Company's online, digital and other initiatives, the performance and successful integration of acquired businesses, the success of the Company's strategic investments, unanticipated increases in merchandise, component or occupancy costs, unanticipated adverse litigation results or effects, product and component shortages, the potential adverse impact on the business resulting from the review of a potential separation of the NOOK digital business, the risk that the transactions with Microsoft and Pearson do not achieve the expected benefits for the parties including the risk that NOOK Media's applications are not commercially successful or that the expected distribution of those applications is not achieved, the risk that any subsequent spin-off, split-off or other disposition by the Company of its interest in NOOK Media or other separation of the Company's businesses results in adverse impacts on the Company or NOOK Media (including as a result of termination of agreements and other adverse impacts), the potential impact on the Company's retail business of any separation, the potential tax consequences for the Company and its shareholders of a subsequent spin-off, split-off or other disposition by the Company of its interest in NOOK Media or other separation of the Company's businesses, the risk that the international expansion contemplated by the relationship with Microsoft or otherwise is not successful or is delayed, the risk that NOOK Media is not able to perform its obligations under the Microsoft commercial agreement, including with respect to the development of applications and international expansion, and the consequences thereof, the costs and disruptions arising out of any such separation of the NOOK digital and College businesses or other separation of the Company's businesses, the risk that Barnes & Noble may not recoup its investments in the NOOK digital business as part of any separation transaction, the risks, difficulties, and uncertainties that may result from the separation of businesses that were previously co-mingled including necessary ongoing relationships, and potential for adverse customer impacts and other factors which may be outside of Barnes & Noble's control, including those factors discussed in detail in Item 1A, Risk Factors, in Barnes & Noble's Annual Report on Form 10-K and Form 10-K/A, and in Barnes & Noble's other filings made hereafter from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our forward looking statements relating to international expansion are also subject to the following risks, among others that may affect the introduction, success and timing of the NOOK e-reader and content in countries outside the United States: the Company may not be successful in reaching agreements with international companies, the terms of agreements that the Company reaches may not be advantageous to the Company, the Company's NOOK device may require technological changes to comply with applicable laws, and marketplace acceptance and other companies have already entered the marketplace with products that have achieved some customer acceptance.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results or outcomes may vary materially from those described as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected, intended or planned. Subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements in this paragraph. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this Form 10-Q.

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Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company limits its interest rate risks by investing certain of its excess cash balances in short-term, highly-liquid instruments with an original maturity of one year or less. The Company does not expect any material losses from its invested cash balances and the Company believes that its interest rate exposure is modest. As of January 26, 2013, the Company's cash and cash equivalents totaled approximately \$213.6 million.

Additionally, the Company may from time to time borrow money under the 2011 Amended Credit Facility at various interest rate options based on the Base Rate or LIBO Rate (each term as defined in the 2011 Amended Credit Agreement) depending upon certain financial tests. Accordingly, the Company may be exposed to interest rate risk on borrowings under its credit facility. The Company had \$0 and \$101.6 million in borrowings under its credit facility at January 26, 2013 and January 28, 2012, respectively.

The Company does not have any material foreign currency exposure as nearly all of its business is transacted in United States currency.

Item 4: Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's management conducted an evaluation (as required under Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b) under the Exchange Act), under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that it will detect or uncover failures within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in the Company's periodic reports. Based on management's evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in a variety of claims, suits, investigations and proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of its business, including actions with respect to contracts, intellectual property, taxation, employment, benefits, securities, personal injuries and other matters. The results of these proceedings in the ordinary course of business are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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The Company records a liability when it believes that it is both probable that a liability will be incurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company evaluates, at least quarterly, developments in its legal matters that could affect the amount of liability that has been previously accrued and makes adjustments as appropriate. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount of a loss or potential loss. The Company may be unable to reasonably estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss for a particular legal contingency for various reasons, including, among others: (i) if the damages sought are indeterminate; (ii) if proceedings are in the early stages; (iii) if there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending proceedings (including motions and appeals); (iv) if there is uncertainty as to the likelihood of settlement and the outcome of any negotiations with respect thereto; (v) if there are significant factual issues to be determined or resolved; (vi) if the proceedings involve a large number of parties; (vii) if relevant law is unsettled or novel or untested legal theories are presented; or (viii) if the proceedings are taking place in jurisdictions where the laws are complex or unclear. In such instances, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the ultimate resolution of such matters, including a possible eventual loss, if any. With respect to the legal matters described below, the Company has determined, based on its current knowledge, that the amount of loss or range of loss, that is reasonably possible including any reasonably possible losses in excess of amounts already accrued, is not reasonably estimable. However, legal matters are inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Company's control. As such, there can be no assurance that the final outcome of these matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

The following is a discussion of the material legal matters involving the Company.

Lina v. Barnes & Noble, Inc., and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. et al.

On August 5, 2011, a purported class action complaint was filed against Barnes & Noble, Inc. and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. in the Superior Court for the State of California making the following allegations against defendants with respect to salaried Store Managers at Barnes & Noble stores located in the State of California from the period of August 5, 2007 to present: (1) failure to pay wages and overtime; (2) failure to pay for missed meal and/or rest breaks; (3) waiting time penalties; (4) failure to pay minimum wage; (5) failure to provide reimbursement for business expenses; and (6) failure to provide itemized wage statements. The claims are generally derivative of the allegation that these salaried managers were improperly classified as exempt from California's wage and hour laws. The complaint contains no allegations concerning the number of any such alleged violations or the amount of recovery sought on behalf of the purported class. The Company was served with the complaint on August 11, 2011. On August 30, 2011, the Company filed an answer in state court, and on August 31, 2011 it removed the action to federal court pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). On October 28, 2011, the district court granted plaintiff's motion to remand the action back to state court, over the Company's opposition. On November 7, 2011, the Company petitioned the Ninth Circuit for an appeal of the district court's remand order. The Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court's remand order on May 18, 2012. The parties are currently engaged in pre-certification discovery. The state court has not yet set a date for plaintiff's anticipated motion for class certification, and it has not yet set a trial date.

Barnes & Noble, Inc. and Barnesandnoble.com llc v. LSI Corporation and Agere Systems, Inc.

On June 6, 2011, Barnes & Noble, Inc. filed a complaint against LSI Corporation (LSI) in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Case No. 11-CV-2709 EMC. The complaint sought a declaratory judgment that Barnes & Noble, Inc. does not infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 5,546,420; 5,670,730; 5,862,182; 5,920,552; 6,044,073; 6,119,091; 6,404,732; 6,452,958; 6,707,867 and 7,583,582. Barnes & Noble,

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Inc. amended the complaint on August 10, 2011 to add barnesandnoble.com llc as a plaintiff, to add Agere Systems, Inc. (Agere) as a defendant, to add a cause of action seeking a declaratory judgment that neither Barnes & Noble, Inc. nor barnesandnoble.com llc infringes U.S. Patent No. 7,477,633, and to add causes of action seeking a declaratory judgment that each of the eleven patents-in-suit is invalid. On November 1, 2011, LSI and Agere answered the amended complaint and asserted counterclaims against Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc, alleging infringement of the eleven patents-in-suit. On November 28, 2011, Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc answered the counterclaims and asserted several affirmative defenses, including the defense that seven of the patents-in-suit are unenforceable as a result of standard-setting misconduct. As required by the District Court's Local Patent Rules, LSI and Agere served their Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions on July 2, 2012. In that disclosure, LSI and Agere asserted infringement of only six of the eleven patents they had previously accused Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc of infringing. On January 18, 2013, LSI and Agere notified Barnes & Noble that they were dropping another asserted patent leaving a total of five asserted patents in the case. The District Court has set certain pretrial dates in the case, including a claim construction hearing beginning on April 29, 2013. The District Court has not yet set a trial date in the case.

Dustin Torrez, an individual, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Barnes & Noble, Inc.

On October 11, 2011, a complaint was filed in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of San Francisco against the Company. The complaint is styled as a California state-wide class action. It alleges violations of California Civil Code section 1747.08 (the Song-Beverly Credit Card Act of 1971) due to the Company's alleged improper requesting and recording of zip codes from California customers who used credit cards as payment. The complaint was re-filed in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of San Francisco on December 23, 2011 as a separate action. The Summons and Complaint have not been served on the Company for either action. On February 10, 2012, the plaintiff filed a request that the action filed in December be dismissed with prejudice.

Kevin Khoa Nguyen, an individual, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Barnes & Noble, Inc.

On April 17, 2012, a complaint was filed in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of Orange against the Company. The complaint is styled as a nationwide class action and includes a California state-wide subclass based on alleged cancellations of orders for HP TouchPad Tablets placed on the Company's website in August 2011. The lawsuit alleges claims for unfair business practices and false advertising under both New York and California state law, violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act under California law, and breach of contract. The complaint demands specific performance of the alleged contracts to sell HP TouchPad Tablets at a specified price, injunctive relief, and monetary relief, but does not specify an amount. The Company submitted its initial response to the complaint on May 18, 2012, and moved to compel plaintiff to arbitrate his claims on an individual basis pursuant to a contractual arbitration provision on May 25, 2012. The court denied the Company's motion to compel arbitration, and the Company appealed that denial to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Company has also moved to dismiss the complaint and moved to transfer the action to New York. The court granted the Company's motion to stay on November 26, 2012, and the action has been stayed pending resolution of the Company's appeal from the court's denial of its motion to compel arbitration.

Deep9 Corporation v. Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc

On January 1, 2011, Deep9 Corporation (Deep9) filed a complaint against Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. The

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complaint alleges that Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 5,937,405 and 6,377,951. On February 1, 2011, Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc filed an answer denying infringement and asserting several affirmative defenses. At the same time, Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc filed counterclaims seeking a declaratory judgment that neither Barnes & Noble, Inc. nor barnesandnoble.com llc infringes the patents-in-suit and that each of the two patents-in-suit is invalid. The District Court issued an order regarding claim construction on January 10, 2012 and amended that order on January 24, 2012. On September 21, 2012, the District Court granted Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc's motion for summary judgment of non-infringement as to both of Deep9's patents-in-suit, and entered judgment in favor of Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc. On October 16, 2012, Deep9 filed a notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On December 21, 2012, Deep9 served its Brief of Appellant in the Federal Circuit. On February 15, 2013, Barnes & Noble, Inc. and barnesandnoble.com llc served their Brief of Appellees in the Federal Circuit. Deep9's Reply Brief of Appellant in the Federal Circuit was filed on March 4, 2013. The Federal Circuit has not yet set a date for oral argument.

Technology Properties Limited et al. v. Barnes & Noble Inc., et al.

On July 24, 2012, Technology Properties Limited, LLC, Phoenix Digital Solutions, LLC, and Patriot Scientific Corporation (collectively, TPL) submitted a complaint to the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), captioned *Certain Wireless Consumer Electronics Devices and Components thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-853, requesting that the ITC institute an investigation pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The complaint alleges that the sale for importation into the United States, the importation, and/or the sale within the United States after importation of Barnes & Noble, Inc.'s NOOK[®] products infringe certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 5,809,336. The complaint also asserts similar claims against the products of 23 other Respondents. The complaint requests that the ITC issue a permanent exclusion order and a permanent cease-and-desist order with respect to these products. On August 21, 2012, the ITC issued a Notice of Institution of Investigation and delegated authority for factfinding on the public interest to the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) hearing the case. On September 24, 2012, Barnes & Noble filed a response to the complaint, denying that its products infringe the '336 patent and denying that it has engaged in any action that would constitute unlawful sale for importation into the United States, importation, or sale within the United States after importation. Barnes & Noble also asserted ten affirmative defenses. The ALJ subsequently set a procedural schedule that governs the investigation, with the following important dates: fact discovery ends on February 22, 2013; initial expert reports are due March 27, 2013; and expert discovery ends on May 1, 2013. The trial is scheduled for June 3 to June 14, 2013, with a final initial determination due by September 6, 2013, and a target date for ITC resolution of the investigation on January 6, 2014. On February 12, 2013, TPL entered into a stipulation in which it agreed that the NOOK Simple Touch, NOOK Simple Touch with GlowLight, NOOK HD, and NOOK HD+ are the only Barnes & Noble products accused of infringement in the investigation; therefore, the NOOK 1st Edition, NOOK Color, and NOOK Tablet products are no longer accused of infringement in the investigation.

Also on July 24, 2012, TPL filed a complaint against Barnes & Noble, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint similarly alleges that Barnes & Noble is infringing the '336 patent through the importation and sale in the United States of NOOK[™] products. The complaint also alleges that Barnes & Noble is infringing two other patents in the same patent family: U.S. Patent No. 5,440,749 and U.S. Patent No. 5,530,890. On September 21, 2012, TPL and Barnes & Noble filed a stipulation agreeing to stay the action pending final resolution of the ITC action. On September 26, 2012, the District Court granted the motion to stay.

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PIN Pad Litigation

As previously disclosed, the Company discovered that PIN pads in certain of its stores had been tampered with to allow criminal access to card data and PIN numbers on credit and debit cards swiped through the terminals. Following public disclosure of this matter on October 24, 2012, the Company has been served with four putative class action complaints (three in federal district court in the Northern District of Illinois and one in the Northern District of California), each of which alleges on behalf of national and other classes of customers who swiped credit and debit cards in Barnes & Noble Retail stores common-law claims such as claims for negligence, breach of contract and invasion of privacy, as well as statutory claims such as violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, state data breach notification statutes, and state unfair and deceptive practices statutes. The actions seek various forms of relief including damages, injunctive or equitable relief, multiple or punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and interest. The putative class action filed in California is in the process of being transferred to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, where the court has ordered it consolidated with the three putative class actions filed in that court. The plaintiffs have been ordered to file a single consolidated complaint in the case, which the Company expects will contain allegations and prayers for relief substantively similar to those previously reported. It is possible that additional litigation arising out of this matter may be filed on behalf of customers, banks or other card issuers, payment card companies or stockholders seeking damages allegedly arising out of this incident and other related relief.

The Company also has received inquiries related to this matter from the Federal Trade Commission and eight state attorneys general, all of which have either been closed or have not had any recent activity, and the Company intends to cooperate with them if further activity arises. In addition, payment card companies and associations may impose fines by reason of the tampering and federal or state enforcement authorities may impose penalties or other remedies against the Company.

At this point the Company is unable to predict the developments in, outcome of, and economic and other consequences of pending or future litigation or state and federal inquiries related to this matter.

Adrea, LLC

Adrea, LLC (Adrea), a joint venture of Sony, Philips, Discovery Networks and Intertrust, has expressed its belief that the Company must enter into a license for its portfolio of patents and patent applications that Adrea considers essential to eReader technology. The Company has expressed its disagreement to Adrea, and has not entered into a license agreement. As of February 15, 2013, no legal proceedings had been initiated.

Trimmer v. Barnes & Noble

On January 25, 2013, Steven Trimmer (Trimmer), a former Assistant Store Manager (ASM) of the Company, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and New York Labor Law (NYLL). Specifically, Trimmer alleges that he and other similarly situated ASMs were improperly classified as exempt from overtime and denied overtime wages prior to July 1, 2010, when the Company reclassified them as non-exempt. The complaint seeks to certify a collective action under the FLSA comprised of ASMs throughout the country employed from January 25, 2010 until July 1, 2010, and a class action under the NYLL comprised of ASMs employed in New York from January 25, 2007 until July 1, 2010. The Company is investigating the allegations and claims in the complaint.

Table of Contents**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 28, 2012.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds
Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (a)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 28, 2012 – November 26, 2012	5,491	\$ 16.78		\$ 2,470,561
November 27, 2012 – December 26, 2012	2,109	\$ 14.35		\$ 2,470,561
December 27, 2012 – January 26, 2013	1,057	\$ 14.22		\$ 2,470,561
Total	8,657	\$ 15.88		

(a) All of the shares on this table above were originally granted to employees as restricted stock or restricted stock units pursuant to the Company's 2004 Incentive Plan and 2009 Incentive Plan. Both Incentive Plans provide for the withholding of shares to satisfy tax obligations due upon the vesting of restricted stock or restricted stock units, and pursuant to the 2004 Incentive Plan and the 2009 Incentive Plan, the shares reflected above were relinquished by employees in exchange for the Company's agreement to pay federal and state withholding obligations resulting from the vesting of the Company's restricted stock and restricted stock units.

On May 15, 2007, the Company announced its Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program for the purchase of up to \$400.0 million of the Company's common stock. The maximum dollar value of common stock that may yet be purchased under this program is approximately \$2.5 million as of January 26, 2013.

Stock repurchases under this program may be made through open market and privately negotiated transactions from time to time and in such amounts as management deems appropriate. As of January 26, 2013, the Company has repurchased 33,810,264 shares at a cost of approximately \$1.06 billion. The repurchased shares are held in treasury.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure
Not Applicable.

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Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits filed with this Form 10-Q:

10.1	Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2012.
10.2	General Release and Waiver and Consulting Agreement between the Company and Dan Gilbert, dated as of February 1, 2013.
15.1	Letter from Ernst & Young, LLP regarding unaudited interim financial information.
31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
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101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

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SIGNATURES

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

BARNES & NOBLE, INC.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ MICHAEL P. HUSEBY
 Michael P. Huseby
 Chief Financial Officer
 (principal financial officer)

By: /s/ ALLEN LINDSTROM
 Allen Lindstrom
 Vice President, Corporate Controller
 (principal accounting officer)

March 7, 2013

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