

CAFEPRESS INC.

FORM 10-Q (Quarterly Report)

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Telephone	650.655.3000
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Symbol	PRSS
SIC Code	5900 - Retail-Miscellaneous Retail
Industry	Retail (Catalog & Mail Order)
Sector	Services
Fiscal Year	12/31

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

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-35468

CafePress Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-3342816
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

6901 Riverport Drive, Louisville, KY 40258
(502)-995-2258
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

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 or the Exchange Act 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.

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of May 6, 2015 was 17,583,424 shares.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CAFEPRESS INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In thousands, except par value amounts)

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,223	\$ 30,649
Short-term investments	6,225	—
Accounts receivable	2,936	4,452
Inventory	6,305	7,473
Deferred costs	915	1,976
Assets held for sale	—	32,703
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,573	4,832
Total current assets	66,177	82,085
Property and equipment, net	12,376	13,676
Goodwill	20,899	20,535
Intangible assets, net	5,144	5,758
Restricted cash	4,810	—
Other assets	355	431
TOTAL ASSETS	\$109,761	\$ 122,485
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,683	\$ 11,207
Partner commissions payable	2,429	4,586
Accrued royalties payable	3,558	5,883
Accrued liabilities	9,668	12,477
Accrued income tax provision	1,615	—
Deferred revenue	1,408	2,476
Capital lease obligation, current	520	526
Liabilities held for sale	—	13,634
Total current liabilities	25,881	50,789
Capital lease obligation, non-current	774	932
Other long-term liabilities	318	579
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,973	52,300
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value: 10,000 shares authorized as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014; none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value - 500,000 shares authorized and 17,583 and 17,417 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	102,016	101,158
Accumulated deficit	(19,230)	(30,975)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	82,788	70,185
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$109,761	\$ 122,485

See the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CAFEPRESS INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(Unaudited)	
Net revenues	\$ 27,357	\$ 30,902
Cost of net revenues	<u>17,858</u>	<u>20,007</u>
Gross profit	<u>9,499</u>	<u>10,895</u>
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	5,836	8,075
Technology and development	4,350	4,465
General and administrative	3,534	4,578
Acquisition-related costs	—	24
Restructuring costs	<u>—</u>	<u>747</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>13,720</u>	<u>17,889</u>
Loss from operations	(4,221)	(6,994)
Interest income	5	3
Interest expense	(22)	(33)
Other (expense) income, net	<u>42</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Loss before income taxes	(4,196)	(7,032)
Benefit from income taxes	<u>(1,084)</u>	<u>(628)</u>
Net loss from continuing operations	(3,112)	(6,404)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	<u>14,857</u>	<u>1,412</u>
Net income (loss)	\$ <u>11,745</u>	\$ <u>(4,992)</u>
Net (loss) income per share of common stock:		
Basic:		
Continuing operations	\$ <u>(0.18)</u>	\$ <u>(0.37)</u>
Discontinued operations	\$ <u>0.85</u>	\$ <u>0.08</u>
Diluted:		
Continuing operations	\$ <u>(0.18)</u>	\$ <u>(0.37)</u>
Discontinued operations	\$ <u>0.85</u>	\$ <u>0.08</u>
Shares used in computing net (loss) income per share of common stock:		
Basic	17,481	17,224
Diluted	17,553	17,417

See the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CAFEPRESS INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(Unaudited)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,745	\$ (4,992)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,945	2,545
Amortization of intangible assets	614	1,086
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	128	—
Stock-based compensation	452	806
Change in fair value of contingent consideration liability	—	(1,134)
Gain on disposal of business	(17,000)	—
Deferred income taxes	(158)	227
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of divestitures:		
Accounts receivable	1,516	2,750
Inventory	1,168	1,283
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,987	42
Other assets	76	332
Accounts payable	(4,539)	(9,700)
Partner commissions payable	(2,157)	(2,026)
Accrued royalties payables	(2,325)	(2,390)
Accrued and other liabilities	(4,057)	(2,023)
Accrued income tax provision	1,615	—
Assets and liabilities held for sale	(2,361)	—
Deferred revenue	(1,068)	(123)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(12,419)</u>	<u>(13,317)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of short-term investments	(6,225)	—
Proceeds from sale of businesses, net	38,576	—
Purchase of property and equipment	(175)	(372)
Capitalization of software and website development costs	(662)	(874)
Increase in restricted cash	(4,810)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>26,704</u>	<u>(1,246)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(111)	(142)
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	400	299
Payments under insurance financing	—	(256)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>289</u>	<u>(99)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	14,574	(14,662)
Cash and cash equivalents — beginning of period	30,649	33,335
Cash and cash equivalents — end of period	<u>\$ 45,223</u>	<u>\$ 18,673</u>
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 22	\$ 41
Income taxes paid during the period	31	—
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Accrued purchases of property and equipment	22	13

See the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CAFEPRESS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business

CafePress Inc., or the Company, formerly CafePress.com, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on October 18, 1999. On January 19, 2005, the Company was reincorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. On June 7, 2011, the name of the Company was changed to CafePress Inc.

The Company serves its customers and partners, including consumers and content owners, through its portfolio of e-commerce websites and service offerings, including its flagship website, CafePress.com and through its e-commerce platform products and services. The Company's consumers include millions of individuals, groups, businesses and organizations who leverage its innovative and proprietary print-on-demand services to express personal and shared interests, beliefs and affiliations by customizing a wide variety of products. These products include apparel, drinkware, accessories, wall art, home accents and stationery. The Company's content owner customers include individual designers and branded content licensors who leverage its e-commerce websites and platforms to reach a mass consumer base and share and monetize their content in a variety of ways.

Content owner customers, or content owners, include individuals or groups who upload or design images for their own purchase or for sale to others, or corporate clients who provide content to support the sale of branded merchandise. These products can be sold through storefronts hosted by CafePress. Content owners may also sell products through the retail marketplace found on CafePress.com.

The Company manages substantially all aspects of doing business online, including e-commerce services, product manufacturing and sourcing, fulfillment, and customer service.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP, and following the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, for interim reporting. As permitted under those rules, certain footnotes or other financial information that are normally required by U.S. GAAP can be condensed or omitted. These financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the Company's annual financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments that are necessary for a fair statement of the Company's financial information. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2015 or for any other interim period or for any other future year. The balance sheet as of December 31, 2014 has been derived from audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and related financial information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the related notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2014 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed on March 31, 2015 with the SEC.

Segments

The Company's chief operating decision maker is its Chief Executive Officer, who manages the Company's operations on a consolidated basis for purposes of allocating resources. As a result, the Company has a single operating segment which is the Company's single reportable segment. All of the Company's principal operations and decision-making functions are located in the United States.

Discontinued operations

Prior year financial statements have been recast to reflect the sale of the Company's Invitation box.com business assets in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the sale of its Art and Groups business assets in the first fiscal quarter of 2015 in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 205-20-55 within discontinued operations. Results of discontinued operations are excluded from the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements for all periods presented, unless otherwise noted. See Note 4, *Discontinued Operations*, in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including but not limited to those related to revenue recognition, provisions for doubtful accounts, credit card chargebacks, sales returns, inventory write-downs, stock-based compensation, legal contingencies, depreciable lives, asset impairments, accounting for business combinations, and income taxes including required valuation allowances. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience, projections for future performance and other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues from product sales, net of estimated returns based on historical experience, when the following revenue recognition criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or the service has been provided; (3) the selling price or fee revenue earned is fixed or determinable; and (4) collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

The Company evaluates whether it is appropriate to record the gross amount of product sales and related costs as product revenues or the net amount earned as fulfillment revenues. Revenues are recorded at the gross amount when the Company is the primary obligor in a transaction, is subject to inventory and credit risk, has latitude in establishing prices and selecting suppliers, or has most of these indicators. When the Company is not the primary obligor and does not take inventory risk, revenues will be recorded at the net amount received by the Company as fulfillment revenues.

Product sales and shipping revenues are recognized net of promotional discounts, rebates, and return allowances. Revenues from product sales and services rendered are recorded net of sales and consumption taxes. The Company periodically provides incentive offers to customers to encourage purchases. Such offers include current discount offers, such as percentage discounts off current purchases, and other similar offers. Current discount offers, when used by customers, are treated as a reduction of revenues. The Company maintains an allowance for estimated future returns and credit card chargebacks based on current period revenues and historical experience.

The Company accounts for flash deal promotions through group-buying websites as gift certificates. Deferred revenue is recorded at the time of the promotion based on the gross fee payable by the end customer as the Company considers it is the primary obligor in the transaction. The Company defers the costs for the direct and incremental sales commission retained by group-buying websites and records the associated expense as a component of sales and marketing expense at the time revenue is recognized. Revenue is recognized on redemption of the offer and delivery of the product to the Company's customers.

The Company recognizes gift certificate breakage from flash deal promotions, its internally managed voucher promotions, and gift certificate sales as a component of revenues. The Company monitors historical breakage experience and when sufficient history of redemption exists, the Company records breakage revenue in proportion to actual gift certificate redemptions. When the Company concludes that insufficient history of redemption and breakage experience exists, breakage revenue is recognized upon expiration of the flash deal promotion or in the period the Company considers the obligation for future performance related to such breakage to be remote. Changes in customers' behavior could impact the amounts that are ultimately redeemed and could affect the breakage recognized as a component of revenues.

Deferred revenues include funds received in advance of product fulfillment, deferred revenue for flash deal promotions and gift cards and amounts deferred until applicable revenue recognition criteria are met. Direct and incremental costs associated with deferred revenue are deferred, classified as deferred costs and recognized in the period revenue is recognized.

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Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed related to a business combination. Goodwill is presumed to have an indefinite life and is not subject to amortization. The Company conducts a quantitative test for the impairment of goodwill at least annually, as of July 1 of each year, and also whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the goodwill may not be fully recoverable. The quantitative impairment test is a two-step process. The first step is a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If this step indicates impairment, then the loss is measured as the excess of recorded goodwill over its implied fair value, or the excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the fair value of all identified assets and liabilities.

The Company determined its reporting units for goodwill impairment testing by identifying those components at, or one level below, the operating segments that (1) constitute a business, (2) have discrete financial information available, and (3) are regularly reviewed by segment management.

As of the dates of the Company's annual goodwill impairment test and other impairment analyses, it had one operating segment and one reporting unit.

In performing the Company's quantitative impairment tests, it determines the fair value of its reporting unit through a combination of the income and market approaches. Under the income approach, the Company estimates fair value based on a discounted cash flow model using a discount rate determined by management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in the Company's current business model. Under the market approach, the Company estimates the fair value of its overall business based on its current market capitalization, market comparables, or other objective evidence of fair value.

Based on the Company's annual impairment analysis performed as of July 1, 2014, which resulted in headroom of 22%, the Company concluded that step two of the goodwill impairment test was not required and therefore no impairment was recorded.

During fiscal year 2014, the Company's market value dropped to below its book value, it had management changes, and it had changes to certain strategic objectives and operations. The Company considered these items to be triggering events which resulted in additional goodwill impairment tests carried out at September 30, 2014, December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015. As a result, the Company updated its quantitative impairment test using a combination of the income and market approaches. Based on the Company's updated impairment analyses performed as of September 30, 2014, which resulted in headroom of 20%, and as of December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, which considered cash flows from continuing operations, excluding the sale of its InvitationBox.com, Art, and Groups business assets, there was headroom of 27% and 3%, respectively. Accordingly, the Company concluded that step two of the goodwill impairment tests were not required at September 30, 2014, December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, and no impairment was recorded.

The application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assigning assets and liabilities to reporting units, assigning goodwill to reporting units, and determining the fair value of each reporting unit. Significant judgment, and the use of significant estimates and assumptions, is required to estimate the fair value of reporting units, including estimating future cash flows, future market conditions, and determining the appropriate discount rates, growth rates, and operating margins, among others.

The Company's discounted cash flow analyses factor in assumptions on revenue and expense growth rates. These estimates are based upon the Company's historical experience and projections of future activity, factoring in customer demand, and a cost structure necessary to achieve the related revenues. Additionally, these discounted cash flow analyses factor in expected amounts of working capital and weighted average cost of capital. The Company believes its assumptions are reasonable, however, the fair value of the reporting unit is close to its carrying amount, including goodwill, and is sensitive to changes in assumptions. There can be no assurance that its estimates and assumptions made for purposes of its goodwill impairment testing, at the annual date and the interim testing date, will prove to be accurate predictions of the future. A sustained decline in the Company's stock price and resulting market capitalization, delays in expected new business opportunities, unforeseen losses or failure to achieve planned profitability improvements in the future and changes in other estimates and assumptions as noted above could result in a significant goodwill impairment charge. In addition, a change in reporting units from any further reorganization, could materially affect the determination of reporting units or fair value for each reporting unit, which could trigger impairment in the future. It is not possible at this time to determine if any such future impairment charge would result.

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 20,535
Divestiture of business – Adjustment based on sale price	364
Balance at March 31, 2015	<u>\$ 20,899</u>

Recent accounting pronouncements

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a new accounting standard to provide guidance on management's responsibility in evaluating whether there is substantial doubt about a company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The new standard is effective for the Company in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating adoption methods and whether this standard will have a material impact on its financial statements and related disclosures.

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In May 2014, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The new standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. The new standard is effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2017. Early application is not permitted. In April 2015, the FASB issued for public comment a proposed Accounting Standards Update that would defer the effective date of the new standard by one year. The new standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company is currently evaluating adoption methods and whether this standard will have a material impact on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In April 2014, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that limits discontinued operations reporting to situations where the disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results, and requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations. The new standard will be effective prospectively for disposals that occur in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted in certain circumstances. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures as the Company did not elect to early adopt this disclosure.

In 2013, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that will require the presentation of certain unrecognized tax benefits as reductions to deferred tax assets rather than as liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. The new standard requires adoption on a prospective basis in the first quarter of 2015; however, early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

Revision of Prior Periods

During the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company identified an error in its accounting for certain inventory purchases and other operating costs that was originally recognized in the fourth quarter of 2010 through the third quarter of 2014. The identified errors related to the incorrect invoice vouchering of prepayments of inventory purchases and certain operating expense transactions. The Company assessed the materiality of the errors on each financial period impacted in accordance with the SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 99 and SAB No. 108 and concluded that the error was not material to any previously issued financial statements, but was material in the aggregate to the results of the fourth quarter of 2014 and therefore it was not recorded as an out of period adjustment. Accordingly, the financial statements provided herein have been revised to correct these errors. The adjustments related to years prior to 2012 are reflected as a \$0.3 million increase to the beginning Accumulated Deficit for 2012. The revision had no net impact on the Company's net cash provided by operating activities for any period presented.

The following tables summarize the corrections to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the three months ended March 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	The Three Months Ended March 31, 2014		
	As previously		As
	<u>reported</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>revised</u>
Statements of Operations:			
Cost of net revenues	\$ 19,945	\$ 62	\$20,007
Loss before income taxes	\$ (6,970)	\$ (62)	\$ (7,032)
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (6,342)	\$ (62)	\$ (6,404)
Basic and diluted net loss per share of common stock from continuing operations	\$ (0.37)	\$ —	\$ (0.37)

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	The Three Months Ended March 31, 2014		
	As previously		As
	reported	Adjustment	revised
Statements of Cash Flow:			
Net loss	\$ (5,217)	\$ 225	\$(4,992)
Accounts receivable	\$ 2,810	\$ (60)	\$ 2,750
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 274	\$ (232)	\$ 42
Accounts payable	\$ (9,653)	\$ (47)	\$(9,700)
Accrued royalties payable	\$ (2,443)	\$ 53	\$(2,390)
Accrued and other liabilities	\$ (2,448)	\$ 425	\$(2,023)
Deferred income taxes	\$ 591	\$ (364)	\$ 227

2. Investments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The components of the Company's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, including unrealized gains and losses associated with each are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015			
	Amortized	Gross unrealized	Gross unrealized	Fair Value
	cost	gains	losses	
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$ 18,630	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,630
Money market funds	26,593	—	—	26,593
Total cash equivalents	45,223	—	—	45,223
Short-term investments:				
Certificates of deposit	6,225	—	—	6,225
Total cash and cash equivalents and short term investments	<u>\$ 51,448</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 51,448</u>

	December 31, 2014			
	Amortized	Gross unrealized	Gross unrealized	Fair Value
	cost	gains	losses	
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$ 12,061	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,061
Money market funds	18,588	—	—	18,588
Total cash and cash equivalents and short term investments	<u>\$ 30,649</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 30,649</u>

The Company records its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The accounting guidance for fair value provides a framework for measuring fair value, clarifies the definition of fair value, and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the reporting date. The accounting guidance establishes a three-tiered hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

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

Level 2 — Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

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The Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, partner commissions payable and accrued liabilities have carrying amounts which approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The following table represents the Company's fair value hierarchy for its financial assets and liabilities (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015			
	Fair Value	Level I	Level II	Level III
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 26,593	\$26,593	\$ —	\$ —
Short-term investments:				
Certificates of deposit	6,225	6,225	—	—
Total financial assets	\$ 32,818	\$32,818	\$ —	\$ —
	December 31, 2014			
	Fair Value	Level I	Level II	Level III
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 18,588	\$18,588	\$ —	\$ —
Total financial assets	\$ 18,588	\$18,588	\$ —	\$ —

The Company holds money market funds that invest primarily in high-quality short-term money market instruments, including certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and other money market securities. Investments in these funds are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) of any other government agency.

The Company held certificates of deposits, classified as cash equivalents or short-term investments, based on the original term. A certificate of deposit is a time deposit with a fixed term that is commonly offered by banks, thrifts, and credit unions. As of March 31, 2015, the certificates of deposit held by the Company had a term of 365 days or less. All certificates of deposit held by the Company were within the insured limits of the FDIC.

In 2012 and 2011, the Company acquired businesses which the Company accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The terms of the agreements relating to the acquisitions provide for contingent consideration that are accounted for as part of the purchase consideration. The Company determined the estimated fair value of the liability for the contingent consideration based on a probability-weighted discounted cash flow analysis. The fair value measurement was based on significant inputs not observable in the market and thus represents a Level 3 measurement as defined in the fair value hierarchy. In each period, the Company reassessed its current estimates of performance relative to the stated targets and adjusted the liability to the estimated fair value. Contingent consideration (benefit)/expense was recorded for any change in the estimated fair value of the recognized amount of the liability for contingent consideration. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had fulfilled its obligation related to these acquisitions and accordingly no liability has been recorded as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

The change in fair value of contingent consideration classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is recorded within acquisition-related costs in the consolidated statements of operations.

The change in the contingent consideration liability, which is a Level 3 liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis, is summarized as follows during the three months ended March 31, 2014 (in thousands).

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014
Fair value — beginning of period	\$ 1,941
Change in fair value	(1,134)
Fair value — end of period	\$ 807

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3. Balance Sheet Items

Property and equipment, net are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Building	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,782
Computer equipment and office furniture	13,586	13,577
Computer software	2,361	2,361
Internal use software and website development	15,143	14,505
Production equipment	21,133	21,218
Leasehold improvements	5,189	5,187
Total property and equipment	61,194	60,630
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(48,818)	(46,954)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 12,376</u>	<u>\$ 13,676</u>

Property and equipment acquired under capital leases are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Building	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,782
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,038)	(2,958)
Building, net	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ 824</u>
Production equipment	\$ 389	\$ 505
Less: accumulated depreciation	(376)	(438)
Production equipment, net	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$1.9 million and \$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, respectively.

Depreciation expense for assets under capital leases included above was \$0.1 million for both the three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014.

Accrued liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Payroll and employee related expense	\$ 2,246	\$ 1,890
Other accrued liabilities	1,726	2,755
Professional services	1,432	2,139
Divestiture expenses	1,296	—
Production costs	1,102	3,496
Unclaimed royalty payments	984	984
Accrued advertising	597	480
Royalties-minimum guarantee	175	439
Allowance for sales returns and chargebacks	109	294
Accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 9,668</u>	<u>\$ 12,477</u>

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The following table presents the changes in the allowance for sales returns and chargebacks (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 294	\$ 295
Add: provision	842	872
Less: deductions and other adjustments	(1,027)	(1,065)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 109</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>

Intangible assets are composed of the following (in thousands):

	Amortization period	March 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
		Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Developed technology	4.0 years	\$ 8,590	\$ (5,214)	\$ 3,376	\$ 8,590	\$ (4,679)	\$ 3,911
Business relationships	8.0 years	2,540	(772)	1,768	2,540	(693)	1,847
Total		<u>\$11,130</u>	<u>\$ (5,986)</u>	<u>\$ 5,144</u>	<u>\$11,130</u>	<u>\$ (5,372)</u>	<u>\$ 5,758</u>

There were no indications of impairment during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014.

4. Discontinued Operations

In the fourth fiscal quarter of 2014 and the first fiscal quarter of 2015, in order to improve the Company's core business and further enhance stockholder value, the Company entered into definitive agreements to divest its Art, Groups and InvitationBox.com businesses for a total of approximately \$40.3 million in cash. The Art and Groups asset sales closed in the first fiscal quarter of 2015 and the InvitationBox.com asset sale closed in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2014. The Company has classified the assets and liabilities associated with the Art and Groups businesses as assets and liabilities held for sale in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2014 in accordance with the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 360-10-45 which is before January 1, 2015, the effective date of the new accounting standards in relation to discontinued operations reporting. Therefore, the Company did not apply the new accounting standard to the divestitures of Art and Groups businesses although the businesses were disposed of after the effective date. Income from discontinued operations, net of tax, in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations, represents the net income from the disposal of assets and liabilities associated with the sale of Art and Groups, as well as the historical operations associated with the Art, Groups and InvitationBox.com businesses for all periods presented in accordance with the FASB ASC 205-20-55 within discontinued operations.

Art business asset sale

On March 1, 2015, the Company sold its Art business, which transforms photographs and images into canvas works of art and sells such products through its e-commerce websites, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement with Circle Graphics, Inc. ("Circle Graphics"). The Company received proceeds of \$30.5 million, including \$27.7 million in cash and \$2.8 million in escrow for its indemnification obligations pursuant to an escrow agreement between the Company, Circle Graphics and the escrow agent.

The Company also entered into a transition services agreement with Circle Graphics for a period of one year from the closing date, and a commercial agreement whereby certain products purchased on the Company's websites will be exclusively fulfilled by Circle Graphics for a period of three years following the closing date. There is no material relationship between the Company and Circle Graphics. Management is required to estimate the expected continuing cashflows against the cashflows of the disposed business in

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order to determine if discontinued operations presentation is applicable. Management has estimated the expected future cashflows in relation to the commercial agreement and the transition services agreement on a gross basis in relation to the expected cashflows of the disposed business and has concluded that these cashflows will be insignificant to the disposed business. The Company will have no involvement in the management of Circle Graphics. As a result, management has applied discontinued operations presentation to the Art business asset sale in accordance with the FASB ASC 205-20-55.

Groups business asset sale

On March 6, 2015, the Company sold its Groups business, which engages in providing personalized apparel and merchandise for groups and organizations through its e-commerce websites, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement with Logo Sportswear Inc. (“Logo Sportswear”). The Company received proceeds of \$9.8 million, including \$8.7 million in cash and \$1.1 million in escrow for its indemnification obligations pursuant to an escrow agreement between the Company, Logo Sportswear and the escrow agent.

In connection with the sale of the Groups business, the Company also entered into a transition services agreement for a period of one year from the closing date and referral agreement with Logo Sportswear for a period of two years following the closing date. There is no material relationship between the Company and Logo Sportswear. Management is required to estimate the expected continuing cashflows against the cashflows of the disposed business in order to determine if discontinued operations presentation is applicable. Management has estimated the expected future cashflows in relation to the referral agreement and the transition services agreement on a gross basis in relation to the expected cashflows of the disposed business and has concluded that these cashflows will be insignificant to the disposed business. The Company will have no involvement of the management in Logo Sportswear. As a result, management has applied discontinued operations presentation to the Groups business asset sale in accordance with the FASB ASC 205-20-55.

InvitationBox.com business asset sale

On November 5, 2014, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with Phoenix Online LLC, a related party, pursuant to which the Company sold certain assets and liabilities of its InvitationBox.com business for a nominal amount of cash and quarterly revenue share payments equal to: a) 5% of the gross revenue generated by the InvitationBox.com business for a period of five years from the effective date of the asset purchase agreement; b) 3% of the gross revenue generated by the InvitationBox.com business for a period of five years from the effective date of the asset purchase agreement as consideration for the Company’s guaranty of a certain assumed lease for up to \$900,000; and c) 2% of the gross revenue generated by the InvitationBox.com business for a period of five years from the effective date of the asset purchase agreement as consideration for certain transition services to be provided by the Company. The Company will have no involvement in the management of Phoenix Online, LLC. If and when such guaranty is released or the underlying lease is terminated, and/or the transition services end the additional cash revenue payments will cease.

Financial information for the combined discontinued operations is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in thousands)	
Net revenues	\$ 12,171	\$ 17,286
Cost of net revenues	7,012	9,902
Gross profit	5,159	7,384
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	3,845	5,358
Technology and development	261	681
General and administrative	293	273
Acquisition-related costs	—	(1,136)
Total operating expenses	4,399	5,176
Income from operations	760	2,208
Interest expense	(1)	(10)
Gain on sale of assets	17,000	—
Income before income taxes	17,759	2,198
Provision for income taxes	2,902	786
Net income from discontinued operations	\$ 14,857	\$ 1,412

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5. Line of Credit

In March 2013, the Company entered into a credit agreement which provides for a revolving credit facility of \$5.0 million to fund acquisitions, share repurchases and other general corporate needs, is available through June 2015 and bears interest at either the London Inter Bank Offer Rate +1.75% or the bank's prime rate +.75%. This credit agreement requires the Company to comply with various financial covenants, all of which the Company was in compliance with at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and is secured on all assets of the Company. There were no draws against the facility as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

In July 2014, the Company amended its loan and security agreement (See Note 10, *Commitments and Contingencies*) which extended the maximum amount available under the Company's revolving credit facility from \$5.0 million to \$6.5 million, and simultaneously entered into a Letter of Credit in connection with its amended facility lease agreement for \$1.5 million. The Letter of Credit will expire no later than September 15, 2020. All other terms, conditions, covenants and the interest rate under the original March 2013 credit facility remained the same. The revolving credit facility is available for ordinary operations.

6. Stock-Based Compensation

The fair value of the Company's stock-based payment awards was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The expected term of options granted is calculated using the simplified method. The risk-free rate is based on the rates in effect at the time of grant for zero coupon U.S. Treasury notes with maturities approximately equal to each grant's expected life. The expected volatility is based upon the volatility of a group of publicly traded industry peer companies. A dividend yield of zero is applied since the Company has not historically paid dividends and has no intention to pay dividends in the near future.

The following table summarizes stock option activity related to shares of common stock (in thousands, except the weighted average exercise price):

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding — December 31, 2014	2,750	\$ 9.70	3.39	\$ —
Granted	10	2.12		
Exercised	(148)	2.62		
Forfeited	(341)	12.43		
Outstanding — March 31, 2015	2,271	\$ 9.66	4.56	\$ 127
Vested and expected to vest — March 31, 2015	1,843	\$ 10.62	3.12	\$ 66
Options exercisable — March 31, 2015	1,405	\$ 11.89	3.34	\$ 19

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The fair value of the option awards was calculated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Expected term (in years)	4.6	4.6
Risk-free interest rate	1.4%	1.5%
Expected volatility	47%	48%
Expected dividend rate	0.0%	0.0%

Restricted Stock Unit Activity

The Company may grant restricted stock units, or RSUs, to its employees, consultants or outside directors under the provisions of the 2012 Stock Plan. The cost of RSUs is determined using the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Compensation cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

Restricted stock award and restricted stock unit activity for the three months ended March 31, 2015 is summarized as follows (unit numbers in thousands):

	Number of Units Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Unit
Awarded and unvested at December 31, 2014	243	\$ 5.81
Granted	—	—
Vested	(18)	5.86
Forfeited and cancelled	(64)	5.84
Awarded and unvested at March 31, 2015	161	\$ 5.91

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Cost of net revenues and operating expenses include stock-based compensation as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Cost of net revenues	\$ 40	\$ 40
Sales and marketing	99	27
Technology and development	80	115
General and administrative	227	606
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 446	\$ 788

Capitalizable stock-based compensation relating to software development was not significant for any period presented.

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7. Net Income (Loss) per Share of Common Stock

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to common shares for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted net income (loss) per share attributed to common shares is computed by dividing the net loss attributable to common shares for the period by the weighted average number of common and potential common shares outstanding during the period, if the effect of each class of potential common shares is dilutive. Potential common shares include restricted stock units and incremental shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net income (loss) per share of common stock (in thousands, except for per share amounts).

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Numerator:		
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (3,112)	\$ (6,404)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	14,857	1,412
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,745	\$ (4,992)
Shares used in computing net income (loss) per share of common stock:		
Basic	17,481	17,224
Diluted	17,553	17,417
Net income (loss) per share of common stock:		
Basic:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.37)
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.08
Total	\$ 0.67	\$ (0.29)
Diluted:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.37)
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.08
Total	\$ 0.67	\$ (0.29)

The following outstanding shares of potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share of common stock for the periods in which the Company incurred a loss because including them would have been antidilutive:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Stock options to purchase common stock	2,271	2,642
Restricted stock units	161	325

8. Income Taxes

The Company recorded a \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million benefit for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate was (25.8%) and (8.9%) for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the effective tax rate was different than the statutory tax rate primarily due to the net loss from continuing operations generated in the quarter while maintaining a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the effective tax rate was different than the statutory tax rate primarily due to the effect of the reduction of the estimated fair value of contingent consideration and tax loss carryback generated in the quarter while maintaining a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

An Accrued income tax provision liability has been recorded as of March 31, 2015 to capture the difference between the income tax expense recorded in discontinued operations during the quarter and the offsetting benefit recognized in continuing operations for the quarter. The balance of the Accrued income tax provision will be recognized as an income tax benefit over the remainder of the year ended December 31, 2015. Income recognized in discontinued operations provides positive evidence for recognition of income tax

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benefit of deferred tax consequences resulting from continuing operations for the year. Accordingly, the benefit for the utilization of the deferred tax assets, resulting from the income from discontinued operations, is recognized as part of the annual estimated tax rate applied to the year to date income (loss) from continuing operations, while the related income tax expense is recorded in the period the discontinued operations income is recognized.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, the Company weighed both positive and negative evidence and determined that there is a need for the valuation allowance due to the existence of three years of historical cumulative losses which the Company considered significant verifiable negative evidence. Accordingly, the Company recorded a non-cash income tax provision of \$9.3 million to its valuation allowance. As of March 31, 2015, the Company continues to maintain a valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets.

9. Segment Information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise that engage in business activities for which separate financial information is available and evaluated by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is its chief executive officer.

The chief executive officer reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance. The Company has one business activity and there are no segment managers who are held accountable for operations, or plans for levels or components below the consolidated unit level. Accordingly, the Company operates as a single reportable segment.

The Company's revenues by geographic region, based on the location to where the product was shipped, are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
United States	\$24,458	\$26,879
International	2,899	4,023
Total	<u>\$27,357</u>	<u>\$30,902</u>

All of the Company's long-lived assets are located in the United States.

10. Restructuring

Restructuring costs were \$0.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and are included in Restructuring in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. This expense consists of a \$0.4 million charge related to the exit of a portion of one of the Company's production facilities in Georgia as the Company continued to integrate production capabilities into its Louisville, KY plant, and a \$0.3 million charge for severance payments owed to a former employee. The unused portion of the production facility was exited in its entirety by March 31, 2014. There was no restructuring charges for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

The change in the restructuring liability is summarized as follows during the three months ended March 31, 2014:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	
Accrued restructuring balance-beginning of period	\$	—
Employee severance accruals		300
Lease restructuring accruals		405
Cash payments		(120)
Accrued restructuring balance, end of period	<u>\$</u>	<u>585</u>

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

Lease agreements are accounted for as either operating or capital leases depending on certain defined criteria. The Company leases certain of its facilities and equipment under noncancelable capital and operating leases with various expiration dates through 2027. Certain of the operating lease agreements contain rent holidays and rent escalation provisions. Rent holidays and rent escalation provisions are considered in determining straight-line rent expense to be recorded over the lease term. The lease term begins on the date of initial possession of the lease property for purposes of recognizing rent expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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In 2005, the Company entered into a capital lease agreement for a production facility in Louisville, Kentucky consisting of 126,352 square feet. The lease was amended in May 2007 to lease an additional 20,000 square feet. The capital lease has an interest rate of 6.5% and expires in 2017.

In October 2007, the Company entered into an operating lease for office space for its corporate headquarters in San Mateo, California. In December 2012 the Company amended the lease agreement. The new lease term ends in March 2018. The lease includes an option for early termination effective January 31, 2016. In April 2015, the Company provided notice of its intent to pursue the early termination option. See Note 12, *Subsequent Events*.

In connection with the acquisition of EZ Prints, the Company entered into an operating lease agreement for a production facility in Atlanta, Georgia that expires in March 2016.

Pursuant to an amendment to the lease in August of 2012, the Company added 184,813 square feet. On August 1, 2014, the Company further amended its primary facility lease ("Facility Lease Amendment") to extend the term related only to the 184,813 square feet of leased production and office space from July 31, 2014 to July 31, 2021. In connection with the Facility Lease Amendment, the Company also entered into an option to terminate the lease in its entirety on or after July 31, 2018. In the case of such early lease termination, the Company would be required to pay a termination fee dependent upon the effective date of an early lease termination, as follows:

- (i) For a termination effective as of July 31, 2018: \$1,512,679
- (ii) For a termination effective as of July 31, 2019: \$934,814
- (iii) For a termination effective as of July 31, 2020: \$429,736.

Under the terms of the Facility Lease Amendment, the Company is further required to maintain a Letter of Credit naming the Landlord as the beneficiary for the maximum amount of the termination fee for which the Company may be liable under the terms of the Facility Lease Amendment. See Note 4, *Line of Credit*.

In connection with the Company's Art and Groups business asset sales, it will no longer lease office and production facilities in Raleigh, North Carolina and Cheshire, Connecticut, which is with a related party, beyond March 2015. See Note 5, *Discontinued Operations*.

On November 5, 2014, in connection with a purchase agreement, Phoenix Online LLC assumed a capital lease associated with the Company's InvitationBox.com business. The Company provided a corporate guaranty for this capital lease.

Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating and capital leases as of March 31, 2015 are as follows:

<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Operating</u>
	<u>leases</u>	<u>leases</u>
Remaining nine months of 2015	\$ 437	\$ 1,494
2016	607	876
2017	355	701
2018	—	415
Total minimum lease payments	1,399	\$ 3,486
Less amount representing interest	<u>(105)</u>	
Present value of capital lease obligations	1,294	
Less current portion	<u>(520)</u>	
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	\$ 774	

The future minimum operating lease commitments assume that the Company exercise its options for early termination under its current lease agreements, and does not include early termination fees of approximately \$0.4 million in 2015 and \$1.5 million in 2017.

12. Subsequent Events

In April 2015, the Company approved a restructuring plan for the San Mateo, California location which includes downsizing its office space and a headcount reduction. The Company provided notice of its intent to pursue the option to early terminate its office space lease effective as of January 31, 2016. The Company will pay approximately \$0.4 million in connection with the early termination.

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In May 2015, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program of up to 20% of the outstanding shares of its common stock or an aggregate of 3.5 million shares of the Company's common stock, whichever is less, over a period of one year. Any stock repurchases may be made through open market and privately negotiated transactions, or as otherwise may be determined by management, at times and in such amounts as management deems appropriate, and may or may not be made pursuant to one or more Rule 10b5-1 trading plans adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Under a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan, the Company may repurchase its shares regardless of any subsequent possession of material nonpublic information. The timing and amount of stock repurchased, if any, will depend on a variety of factors including stock price, market conditions, corporate and regulatory requirements (including applicable securities laws and regulations and the rules of The NASDAQ Stock Market), any additional constraints related to material inside information the Company may possess, and capital availability.

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

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited) and related notes included elsewhere in this report. Except for the historical financial information contained herein, this quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and are subject to the safe harbor created by the Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “objective,” “intend,” “should,” “could,” “can,” “would,” “expect,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” “plan,” or the negative of these terms, and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to, statements about our recent divestitures and potential impacts and anticipated benefits and consequences thereof and our ongoing obligations under the terms of the related agreements; our plans for future services and enhancements of existing services; the benefits of our services, technology and manufacturing processes; our expectations regarding our expenses and revenue, including statements about our expectations as to the variability of our revenues and growth rates from period to period; our expectations regarding the effect of seasonality on our business; critical accounting policies; customer acquisition costs as a driver of future growth; statements regarding continuing customer desire for custom products; the impairment of goodwill; anticipated trends and challenges in our business and the markets in which we operate; status of our strategic evaluations process and our intent to continue with an ongoing general evaluation of our business overall; the effect of any potential strategic alternatives, if and to the extent implemented; our belief that the strategic steps we have taken will provide us with resources required to focus on improving our core business, enhance stockholder value and strengthen our balance sheet; quarterly trends; our liquidity position and cash flows; anticipated cash needs and our capital requirements and our needs for additional financing and the potential impact; our ability to recognize and remedy issues with internal controls and accounting treatment thereof; the expected results of any remediation plans; benefits of non-GAAP financial results; our investment plans; our anticipated growth strategies; our expectations with respect to raw materials and suppliers; the impact of production issues and delayed orders; our expectations regarding the volatility of cash provided by operating activities and the causes thereof; our ability to retain and attract customers and drive traffic to our websites; our expectations regarding the shift to mobile site access and the projected impact of such shift on our business; our regulatory environment; our legal proceedings and related risks and impact and timing of costs related thereto; the effect of recent changes in executive leadership and in other roles in our management team; our expectations with regard to how changes in market interest rates would affect us; our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations; the impact of inflationary pressures; intellectual property; competition; and sources of new revenue. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the risks set forth throughout this Report, including under Item 1A, “Risk Factors”. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Recent Strategic Transactions*Art business asset sale*

On March 1, 2015, we completed the sale of our Arts business pursuant to an asset purchase agreement with Circle Graphics, Inc. (“Circle Graphics”), dated as of February 11, 2015, for \$30.5 million, including \$27.7 million in cash and \$2.8 million in escrow for our indemnification obligations pursuant to an escrow agreement between us, Circle Graphics and the escrow agent.

In connection with the Art business asset purchase agreement, we also entered into a transition services agreement and a commercial agreement with Circle Graphics. The transition services agreement with Circle Graphics provides certain corporate support services that our Art business has historically received from us, is effective as of the closing date, and certain services can be provided for up to one year after close. The commercial agreement permits us to continue to sell Art products on our websites. If the fulfillment price provided by Circle Graphics is consistent with market prices, the Art products we sell on our websites must be exclusively fulfilled by Circle Graphics, providing Circle Graphics meet certain pricing criteria. The initial term of the commercial agreement is for a period of three years following the closing date.

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Groups business asset sale

On March 6, 2015, we completed the sale of our Groups business, which engages in providing personalized apparel and merchandise for groups and organizations through our e-commerce websites (“Groups”), pursuant to an asset purchase agreement with Logo Sportswear Inc. (“Logo Sportswear”) for \$9.8 million, including \$8.7 million in cash and \$1.1 million in escrow for our indemnification obligations pursuant to an escrow agreement between us, Logo Sportswear and the escrow agent.

In connection with the Groups business asset purchase agreement, we also entered into a transition services agreement and a referral agreement with Logo Sportswear. The transition services agreement with Logo Sportswear provides certain corporate support services that our Groups business has historically received from us, is effective as of the closing date, and certain services can be provided for up to one year after close. Under the referral agreement we will continue to promote Logo product types on our websites and redirect potential customers from our websites to a Logo website. The initial term of the referral agreement is for a period of two years following the closing date.

Invitationbox.com business asset sale

On November 5, 2014, we entered into an asset purchase agreement with Phoenix Online LLC, a related party who subsequently separated from CafePress, which sold certain assets and liabilities of the Company’s InvitationBox.com business for a nominal amount of cash and quarterly revenue share payments equal to: a) 5% of the gross revenue generated by the InvitationBox.com business for a period of five years; b) 3% of the gross revenue generated by the InvitationBox.com business for a period of five years as consideration for our guaranty of a certain assumed lease for up to \$900,000; and c) 2% of the gross revenue generated by the InvitationBox.com business for a period of five years as consideration for certain transition services to be provided by us. If and when such corporate guaranty is released or the underlying lease is terminated, and/or the transition services end then the additional cash revenue payments will cease.

The Art and Groups transactions closed in the first quarter of 2015. The Art and Groups businesses together represented approximately 34% of our total revenue in 2014. We believe these strategic steps will provide us the resources required to focus on improving our core business, further enhance stockholder value and strengthen our balance sheet.

Prior year consolidated statements of operations have been recast to reflect the sale of our Invitation box.com business assets in 2014 and the sale of our Art and Groups business assets in the first fiscal quarter of 2015 within discontinued operations. Results of discontinued operations are excluded from Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for all periods presented, unless otherwise noted. See Note 4, *Discontinued Operations*, in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As previously disclosed, our Board of Directors authorized the review of various strategic alternatives to streamline our operations, unlock shareholder value and strengthen our balance sheet, and retained Raymond James & Associates as our exclusive independent financial advisor to assist the Board of Directors in this review. Recent announcements of the closed divestitures of our Art, Groups and Invitation Box.com businesses are the successful result of our formal strategic evaluations process, which is now substantially completed; although we currently intend to continue with an ongoing general evaluation of our business overall.

Our Business

We are a leading e-commerce platform provider enabling consumer and business partner customers worldwide to shop, create and sell a wide variety of customized and personalized products through our flagship website, CafePress.com, as well as providing a robust platform of technology products and service offerings to allow corporate customers to leverage our online services for their own consumer customers with little up-front investment and no inventory.

Our facility in Louisville, Kentucky has innovative technology and manufacturing processes that enable us to provide high-quality customized products that are individually built to order. Our proprietary processes enable us to produce a broad range of merchandise efficiently, cost effectively and quickly. We maintain custom printing production capabilities in Norcross, Georgia in connection with our EZ Prints, Inc. brand.

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The majority of our net revenues are generated from sales of customized products through our e-commerce websites, associated partner websites or through storefronts hosted by CafePress. In addition, we generate revenues from fulfillment services, including print and production services provided to third parties. Customized products include user-designed products as well as products designed by our content owners.

An important revenue driver is customer acquisition, primarily through online marketing efforts including paid and natural search, email, social, affiliate and an array of other channels, as well as the acquisition efforts of our content owners. As a result, our sales and marketing expenses are our largest operating expense.

Our consumers and content owner customers are increasingly accessing e-commerce sites from their mobile devices. This shift to mobile site access presents challenges for us as we cope with shifting traffic patterns, and we have experienced lower conversion rates from traffic from mobile devices. We expect that this shift to mobile site access will continue for the foreseeable future.

Seasonal and cyclical influences impact our business volume. A significant portion of our sales are realized in conjunction with traditional retail holidays, with the largest sales volume in the fourth quarter of each calendar year. Our offering of custom gifts for the holidays combined with consumers' continued shift to online purchasing drive this trend. As a result of this seasonality, our revenues in each of the first three quarters of the year are generally substantially lower than our revenues in the fourth quarter of the preceding year, and we expect this to continue for the foreseeable future.

We monitor several key operating metrics including (from continuing operations):

Three months ended	June 30, 2013	Sept. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2013	Mar. 31, 2014	June 30, 2014	Sept. 30, 2014	Dec. 31, 2014	Mar. 31, 2015
Key operating metrics:								
Total number of orders	1,332,420	1,173,696	2,326,694	1,013,793	1,135,802	976,448	2,001,780	904,419
Average order size	\$ 26	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 30	\$ 29	\$ 30	\$ 29	\$ 28

Total number of orders

Total number of orders represents the number of individual transactions that are shipped during the period. We monitor the total number of orders as a leading indicator of revenue trends.

Average order size

Average order size is calculated as billings for a given period based on shipment date divided by the total number of associated orders in the same period. Due to timing of meeting revenue recognition criteria, billings may not be recognized as revenues until the following period. We closely monitor the average order size as it relates to changes in order volume, product pricing and product mix.

Basis of presentation

Net revenues

We generate revenues from online transactions through our portfolio of e-commerce websites and through our partner's websites.

We recognize revenues associated with an order when all revenue recognition criteria have been met. Revenues are recorded at the gross amount when we are the primary obligor in a transaction, are subject to inventory and credit risk, have latitude in establishing prices and selecting suppliers, or have most of these indicators. For transactions where we act as principal and record revenues on a gross basis, applicable royalty payments to our content owners are recorded in cost of net revenues.

We have entered into arrangements with certain customers to provide fulfillment services under which we are not the primary obligor. These arrangements constituted a smaller component of our business. We consider ourselves as acting as an agent in such transactions. The net fees received on such transactions are recorded as revenues.

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Cost of net revenues

Cost of net revenues includes materials, labor, royalties and fixed overhead costs related to our manufacturing facilities, as well as outbound shipping and handling costs. The cost of materials may vary based on revenues as well as the price we are able to negotiate. Shipping fluctuates with volume as well as the method of shipping and fuel surcharges. Labor varies primarily by volume and product mix, and to a lesser extent, based on whether the employee is an hourly or a salary employee. We rely on temporary employees to augment our permanent staff particularly during periods of peak demand. Our royalty expenses are comprised of fees we pay to our content owners for the use of their content on our products. Such fees vary based primarily on sales channel and volume. Certain sales transactions under our Create & Buy program do not incur royalties. Royalty-based obligations are expensed to cost of net revenues at the contractual rate for the relevant product sales.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses consist of sales and marketing, technology and development, general and administrative expenses and acquisition-related costs.

Sales and marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of customer acquisition costs, personnel costs and costs related to customer support, order processing and other marketing activities. Customer acquisition, customer support and order processing expenses are variable and historically have represented the majority of our overall sales and marketing expenses.

Our customer acquisition costs consist of various online media programs, such as paid search engine marketing, email, flash deal promotions through group-buying and social websites, display advertising and affiliate channels. We believe this expense is a key lever that we can use within our business as we adjust volumes to our target return on investment. We expect to continue to invest in sales and marketing expense in the foreseeable future to fund new customer acquisition, increase focus on driving repeat customer purchases, and build our brand.

Technology and development

Technology and development expenses consist of costs incurred for engineering, network operations, and information technology, including personnel expenses, as well as the costs incurred to operate our websites. Technology and development costs are expensed as incurred, except for certain costs related to the development of internal use software and website development, which are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful lives ranging from two to three years.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses consist of personnel, professional services and facilities costs related to our executive, finance, human resources and legal functions. Professional services consist primarily of outside legal and accounting services. General and administrative expenses also include headcount and related costs for operations related to our content usage and fraudulent review personnel.

Acquisition-related costs

Acquisition-related costs include performance-based compensation payments, any changes in the estimated fair value of performance-based contingent consideration payments which were initially recorded in connection with our acquisitions and third-party fees incurred in connection with our acquisition activity.

In each period, we revise our accrual for earn-out payments based on our current estimates of performance relative to the stated targets and, where applicable, additional service provided. The accrual could be adjusted if the achievement of goals results in an amount paid that is different from our accrual estimate.

As of March 31, 2015 we had fulfilled our obligations related to our previous acquisitions and therefore maintained no accrual for performance-based contingent consideration payments.

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Critical accounting policies and estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our critical accounting policies and estimates. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Our critical accounting policies and estimates are discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 31, 2015 with the SEC. We update our critical accounting policies and estimates in our periodic reports on Form 10-Q when they are modified or expected to be modified.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed related to a business combination. Goodwill is presumed to have an indefinite life and is not subject to amortization. We conduct a quantitative test for the impairment of goodwill at least annually, as of July 1 of each year, and also whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the goodwill may not be fully recoverable. The quantitative impairment test is a two-step process. The first step is a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If this step indicates impairment, then the loss is measured as the excess of recorded goodwill over its implied fair value, or the excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the fair value of all identified assets and liabilities.

We determine our reporting units for goodwill impairment testing by identifying those components at, or one level below, our operating segments that (1) constitute a business, (2) have discrete financial information available, and (3) are regularly reviewed by segment management.

As of the date of our goodwill impairment tests, we determined we had one operating segment.

In performing our quantitative impairment tests, we determine the fair value of our reporting unit through a combination of the income and market approaches. Under the income approach, we estimate fair value based on a discounted cash flow model using a discount rate determined by our management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model. Under the market approach, we estimate the fair value of our overall business based on our current market capitalization, market comparables, or other objective evidence of fair value. Based on our annual impairment analyses performed as of July 1, 2014, which resulted in headroom of 22%, we concluded that step two of the goodwill impairment test was not required and therefore no impairment was recorded.

During fiscal year 2014, our market value dropped to below our book value, we had management changes, and we had changes to certain strategic objectives and operations. We considered these items to be triggering events which resulted in additional goodwill impairment tests carried out at September 30, 2014, December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015. As a result, we updated our quantitative impairment test using a combination of the income and market approaches. Based on our updated impairment analyses performed as of September 30, 2014, which resulted in headroom of 20%, and as of December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, which considered cash flows from continuing operations, excluding the sale of our InvitationBox.com, Art Groups business assets, there was headroom of 27% and 3%, respectively, we concluded that step two of the goodwill impairment tests were not required at September 30, 2014, December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, and no impairment was recorded. Any additional downward changes in the market value could result in an additional triggering event.

The application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assigning assets and liabilities to reporting units, assigning goodwill to reporting units, and determining the fair value of each reporting unit. Significant judgment, and the use of significant estimates and assumptions, is required to estimate the fair value of reporting units, including estimating future cash flows, future market conditions, and determining the appropriate discount rates, growth rates, and operating margins, among others.

Our discounted cash flow analyses factor in assumptions on revenue and expense growth rates. These estimates are based upon our historical experience and projections of future activity, factoring in customer demand, and a cost structure necessary to achieve the related revenues.

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Additionally, these discounted cash flow analyses factor in expected amounts of working capital and weighted average cost of capital. The Company believes its assumptions are reasonable, however, the fair value of the reporting unit is close to its carrying amount, including goodwill, and is sensitive to changes in assumptions. There can be no assurance that its estimates and assumptions made for purposes of its goodwill impairment testing, at the annual date and the interim testing date, will prove to be accurate predictions of the future. A sustained decline in the Company's stock price and resulting market capitalization, delays in expected new business opportunities, unforeseen losses or failure to achieve planned profitability improvements in the future and changes in other estimates and assumptions as noted above could result in a significant goodwill impairment charge. In addition, a change in reporting units from any further reorganization, could materially affect the determination of reporting units or fair value for each reporting unit, which could trigger impairment in the future. It is not possible at this time to determine if any such future impairment charge would result.

Further, should some or all of our strategic alternatives fail to come to fruition, our assigned fair value could be impacted and result in the fair value of our reporting unit dropping below its book value. We will continue to review our results against forecasts and assess our assumptions to ensure they continue to be appropriate.

We evaluate our finite-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset is impaired or the estimated useful lives are no longer appropriate. Intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of entities accounted for using the purchase method of accounting are estimated by management based on the fair value of assets received. Our intangible assets have an economic useful life and/or expire after a specified period of time and thus are classified as finite-lived intangible assets on our balance sheets. Amortization of finite-lived intangible assets is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated economic life of the assets which range from three years to eight years. If indicators of impairment exist and the undiscounted projected cash flows associated with such assets are less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recorded to write the asset down to their estimated fair values. Fair value is estimated based on discounted future cash flows. Factors that could result in an impairment review include, but are not limited to, significant underperformance relative to projected future operating results, significant negative industry or economic trends and changes in the planned use of assets. During the third and fourth quarters, we considered the impact of our annual and interim goodwill impairment tests, as well as the change in management and in certain strategic objectives and operations, on the recoverability of our long-lived assets. We concluded that there was no impairment of our long-lived intangible assets as of December 31, 2014. If our assumptions regarding forecasted revenue or margin growth are not achieved, or if certain strategic alternatives do not come to fruition, we may be required to record long-lived asset impairment charges in future periods. It is not possible at this time to determine if any such future impairment charge would result.

In connection with the sale of InvitationBox.com assets in 2014, and the sale of the Art and Groups businesses in the first quarter of 2015, we eliminated \$18.5 million of goodwill.

Results of Operations

The following table presents the components of our statement of operations as a percentage of net revenues:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net revenues	100%	100%
Cost of net revenues	65	65
Gross profit	35	35
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	21	26
Technology and development	16	14
General and administrative	13	15
Acquisition-related costs	—	—
Restructuring	—	2
Total operating expenses	50	58
Loss from operations	(15)	(23)
Interest income	—	—
Interest expense	—	—
Other (expense) income, net	—	—
Loss before income taxes	(15)	(23)
Benefit from income taxes	(4)	(2)
Net loss from continuing operations	(11)%	(21)%
Effective tax rate	25.8%	8.9%

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Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

The following table presents our statements of operations for the periods indicated (in thousands, except for percentages):

	<u>Three Months Ended March 31,</u>		<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>		
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>			
Net revenues	\$ 27,357	\$ 30,902	\$ (3,545)	(11)%
Cost of net revenues	<u>17,858</u>	<u>20,007</u>	<u>(2,149)</u>	<u>(11)</u>
Gross profit	<u>9,499</u>	<u>10,895</u>	<u>(1,396)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	5,836	8,075	(2,239)	(28)
Technology and development	4,350	4,465	(115)	(3)
General and administrative	3,534	4,578	(1,044)	(23)
Acquisition-related costs	—	24	(24)	(100)
Restructuring	—	747	(747)	(100)
Total operating expenses	<u>13,720</u>	<u>17,889</u>	<u>(4,169)</u>	<u>(23)</u>
Loss from operations	(4,221)	(6,994)	2,773	(40)
Interest income	5	3	2	67
Interest expense	(22)	(33)	11	(33)
Other expense, net	<u>42</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>NM</u>
Loss before income taxes	(4,196)	(7,032)	2,836	(40)
Benefit from income taxes	<u>(1,084)</u>	<u>(628)</u>	<u>(456)</u>	<u>73</u>
Net loss from continuing operations	<u>\$ (3,112)</u>	<u>\$ (6,404)</u>	<u>\$ 3,292</u>	<u>(51)%</u>

NM = Not meaningful

Net revenues

Net revenues decreased \$3.5 million, or 11%, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease in revenue resulted from a decline in orders primarily within our CafePress.com site and, to a lesser extent, from our partner channels within our CafePress Services platform. The decline in revenue from CafePress.com is primarily attributable to changes to our pricing and promotional strategy and a reduction in our variable advertising expenses. International revenue also contributed to the decline within the quarter as we reduced the number of international web site domains we maintain. As in previous quarters, net revenues were negatively impacted by the continued shifts in customer behavior resulting in increased traffic from mobile devices. Within CafePress Services, growth in net revenues from our retail and feed partnerships more than offset a decline from photo-print and merchandise partners in EZ Prints. Our net revenues have historically varied from period to period and we expect this trend to continue.

Cost of net revenues

Cost of net revenues decreased \$2.1 million, or 11%, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Cost of net revenues was 65%, as a percentage of net revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and for the same period in 2014. Within cost of net revenues, the variable components of materials, labor, and commissions collectively decreased by approximately 1 percentage point while shipping costs increased by approximately 1.5 percentage points. The decrease in cost of net revenues are a result of shifts in our product and channel mix and increases in outsourced manufacturing. Fixed overhead costs remained flat as a percentage of revenue.

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Sales and marketing

Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$2.2 million, or 28%, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Sales and marketing expenses were 21% of net revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 26% for the same period in 2014. The decrease in absolute dollars in sales and marketing expenses consists of a \$2.4 million decline in variable expenses, partially offset by a \$0.2 million increase in fixed expenses. The decline in variable expenses was primarily due to lower keyword and other online advertising expenses as we changed the focus of our advertising programs to achieve higher levels of return on investment. To a lesser extent, our variable expenses also declined due to lower customer service costs and a decrease in flash deal promotion expense. The increase in fixed costs is primarily due to higher personnel-related costs.

Technology and development

Technology and development expenses decreased \$0.1 million, or 3%, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Technology and development expenses were 16% of net revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 14% in the same period in 2014. The decrease in absolute dollars is primarily due to a \$0.1 million decrease in depreciation expense and a \$0.1 million decrease in our co-location facility hosting costs. These decreases were partially offset by a \$0.1 million increase in personnel expense resulting from a decline in the amount of labor spent on development projects which are capitalizable.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased \$1.0 million, or 23%, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. General and administrative expenses were 13% of net revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 15% in the same period in 2014. The decrease in absolute dollars was primarily due to a \$0.4 million decrease in professional services fees, consisting primarily of lower legal costs from decreased litigation activity this year. In addition, personnel-related costs declined by \$0.4 million, primarily from lower stock-based compensation expense.

Acquisition-related costs

Acquisition-related costs were \$0 and an expense of \$24,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2014 we had fulfilled our obligations related to our previous acquisitions for performance-based contingent consideration payments and no remaining liability exists. The expense in the three months ended March 31, 2014 was for the accrual of performance based compensation at EZ Prints, Inc.

Restructuring costs

Restructuring costs were \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. This expense consists of the charges related to the exit of one of our production facilities in Georgia and severance payments owed to a former employee. There were no restructuring costs in the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Provision for income taxes

We recorded a \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million benefit for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Our effective tax rate was (25.8%) and (8.9%) for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, our effective tax rate was different than our statutory tax rate primarily due to the net loss from continuing operations generated in the quarter while maintaining a full valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, our effective tax rate was different than the statutory tax rate primarily due to the effect of our reduction of the estimated fair value of contingent consideration and tax loss carryback generated in the quarter while maintaining a full valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.

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During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we weighed both positive and negative evidence and determined that there is a need for the valuation allowance due to the existence of three years of historical cumulative losses which we considered significant verifiable negative evidence. Accordingly, we recorded a non-cash income tax provision of \$9.3 million to our valuation allowance. We intend to maintain the valuation allowance until sufficient positive evidence exists to support reversal of the valuation allowance.

Quarterly trends

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. In particular, we generate a significant portion of our revenues during the fourth quarter, primarily due to increased retail activity during the holiday seasons. During the fourth quarter, we typically see our largest increases in orders and customers. As a result of this seasonality, our revenues in the first quarter of each year are generally substantially lower than our revenues in the fourth quarter of the preceding year, and we expect this to continue for the foreseeable future.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2015, we had cash, cash equivalents, and short term investments totaling \$51.4 million. In the three months ended March 31, 2015, we completed the asset sales of our Art and Groups businesses for a total of \$41.2 million of which \$36.4 million of cash was received at the closing of the sales, and the balance of \$4.8 million held in escrow accounts will be released to us 15 months after each respective closing date if there are no claims outstanding against us at that time.

In March 2013, we entered into a credit agreement which provides for a revolving credit facility of \$5.0 million to fund acquisitions, share repurchases and other general corporate needs, is available through June 2015 and bears interest at either the London Inter Bank Offer Rate +1.75% or the bank's prime rate +.75%. There were no draws against the facility as of December 31, 2014 and the \$5.0 million remained available.

In July 2014, we amended our loan and security agreement, which extended the maximum amount available under our revolving credit facility from \$5.0 million to \$6.5 million, and simultaneously entered into a Letter of Credit in connection with our amended facility lease agreement for \$1.5 million. The Letter of Credit will expire no later than September 15, 2020. All other terms, conditions, covenants and the interest rate under the original March 2013 credit facility remain the same. The revolving credit facility is available for ordinary operations.

This credit agreement requires us to comply with various financial covenants, including the maintenance of a 1.5 to 1 liquidity to debt ratio, all of which we were in compliance with at March 31, 2015, and is secured through all of our assets. With our current cash levels and forecasts, we expect to continue to meet this covenant. If we require additional capital resources to grow our business or to acquire complementary technologies and businesses at any time in the future, we may seek to sell additional equity or raise funds through debt financing or other sources. The sale of additional equity could result in additional dilution to our stockholders. If we raise additional funds by obtaining loans from third parties, the terms of those financing arrangements may include negative covenants or other restrictions on our business that could impair our operating flexibility, and would also require us to incur interest expense. We can provide no assurance that additional financing will be available at all or, if available, that we would be able to obtain financing on terms favorable to us.

In May 2015, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program of up to 20% of the outstanding shares of our common stock or an aggregate of 3.5 million shares of our common stock, whichever is less, over a period of one year.

Our future capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned and will depend on many factors, including, among other things, market acceptance of our products, our growth, and our operating results, as well as any potential investments, acquisitions or stock repurchases. We anticipate that our current cash and cash equivalent balances and cash generated from operations, and cash available from our credit line will be sufficient to meet our strategic and working capital requirements for at least the next twelve months.

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The following table summarizes our cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(Unaudited)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (12,419)	\$ (13,317)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 26,704	\$ (1,246)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 289	\$ (99)

Cash flows from operating activities

Our primary source of cash from operating activities is cash collections from our customers and partners. The substantial majority of our net revenues are generated from credit card transactions and credit card accounts receivable and are typically settled within one and five business days. Our primary uses of cash for operating activities are for settlement of accounts payable to vendors and personnel-related expenditures. Our quarterly cash flows from operations are impacted by the seasonality of our business. We generate a significant portion of our cash flow from operations in the fourth quarter and cash flows in the first three to nine months have generally been negative due to the timing of settlements of accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to our fourth quarter holiday business, and to a lesser extent, operating losses. We expect that cash provided by operating activities may fluctuate in future periods due to a number of factors, including volatility in our operating results, seasonality, accounts receivable collections performance, inventory and supply chain management, and the timing and amount of personnel-related payments.

In the three months ended March 31, 2015, net cash used by operations was \$12.4 million, primarily due to a \$2.3 million reduction in net income adjusted for non-cash items and a \$10.1 million change in working capital items. Non-cash items, which totaled \$14.0 million, was primarily due to the gain on the sale of the Art and Groups businesses of \$17.0 million, partially offset by depreciation and amortization of \$2.6 million and stock-based compensation of \$0.5 million. Working capital decreased primarily due to the seasonal decrease in accounts payable, partner commissions payable and accrued royalties payable that we experience in the first quarter of the calendar year when we settle our payables related to higher levels of revenue and variable expenses in the preceding fourth quarter.

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, net cash used in operations was \$13.3 million, primarily due to the use of \$1.9 million in cash for the net change in operating assets and liabilities, partially offset by non-cash items of \$3.5 million, including amortization and depreciation of \$2.5 million, amortization of intangible assets of \$1.1 million, and \$0.8 million for stock-based compensation. The net change in assets and liabilities is primarily due to the seasonal decrease in accounts payable, partner commissions payable and accrued royalties payable that we experience in the first quarter of the calendar year. This seasonal decrease typically occurs in the first quarter when we settle our accounts payable related to the higher levels of inventory purchased in the preceding fourth quarter. In addition, deferred revenue declines due to the seasonality of our sales.

Cash flows from investing activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2015, net cash provided by investing activities was \$26.7 million, consisting primarily of the proceeds from the sale of the Art and Groups businesses of \$38.6 million, of which \$4.8 million was placed in escrow and classified as restricted cash. This was partially offset by \$0.8 million in capital expenditures and purchase of short term investments of \$6.2 million.

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, net cash used in investing activities was \$1.2 million. Proceeds from \$0.4 million of capital expenditures related to the purchase of property and equipment and \$0.9 million of capitalized software and website development costs.

Cash flows from financing activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2015, net cash provided by financing activities was \$0.3 million, primarily due to \$0.4 million of proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$0.4 million, partially offset by \$0.1 million in payments on capital lease obligations.

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In the three months ended March 31, 2014, net cash used in financing activities was \$0.1 million, primarily due to payments of capital lease obligations of \$0.1 million and payments of insurance financing of \$0.3 million, partially offset by proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$0.3 million.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Regulation G, conditions for use of Non-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or Non-GAAP, financial measures, and other SEC regulations define and prescribe the conditions for use of certain Non-GAAP financial information. We closely monitor adjusted EBITDA which meets the definition of a Non-GAAP financial measure. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) less interest and other income (expense), provision for (benefit from) income taxes, depreciation and amortization, amortization of intangible assets, acquisition-related costs, stock-based compensation and impairment charges.

We use Adjusted EBITDA as a key performance measure because we believe it facilitates operating performance comparisons from period to period by excluding potential differences caused by variations in capital structures (affecting net interest expense), tax positions (such as the impact on periods of changes in effective tax rates or fluctuations in permanent differences or discrete quarterly items), the impact of depreciation and amortization, amortization of intangible assets, acquisition-related costs, stock-based compensation and impairment charges. Because Adjusted EBITDA facilitates internal comparisons of our historical operating performance on a more consistent basis, we also use Adjusted EBITDA for business planning purposes and to incentivize and compensate our management personnel.

Our use of Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider this measure in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP as the excluded items may have significant effects on our operating results and financial condition. When evaluating our performance, you should consider Adjusted EBITDA alongside other financial performance measures, including various cash flow metrics, net income (loss) and our other GAAP results. The following shows the trend of Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of net revenue, for each of the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net revenues	\$ 27,357	\$ 30,902
Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (1,220)	\$ (2,631)
% of net revenues	(4.5)%	(8.5)%

The following table presents a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income, the most comparable GAAP measure, for each of the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net loss	\$ (3,112)	\$ (6,404)
Non-GAAP adjustments:		
Interest and other (income) expense	(25)	38
Benefit from income taxes	(1,084)	(628)
Depreciation and amortization	1,941	2,189
Amortization of intangible assets	614	615
Acquisition-related costs	—	24
Restructuring costs	—	747
Stock-based compensation	446	788
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (1,220)	\$ (2,631)

Off-balance sheet arrangements

We do not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. In addition, we do not have any undisclosed borrowings or debt and we have not entered into any synthetic leases. We are, therefore, not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

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Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2015:

	Payments due by period			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Capital lease obligations	\$ 589	\$ 810	\$—	\$ 1,399
Operating lease obligations	1,856	1,630	—	3,486
Purchase obligations	1,048	—	—	1,048
	<u>\$ 3,493</u>	<u>\$2,440</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ 5,933</u>

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks primarily include risk related to interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate sensitivities and inflation.

Interest rate sensitivity

We have cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$51.4 million and \$30.6 million as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. These amounts were held primarily in cash deposits, money market funds and certificates of deposit. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest income sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of the interest rates in the United States. Due to the short-term nature of these instruments, a change in market interest rates would not be expected to have a material impact on our financial condition or our results of operations.

Foreign currency exchange rate sensitivity

Our sales to international customers are denominated in multiple currencies, including the United States dollar, the British Pound, the Euro, the Canadian dollar and the Australian dollar. As the substantial majority of our sales are charged to credit cards, accounts receivables are generally settled in short time duration and accordingly, we have limited exposure to foreign currency exchange rates on our accounts receivable. To date, our operating costs have been denominated almost exclusively in United States dollars. As a result of our limited exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, we do not currently enter into foreign currency hedging transactions. If our international operations increase, our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations may increase.

Inflation Risk

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. If our costs were to become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurances of achieving the desired controls.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures: As of March 31, 2015, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2015, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level due to the material weakness described below.

Material Weakness Previously Identified : We previously reported a material weakness in internal control over accounts payable in Item 9A. Controls and Procedures in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

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Remediation Efforts on Previously Identified Material Weakness: Prior to identifying the material weakness, management had been implementing an improved internal control structure within the Company's financial reporting processes. As part of this, the design of our business process review controls were significantly improved during the quarter ended December 31, 2014. These newly designed business process review controls are the controls which identified the material weakness noted above.

Additionally, during the quarter ended March 31, 2015, management re-designed the accounts payable reconciliation process and implemented a monthly control to obtain third party vendor statements which are subsequently reconciled to the AP sub ledger.

Management believes these measures will remediate the control deficiency identified above and management will continue to test these controls through the following quarters to ensure sufficient testing instances have occurred to report this material weakness as remediated.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting: Other than the changes noted above in relation to controls over the previously reported material weakness, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On July 10, 2013, a complaint captioned *Desmarais v. CafePress Inc., et al.* CIV-522744 was filed in the Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo naming the Company as defendants, along with certain of its directors, its chief executive officer, its chief financial officer and certain underwriters of our IPO. The lawsuit purports to be a class action on behalf of purchasers of shares issued in the IPO and generally alleges that the registration statement for the IPO contained materially false or misleading statements. The complaint purports to assert claims under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and seeks unspecified damages and other relief. On July 14, 2013 a similar complaint making substantially identical allegations and captioned *Jinnah v. CafePress Inc., et al.* CIV-522976 was filed in the same court against the same defendants.

On April 10, 2015, the Company entered into a Stipulation of Settlement (the "Settlement"), reflecting the previously disclosed terms of the settlement of the class action securities lawsuits that were consolidated under the caption *In re CafePress Inc. Shareholder Litigation*, Master File No. CIV522744 (Cal. Super. Ct., San Mateo Cty.). The proposed Settlement calls for a payment of \$8.0 million to the plaintiffs in resolution of all claims against the Company and its officers and directors. The Company will contribute \$500,000 to the Settlement; the balance will be paid by the Company's directors and officers liability insurance. While the Company and the other defendants continue to deny each of the plaintiffs' claims and deny any liability, the Company agreed to the Settlement solely to resolve the disputes, to avoid the costs and risks of further litigation and to avoid further distractions to management. The Settlement remains subject to court approval.

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We may be subject to lawsuits, claims and proceedings incident to the ordinary course of business, particularly with respect to content that appears on our website. Any claims against us, whether material, meritorious or not, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation, require significant amounts of legal resources, management time and result in the diversion of significant operational resources. The results of these lawsuits, claims and proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. We are not currently a party to any other litigation matters that, individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

This Report contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the risk factors set forth below, and this Report should be read in conjunction with such risk factors. The risks and uncertainties described in this Report are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also affect our business. If any of these known or unknown risks or uncertainties actually occurs and have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations could be seriously harmed.

Risks related to our business

Our results of operations are subject to significant quarterly and other fluctuations due to a number of factors that could adversely affect our business and, as a result, the trading price of our common stock.

Our revenues and operating results may fluctuate from period to period and are likely to continue to fluctuate due to a variety of factors, some beyond our control. Factors relating to our business and its operations that may contribute to these fluctuations include the following:

- seasonality of our revenues, including shifts in the timing and length of holiday selling seasons;
- macroeconomic cycles and consumer discretionary spending;
- demand for our user-designed products and services and the growth rate of the print-on-demand and e-commerce industry overall;
- fluctuations in sales and marketing costs, including website traffic acquisition costs and our ability to maintain or increase such traffic cost-effectively;
- market acceptance and competitiveness of our products and services on quality and pricing, and current competitors and new competitive entrants to the market for customized goods in our channels of distribution and marketing;
- the gain, loss or success of significant strategic relationships and partner programs;
- changes in strategy precipitated by turnover in senior management of the company;
- changes in the timing or delays in the launch or changes in the product roadmap in connection with strategic relationships and partner programs;
- the development of, or changes to, new technologies and platforms for Internet use, such as mobile, and evolving marketing methods such as social media, flash promotions and any changes in website traffic acquisition algorithms, policies or practices supporting such development;
- conversion rates of website traffic, including the impact on conversion rates from increased traffic from mobile devices as compared to desktops or tablets;
- our ability to provide accurate search results and recommendations and to deliver long-tail content to our e-commerce partners;
- litigation and associated risks and expenses, including extraordinary expenses related to litigation and settlement costs;
- concerns about the data security of consumer personal information run through our e-commerce services and their vulnerability to attack and intrusions;
- any production issues which may in turn result in delayed orders or increased costs;
- fluctuations in the cost of raw materials and inventory; and,
- potential impact of sales tax initiatives on e-commerce sales demand.

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As a result of these and other factors, the results of any prior quarterly or annual periods should not be relied upon as indications of our future revenues or operating performance. In particular, due to the seasonality of our business, our revenues in the first quarter of each year are generally substantially lower than our revenues in the fourth quarter of the preceding year, and we expect this trend to continue for the foreseeable future.

We may not achieve or sustain profitability or avoid net losses in the future. Our growth rates in the future, if any, may fluctuate or not be sustainable or may decrease. In addition, our ability to be profitable depends in the foreseeable future on our ability to control our costs and operating expenses, which have increased and we expect to further increase. We have incurred in the past, and expect to continue to incur in future periods, stock-based compensation expense, which will reduce our net income and may result in future losses. If we fail to increase revenues at the rate we anticipate or if our costs and operating expenses increase without a commensurate increase in our revenues, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be negatively affected.

A future downturn in our business, slow or no growth of new business opportunities, or a sustained decline in our stock price may result in an impairment of goodwill or intangible assets, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

We perform an analysis of our goodwill balances to test for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events occur that may indicate impairment possibly exists. We evaluate our finite-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset is impaired or the estimated useful lives are no longer appropriate. Goodwill is deemed to be impaired if the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the estimated fair value. The impairment of a long-lived intangible asset other than goodwill is only deemed to have occurred if the sum of the forecasted undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset is less than the carrying value of the intangible asset we are testing for impairment.

As of March 31, 2015, we had goodwill of \$20.9 million and intangible assets of \$5.1 million. Goodwill and intangible asset impairment analysis and measurement is a process that requires significant judgment. Subsequent to the date of our annual goodwill impairment test and our second quarter earnings release on August 12, 2014, our stock price decreased by more than 35%, we had a management change, and we had changes in certain strategic objectives and operations. As a result, we have carried out additional goodwill impairment tests as of September 30, 2014, December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015. These tests have indicated that there was no impairment as of those dates. We believe that our market capitalization has been disproportionately impacted by our change in management, lack of market visibility to forecasted earnings for the year, and limited trading volume to absorb sales by institutional investors. In addition, we believe that our multiples, other third party evidence of fair value, and existing forecasts continue to support a market capitalization level of equal to or greater than our publicly traded market capitalization. However, a sustained decline in our stock price and resulting market capitalization, delays in expected new business opportunities associated with retail distribution channels and our CafePress Services partnerships, unforeseen losses of any significant existing retail distribution channel partners, our inability to achieve planned profitability improvements in 2015 or beyond, or significant changes to our profitability resulting from the risk factors mentioned above or throughout this section, could result in impairment of a material amount of our \$20.9 million goodwill balance or our \$5.1 million intangible asset balance in the future. The strategic alternatives we have recently undertaken may impact the overall valuation of goodwill. In addition, any future downturn in our business, slower than expected growth of new business opportunities associated with retail distribution channels or our CafePress Services partnerships, failure to achieve planned profitability improvements in the future, changes in market conditions or a sustained decline in the market price of our stock may result in an impairment of goodwill or intangible assets and the recognition of resulting expenses in future periods, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our results of operations for those periods.

Due to the foregoing factors, our operating results in one or more future quarters may fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In this event, the trading price of our common stock may be materially and adversely affected.

We depend heavily on the continued success of our core business of selling user-designed products in our online marketplace CafePress.com, and any event that adversely affects our sales of user-designed products could harm our business and results of operations.

A significant proportion of our revenue has been derived from the online sale of user-designed products through our marketplace CafePress.com and through distribution channels derived from that marketplace. As a result the continued performance of our marketplace is dependent on continued flow of user-generated content into the creation of products. We expect that the sales of user-generated design products will continue to comprise a majority of the revenue of our CafePress.com business and of our business overall. Our users rarely exclusively use our e-commerce platform to sell their designs. Users who design products may choose not to use our e-commerce platform to create and sell their designs, and choose other platforms, thereby reducing the number of designs available through our websites and thus affecting future growth of our marketplace revenue. Customers who purchase user-designed products on our websites may also purchase other fulfillment and partner products through our e-commerce services as well, which aid the growth of our services. Our tools and platform offerings may not remain competitive with those of our competitors. If competitive services increase and/or we cannot successfully attract or retain users to design and sell products through our e-commerce platform or if we are unable to attract and retain our customers for user-designed and other products, our operating results may suffer. If we are unable to sustain the growth of our core business or otherwise grow the core business through the additional e-commerce services noted, our business and our operating results could be harmed.

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The seasonality of our business increases strain on our operations and if we are unable to scale sufficiently to support our operations during periods of peak demand, our business could suffer.

A significant portion of our net revenues and operating cash flows have historically been realized during the period from November through December each year, primarily due to increased retail activity during the holiday seasons. Disruption in our ability to process, produce and fulfill customer orders in the fourth quarter could have a negative effect on our quarterly and annual operating results. As described in our Management's Discussion & Analysis herein, in anticipation of increased fourth quarter sales activity, we typically incur significant incremental expenses prior to and during peak selling seasons, particularly October through December, including the costs associated with hiring a substantial number of temporary employees to supplement our existing workforce. If we are unable to hire enough qualified employees to support our production or customer service operations or if there is a disruption in the labor we hire from our third-party providers, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. In addition, if too many customers access our websites within a short period of time due to increased holiday demand or other periods of peak demand, we may experience system delays or interruptions that make our websites unavailable or prevent us from efficiently fulfilling orders, which may reduce the volume of goods we sell and the attractiveness of our products and services. This in turn could harm our business, operating results and reputation. Any disruption in our business operations or other factors that could lead to a material shortfall compared to our expectations for the fourth quarter could then result in a material shortfall compared to our expectations for the full year, have a disproportionate effect on our operating results and cause our stock price to decline.

Intense competitive pressures, particularly failure to meet consumers' price expectations, may harm our business and results of operations.

Demand for our products and services may be impacted by consumer price sensitivity, particularly in times of recession or recovery, slow economic growth or consumer uncertainty and conservatism. Many external factors, including our production and personnel costs, the cost of raw materials, particularly the price of cotton, content selection or consumer sentiment or spending, available product mix and our competitors' pricing and marketing strategies, can significantly impact our pricing strategies. If we fail to meet consumers' price expectations, we could lose customers or fail to attract new customers, which would harm our business and results of operations.

Changes in our pricing strategies across channels have had, and may continue to have, a significant impact on our revenues and net income. We frequently make changes to our pricing structure in order to remain competitive but that may result in lower profit margins. Most of our products are also offered by our competitors. In particular, competitive offerings in apparel have put pressure on pricing and increasingly impacted sales performance in that product category. If in the future, we significantly reduce prices on our products without a corresponding increase in volume or decrease in cost of goods sold, or raise prices without maintaining the volume of goods sold, it would negatively impact our revenues and could adversely affect our gross margins and overall profitability.

We generate a portion of our revenues from the fees we collect from shipping our products. We frequently offer discounted or free shipping, with minimum purchase requirements during promotional periods, to attract and retain customers. We also frequently offer coupons, promotional marketing giveaways and free or discounted products and services as a method to attract and retain customers, and such instances are generally unable to recoup shipping costs in such programs. In the future, if we continue to increase these coupon practices and discounted shipping offers to attract and retain customers and/or in response to actions taken by our competitors, our results of operations may be harmed.

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We face intense competition and if we do not compete successfully against existing and new competitors, we may lose market share and customers.

The market for customized products and services is large, fragmented and intensely competitive and we expect competition to continue to increase in the future. Demand for customized products has increased, but so have competitive offerings in all of our product categories. We face competition from a wide range of companies, including the following:

- small traditional offline printing businesses;
- e-commerce companies, including large online retailers such as Amazon.com, Inc., Walmart.com, Target and eBay Inc. (who may also serve as our distribution partners);
- online providers of customized products such as Custom Ink LLC, RedBubble, Inc., Spreadshirt, Inc., Teespring, Threadless.com or Zazzle Inc. and online providers of distinctive goods like Etsy, Inc. or Uncommon Goods;
- online providers allowing users to customize goods in specific vertical markets, such as Vistaprint N.V. for small businesses and Shutterfly, Inc. or SmugMug, Inc., for photographic products, or Minted, Inc., Smilebox Inc. or Blurb, Inc. for specific stationery and book products, and Art.com for wall art products;
- physical and catalog retailers of personalized merchandise such as American Stationery, Red Envelope and Things Remembered; and
- small, but numerous, online providers who address niche customization service and product offerings, enabled by advances in digital printing.

We also indirectly compete with Internet portals and shopping search engines that are involved in e-commerce or sell products or services either directly or in collaboration with other retailers. If more companies move into the customized products space, we will face further direct and intense competition. Our reliance on Internet portals and other sources of Internet and referral traffic to our e-commerce sites, such as Groupon and Facebook, impacts both the way we do business and our performance against competitors. Changes to their practices could drive traffic to our competitors and away from our e-commerce sites in ways we may not anticipate or that will cause us to expend further resources to successfully compete. The shift to mobile site access for e-commerce sites also presents challenges for us as we cope with shifting traffic patterns. For example, we have experienced lower conversion rates from traffic from mobile devices. Furthermore, to the extent that other companies are able to replicate our processes or that advances in print-on-demand technologies reduce any technological or other early mover leads we may have, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

Some of our current and potential competitors have significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than us, including significant brand recognition, sales volume and customer bases. In addition, other online retailers may be acquired by, receive investment from or enter into strategic relationships with well-established and well-financed companies or investors which would strengthen their competitive positions.

Some of our competitors may be able to secure licensing deals, goods and raw materials from suppliers on more favorable terms, devote greater resources to marketing activities and promotional campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote substantially more resources to website and system development than us. Increased competition may reduce our operating margins, market share and brand recognition, or force us to incur losses. We may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors. Competitive pressures may harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business depends heavily on the market recognition and reputation of our services, and any harm to our brands or failure to maintain and enhance our brand recognition may materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing the recognition and reputation of the level of services associated with our brands are critical to our success and ability to compete. Many factors, some of which are beyond our control, are important to maintaining and enhancing our services and may negatively impact our reputation if not properly managed, such as:

- our ability to maintain a convenient and reliable user experience as consumer preferences evolve for varying multichannel experiences;

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- our ability to increase brand awareness among existing and potential strategic distribution channels, corporate partners and consumers through various means of marketing and promotional activities;
- our ability to retain and expand our network of buyers and sellers through developing Internet communication methods, such as mobile platforms and social media channels;
- the efficiency, reliability and quality of our products, services and retail websites, or marketplace, experiences; and
- our ability to protect personally identifiable information and credit card data and perceived weaknesses in data privacy or security practices or product quality problems of our service or other e-commerce websites, such as that experienced in EZ Prints product offering in our hosted e-commerce services platform. See “— Failure to protect confidential or personally identifiable information of our customers and our network against security breaches or failure to comply with privacy and security laws and regulations could damage our reputation and brands and substantially harm our business and results of operations.”

In developing our strategic distribution model, we have relied heavily on the reputation and brand awareness of the company’s historic operations. In relying on such distribution partners to fuel revenue growth, we are in turn relying on the continued impact of our brand with such retail and corporate partners.

If we are unable to maintain our reputation, further enhance our brand recognition and increase positive awareness of our websites, our results of operations and business may suffer.

If we are unable to attract customers or increase Internet traffic to our websites and manage changes in the manner by which customers access of our websites in a cost-effective manner or at all, our business and results of operations could be harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to attract customers to our websites. We rely on a variety of methods to draw visitors to our websites and promote our products and services, such as Internet search engine marketing, email marketing, affiliate networks, social media outlets and flash deal promotions through various new types of group and socially curated e-commerce websites. We pay providers of online services, search engines and other websites and e-commerce businesses to provide content, marketing links, advertising banners and other links that direct customers to our websites. If these providers modify or terminate their relationship with us or increase the price they charge us or if our competitors offer them greater fees for traffic, our expenses could rise and traffic to our websites could decrease, which in turn would harm our revenue and results of operations.

We also devote substantial resources to optimizing our websites to increase the likelihood of our products and services appearing in unpaid search engine results; however there can be no assurance that these efforts will be successful. If our products and services receive low placement or do not appear within the listings of search engine results in response to relevant search queries, this could result in fewer customers clicking through to our websites, requiring us to resort to other more costly resources to replace this traffic. Search engines including Google, Yahoo! and Bing frequently refine and modify their search algorithms that determine placement of our relevant search queries. If we are unable to maintain or increase traffic to our websites, including through accurate search results and recommendations, our products or services receive low placement or do not appear due to changes in search engine algorithms, such changes could negatively impact the effectiveness of our search engine optimization or search engine marketing, and our business and financial performance would be adversely affected, potentially very materially. If our conversion rates decline, whether due to increased traffic from mobile devices or otherwise, our business and operating results could suffer.

We also promote our products and special offers through emails targeted to potential customers and our site members. However, if our customers deem such emails and other promotions to be intrusive, we could be forced to discontinue or significantly curtail our email marketing activities. In addition, we engage in flash promotions through websites, such as through Groupon, Amazon Local and LivingSocial. Such promotions involve significantly discounted product offers to customers with the goal of driving traffic to our websites for customer acquisitions and repeat purchases. Due to the low profit margin associated with the deep discounts offered to purchasers of such offers and the widespread availability of similar group buy offers by other e-commerce competitors, the flash promotions we choose to implement may not accomplish our long-term goal of customer acquisition in a cost-effective manner.

We continue to develop ways to optimize the consumer experience on our websites, products and services through mobile devices, which provide particular challenges given the graphics intensive user experience involved in shopping, creating and selling content based products online. If we are not able to successfully translate our websites for mobile use and traffic from mobile devices continues to accelerate at current rates, our results of operations may be impacted.

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Lastly, we have terminated and expect to continue to terminate a number of affiliate marketing partners in states that have imposed sales tax nexus for such marketing activities, and to the extent we determine it prudent to continue to do so, we may be unable to achieve our strategic goals in those channels. If we are unable to develop or maintain an effective and cost efficient means of reaching content providers and consumers, if the costs of attracting customers using these methods significantly increase, or if we are unable to develop new cost-effective means to obtain customers, then our ability to attract new and repeat customers would be harmed, traffic to our websites would be reduced and our business and results of operations would be harmed.

Our strategy with respect to content acquisition may adversely affect our financial condition and future financial results.

We obtain content for our websites and our products from multiple sources, including our user designers, for whom we may pay fees on any subsequent sales of products created with such content. We also increasingly rely on entertainment, publishing and corporate content provider sources to generate content for our products and services. Due to designer relationship issues, including compensation provided by us compared to that provided by our competitors, users may decrease or cease providing content to our websites in the future. We face challenges in managing the payment infrastructure and taxation implications of these transactions and expect to continue to do so in the future as competitive pressures or new regulatory or other issues arise.

In connection with obtaining entertainment and other media content, we sometimes enter into multi-year, royalty- based licenses with content owners and production organizations for film and television and other media distributors. To date, we have largely been able to obtain those licenses without paying significant advance royalty payments but there is no guarantee that these licensors will renew their license agreements on the same or reasonable terms. Our competitors may be successful in obtaining exclusive licenses for content we wish to obtain for our site, making such content unavailable to us now or in the future. We may also, as we have in the past, enter into agreements with content providers that contain exclusivity provisions that may restrict our ability to sell certain products or in certain geographies or to partner with certain content providers. In order to compete effectively for these licenses, we could be forced to pay higher royalties or agree to significant advance payments. Our results of operations could be adversely affected as a result of these content licensing payment commitments in the event that sales or revenue growth do not meet our expectations. In addition, our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the market segments in which we operate could be limited.

In connection with the selection and popularity of specific content, we employ licensing and business development professionals and Internet traffic analysts who evaluate popular culture trends and potential properties to support the content on our site and drive traffic to it. To the extent they are unsuccessful in identifying or obtaining content sources that will be popular with consumers and that will generate sales of our products, our results could materially be harmed. To the extent the content we do choose to obtain proves unpopular or unsuccessful and we have agreed to contractual minimums, we may not achieve the planned return on royalty advances and may incur losses or impairment charges.

If any of the above circumstances increase the cost of obtaining content, our margins may suffer. We must continue to ensure that our content is sufficiently diversified and desirable to meet the needs of the markets we target. We believe that failure to secure content could result in lower sales and customer retention and materially reduce margins.

If we are unable to market and sell products and services beyond our existing target markets and develop new products and services to attract new customers and new strategic partnerships and business relationships, our results of operations may suffer.

We believe we will need to address additional markets and sales channels, and attract new business partners, content providers and consumers to further grow our business. To access new sales channels, we must build and maintain new processes in which to feed our product catalogues to corporate distribution partners. To access new markets and consumers, we will need to develop, market and sell new products and services. We also intend to continue the geographic expansion of our marketing efforts and customer service operations and the introduction of localized language websites in different countries. There is no guarantee we will be successful in this expansion. We continually seek to offer our array of e-commerce customization and products and services to new customers in existing channels and to expand the reach of our distribution channel partnerships. If we are unsuccessful in expanding the scope of those relationships, we may not grow our operations and businesses as fast as we would like.

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In addition, we intend to develop new strategic relationships to expand our marketing and sales channels, such as co-branded or strategic partner-branded websites, retail in-store offerings, content feeds to distribution partners and deployable customization builders on third-party websites. Any failure to develop new products and services, or a lack of adoption of the new products and services we do develop to expand our business beyond our existing target markets or to address additional market opportunities could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As we continue to expand our new strategic and sales channel partnerships, our dependence on third parties for the generation of significant revenue growth increases. Partners may make changes to their technology or product road maps or choose to enter the customization business themselves and we thus may have little control over those strategic choices. For example, Amazon.com Inc. recently changed its marketing partner approach by placing limits on many marketplace items by category, which drastically reduced our SKUs distributed on their platform. As a result, we had to alter our marketing strategy rapidly to accommodate the changes and such alterations impacted our revenue growth in unanticipated ways.

If we are unable to manage scale or growth of our business or to execute our strategies effectively, our business and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We have experienced in the past periods of rapid growth and acquisitions that have placed, and continue to place, significant strain on our management and resources. We anticipate that we will need to continue to implement new and upgraded operational and financial systems, procedures and controls, including the improvement of our accounting, legal and other internal management and control systems. We also have expanded our production and logistics centers and distribution network to accommodate more customer orders and provide better coverage of our target markets. The recent expansion of our production and logistics centers and distribution network may put pressure on our managerial, financial, operational and other resources. If we are unable to effectively manage our expanded logistics operations and control increasing costs, our growth potential, results of operations and business could suffer. Transitions in executive leadership, and resulting changes in strategic and operational focus, have created and will continue to create challenges in our operations and execution. We may not successfully navigate our executive leadership transitions. Additionally, we will need to continue to expand, recruit, train, manage and motivate our workforce and manage our relationships with existing and new business partners, suppliers, third-party service providers and content providers. Our strategies also include streamlining our product and service offerings, which will require us to work with different groups of suppliers and address the needs of different kinds of consumers. We may incur significant costs in trying to expand our offerings into these new areas or fail to successfully execute the roll-out of these new offerings. All of these endeavors involve risks and require substantial management effort and significant additional expenditures. We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage our growth or execute our strategies effectively, and any failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects, as well as our operating results.

We have experienced significant turnover in our senior management and our business may be adversely affected by the transitions in our senior management team or by our inability to effectively handle our transition and any future succession planning.

We are highly dependent on the executive leadership of members of our senior management and key employees as our success depends, in large part, on the continued contributions and strategic vision of our senior management team for CafePress Inc. as well as those other key personnel who manage our individual website properties. In addition, we have not entered into long-term employment agreements or non-compete agreements with members of our senior management team. Our employees can terminate their employment with us at any time. We have experienced turnover in several of our senior executive positions, including our Chief Executive Officer in August 2014, our Chief Financial Officer in March 2014 and the President of CafePress.com announced his transition out of the position in November 2014. Effective August 4, 2014, Fred E. Durham III was appointed as our Chief Executive Officer, Garrett Jackson, who was previously serving as our interim Chief Financial Officer, was appointed as our Chief Financial Officer, and Maheesh Jain was appointed as our Chief Marketing Officer. We are not yet able to gauge the reaction of the market or our customers to these management changes and the strategic transitions that might follow such changes. These transitions in our executive team may be disruptive to our business, and if we are unable to manage an orderly transition, our business may be adversely affected. Additionally, the loss of further members of our senior management team or key personnel could harm our ability to implement our business strategy and respond to the rapidly changing market conditions in which we operate.

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If we are unable to attract, train, integrate and retain qualified personnel with relevant corporate, industry and operational expertise, we may be unable to effectively execute our business plan or maintain or, in the future, expand our operations, which in turn would harm our business.

We are unable to predict how our management or employees may react to the recent changes in senior management, including the change in our Chief Executive Officer and the addition of a Chief Marketing Officer, or any strategic alternative transitions that may occur. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to retain key managers or employees and to identify, hire and retain additional personnel to support our business and its growth. Among the areas that are key to our continued operational finance, legal and engineering staff that are key to maintenance of our compliance and public company status. Our retail e-commerce sites depend on the sales and marketing talent of our retail operations staff. Our production facilities also depend on skilled personnel trained in our proprietary printing and production techniques and others with knowledgeable about back end operations of the online retail industry. Our future success depends, to a significant extent, on our ability to attract, train, integrate and retain qualified personnel with relevant experience and skill sets. Recruiting and retaining capable personnel, particularly those with expertise in the retail, e-commerce and printing industries, is vital to our success. In recent years, a substantial amount of our growth in personnel has been due to newly-acquired businesses. There is substantial competition for qualified personnel and we cannot assure you that we will be able to attract or retain our personnel. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified personnel for each of our e-commerce sites, our business may suffer.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits of our recent divestitures or of any prior or future acquisitions, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects.

We recently completed the divestitures of our Arts and Groups businesses as part of our previously announced review of strategic alternatives. We may not fully realize the anticipated benefits, if any, of these divestitures, such as streamlining our business and enabling us to focus more resources on strengthening our core business.

In addition, in recent years, we have engaged in acquisition opportunities, including businesses of which we have subsequently divested ourselves as discussed above. We may be unable to successfully integrate the remaining businesses we have acquired or any businesses that we may acquire in the future or to realize the anticipated benefits of any such acquisitions. The successful integration of any acquired business as well as the retention of personnel require significant attention from our management and could divert resources from our existing business, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our business operations. Acquired assets or businesses may not achieve the anticipated benefits we expect due to a number of factors including: unanticipated costs or liabilities associated with the acquisition, incurrence of acquisition-related costs, harm to our relationships with existing customers as a result of the acquisition, harm to our brands and reputation, the loss of key employees in the acquired businesses, use of resources that are needed in other parts of our business, and use of substantial portions of our available cash to consummate the acquisition. In addition, our ability to impose appropriate internal controls, including accurate forecasting, accounting integration of inventory, costs and reporting, to successfully manage these businesses requires significant investments of resources and management time. Finally, acquisitions could result in the use of substantial amounts of cash, earn-outs, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the occurrence of significant goodwill impairment charges, amortization expenses for other intangible assets and exposure to potential unknown liabilities of the acquired business. In some of our prior acquisitions, earn-out targets were not achieved and in some instances either disputes occurred or modifications were made. We may enter into other modifications or settlements of certain acquisition terms over time which could result in cash payments, potentially dilutive issuances, goodwill impairment charges and other potential unknown liabilities. Failure to realize the anticipated benefits of our divestitures, or of any prior or future acquisitions, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects.

If we fail to successfully identify and respond to constantly changing consumer preferences, adopt new technologies or adapt our websites and systems to customer requirements or emerging industry standards, our business, prospects and financial results may be materially and adversely affected.

The e-commerce and retail industries as well as the content-provider industry are subject to ever changing trends and consumer preferences. Consequently, we must anticipate emerging consumer trends for customized retail merchandise that will appeal to existing and potential consumers both with base products and licensed and user-generated content. If our consumers cannot find their desired products on or service through our websites, they may stop visiting our websites, visit less often or stop purchasing products on our websites or seek out our competitors' services. If we do not anticipate, identify and respond effectively to consumer preferences and changes in consumer trends at an early stage, we may not be able to generate the desired level of sales. Likewise, we must anticipate and capitalize on trends in user-generated content and popular culture that will continue to drive consumer interest in our websites.

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Internet business models and the online content distribution generally are characterized by rapid technological evolution, changes in user requirements and preferences, frequent introductions of new products and services embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices. To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the responsiveness, functionality and features of our websites and systems. Such systems include complex interactions of our proprietary software tools, such as designer and builder software and content review tools, data storage and reporting, order management and plant printing automation software. Like all systems, failures or errors made in the maintenance or operation of, those systems could lead to operational and logistics challenges or lost, cancelled or delayed orders, which in turn could lead customers to make alternative choices in a provider of custom goods. Our success will also depend, in part, on our ability to identify, develop, acquire or license leading technologies useful in our business, enhance our existing services, develop new services and technologies that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our existing and prospective business partners and consumers, and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis. The development of our websites and other proprietary technology entails significant technical and business risks. We may be unable to use new technologies or systems to effectively adapt our websites, proprietary technologies and transaction-processing systems to customer requirements or emerging industry standards. If we are unable to adapt in a cost-effective and timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, whether for technical, legal, financial or other reasons, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

Our business model focuses on user-generated content and as a result, controversial political and social expressions appear on our site that may impact our brand name or with which current or potential customers or business partners may not wish to be associated.

We have built our business by providing consumers an outlet for self-expression through unique or customized goods that they can share with their friends, their communities and the world. Our service is often used for the expression of political and cause-related issues that may generate strong opinions on many sides of a given issue, including in other customers and potentially with the business partners who supply us with content or inventory and to those who choose to invest in our company. As a result, our websites frequently attract the attention of media outlets that may not understand the user-generated nature of our business model and attribute sentiments expressed by our users to our company or its management team. Additionally, because our service provides a platform for the expression of controversial ideas and humor, our site could be the target of negative social media or petition campaigns, computer attacks or boycotts by well-organized special interest groups or filtered by foreign countries, which may adversely impact our growth and operations. Our distribution and channel partners may likewise become uncomfortable with aspects of our user-generated content business model in light of their own content usage policies and may cut back or refuse to display our products or otherwise limit our merchandising opportunities thus impacting our results of operations. We believe we must maintain a balance among the encouragement of self-expression in our users that creates a content-rich experience, the needs and concerns of our business partners and our mutual desire to protect our brands and our companies. If we fail to maintain this balance and lose partners, customers, or potential customers due to judgments made about the content on our websites, or conversely if we alienate corporate partners or businesses who wish to employ our customization services for their content or products without fear of negative reflection on their brand images, we risk damage to our brands and reputation and ultimately our business and results of operations.

Because our sales and revenues rely on consumer spending of discretionary income, uncertain macroeconomic conditions in the United States and world economies may materially and adversely affect our financial results.

The majority of our revenues are generated from sales through our consumer e-commerce websites and our customized products are largely found in categories of consumer goods that would be deemed non-essentials. As a result, our sales are driven largely by discretionary consumer spending habits and preferences. Historically, consumer purchasing on discretionary items declines during economic downturns and periods of uncertainty regarding future economic prospects or when disposable income or consumer lending is lower. While not always directly related to actual consumer behavior, macro-economic conditions such as global currency and debt concerns, stock market volatility, levels of unemployment, increased fuel or commodity prices and transportation costs, and conditions in the commercial consumer lending and housing markets, among other factors, fuel uncertainty over future macro-economic conditions and prospects of a prolonged recessionary spending climate. Many other factors contribute to economic conditions in the U.S., including taxation and distribution concerns. Deterioration of macroeconomic conditions in the near term or long term, or the perception that such deterioration might occur, could reduce demand for our products either temporarily or in the long term. Our revenues could likewise decline and our results could be materially and adversely affected by such trends. Our ability to anticipate, identify and respond quickly to consumer spending pressures and prevailing economic conditions will be challenged if such economic uncertainties continue or particularly during peak periods for our sales that historically have occurred in our fiscal fourth quarter.

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The proper functioning of our websites is essential to our business and any failure to maintain the satisfactory performance, security and integrity of our websites will materially and adversely affect our business, reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

The satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our websites, our marketing activities, our transaction-processing systems and our network infrastructure are critical to our success. Our revenues depend on the number of visitors who shop on our websites and the volume of orders we fulfill. Any system delays, interruptions or disruptions to our servers caused by telecommunications failures, computer viruses, physical break-ins, domain attacks, hacking or other attempts to harm our systems or servers that result in the unavailability or slowdown of our websites, loss of data or reduced order fulfillment performance would reduce the volume of products sold and the attractiveness of product offerings on our websites. We may also experience interruptions caused by reasons beyond our control. For example, in the fourth quarter of 2006, our servers experienced a denial of service attack, which disrupted access to our websites for several days during the holiday buying season. These unexpected interruptions may occur in the future, and future occurrences could damage our reputation and harm our revenues and results of operations.

We use internally developed systems for all aspects of transaction processing, including order management, content review and purchasing and inventory management. We rely on third-party providers for debit card and credit card processing services, other payment services and shipping. We periodically upgrade and expand our systems, and in the future, we intend to further upgrade and expand our systems and to integrate newly developed or purchased software with our existing systems to support increased transaction volume. Any inability to add additional software and hardware or to develop and upgrade our existing technology, transaction-processing systems or network infrastructure to accommodate increased traffic on our websites or increased sales volume through our transaction-processing systems may cause unanticipated system disruptions, slower response time, degradation in levels of customer service and impaired quality and speed of order fulfillment, which would cause our business, reputation, financial condition and results of operations to suffer.

If our production and fulfillment operations are interrupted for any significant period of time or either facility where our computer and communications software or hardware is located fails, our business and results of operations would be substantially harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to successfully receive, produce and fulfill orders and to promptly and securely deliver our products to our customers, which in turn depends in part on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our computer and communications systems. A significant portion of our production, inventory management, packaging, labeling and shipping processes are performed in a single production and fulfillment center located in Louisville, Kentucky and such single location reliance presents risks. In addition, substantially all of the computer hardware necessary to operate our principal websites is located at third-party hosting facilities in Las Vegas, Nevada and in Louisville, Kentucky. These facilities are susceptible to damage or interruption from human error, fire, flood, ice storms, power loss, insufficient power availability, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, acts of war, break-ins, earthquakes and similar events. In addition Louisville, Kentucky, our principal production site, is particularly susceptible to flooding and extreme weather patterns. Our production operations are dependent on order management and other automation software systems that may be especially subject to human error in programming. For example, in December 2013, we experienced issues related to modifications made to order management software at our Kentucky production facilities which resulted in delayed orders and increased costs for a period of time during our peak season and significantly impacted results of operations for the quarter.

We also maintain offices and operations in Northern California, an area where the risk of an earthquake is significant due to the proximity of major earthquake fault lines. Any catastrophic loss to any of these facilities would likely disrupt our operations, delay production, shipments and revenues and result in significant expenses to repair or replace the facility. Our business interruption insurance may be insufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur, particularly from interruption due to an earthquake, which is not covered under our current policy. Any interruptions in our production, fulfillment center or systems operations, particularly for any significant period of time, could damage our reputation and brands and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

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Shipment of merchandise sold in our marketplaces could be delayed or disrupted by factors beyond our control and we could lose buyers and sellers as a result.

We largely rely upon third-party carriers such as Federal Express, Inc., or FedEx, and the United Parcel Service, or UPS, for timely delivery of our merchandise shipments, particularly in the United States where the majority of our sales occur. As a result, we are subject to carrier disruptions and increased costs due to factors that are beyond our control, including labor difficulties, inclement weather, terrorist activity and increased fuel costs. We do not have a long-term agreement with any other third-party carriers, and we cannot be sure that our relationships with FedEx or UPS will continue on terms favorable to us, if at all. If our relationship with are terminated or impaired or if our carriers are unable to deliver merchandise for us, we would be required to use alternative carriers for the shipment of products to our buyers. We may be unable to engage alternative carriers on a timely basis or on terms favorable to us, if at all. Potential adverse consequences include:

- reduced visibility of integrated order status and package tracking;
- delays in merchandise receipt and delivery;
- increased cost of shipment; and
- reduced shipment quality, which may result in damaged merchandise.

Any failure to receive merchandise at our distribution centers or deliver products to our buyers in a timely and accurate manner could lead to client dissatisfaction and cause us to lose sellers and buyers.

Many of our suppliers are located in regions that are subject to weather instability, earthquakes and other natural disasters.

The facilities of our third-party suppliers are subject to risk of catastrophic loss due to fire, flood or other natural or man-made disasters. For example, the majority of our suppliers are located in the United States and China in areas with above-average catastrophic weather instability and seismic activity and which are subject to typhoons, tsunamis and other natural disasters. Additionally, since a significant portion of our revenues are attributed to cotton apparel and because we do not currently engage in any cotton or other commodity-related hedging activities, we are particularly susceptible to issues affecting the cotton growing and production industry. Any catastrophic loss to any of these facilities or disruptions in the production of cotton would likely disrupt our operations, delay production and shipments, and result in a delay or loss of revenues or cause us to incur significant expenses to repair or replace the facility or to purchase critical inventory for creation of our products.

If we become subject to liability for content that we print and distribute through our service, our results of operations would be adversely affected.

As an Internet service provider that prints content provided by others, we face allegations related to, and potential liability for, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement or other claims related to the goods created from user-generated uploads to our service. Intellectual property law for secondary liability for copyright infringement is particularly uncertain in many jurisdictions. We also may face allegations related to, and potential liability for, content uploaded from our users in connection with claims of defamation, racism, hate speech, obscenity or pornography that may be embodied in user expression. As globally available websites, we also receive inquiries about content that may be illegal or insensitive to cultural norms not only in the United States but worldwide, and those sensitivities may differ widely.

Despite our status as service provider and not a publisher, we also face allegations of infringement and potential liability for negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement or other claims based on the nature and content of materials that we distribute. In addition, a number of our entertainment, publishing and corporate content providers impose limitations and conditions on our use of their licensed content, and our failure to implement and abide by these terms could result in our loss of these licenses, damages to our reputation and potential liability for breach of contract and copyright or trademark infringement. In particular, any legislative developments or litigation outcomes in copyright law under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act that negatively impact our protections from liability for infringement could have consequences for us in our operations and increase litigation costs for the defense of any litigation that might arise due to such changes or developments.

We maintain strict content usage policies that are frequently evaluated and updated and we maintain processes that review uploaded content for compliance with our terms of service and various policies. We also require users uploading content to attest that they have all necessary rights to upload content to our service and further require such users to indemnify us in the event that claims are made against us relating to such content. We maintain a content review process that includes evaluation and take-down of uploaded content on our site that fails to meet our policies and compliance with all safe harbors under relevant laws. Nevertheless, we receive significant volumes of cease and desist demands on a regular basis with respect to claims of intellectual property infringement and violation of the rights of third parties, such as rights of privacy and publicity, and expect this may grow with the volume of content made available through our service. We maintain an active dispute resolution process for intellectual property rights claimants so that allegations of infringement can be resolved expeditiously. Notwithstanding our efforts to monitor and manage content and promptly resolve all issues, these measures may not be effective in removing violative content nor sufficient to shield us from potential liability, including situations where users do not have the financial ability to fully indemnify us against material liabilities.

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Despite our status as a service provider and not a publisher, we are exposed to risks associated with varying laws in other jurisdictions in foreign countries, for example, including heightened risk of secondary liability on defamation suits in the United Kingdom and increased statutory penalties available for alleged trademark infringement in Germany. Further, we maintain relationships with law enforcement agencies to manage issues related to child pornography or other illegal uses of our service and must monitor our services for such impermissible, unauthorized and illegal activities. We also may be subject to subpoenas or other law enforcement or regulatory requests for information about our users or our website's services and the handling of such information requests may expose us to risk of suit from our users if not correctly and consistently managed in light of applicable law and consumer expectations of data privacy and judicial action or regulatory enforcement is not processed with appropriate alacrity.

Failure to protect confidential or personally identifiable information of our customers and our network against security breaches or failure to comply with privacy and security laws and regulations could damage our reputation and brands and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

A significant challenge to e-commerce and communications is the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks. Our failure to prevent security breaches could damage our reputation and brands and substantially harm our business and results of operations. A majority of our sales are billed to our customers' credit card accounts directly, orders are shipped to a customer's address, and customers log on using their email address. In addition, some online payments for our products are settled through third-party online payment services. In such transactions, maintaining complete security for the transmission of confidential information on our websites, such as customers' credit card numbers and expiration dates, personal information and billing addresses, is essential to maintain consumer confidence. We have limited influence over the security measures of third-party online payment service providers. In addition, we hold certain private information about our customers, such as their names, addresses, phone numbers and browsing and purchasing records.

We rely on encryption and authentication technology licensed from third parties to effect the secure transmission of certain confidential information, including credit card numbers and personally identifiable customer information. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments may result in a compromise or breach of the technology used by us to protect customer transaction data. In addition, any party who is able to illicitly obtain a user's password could potentially access the user's transaction data or personal information. In the fall of 2014, we experienced a security breach in certain hosted websites operated by EZ Prints for a large nation-wide retail customer that resulted in the consumer personal data and credit card information of approximately 1,900 customers being exposed to hackers. The intrusion exposed a previously undetected vulnerability in software used in the architecture of our EZ Prints product offering. As a result, the supported sites were taken offline for a period of time and remediation efforts required and diverted significant resources in efforts to identify and assess the security breach. We have since remediated the immediate issues and further strengthened site security company-wide, but there can be no assurances that our newly enhanced security measures will be sufficient to prevent future attacks by sophisticated hackers or others who seek to access consumer data. We may not be able to prevent third parties, such as hackers or criminal organizations, from stealing information provided by our customers to us through our websites. In addition, our third-party merchants and delivery service providers may violate their confidentiality obligations and disclose information about our customers. Any compromise of our security could damage our reputation and brands and expose us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability, which would substantially harm our business and results of operations. In addition, anyone who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions in our operations.

Significant capital and other resources may be required to protect against security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches. While we maintain insurance coverage at levels we deem reasonable to manage liabilities relating to potential cyber security risks, such coverage may be inadequate to cover all losses with respect to an actual breach. The methods used by hackers and others engaged in online criminal activity are increasingly sophisticated and constantly evolving. Even if we are successful in adapting to and preventing new security breaches, any perception by the public that e-commerce and other online transactions, or the privacy of user information, are becoming increasingly unsafe or vulnerable to attack could inhibit the growth of e-commerce and other online services generally, which in turn may reduce the number of orders we receive. Any failure, or perception of failure, to protect the confidential information of our customers or our network could damage our reputation and harm our business.

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We maintain industry standard privacy policies and practices with respect to the personally identifiable information of our users that we maintain. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with our privacy policies or privacy-related obligations to customers, sellers or other third parties may result in Federal or state governmental enforcement actions, litigation, or negative public statements against us by consumer advocacy groups or others and could cause our customers to lose trust in us, which could have an adverse effect on our reputation and business.

We accept payment by a variety of methods and a substantial majority of our net revenues are derived from credit card sales. This in turn exposes us to increased risks of dependence on third-party payment processing service providers, as well as risks associated with higher transaction fees, compliance matters and fraud.

We accept payments for our products and services on our websites by a variety of methods, including credit card, debit card and other payment services. As we offer new payment options to our customers, we may be subject to additional fees, additional regulations, compliance requirements and fraud. To date, the substantial majority of our net revenues have been derived from credit card sales. As a result, we believe our business is vulnerable to any disruption in our customer payment processing capabilities and third-party processor disruptions. In most geographic regions, we rely on three or four third-party companies to provide payment processing services, including the processing of credit cards, debit cards and other payment services. If any of these companies became unwilling or unable to provide these services to us, then we would need to find and engage replacement providers. We may not be able to do so on terms that are acceptable to us or at all, or to process the payments ourselves, which could be costly and time consuming. Additionally, as we typically experience increased activity from November through December each year due to increased retail activity during the holiday season, any disruption in our ability to process customer payments in the fourth quarter could have a significant and disproportionate negative impact on our business.

For certain payment methods, including credit and debit cards, we pay interchange and other fees, which may increase over time and raise our operating costs and lower our profit margins or require that we charge our customers more for our products. We are also subject to payment card association and similar operating rules and requirements, which could change or be reinterpreted to make it difficult or impossible for us to comply. If we fail to comply with these rules and requirements, we may be subject to fines and higher transaction fees and lose our ability to accept credit and debit card payments from our customers or facilitate other types of online payments, and our business and operating results could be materially and adversely affected.

If we fail to manage our relationships with our suppliers, our business and prospects may suffer.

To address customer demand for a wider range of customizable products, we intend to continue to expand our merchandise selection. This in turn increases our reliance on suppliers of such merchandise. Additionally, our business and reputation depend in large part on our ability to process and ship orders quickly, including during unanticipated or seasonal periods of increased demand. As a result, we believe the successful management of our supplier relationships is a key aspect of our business and our ability to compete. We source our blank products from domestic and foreign manufacturers and distributors. Maintaining good relationships with suppliers that compete with each other can be difficult. For example, suppliers of similar products may compete for more prominent placement on our websites. Our current suppliers may not continue to sell merchandise to us on terms acceptable to us, and we may be unable to establish new or extend current supplier relationships to ensure a steady supply of blank inventory in a timely and cost-efficient manner. If we are unable to develop and maintain good relationships with suppliers, it may inhibit our ability to offer products demanded by our customers or to offer them in sufficient quantities and at prices acceptable to them. In addition, if our suppliers cease to provide us with favorable pricing or payment terms or return policies, our working capital requirements may increase and our operations may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, we subcontract certain activities to third-party vendors. Any deterioration in our supplier or subcontractor relationships, or a failure to resolve disputes with, or complaints from, our suppliers in a timely manner, could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects and results of operations.

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We may suffer losses if we are unable to efficiently manage our inventory risks.

We must anticipate the popularity of products and purchase blank inventory and secure sufficient supplies before customizing and selling them to our customers. Across all of our businesses, we must manage differing demand and inventory controls to accurately forecast and protect against risks. If we fail to adequately predict demand and experience an unexpected peak in production, our production times will suffer, which may result in damage to our reputation and business. For example, if we do not have an adequate supply of ink due to periods of unexpected peak demand, our ability to print and deliver products may be delayed. Conversely, any over purchase of ink or other supplies exposes us to risks of obsolete or excess inventory. Under some of our current supply agreements, we enjoy flexible policies for returning the unsold items to our suppliers. In order to secure more favorable business terms, we have entered into and plan to continue to enter into purchase arrangements with our suppliers with more restrictive return policies or with commitments to purchase larger quantities of inventory or supplies. For example, some of our contracts with suppliers contain restrictions on our ability to return products, such as caps on the amount of products that can be returned, and we may lose preferential pricing terms for such products if we exceed these caps, which could materially affect our profit margins. If we are unable to correctly predict demand for the products that we are committed to purchase, we will be responsible for covering the cost of the products that we are unable to sell, and our financial condition and results of operations would likely suffer.

We largely depend on overseas suppliers for blank inventory and if we do not appropriately manage the risks related to product safety and quality, we may face regulatory actions or recalls and our operating results will be harmed.

Manufacturers in China are the source of much of the blank inventory we utilize in the creation of customized products for sale on our websites, whether sourced from vendors directly by our supply managers or purchased through our business or fulfillment partners. Regulatory oversight of manufacturing in China is not subject to the same standards of product safety or supply chain scrutiny as may be expected in the United States. One or more of our vendors might not adhere to U.S. quality or legal standards, and we might not identify the deficiency before merchandise ships to our customers. As an example, The Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010 in California also requires us to audit our vendors with respect to risks of human trafficking and slavery and mitigate these risks in our operations. Any failure to disclose issues or other non-compliance could subject us to action by the California Attorney General or other regulatory authorities. Our distribution partners also maintain global sourcing policies with which we must comply in order to maintain business relationships. Such policies require us to monitor our supply chain and there is no guarantee we will be able to do so consistently and successfully over time and secure a price that is not otherwise damaging to our business. In addition, our vendors may have difficulty adjusting to our changing demands and growing business. Our vendors' failure to manufacture or import quality merchandise in a timely and effective manner could damage our reputation and brands, and could lead to an increase in customer litigation against us and an increase in our routine litigation costs. We rely on indemnities from suppliers and manufacturers with respect to the goods we customize and that protection may or may not be enough to shield us from liability for quality deficiencies. Further, any merchandise that we receive, even if it meets our quality standards, could become subject to a later recall, which could damage our reputation, our brands and our customers' brands and harm our business. While we have never been subject to a product recall, there can be no guarantee that we will not face one in the future and the costs associated with such a recall may be substantial. Recently enacted legislation has given the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission increased regulatory and enforcement power, particularly with regard to children's safety, among other areas. As a result, companies such as ours may be subject to more product recalls and incur higher recall-related expenses. Any recalls or other safety issues could harm our business and operating results.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights may undermine our competitive position, and litigation to protect our intellectual property rights or defend against third-party allegations of infringement may be costly and time-consuming.

Protection of our proprietary technology is critical to our business. Failure to protect and monitor the use of our existing intellectual property rights could result in the loss of valuable technologies and prevent us from maintaining a leading market position. We rely primarily on patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights and other contractual restrictions to protect our intellectual property. As of March 31, 2015, we had nine issued patents and three patents pending in the United States, which relate to our e-commerce services, our proprietary printing and decorating services and an online platform for designing and generating framed products. We may have, on occasion, disclosed inventions prior to making the relevant filings, which may make our patent applications and any resulting issued patents vulnerable to validity challenges. Our pending patent applications may not result in issued patents, or if patents are issued to us, such patents may not provide meaningful protection against competitors or against competitive technologies.

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We also rely upon certain unpatented proprietary manufacturing expertise and modeling methods and designs, licensed third-party technologies, continuing technological innovation and other trade secrets to develop and maintain our competitive position. While we enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and third parties to protect our intellectual property, certain confidentiality and invention assignment agreements may be limited in duration or deemed by a court to be unenforceable. Moreover, these confidentiality and invention assignment agreements could be breached, potentially in ways that we may not immediately detect, and thus may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets or proprietary manufacturing expertise. Adequate remedies may not be available in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets and manufacturing expertise. In addition, others may obtain knowledge of our trade secrets through independent development or legal means. The failure of our patents or confidentiality agreements to protect our processes, equipment, technology, trade secrets and proprietary manufacturing expertise, methods of system design, other methods and materials could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries. In some countries where we operate, we have not applied for patent, trademark or copyright protection.

Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our proprietary technologies or other intellectual property rights, which could harm our business, financial condition or operating results. Policing unauthorized use of proprietary technology can be difficult and expensive and potentially subjects our intellectual property rights to validity and enforceability challenges. Also, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. We cannot assure you that the outcome of such potential litigation will be in our favor. Such litigation may be costly and time-consuming and may divert management attention and other resources away from our business. An adverse determination in any such litigation will impair our intellectual property rights and may harm our business, prospects and reputation.

We may face infringement or misappropriation claims by third parties, which, if determined adversely to us, could cause us to pay significant damage awards or prohibit us from conducting our business.

Our success depends largely on our ability to use and develop our technology and know-how without infringing or misappropriating the intellectual property rights of third parties. The validity and scope of claims relating to business process patents involve complex scientific, legal and factual questions and analysis and, therefore, may be highly uncertain. We have been and may continue to be subject to litigation involving claims of patent infringement or violation of intellectual property rights of third parties, including allegations of patent infringement asserted by patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners who have no relevant product revenues and against whom our own patents may therefore provide little or no deterrence. E-commerce companies and divisions have been particularly the target of speculative patent infringement claims in recent years. For example, in January 2013, Express Card Systems LLC filed suit against us and in a separate suit, against partner Target Corporation, for which we have an indemnification obligation for the licensed platform. CafePress settled both suits in May 2013 on behalf of itself, EZ Prints, its wholly-owned subsidiary, and its partner Target Corporation. The defense and prosecution of intellectual property suits, patent opposition proceedings and related legal and administrative proceedings can be both costly and time-consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our technical and management personnel. An adverse determination in any such litigation or proceedings to which we may become a party could subject us to significant liability to third parties, require us to seek licenses from third parties, which may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all, pay ongoing royalties, or subject us to injunctions prohibiting the use of our technologies. Protracted litigation could also result in our customers or potential partner customers of our products or services deferring, limiting or ceasing their purchase or use of our website services until resolution of such litigation.

We have been named as a defendant in a purported securities class action lawsuit, which could cause us to incur substantial costs and divert management's attention, financial resources and other company assets.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. Companies such as ours in the high technology industry are particularly vulnerable to this kind of litigation due to the high volatility of their stock prices. On July 10, 2013, we were named, among other defendants, in a purported class action on behalf of purchasers of shares issued in our IPO that generally alleges that the registration statement for our IPO contained materially false or misleading statements. On July 14, 2013, a second, similar complaint was filed, and these complaints were later consolidated in 2014 into one lawsuit. While we have entered into a stipulation of settlement to resolve the litigation, it remains subject to court approval; further, these and any future lawsuits to which we may become a party will likely be expensive and time-consuming to investigate, defend and resolve, and will divert our management's attention and financial and other resources. Any litigation to which we are a party may result in an onerous or unfavorable judgment that may not be reversed upon appeal or in payments of substantial monetary damages or fines, or we may decide to settle lawsuits on similarly unfavorable terms, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. See "Part II. Other Information—Item 1. Legal Proceedings" for more information.

We are involved in legal proceedings that may result in adverse outcomes.

In addition to the potential infringement claims and securities litigation described above, we may be involved in claims, suits, government investigations, and regulatory proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business, including actions with respect

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privacy, data protection, law enforcement, taxes, labor and employment claims as well as stockholder derivative actions, class actions lawsuits and other matters. For example, in 2013, we were named, among other defendants, in purported class action lawsuits on behalf of purchasers of shares issued in our IPO and thereafter.

Regardless of the outcome, such legal proceedings can have an adverse impact on us because of the legal defense costs, diversion of our Board of Directors, management and other personnel's time and resources, and other factors and expenses. In addition, it is possible that resolution of one or more such proceedings could result in liability, penalties or sanctions, as well as judgments, penalties, consent decrees or orders preventing us from offering certain features in our product offerings or services, requiring changes in our business practices or revenue models, or damaging our reputation with customers, business partners or investors, any of which in turn could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We are subject to, and will soon be subject to additional regulatory compliance requirements, including Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and our management has limited experience managing a public company.

We have limited experience as a public company and will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses, particularly after we cease to be an "emerging growth company" that we did not incur as a private company. The individuals who constitute our management team have limited experience managing a publicly traded company, and limited experience complying with the increasingly complex and changing laws pertaining to public companies. Our management team and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to compliance initiatives and we may not successfully or efficiently manage our transition into a public company. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Act of 2010, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and the Nasdaq Stock Market, or Nasdaq, impose a number of requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting annually and disclosure controls and procedures quarterly. While the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, also known as the JOBS Act, enacted in April 2012, provided us with additional time to achieve full compliance, the regulations surrounding Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has required us to, and will continue to, incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management time on compliance-related issues. Moreover, these rules and regulations will continue to increase our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs and will make some corporate activities more time-consuming and costly than private company compliance. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our Board of Directors, our board committees or as executive officers and will make securing directors' and officers' liability insurance more expensive.

We identified a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting that, if not properly remediated, could result in material misstatements in our financial statements in future periods and impair our ability to comply with the accounting and reporting requirements applicable to public companies.

In connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for the year 2014, we identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board of the U.S.A. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The identified material weakness related to improper reconciliation procedures that did not identify the incorrect processing of certain accounts payable, prepaid inventory and receiving procedures mostly related to additional charges on international orders, such as freight and import duty, which led to the balances in certain liability accounts being understated, certain asset accounts being overstated, and costs of goods sold expenses being understated in prior years. Our independent registered public accounting firm did not and was not required to perform an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014 in accordance with the provisions of the JOBS Act.

We believe that as of December 31, 2014 the balances are properly stated. After detecting the material weakness, additional close procedures were performed, including a full review of the vendors associated with the misstatement, (which are an isolated subset of the total population relating to international vendors) and an updated reconciliation process. However, we cannot assure you that we will not continue to have a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, we cannot be certain that any measures we undertake will successfully remediate this material weakness or that other material weaknesses and control deficiencies will not be discovered in the future. If our remediation efforts are not successful or other material weaknesses or control deficiencies occur in the future, we may be unable to report our financial results accurately or on a timely basis, which could cause our reported financial results to be materially misstated and result in the loss of investor confidence or delisting and cause the trading price of our common stock to decline. As a result of such failures, we could also become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the SEC, or other regulatory authorities, and become subject to litigation from investors and stockholders, which could harm our reputation, financial condition or divert financial and management resources from our core business.

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If we are unable to successfully improve internal controls, or detect weaknesses or errors in our internal controls, our ability to report our financial results on a timely and accurate basis may be adversely affected as well as our ability to attract investors in our stock.

We have implemented and continue to adopt measures to improve our internal controls. If the procedures we have adopted and implemented are insufficient, we may fail to meet our future reporting obligations, our financial statements may contain material misstatements and our operating results may be harmed. As discussed above, we have identified a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014. In addition, we have in the past experienced deficiencies in internal controls, and while the dollar amounts involved were not material and we believe we have remediated these deficiencies, there can be no assurance that similar or other significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our financial reporting will not occur in the future. Any failure to maintain or implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties we encounter in their implementation, could result in significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, cause us to fail to meet our future reporting obligations or cause our financial statements to contain material misstatements. Internal control deficiencies could also result in a revision or restatement of our financial statements in the future or cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, leading to a decline in our stock price.

Since we are an “emerging growth company,” as defined by the JOBS Act and for as long as we maintain such status, we are not required at this time to include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. If we fail to maintain effective and appropriate internal controls over financial reporting processes or modify them as necessary to maintain such controls, investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports. If we fail to properly manage internal operational controls across our businesses and our websites, confidence in our business and results of operations may suffer and the price of our common stock may decline. If the reliability of our internal control over financial reporting is in question, the price of our common stock may decline or be otherwise adversely affected. Such doubts about the efficacy of internal controls could also impair our ability to attract new investors and may adversely affect our ability to continue our growth and meet our forecasts.

If our management of internal controls is not effective, there may be errors in our financial information that could require a restatement or delay our SEC filings, and investors may lose confidence in our reported financial information or significantly increased costs in rectifying such issues, which could lead to a decline in our stock price.

We currently operate on several separate general ledgers as a result of dispersed finance groups located at our different plant operations due to historic acquisitions which have not been fully integrated. Management of the general ledgers requires the increased review and vigilance of our corporate finance team and attaches increased costs to our annual audit process given the size and complexity of our business. We have incurred and will continue to incur high corporate governance costs to ensure our controls practices meet the required standards. Any failure to maintain or implement required new or improved controls, or any difficulties we encounter in their implementation, could cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations, or result in material misstatements in our financial information or cause us to incur material increase in the costs associated with our corporate governance. Any such delays or restatements could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and lead to a decline in our stock price. Any dramatic increased costs could impact our results in operations and stock price could be materially adversely impacted.

Risks related to our industry

Uncertainties regarding the growth and sustained profitability of business-to-consumer e-commerce could adversely affect our revenues and business prospects and the trading price of our common stock.

The long-term viability and prospects of e-commerce remain relatively uncertain. Our future operating results will depend on numerous industry-related factors, including:

- the trust and confidence level of consumers in online shopping, as well as changes in consumer demographics and consumers’ tastes and preferences;
- concerns about buying customized and personalized products without face-to-face interaction with sales personnel;
- our ability to provide high-quality customization capabilities and printing output, including design tools, resolution quality, color and sizing accuracy of images;

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- the selection, price and popularity of products that we and our competitors offer on websites;
- whether alternative retail channels or business models that better address the needs of consumers emerge;
- the impact of new technology platforms for Internet access, such as mobile, and methods of marketing, such as social media;
- the development of fulfillment, payment and other ancillary services associated with online purchases; and
- general economic conditions, particularly economic conditions affecting discretionary consumer spending.

A decline in the popularity of shopping on the Internet in general or a shift in the devices used that are not optimal for viewing our sites, a decline in interest in customized goods as a retail trend or any failure by us to adapt our websites and improve the online shopping experience of our customers in response to consumer requirements and tastes, will harm our revenues and business prospects.

Our international sales and operations subject us to additional risks that may materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

We plan to continue to target customers in countries outside the United States. We maintain websites localized to the markets in the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada. Additionally, we utilize contract manufacturing operations through partners in the Czech Republic and Australia. In connection with our international presence we are subject to a variety of risks including:

- the need to develop new production, supplier and customer relationships;
- difficulties in enforcing contracts, collecting accounts receivables and longer payment cycles;
- regulatory, political or contractual limitations on our ability to operate and sell in certain foreign markets, including trade barriers such as export requirements, tariffs, taxes and other restrictions and expenses as well as tax nexus issues for royalties paid to non-U.S. content providers;

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- varying and more extensive data privacy and security laws and regulations in other countries;
- challenges of international delivery and customs requirements;
- varying product safety requirements and content restrictions in other countries;
- difficulties of language translations, increased travel, infrastructure and legal compliance and enforcement costs associated with international operations;
- currency translation and transaction risk, which may negatively affect our revenues, cost of net revenues and gross margins, and could result in exchange losses;
- difficulty with managing widespread international operations and fulfillment partnerships;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- the need to defend against intellectual property infringement claims against us in unfamiliar foreign legal regimes and to comply with unfamiliar foreign regulatory schemes and laws;
- lower per capita Internet usage and lack of appropriate infrastructure to support widespread Internet usage as well as broadband connections on which our content-rich services depend;
- heightened exposure to political instability, war and terrorism; and
- changes in the general economic and political conditions.

We recently ceased providing translated sites in Germany, Spain, France, Ireland and New Zealand as part of our efforts to better focus on growing our business in our core international regions including the UK, Canada and Australia. Our success globally will depend on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks associated with our international presence. Our failure to manage any of these risks successfully could harm our international reputation and reduce our international sales, adversely affecting our business, operating results and financial condition.

If use of the Internet, particularly with respect to e-commerce, decreases or does not increase, our business and results of operations will be harmed.

Our future revenues are substantially dependent upon the continued growth in the use of the Internet as an effective medium of business and communication by our target customers. Internet use may not continue to develop at historical rates and consumers may not continue to use the Internet and other online services as a medium for commerce for several reasons including the following:

- actual or perceived lack of security of information or privacy protection;
- attacks on or attempts to hijack our domain or website traffic or similar damage to our domains or servers;
- possible disruptions, computer viruses, spyware, phishing, attacks or other damage to the Internet servers, service providers, network carriers and Internet companies or to users' computers; and
- excessive governmental regulation and new taxation measures.

Our success will depend, in large part, upon third parties maintaining the Internet infrastructure to provide a reliable network backbone with the speed, data capacity, security and hardware necessary for reliable Internet access and services. Our business, which relies on contextually rich websites that require the transmission of substantial secure data, is also significantly dependent upon the availability and adoption of broadband Internet access and other high speed Internet connectivity technologies.

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If we do not properly account for our unredeemed gift certificates, gift cards, merchandise credits and flash deal promotions through group-buying websites, our operating results will be harmed.

We account for unredeemed gift cards, gift certificates, and flash deal promotions through group-buying websites and merchandise credits based on historical redemption data. In the event that our historical redemption patterns change in the future, our estimates for redemption would change, which would affect our financial position or operating results. Further, in the event that a state or states were to require that the unredeemed amounts be escheated to such state or states, our business and operating results would be harmed. As mentioned above, we also participate in flash deal promotions through group-buying websites such as Groupon. Due to the emerging development of this business model, the terms and conditions of these programs continue to evolve and the taxation, legal and other potential regulatory implications of these sales activities have yet to be fully settled. Based on the terms of the agreements that we have entered into to date, and based on management's judgment in the evaluation of the criteria in the authoritative accounting guidance, we have concluded that we are the primary obligor in these transactions and have recorded revenues on a gross basis and the fees retained by the group-buying website as sales and marketing expense. We will continue to evaluate changes in the terms and conditions of these programs, or changes in accounting guidance in determining our accounting for these programs. There can be no guarantee that the legal, accounting and customer service approaches we have taken to these programs will be deemed appropriate in the future. Changes in the terms and conditions of these programs or our evaluation of our performance obligations and associated tax, escheatment and other obligations associated with these programs could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial position or otherwise harm our business.

Taxation risks could subject us to liability for past sales and cause our future sales to decrease.

United States Supreme Court precedents currently restrict the imposition of obligations to collect state and local sales and use taxes with respect to sales made over the Internet. However, in recent years, a number of states have attempted or are considering adoption of initiatives that limit or supersede the Supreme Court's position regarding sales and use taxes on Internet sales or with respect to affiliate marketing programs we employ to generate sales on our websites. If these initiatives are successful, we could be required to collect sales taxes in additional states or change our business practices and we may be exposed to retroactive liability on sales. In recent years, numerous bills have been introduced in the U.S. Congress, including The Marketplace Equity Act and The Marketplace Fairness Act, reintroduced in 2013, which covered similar subject matters. That bill passed the U.S. Senate in May 2013, then stalled in the House and committee and no further action was taken by the 113th Congress. We expect similar bills to be introduced in the future covering similar subject matters. The imposition of a Federal tax scheme or the imposition by individual state and local governments of taxes upon Internet commerce or affiliate programs could create administrative burdens for us in the future that may pose operational challenges. We currently collect sales tax in states in which we believe we have established sales tax nexus based on our operations and physical presence and in compliance with existing law. We have elected to discontinue affiliate marketing programs residing in states that have enacted affiliate sales tax nexus statutes. Under some of our agreements, another company is the seller of record, but we are nevertheless obligated to collect sales tax on transactions. We may enter into additional agreements requiring similar tax collection obligations. We expect the complexity of the application of various taxation schemes to continue to pose challenges to our business as it grows.

We also make payments to our users where they upload content and license to us for the creation of online products and/or storefronts. We believe it is our content owners' obligation to pay taxes on their percentage of proceeds from such sales from sales. In the U.S., we issue appropriate tax forms disclaiming the withholding on taxes on such sales. U.S. law remains unsettled on taxation of sales made in the U.S. for which we may owe payments to licensors who reside outside the U.S., and we are continuing to evaluate potential withholding obligations in connection with those sales. There is no guarantee that such procedures will be appropriate to disclaim taxable nexus in every state and foreign country in the future and we continually review such positions on a regular basis for recent developments.

We comply with tax liability obligations, including value added tax and provincial sales tax, in foreign jurisdictions as applicable but additional foreign countries may seek to impose sales or other tax collection obligations on us and as our international sales grow and we expand localized language sites our exposure to liability likewise grows.

A successful assertion of taxable nexus with respect to any of our sales, affiliate marketing or user royalty payment activity by one or more states or foreign countries that we should collect sales or other taxes on the sale of merchandise could result in substantial tax liabilities for past sales, decrease our ability to compete with traditional retailers or competitors, negatively impact our financial position or otherwise harm our business.

Risks related to ownership of our common stock

Our stock price has been volatile, may continue to be volatile and may decline regardless of financial performance.

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The market price for our common stock has fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate in response to a number of factors, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations, including seasonal variations, in our financial condition and operating results;
- changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other e-commerce companies or companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;
- our announcement of actual results for a fiscal period that are higher or lower than projected results, our announcement of revenues or earnings guidance that is higher or lower than expected, our withdrawal of previously issued guidance or our decision not to provide guidance;
- loss of a significant amount of existing business;
- issuance of new or updated research reports by securities analysts, including the publication of unfavorable reports or changes in recommendation or downgrading of ratings on our common stock;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our competitors' operating results or changes in their growth rates;
- lack of coverage of us by industry or securities analysts;
- regulatory developments in our target markets affecting us, our customers or our competitors;
- fluctuations in the supply and prices of materials used in our products, such as cotton;
- share price and volume fluctuations attributable to inconsistent or low trading volume levels of our shares, to erratic or unpredictable investor activity, or to purchases or sales of large amounts of our stock, including by institutional or other investors;
- commencement of, our involvement in, litigation;
- terrorist attacks or natural disasters or other such events impacting countries where we or our customers have operations; and
- general economic and market conditions.

For example, from March 29, 2012 through December 31, 2014, our stock price has fluctuated from a high of \$22.69 on March 29, 2012 to a low of \$1.95 on December 15 and 16, 2014. As of December 31, 2014, our stock price closed at \$2.35 and as of March 31, 2015 was \$3.89.

We have a relatively small public float, which may further contribute to volatility in our stock price.

We have a relatively small public float due to the ownership percentage of our executive officers and directors and greater than 10% stockholders. As a result, our common stock may be less liquid and have greater stock price volatility than the common stock of companies with broader public ownership. In addition, the trading of a relatively small volume of shares of our common stock may result in significant volatility in our stock price. If and to the extent ownership of our common stock becomes more concentrated, whether due to increased ownership by our directors and executive officers or other significant stockholders, any future repurchase of our common stock, or other factors, our public float would further decrease, which in turn would likely result in increased stock price volatility.

Furthermore, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. These fluctuations often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations, may cause the market price of shares of our common stock to decline. As an e-commerce company, we believe our stock price may be particularly susceptible to volatility as the stock prices of technology and e-commerce companies have often been subject to wide fluctuations. Additionally, because a large amount of our stock is closely held, we may experience low trading volume or large fluctuations in share price and volume due to large sales by institutional investors.

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

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We are an “emerging growth company,” and we intend to comply with reduced public company reporting requirements applicable to emerging growth companies, which could make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act and, for as long as we continue to be an “emerging growth company,” we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements afforded to such companies, including, but not limited to, exemptions from compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes Oxley Act, exemptions from certain of the disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. Our independent registered public accounting firm is not required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting until the later of the year following our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC, or the date we are no longer an “emerging growth company.” At such time, our independent registered accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our controls are documented, designed or are operating.

We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we choose to rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result of any choices to reduce future disclosure, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Anti-takeover provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws and in Delaware law generally contain provisions that could discourage a takeover.

In addition to the effect that the concentration of ownership by our officers, directors and significant stockholders may have as noted above, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that may enable our management to resist a change of control. These provisions may discourage, delay or prevent a change in our ownership or a change in our management. In addition, these provisions could limit the price that investors would be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. Such provisions as set forth in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated bylaws include:

- our Board of Directors is authorized, without prior stockholder approval, to create and issue preferred stock, commonly referred to as “blank check” preferred stock, with rights senior to those of common stock;
- advance notice is required of stockholders to nominate candidates to serve on our Board of Directors or to propose matters that can be acted upon at stockholder meetings;
- stockholder action by written consent is prohibited;
- special meetings of the stockholders will be permitted to be called only by a majority of our Board of Directors, the chairman of our Board of Directors or our chief executive officer;
- newly created directorships resulting from an increase in the authorized number of directors or vacancies on our Board of Directors will be filled only by majority vote of the remaining directors, even though less than a quorum is then in office, or by a sole remaining director;

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- the requirement that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the sole and exclusive forum for certain derivative and other actions;
- our Board of Directors is expressly authorized to modify, alter or repeal our amended and restated bylaws; and
- stockholders will be permitted to amend our amended and restated bylaws only upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of all outstanding shares then entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class.

We are also subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which may prohibit certain business combinations with stockholders owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock. These and other provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law could make it more difficult for stockholders or potential acquirers to obtain control of our Board of Directors or initiate actions that are opposed by our then-current Board of Directors, including delaying or impeding a merger, tender offer or proxy contest involving us. Any delay or prevention of a change of control transaction or changes in our Board of Directors could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(A) Exhibits:

<u>Exhibit number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3(i)(1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.
3(ii)(2)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company.
31.1	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
31.2	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
32.1(3)	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
32.2(3)	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document.

- (1) Previously filed as Exhibit 3(i) to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35468), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (2) Previously filed as Exhibit 3(ii) to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35468), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (3) The material contained in Exhibit 32.1 and Exhibit 32.2 is not deemed "filed" with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirement 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.

Date: May 14, 2015

CAFEPRESS INC.

By: /s/ Fred E. Durham III
Fred E. Durham III

*Chief Executive Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer, Principal Executive Officer) and Director*

By: /s/ Garrett Jackson
Garrett Jackson

*Chief Financial Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer, Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*

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**CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13A-14(A) AND 15D-14(A)**

I, Fred E. Durham III, certify that:

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

Date: May 14, 2015

/s/ Fred E. Durham III

**Fred E. Durham III
Chief Executive Officer**

**CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13A-14(A) AND 15D-14(A)**

I, Garrett Jackson, certify that:

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

Date: May 14, 2015

/s/ Garrett Jackson

Garrett Jackson
Chief Financial Officer

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

I, Fred E. Durham III, Chief Executive Officer of CafePress Inc., do hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report of CafePress Inc. on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 to which this certification is attached fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of CafePress Inc.

Date: May 14, 2015

By: /s/ Fred E. Durham III
Fred E. Durham III
Chief Executive Officer

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

I, Garrett Jackson, Chief Financial Officer of CafePress Inc., do hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report of CafePress Inc. on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 to which this certification is attached fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of CafePress Inc.

Date: May 14, 2015

By: /s/ Garrett Jackson
Garrett Jackson
Chief Financial Officer