

CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORP

FORM 10-Q (Quarterly Report)

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended August 29, 2009

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 001-31390

CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

06 - 1195422

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2400 Xenium Lane North, Plymouth, Minnesota

(Address of principal executive offices)

55441

(Zip Code)

(763) 551-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of September 25, 2009, 35,997,260 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.



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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	August 29, 2009	February 28, 2009	August 30, 2008
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 83,384	\$ 78,814	\$ 84,037
Short-term investments	16,400	—	—
Accounts receivable	3,728	3,921	4,311
Merchandise inventories	38,285	38,828	51,532
Prepaid expenses	2,768	1,938	12,176
Income taxes receivable	7,750	18,747	1,117
Current deferred tax asset	3,779	3,795	5,104
Other current assets	2,650	—	—
Total current assets	<u>158,744</u>	<u>146,043</u>	<u>158,277</u>
Property, equipment and improvements, net	109,751	120,347	131,772
Long-term investments	—	16,400	18,536
Deferred tax asset	6,597	4,328	6,338
Other assets	326	3,024	342
Total assets	<u>\$ 275,418</u>	<u>\$ 290,142</u>	<u>\$ 315,265</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 16,121	\$ 19,806	\$ 11,290
Accrued salaries, wages and related expenses	8,860	9,588	9,192
Other accrued liabilities	18,290	22,103	27,357
Other current liabilities	487	487	—
Total current liabilities	<u>43,758</u>	<u>51,984</u>	<u>47,839</u>
Non-current liabilities:			
Deferred lease incentives	21,443	23,506	24,191
Deferred rent obligations	9,869	10,318	10,880
Other	3,969	4,110	4,450
Total non-current liabilities	<u>35,281</u>	<u>37,934</u>	<u>39,521</u>
Commitments	—	—	—
Stockholders' equity:			
Preferred stock – \$0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—	—
Common stock – \$0.01 par value, 74,000 shares authorized, 45,788, 45,258 and 45,324 shares issued and 35,997, 35,467 and 35,520 shares outstanding at August 29, 2009, February 28, 2009 and August 30, 2008, respectively	458	453	453
Additional paid-in capital	112,606	111,763	111,511
Retained earnings	196,027	200,720	229,814
Common stock held in treasury, 9,791 shares at cost at August 29, 2009 and February 28, 2009, and 9,804 shares at cost at August 30, 2008	(112,712)	(112,712)	(112,859)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(1,014)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>196,379</u>	<u>200,224</u>	<u>227,905</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 275,418</u>	<u>\$ 290,142</u>	<u>\$ 315,265</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements .

CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Net sales	\$ 101,182	\$ 128,451
Costs and expenses:		
Merchandise, buying and occupancy	66,152	78,714
Selling, general and administrative	32,220	40,241
Depreciation and amortization	6,286	6,697
Total costs and expenses	<u>104,658</u>	<u>125,652</u>
Operating income (loss)	(3,476)	2,799
Other income	<u>228</u>	<u>586</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(3,248)	3,385
Income tax provision (benefit)	<u>(1,116)</u>	<u>1,347</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,132)	2,038
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,202)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (2,132)</u>	<u>\$ 836</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.06
Discontinued operations	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>
Earnings (loss) per basic share	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ 0.02</u>
Basic shares outstanding	<u>35,176</u>	<u>35,099</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.06
Discontinued operations	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>
Earnings (loss) per diluted share	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ 0.02</u>
Diluted shares outstanding	<u>35,176</u>	<u>35,122</u>
Dividends per share	<u>\$ 0.06</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Net sales	\$ 221,549	\$ 283,846
Costs and expenses:		
Merchandise, buying and occupancy	141,609	165,449
Selling, general and administrative	68,364	83,806
Depreciation and amortization	12,597	13,104
Total costs and expenses	<u>222,570</u>	<u>262,359</u>
Operating income (loss)	(1,021)	21,487
Other income	<u>343</u>	<u>1,413</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(678)	22,900
Income tax provision (benefit)	<u>(232)</u>	<u>9,114</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(446)	13,786
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,678)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (446)</u>	<u>\$ 12,108</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.39
Discontinued operations	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.05)</u>
Earnings (loss) per basic share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>
Basic shares outstanding	<u>35,134</u>	<u>35,086</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.39
Discontinued operations	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.05)</u>
Earnings (loss) per diluted share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>
Diluted shares outstanding	<u>35,134</u>	<u>35,112</u>
Dividends per share	<u>\$ 0.12</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (446)	\$ 12,108
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	12,597	13,205
Impairment of store assets	—	1,221
Deferred income taxes	(2,246)	(1,207)
Stock-based compensation expense	848	1,154
Loss on disposal of furniture, fixtures and equipment	130	348
Gain on investments	(150)	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Sales of trading securities	200	—
Decrease in accounts receivable	193	912
(Increase) decrease in merchandise inventory	543	(7,691)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(972)	(579)
Decrease in prepaid income taxes	10,997	3,914
Decrease in other assets	133	6
Decrease in accounts payable	(2,405)	(4,091)
Decrease in accrued liabilities	(4,541)	(885)
Decrease in deferred lease incentives	(2,063)	(663)
Decrease in deferred rent obligations	(449)	(840)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(141)	728
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>12,228</u>	<u>17,640</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, equipment and improvements	(3,411)	(12,873)
Sales of investments	—	5,000
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(3,411)</u>	<u>(7,873)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividends paid	(4,247)	(4,222)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(4,247)</u>	<u>(4,222)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,570	5,545
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>78,814</u>	<u>78,492</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 83,384</u>	<u>\$ 84,037</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 — BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q have been prepared by Christopher & Banks Corporation and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed, or omitted, pursuant to such rules and regulations. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009.

The results of operations for the interim periods reflected in this report are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full fiscal year. In the opinion of management, the information contained herein reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal adjustments except as otherwise stated in these notes, necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position as of August 29, 2009 and August 30, 2008, and its results of operations and cash flows for the three and six month periods ended August 29, 2009 and August 30, 2008. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through October 8, 2009, the date of issuance of the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and determined that no such events occurred requiring disclosure in its unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) No. 157-2, “Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157” (“FSP 157-2”). FSP 157-2 delays the effective date of the application of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS No. 157”), to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. The Company adopted FSP 157-2 effective March 1, 2009. See Note 12, Fair Value Measurements, for additional disclosures required under FSP 157-2 for non-financial assets and liabilities recognized or disclosed at fair value in the Company’s consolidated financial statements. Other than such disclosures, the adoption of FSP 157-2 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements as reported herein.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) No. 03-6-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities” (“FSP-EITF No. 03-6-1”). Under FSP-EITF 03-6-1, unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends (whether paid or unpaid) are considered participating securities and should be included in the two-class method of computing earnings per share. FSP-EITF 03-6-1 was adopted by the Company effective March 1, 2009 and impacted the Company’s calculation of earnings per share beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending February 27, 2010 (“Fiscal 2010”). See Note 11, Earnings per Share, for further disclosure regarding the impact of the adoption of FSP-EITF 03-6-1.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) 28-1, “Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (“FSP 107-1 and APB-21”). FSP 107-1 and APB 28-1 amends SFAS No. 107, “Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim as well as in annual financial statements. This standard also amends APB Opinion No. 28, “Interim Financial Reporting,” to require disclosures in all interim financial statements. This standard is effective for interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted FSP 107-1 and APB 28-1 effective May 31, 2009. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements as reported herein.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, “Subsequent Events” (“SFAS No. 165”), which establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. The standard is based on the same principles as those that currently exist in the auditing standards. This standard is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The Company adopted SFAS No. 165 effective May 31, 2009. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements as reported herein.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, “Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 14” (“SFAS No. 166”). SFAS No. 166 was issued to improve the relevance and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of

financial assets, the effects of such a transfer on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows, and requires the reporting entity to provide information as to a transferor’s continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. SFAS No. 166 is effective for the Company’s fiscal year beginning February 28, 2010. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact, if any, SFAS No. 166 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, “FASB Accounting Standards Codification” (“Codification”) as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) to be launched on July 1, 2009. The Codification does not change current GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative GAAP by providing all the authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. All existing accounting standard documents will be superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the Codification will be considered non-authoritative. However, SEC accounting and reporting standards will continue to be authoritative for SEC reporting entities. The Codification is effective for the Company in its third fiscal quarter of fiscal 2010. The Codification is for disclosure purposes only and the Codification will not impact the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 2 — DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In July 2008, the Company announced its decision to exit its Acorn business when the Company concluded, after a comprehensive review and evaluation, that the concept had not demonstrated the potential to deliver an acceptable long-term return on the Company’s investment. The Company closed all of its Acorn stores by December 31, 2008, allowing the Company to focus its resources on its two core brands, christopher & banks and cj banks.

The operating results of all Acorn stores have been presented as discontinued operations, in accordance with SFAS No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets” (“SFAS No. 144”), in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six month periods ended August 30, 2008. There was no activity relating to the Company’s discontinued Acorn operations during the three and six month periods ended August 29, 2009.

The operating results of the discontinued operations for the three and six month periods ended August 30, 2008 are summarized below (in thousands).

	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>August 30, 2008</u>	<u>Six Months Ended</u> <u>August 30, 2008</u>
Net sales	\$ 3,186	\$ 7,433
Loss before income tax benefit	\$ (1,997)	\$ (2,787)
Income tax benefit	(795)	(1,109)
Loss from discontinued operations	<u>\$ (1,202)</u>	<u>\$ (1,678)</u>

Income taxes have been allocated to continuing and discontinued operations based on the methodology required by Financial Accounting Interpretation No. 18, “Accounting for Income Taxes in Interim Periods” (“FIN No. 18”). Income taxes allocated to the results of discontinued operations are determined on the basis of a computation of taxes with and without the impact of results from discontinued operations; the difference in taxes between these computations is allocated to discontinued operations.

NOTE 3 — SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

As of August 29, 2009, the Company had approximately \$16.4 million of short-term investments, which consisted solely of \$19.3 million of auction rate securities (“ARS”) at cost, less a fair value adjustment of approximately \$2.9 million. The fair value of the ARS was determined utilizing a discounted cash flow method based on market rates and an estimated period of time the ARS are expected to be held.

Substantially all of the Company's ARS are collateralized by student loans. As of August 29, 2009, a majority of its ARS had AAA (Standard & Poor's), Aaa (Moody's), or AAA (Fitch) credit ratings. As of August 29, 2009, the repayment of approximately 80% of the student loans, which serve as collateral for the ARS held by the Company, was substantially backed by the United States government. Until February 2008, the ARS market was liquid and auctions for ARS held by the Company did not fail. However, beginning in February 2008, auctions for the ARS held by the Company began to fail and have continued to fail up to and as of the date of this report.

Based on current market conditions, management believes that it is likely that auctions related to the Company's ARS will continue to be unsuccessful for the near term. Unsuccessful auctions have limited the Company's ability to access these funds. Management anticipates the liquidity of the ARS will continue to be restricted until there is a successful auction, such time as another market for the ARS develops, the ARS are called by the issuer or they are redeemed as described below.

All of the ARS owned by the Company were purchased through UBS Financial Services, Inc., a subsidiary of UBS AG ("UBS") and are held, for the benefit of the Company, by UBS. In November 2008, the Company accepted a settlement offer from UBS to restore liquidity to its clients who hold ARS. The settlement grants the Company certain ARS rights. These ARS rights provide the Company the ability to redeem its ARS at par during a two-year time period beginning June 30, 2010. During this time, the Company may choose to continue to hold some, or all, of its ARS and earn interest or sell some, or all, of its ARS to UBS at par plus accrued interest. The ARS rights are not transferable, tradable or marginable and will not be listed or quoted on any securities or exchange or any electronic communications network. As the Company has the ability and intent to redeem its ARS at June 30, 2010, it reclassified the ARS to short-term investments as of August 29, 2009.

Upon acceptance of the settlement offer, the Company classified its ARS as trading securities and elected, pursuant to SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS No. 159"), to record the ARS rights at fair value on a recurring basis utilizing significant unobservable inputs in accordance with SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157").

The fair value of the ARS rights was estimated utilizing the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the forward contract method. As of August 29, 2009, the fair value of the ARS rights was determined to be approximately \$2.7 million and the ARS rights were recorded within other current assets on the consolidated financial statements.

Prior to acceptance of the UBS settlement offer, the Company classified its ARS as available-for-sale securities. As of August 30, 2008, the Company had approximately \$18.5 million of long-term investments consisting solely of \$19.5 million of ARS, less a valuation allowance of \$1.0 million, which reflected management's estimate of fair value given the current lack of liquidity of these investments, while taking into account the current credit quality of the underlying securities.

NOTE 4 — MERCHANDISE INVENTORIES AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Merchandise inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

Description	August 29, 2009	February 28, 2009	August 30, 2008
Merchandise - in store	\$ 34,444	\$ 35,280	\$ 39,960
Merchandise - in transit	3,841	3,548	11,572
	\$ 38,285	\$ 38,828	\$ 51,532

The Company does not have long-term purchase commitments or arrangements with any of its suppliers or agents. During the three and six month periods ended August 29, 2009, two of the Company's vendors each supplied the Company with greater than 10% of its merchandise inventory purchases. For the second quarter of fiscal 2010, these two vendors supplied approximately 26% and 17% of the Company's merchandise purchases, and for the six month period ended August 29, 2009, the two vendors supplied approximately 26% and 15% of the Company's merchandise purchases.

Although the Company has positive relationships with these two vendors, there can be no assurance that these relationships can be maintained in the future or that the vendors will continue to supply merchandise to the Company. If there should be any significant disruption in the supply of merchandise from these vendors, management believes that it will be able to shift production to other suppliers so as to continue to secure the required volume of merchandise. Nevertheless, it is possible that any significant disruption in supply could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In the six months ended August 30, 2008, the Company purchased approximately 42% of its merchandise through one buying agent (the "Agent"). The Company and the Agent terminated their sourcing arrangement effective as of the end of December 2008. As a result, the Company did not purchase any merchandise through the Agent in the first six months of fiscal 2010.

NOTE 5 — PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS, NET

Property, equipment and improvements, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

Description	Estimated Useful Life	August 29, 2009	February 28, 2009	August 30, 2008
Land	—	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,597
Corporate office, distribution center and related building improvements	25 years	12,012	12,020	12,015
Store leasehold improvements	Term of related lease, typically 10 years	94,262	95,251	100,131
Store furniture and fixtures	Three to 10 years	112,705	113,697	116,741
Point of sale hardware and software	Five years	14,959	15,173	15,483
Computer hardware and software	Three to five years	21,160	21,123	12,051
Corporate office and distribution center furniture, fixtures and equipment	Seven years	3,605	3,634	3,141
Construction in progress	—	3,461	1,432	8,956
		263,761	263,927	270,115
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		154,010	143,580	138,343
Net property, equipment and improvements		\$ 109,751	\$ 120,347	\$ 131,772

As of August 29, 2009 and February 28, 2009, construction in progress consisted primarily of store-related information technology system projects. As of August 30, 2008, construction in progress consisted primarily of capital expenditures related to new stores which opened in the second and third quarters of fiscal 2009.

The Company reviews long-lived assets with definite lives at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 144. The Company recorded no impairments of long-lived assets in the three and six month periods ended August 29, 2009. However, the general economic uncertainty affecting the retail industry makes it reasonably possible that the Company may identify and record long-lived asset impairments in future periods.

NOTE 6 — ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Other accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

Description	August 29, 2009	February 28, 2009	August 30, 2008
Gift card, certificate and store credit liabilities	\$ 7,753	\$ 11,434	\$ 8,433
Accrued merchandise inventory receipts not yet invoiced	3,749	3,008	9,523
Accrued income, sales and other taxes payable	2,287	1,877	2,434
Accrued workers compensation liability	774	1,601	2,450
Accrued occupancy-related expenses	734	693	1,632
Other	2,993	3,490	2,885
	\$ 18,290	\$ 22,103	\$ 27,357

The Company moved from a self insured to a fully insured workers compensation insurance program effective March 1, 2009. The accrual balance at August 29, 2009 represents the estimated remaining liability under the self insured program.

NOTE 7 — CREDIT FACILITY

The Company maintains an Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Facility (the “Credit Facility”) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (“Wells Fargo”) which expires on June 30, 2011. The Credit Facility provides the Company with revolving credit loans and letters of credit of up to \$50 million, in the aggregate, subject to a borrowing base formula based on inventory levels.

Loans under the Credit Facility bear interest at the prime rate minus 0.25%. As of August 29, 2009, the prime rate was 3.25%. The Credit Facility also provides the Company with the ability to borrow under the Credit Facility at an interest rate tied to the London Interbank Market Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). Advances under the LIBOR option would be tied to the one, three, or six month LIBOR rate based on the length of time the corresponding advance is outstanding.

Interest under the Credit Facility is payable monthly in arrears. The Credit Facility carries a facility fee of 0.25%, based on the unused portion of the facility as defined in the agreement, a collateral monitoring fee and a guarantee service charge. For the six months ended August 29, 2009, fees and charges related to the Credit Facility totaled \$27,663. Borrowings under the Credit Facility are collateralized by the Company’s equipment, intangible assets, inventory, inventory letters of credit and letter of credit rights. The Company had no revolving credit loan borrowings under the Credit Facility during the first six months of fiscal 2010 or fiscal 2009. Historically, the Credit Facility has been utilized by the Company only to open letters of credit to facilitate the import of merchandise. The borrowing base at August 29, 2009 was \$26.0 million. The Company had no outstanding letters of credit as of August 29, 2009. Accordingly, the availability of revolving credit loans under the Credit Facility was \$26.0 million at August 29, 2009.

The Credit Facility contains certain restrictive covenants, including restrictions on incurring additional indebtedness and limitations on certain types of investments, as well as requiring the maintenance of certain financial covenants. As of August 29, 2009, the most recent measurement date, the Company was in compliance with all of the restrictive covenants under the Credit Facility.

NOTE 8 — STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, “Share-Based Payment” (“SFAS 123R”). Under this method, stock-based compensation expense recognized for share-based awards includes: (a) compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, February 25, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123, and (b) compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards granted subsequent to February 25, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R.

Total pre-tax compensation expense related to stock-based awards for the three months ended August 29, 2009 and August 30, 2008 was approximately \$374,000 and \$524,000, respectively. For the six months ended August 29, 2009 and August 30, 2008, pre-tax stock-based compensation expense totaled approximately \$848,000 and \$1.2 million, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense was included in merchandise, buying and occupancy expenses for the Company’s buying and distribution employees and in selling, general and administrative expenses for all other employees.

Methodology Assumptions

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to value the Company's stock options for grants to its employees and non-employee directors. Using this option-pricing model, the fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of grant. The fair value of the Company's stock option awards, which are generally subject to pro-rata vesting, is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the stock options. The expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock over a term equal to the expected term of the option granted. The expected term of stock option awards granted is derived from historical exercise experience. The expected term assumption incorporates the contractual term of an option grant, as well as the vesting period of an award. The risk-free interest rate is based on the implied yield on a U.S. Treasury constant maturity with a remaining term equal to the expected term of the option granted.

The weighted average assumptions relating to the valuation of the Company's stock option grants for the three and six month periods ended August 29, 2009 and August 30, 2008 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Expected dividend yield	4.4%	2.6%	5.0%	2.3%
Expected volatility	71.5%	52.0%	68.7%	49.3%
Risk-free interest rate	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	2.7%
Expected term in years	4.2	3.4	4.6	4.4

Stock-Based Compensation Activity

The following table presents a summary of the Company's stock option activity for the six months ended August 29, 2009:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)	Weighted Average Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Outstanding, beginning of period	1,587,345	\$ 16.31	\$ 3	\$ 5.90	
Vested	1,145,968	17.84	—	6.36	
Unvested	441,377	12.32	3	4.70	
Granted	598,500	5.33	1,113	2.18	
Exercised	—	—	—	—	
Canceled - vested	(497,126)	17.92	—	5.37	
Canceled - unvested (forfeited)	(27,267)	15.85	6	6.50	
Outstanding, end of period	<u>1,661,452</u>	11.94	1,141	4.38	7.61
Vested	789,678	16.99	2	6.01	5.81
Unvested	871,774	7.37	1,139	2.90	9.24
Exercisable, end of period	789,678	16.99	2	6.01	5.81

The Company may also grant shares of restricted stock to its employees and non-employee directors. Restricted stock awards are independent of option grants and are generally subject to forfeiture if employment or service terminates prior to the lapse of the restrictions. In addition, certain of the Company's restricted stock awards granted to employees have performance-based vesting provisions and are subject to forfeiture if these performance conditions are not achieved.

The Company assesses, on an ongoing basis, the probability of whether the performance criteria are projected to be achieved and, if it is deemed probable, recognizes compensation expense over the relevant performance period. For those awards not subject to performance criteria, the Company expenses the cost of the restricted stock awards, which is determined to be the fair market value of the shares at the date of grant, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The fair market value of the Company's restricted stock is determined based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the grant date.

The following table presents a summary of the Company's restricted stock activity for employees and non-employee directors for the six months ended August 29, 2009:

	Number of Shares	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)	Weighted Average Fair Value
Unvested, beginning of period	282,418	\$ 1,099	\$ 10.54
Granted	694,900	4,996	4.57
Vested	(46,518)	334	11.32
Canceled - Unvested (Forfeited)	(111,600)	802	10.04
Unvested, end of period	<u>819,200</u>	5,890	5.50

NOTE 9 — OTHER INCOME

Other income consisted of the following:

Description	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Interest income, net	\$ 78	\$ 586	\$ 193	\$ 1,413
Gain on investments carried at fair value	150	—	150	—
	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$ 586</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 1,413</u>

NOTE 10 — INCOME TAXES

As of August 29, 2009, the Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions was approximately \$3.3 million and the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate was \$2.0 million. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as components of income tax expense. At August 29, 2009, the Company had accrued approximately \$0.8 million for the potential payment of interest and penalties.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax and the income tax of various state and local jurisdictions. The Internal Revenue Service has completed its audit for tax years through fiscal 2006. The Company is not subject to state income tax examination by taxing authorities for taxable years prior to fiscal 2004. At August 29, 2009, the Company had ongoing audits in various jurisdictions in which it expects settlements by the end of fiscal 2010, but it does not expect its liability for unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease in the remainder of the fiscal year.

As of August 29, 2009, the Company had net deferred tax assets of \$10.4 million. Deferred income tax assets represent potential future income tax benefits. Realization of these assets is ultimately dependent upon future taxable income. No valuation allowance has been provided for deferred tax assets because management believes realization of the full amount of net deferred tax assets is more likely than not. While the Company has a history of profits, its profitability has declined over the last three years and the Company recorded a net loss in fiscal 2009. Therefore, earnings results in fiscal 2010 will be a significant factor in determining the Company's ability to continue to carry these deferred tax assets without any valuation allowance. The Company's accounting for deferred taxes represents its best estimate of future events. If future results from the Company's operations are less than projected, a valuation allowance may be required to reduce deferred tax assets, which could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations in the period in which it is recorded. Significant negative events, including losses in future periods, would make it reasonably possible that valuation allowances against deferred tax assets would be required in future periods.

As of August 29, 2009, the Company had state net operating loss carryforwards which will result in state tax benefits of approximately \$0.5 million. These state net loss carryforwards will expire in fiscal 2014 and beyond. Additionally, the Company has charitable contribution carryforwards that will expire in fiscal 2014.

NOTE 11 — EARNINGS PER SHARE

On March 1, 2009, the Company adopted FSP No. EITF 03-6-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities" ("FSP-EITF 03-6-1"), which clarified that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to receive dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities, and thus, should be included in the two-class method of computing earnings per share ("EPS"). Participating securities under this statement include the Company's unvested employee restricted stock awards with time-based vesting, which receive nonforfeitable dividend payments. The calculation of EPS for common stock shown below excludes the income attributable to these unvested employee restricted stock awards from the numerator and excludes the dilutive impact of these shares from the denominator. All prior period EPS data presented has been adjusted retrospectively.

	Three Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Numerator (in thousands) :		
Net income (loss) attributable to Christopher & Banks Corporation	\$ (2,132)	\$ 836
(Income) loss allocated to participating securities	23	(3)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	<u>\$ (2,109)</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>
Denominator (in thousands) :		
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	35,176	35,099
Dilutive shares	—	23
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding - diluted	<u>35,176</u>	<u>35,122</u>
Net income (loss) per common share:		
Basic	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.02
Diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.02

	Six Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Numerator (in thousands) :		
Net income (loss) attributable to Christopher & Banks Corporation	\$ (446)	\$ 12,108
(Income) loss allocated to participating securities	3	(48)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	<u>\$ (443)</u>	<u>\$ 12,060</u>
Denominator (in thousands) :		
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	35,134	35,086
Dilutive shares	—	26
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding - diluted	<u>35,134</u>	<u>35,112</u>
Net income (loss) per common share:		
Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.34
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.34

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for fiscal 2009 has been modified to reflect FSP-EITF 03-6-1. The earnings per share for the three and the six month periods ended August 30, 2008 have been adjusted to reflect the impact of this new accounting guidance to present them on a comparable basis with fiscal 2010. The impact of this modification resulted in a \$0.01 per share decrease in reported basic earnings per share for the six month period ended August 30, 2008. There was no material impact on diluted EPS for the six months ended August 30, 2008. In addition, FSP-EITF 03-6-1 had no material impact on basic or diluted EPS for the second quarter of fiscal 2009.

Total stock options of approximately 1.5 million and 1.9 million were excluded from the shares used in the computation of diluted EPS for the three and six month periods ended August 29, 2009, respectively, as they were anti-dilutive. Total stock options of approximately 2.1 million were excluded from the shares used in the computation of diluted EPS for the three and six month periods ended August 30, 2008 as they were anti-dilutive.

NOTE 12 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company adopted SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements,” effective March 2, 2008, with respect to fair value measurements of (a) nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the Company’s financial statements on a recurring basis and (b) all financial assets and liabilities. On March 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157 for nonrecurring nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that had been delayed by FSP 157-2. The adoption of FSP 157-2 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements as reported herein.

Under SFAS No. 157, fair value is defined as the exit price, or the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. SFAS No. 157 also establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company’s assumptions about the factors market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability developed based upon the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active and inputs (other than quoted prices) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets and Liabilities that are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis:

For the six month periods ended August 29, 2009 and August 30, 2008, fair value under SFAS No. 157 applied to the Company's ARS and ARS rights. These financial assets are carried at fair value following the requirements of SFAS No. 157.

As discussed in Note 3, auctions for ARS held by the Company failed beginning in February 2008, and have continued to fail through the date of this report. As a result, investments in ARS are valued to reflect the current lack of liquidity of these investments while taking into account the credit quality of the underlying securities. As also discussed in Note 3, on November 7, 2008, the Company accepted UBS's ARS settlement offer. This resulted in the Company receiving ARS rights, which the Company has elected to account for at fair value.

The following tables provide information by level for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, as defined by SFAS No. 157, on a recurring basis (in thousands).

Description	Fair Value at August 29, 2009	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
ARS	\$ 16,400	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,400
ARS rights	\$ 2,650	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,650
Liabilities:				
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Description	Fair Value at August 30, 2008	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
ARS	\$ 18,536	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,536
ARS rights	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Liabilities:				
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of items measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the table above that used significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

	Six Months Ended August 29, 2009		Six Months Ended August 30, 2008	
	ARS	ARS Rights	ARS	ARS Rights
Beginning balance	\$ 16,400	\$ 2,700	\$ 23,350	\$ —
Total gains (losses):				
Included in earnings	200	(50)	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income	—	—	186	—
Purchases, issuances and settlements	(200)	—	(5,000)	—
Transfers in and/or out of level 3	—	—	—	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 16,400</u>	<u>\$ 2,650</u>	<u>\$ 18,536</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Company did not have any financial assets, other than its ARS and ARS rights, or nonfinancial assets or liabilities carried at fair value as of August 29, 2009 that were subject to disclosure within the three-tier hierarchy established by SFAS No. 157. The Company’s financial instruments, other than its ARS and ARS rights, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable, the carrying value of which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments.

NOTE 13 — COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,132)	\$ 836	\$ (446)	\$ 12,108
Unrealized losses on investments reclassified to earnings	—	—	—	186
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ (2,132)</u>	<u>\$ 836</u>	<u>\$ (446)</u>	<u>\$ 12,294</u>

NOTE 14 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject, from time to time, to various claims, lawsuits or actions that arise in the ordinary course of business. Although the amount of any liability that could arise with respect to any current proceedings cannot, in our opinion, be accurately predicted, any such liability is not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

NOTE 15 — SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company operates in the retail apparel industry in which it primarily designs, sources and sells women’s apparel catering to customers generally ranging in age from 40 to 60 who are typically part of a segment of the female baby boomer demographic. The Company has identified two operating segments (christopher & banks and cj banks) as defined by SFAS No. 131, “Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information” (“SFAS No. 131”). The Company’s christopher & banks and cj banks operating segments have been aggregated into one reportable segment based on the similar nature of products sold, methods of sourcing, merchandising and distribution processes involved, target customers, and economic characteristics of the two brands. The Company previously reported the results of its Acorn stores as a separate reportable segment. Beginning in the third quarter of fiscal 2009, the results of all Acorn stores have been removed from continuing operations and are presented as discontinued operations.

In the table below, the “christopher & banks/cj banks” reportable segment includes activity generated by the Company’s christopher & banks and cj banks operations. The “Corporate/Administrative” column, which primarily represents operating activity at the Company’s corporate office and distribution center, is presented to allow for reconciliation of segment-level net sales, operating income (loss) and total assets to the Company’s consolidated net sales, operating income (loss) and total assets. Segment operating income (loss) includes only net sales, merchandise gross margin and direct store expenses with no allocation of corporate overhead.

Segment Reporting:

	christopher & banks/ cj banks	Corporate/ Administrative	Consolidated
Three Months Ended August 29, 2009:			
Net sales	\$ 101,182	\$ —	\$ 101,182
Operating income (loss)	\$ 7,063	\$ (10,539)	\$ (3,476)
Total assets	\$ 151,519	\$ 123,899	\$ 275,418
Three Months Ended August 30, 2008:			
Net sales	\$ 128,451	\$ —	\$ 128,451
Operating income (loss)	\$ 18,513	\$ (15,714)	\$ 2,799
Total assets	\$ 162,600	\$ 152,665	\$ 315,265
	christopher & banks/ cj banks	Corporate/ Administrative	Consolidated
Six Months Ended August 29, 2009:			
Net sales	\$ 221,549	\$ —	\$ 221,549
Operating income (loss)	\$ 23,073	\$ (24,094)	\$ (1,021)
Total assets	\$ 151,519	\$ 123,899	\$ 275,418
Six Months Ended August 30, 2008:			
Net sales	\$ 283,846	\$ —	\$ 283,846
Operating income (loss)	\$ 54,135	\$ (32,648)	\$ 21,487
Total assets	\$ 162,600	\$ 152,665	\$ 315,265

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

The management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") that follows should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q and the consolidated financial statements, notes and MD&A contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009.

Executive Overview

Christopher & Banks Corporation, a Delaware corporation, is a Minneapolis-based retailer of women's apparel, which operates retail stores through its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The Company was incorporated in 1986 to acquire Braun's Fashions, Inc., which had operated as a family-owned business since 1956. In July 2000, the Company's stockholders approved a change in the Company's name from Braun's Fashions Corporation to Christopher & Banks Corporation.

As of August 29, 2009, the Company operated 811 stores in 46 states, including 542 christopher & banks stores, 268 cj banks stores and one dual-concept store. The Company's christopher & banks brand offers distinctive fashions featuring exclusively designed, coordinated assortments of women's apparel primarily in sizes four to 16. The Company's cj banks brand offers similar assortments of women's apparel primarily in sizes 14W to 24W. The Company's dual-concept store offers an assortment of both christopher & banks and cj banks apparel servicing the petite, misses and plus size customer in one store. The Company also operates e-commerce web sites for its two brands at www.christopherandbanks.com and www.cjbanks.com, which offer exclusive sizes and styles available only online.

The Company strives to provide its customers with quality apparel at a great value and a perfect fit. The Company's overall strategy for its two brands, christopher & banks and cj banks, is to consistently offer a fashionable apparel assortment through its stores and e-commerce web sites in order to satisfy its target customers' expectations for style, quality, value and fit, while providing exceptional, personalized customer service.

The Company has competitively positioned itself to offer merchandise assortments balancing unique, novelty apparel with more classic, basic styles, at affordable prices. To differentiate itself from its competitors, the Company's buyers, working in conjunction with the Company's internal design group, create a merchandise assortment of coordinated outfits, the majority of which is manufactured exclusively for the Company under its proprietary christopher & banks and cj banks brand names.

Fiscal 2010 Second Quarter Summary

The Company's results of operations for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 continued to be impacted by the challenging macro-economic environment. Continued instability in the housing market and higher levels of unemployment, combined with general economic uncertainty, have impacted consumer spending patterns, particularly for discretionary retail purchases.

Same store sales declined 22% during the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the prior year period. This decrease was primarily a result of fewer transactions per store, while the average transaction value was essentially flat for the quarter compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2009.

Despite the pressure on sales, the Company ended the quarter with better than anticipated gross margins and above-plan cost savings. Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses declined by approximately \$8.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2009. Markdowns and inventory were well controlled during the quarter resulting in a 24% decline in inventory levels on a per-store basis, excluding e-commerce inventory, at the end of the second quarter compared to the end of the prior year second quarter. The Company ended the quarter with approximately \$100 million of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

The Company recorded a net loss of \$2.1 million, or (\$0.06) per share, in the second quarter of fiscal 2010, compared to net income from continuing operations of \$2.0 million, or \$0.06 per diluted share, for the second quarter of fiscal 2009. In the first half of fiscal 2010, the Company opened three new cj banks stores and its first dual-concept store. Six christopher & banks stores and two cj banks stores were closed during the first six months of fiscal 2010.

Fiscal 2010 Outlook and Key Business Initiatives

Given the uncertain economic environment, the Company is approaching the balance of fiscal 2010 with a continued focus on operating effectiveness, expense controls, disciplined inventory management and conservative capital spending. The Company anticipates inventory per-store will continue to be managed at levels modestly below fiscal 2009 for the remainder of the fiscal year. Going forward, the Company plans to proceed cautiously with new store growth. The Company currently plans to open one additional new store in fiscal 2010.

The Company continued to execute its cost reduction initiative in fiscal 2010. SG&A savings, primarily reductions in store payroll and other store-related expenses, marketing expenditures and travel costs, of approximately \$15.4 million were realized in the first six months of the fiscal year. The Company expects to realize total SG&A savings of \$17 million to \$18 million in all of fiscal 2010, with at least \$1.0 million of savings anticipated in the third quarter. The Company also continues to focus on reducing occupancy costs through aggressive lease renegotiations and diligently exercising rent reductions related to sales volume and co-tenancy lease violations. Total fiscal 2010 capital expenditures are planned to range from \$8 million to \$9 million, down approximately 50% from the \$18.4 million of capital expenditures in fiscal 2009.

The Company also continues to employ strict inventory controls in fiscal 2010. During the year, the Company plans to continue to enhance inventory productivity through SKU rationalization and improved store assorting based on sales volume, climate, size and fashion preferences.

The Company plans to continue to strengthen its Customer Relationship Management (“CRM”) programs throughout fiscal 2010. The Company is in the midst of migrating to a new CRM database management system which is designed to ensure better customer data consistency across all channels, provide more robust customer and marketing analytics and enable management of more complex and segmented communications campaigns. In addition, the Company plans to continue to accumulate and incorporate customer data into its existing and new CRM programs to drive additional customer traffic to its stores and web sites, encourage cross shopping between its stores and online sites and increase overall brand awareness. CRM efforts will focus primarily on email communication, which the Company believes is the most cost-effective and efficient method of communicating with customers. In addition, the Company is tailoring its email messages to segmented groups of customers in an effort to provide more relevant and compelling offers and to drive stronger response rates from its messages.

The Company continues to focus on smaller markets that have traditionally been the foundation of the Company’s success. Approximately 50% of the Company’s stores are located in small, rural and captive markets. While same store sales have declined in these markets, the declines have been slightly less than in the remainder of the Company’s stores. In addition to adjusting the merchandise mix in these areas, the Company plans to further develop its grassroots marketing efforts to increase communication with customers in these markets. Stores located in the smaller, rural markets generally have higher productivity and lower occupancy costs, resulting in higher operating margins.

The Company continues to place additional focus on growth opportunities for its plus size brand, cj banks. The Company opened its first dual-concept store during the second quarter of fiscal 2010. This store offers merchandise from both of its brands, christopher & banks and cj banks, and all three size ranges, misses, petite and plus, within one store, resulting in a greater opportunity to service the Company’s customers while increasing productivity and enhancing operating efficiencies. In addition, during September 2009, the Company introduced edited assortments, or “capsules,” of its cj banks plus size merchandise in a select test group of approximately 30 christopher & banks stores to further capitalize on increasing its plus size market share. Overall productivity of these test stores is expected to increase as the cj banks capsule assortments were added to these stores without a reduction in the planned christopher & banks assortment.

The Company expects its christopher & banks and cj banks e-commerce businesses to continue to grow. The Company plans to further enhance web site visual presentation and to expand merchandise offerings to include exclusive online-only merchandise categories, styles, sizes and lengths. In an effort to drive additional traffic to its web sites, the Company intends to continue to increase its online marketing efforts and leverage its online associate ordering system, which allows the Company’s store associates the opportunity to service customers through direct access to the Company’s e-commerce sites.

While the Company’s management believes the retail and macro-economic environments will remain challenging throughout the remainder of fiscal 2010, it also believes that it is taking actions to position the Company for stronger operating performance when economic conditions become more favorable.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company’s management evaluates the following items, which are considered key performance indicators, in assessing the Company’s performance:

Same store sales

The Company’s same store sales data is calculated based on the change in net sales for stores that have been open for more than 13 full months and includes stores, if any, that have been relocated within the same mall, though the Company typically does not expand or relocate stores within a mall.

Stores where square footage has been changed by more than 25 percent within the past 13 months are excluded from the same store sales calculation. Stores closed during the year are included in the same store sales calculation only for the full months of the year the stores were open. In addition, sales which are initiated in stores but fulfilled through the Company’s e-commerce websites are included in the calculation of same store sales.

Management considers same store sales to be an important indicator of the Company's performance. Same store sales results are important in achieving leveraging of costs, including store payroll, store occupancy, depreciation and other general and administrative expenses. Year-over-year increases in same store sales contribute to greater leveraging of costs, while declining same store sales contribute to deleveraging of costs. Same store sales results also have a direct impact on the Company's total net sales, cash and cash equivalents, investments and working capital.

Merchandise, buying and occupancy costs

The merchandise margin component of merchandise, buying and occupancy costs, which includes the cost of merchandise, markdowns and shrink expense, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, measures whether the Company is appropriately optimizing the price of its merchandise. Buying and occupancy costs include freight into and out of the Company's distribution center, buyer and distribution center salaries, buyer travel, rent and other occupancy-related costs, various merchandise design and development costs, miscellaneous merchandise expenses and other costs related to the Company's distribution network.

Operating income

The Company's management views operating income as a key indicator of the Company's success. The key drivers of operating income are same store sales; merchandise, buying and occupancy costs; and the Company's ability to control its other operating costs.

Store productivity

Store productivity measures, including sales per square foot, average unit retail selling price, number of transactions per store, number of units per transaction, average retail dollars per transaction, customer traffic and conversion rates (the percentage of customers who enter the Company's stores and make a purchase) are evaluated by management in assessing the operational performance of individual stores and of the Company.

Inventory turnover

The Company's management evaluates inventory turnover as a measure of how productively inventory is bought and sold. Declining rates of inventory turnover are important as they signal that inventory is becoming slow-moving.

Cash flow and liquidity

Management evaluates cash flow from operations, investing activities and financing activities in determining the sufficiency of the Company's cash position. Cash flow from operations has historically been sufficient to cover the Company's uses of cash.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's critical accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 of the notes to consolidated financial statements contained within the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. There have been no material changes in the Company's critical accounting policies or estimates in the three and six month periods ended August 29, 2009. Management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated condensed financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to customer product returns, inventories, income taxes, medical and workers' compensation claims and contingencies. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes 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.

The Company reviews long-lived assets with definite lives at least annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 144. While the Company recorded no impairments of long-lived assets employed in continuing operations in the three month period ended August 29, 2009, the current challenging economic environment, combined with the continued instability in the housing, credit, stock and financial markets, and general economic uncertainty affecting the retail industry, make it reasonably possible that long-lived asset impairments could be identified and recorded in future periods.

As of August 29, 2009, the Company had net deferred tax assets of \$10.4 million. Deferred income tax assets represent potential future income tax benefits. Realization of these assets is ultimately dependent upon future taxable income. No valuation allowance has been provided for deferred tax assets because management believes realization of the full amount of net deferred tax assets is more likely than not. While the Company has a history of profits, its profitability has declined over the last three years and the Company recorded a net loss in fiscal 2009. Therefore, earnings results in fiscal 2010 will be a significant factor in determining the Company's ability to continue to carry these deferred tax assets without any valuation allowance. The Company's accounting for deferred taxes represents its best estimate of future events. If future results from the Company's operations are less than projected, a valuation allowance may be required to reduce deferred tax assets, which could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations in the period in which it is recorded. Significant negative events, including losses in future periods, would make it reasonably possible that valuation allowances against deferred tax assets would be required in future periods.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth consolidated operating statement data expressed as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008	August 29, 2009	August 30, 2008
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Merchandise, buying and occupancy costs	65.4	61.3	63.9	58.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	31.8	31.3	30.9	29.5
Depreciation and amortization	6.2	5.2	5.7	4.6
Operating income (loss)	(3.4)	2.2	(0.5)	7.6
Other income	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
Income tax provision (benefit)	(1.1)	1.1	(0.1)	3.2
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2.1)	1.6	(0.2)	4.9
Loss on discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(0.9)	—	(0.6)
Net income (loss)	(2.1)%	0.7%	(0.2)%	4.3%

Three Months Ended August 29, 2009 Compared to Three Months Ended August 30, 2008

Net Sales from Continuing Operations. Net sales from continuing operations for the three months ended August 29, 2009 were \$101.2 million, a decrease of \$27.3 million or approximately 21%, from \$128.5 million for the three months ended August 30, 2008. The Company's sales were negatively impacted in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 by the challenging macro-economic environment. Continued instability in the housing market and higher levels of unemployment, combined with general economic uncertainty, impacted consumer spending patterns, particularly for discretionary retail purchases.

The Company's same store sales from continuing operations for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 declined 22% when compared to the corresponding period in fiscal 2009. This decrease was primarily due to fewer

transactions per store and fewer units sold overall, partially offset by an increase in average unit retail. Average transaction value was essentially flat for the quarter compared to the prior year period.

The decline in same store sales was partially offset by an increase in sales at the Company's two e-commerce websites. The Company operated 811 stores at August 29, 2009, compared to 818 stores, excluding Acorn stores, as of August 30, 2008.

Merchandise, Buying and Occupancy Costs. Merchandise, buying and occupancy costs, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, were \$66.2 million, or 65.4% of net sales, during the second quarter of fiscal 2010, compared to \$78.7 million, or 61.3% of net sales, during the same period in fiscal 2009, resulting in approximately 410 basis points of deleverage compared to the prior year period.

As merchandise margins were essentially flat in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2009, the decline in gross profit margin was essentially due to deleveraging of buying and occupancy expenses associated with the 22% decline in same store sales.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended August 29, 2009 were \$32.2 million, or 31.8% of net sales, compared to \$40.2 million, or 31.3% of net sales, for the three months ended August 30, 2008, resulting in approximately 50 basis points of deleverage.

SG&A expenses were reduced by approximately \$8.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2009 primarily as a result of the Company's cost reduction efforts. Significant savings were realized in store payroll and other store-related operating expenses, marketing expenditures, benefits and IT-related costs. Approximately \$0.02 per share of the savings realized in the second quarter was non-recurring, related to lower compensation costs and a legal settlement.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization was \$6.3 million, or 6.2% of net sales, in the second quarter of fiscal 2010, compared to \$6.7 million, or 5.2% of net sales, in the second quarter of fiscal 2009. The decrease in the amount of depreciation and amortization resulted from a reduction of capital expenditures in fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2009 and from asset impairment charges recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. Capital expenditures in the first half of fiscal 2010 totaled \$3.4 million, compared to \$12.9 million in the first half of fiscal 2009, while approximately \$4.6 million of asset impairment charges were recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009.

Operating Income (Loss). Based on the foregoing, the Company recorded an operating loss of \$3.5 million, or 3.4% of net sales for the quarter ended August 29, 2009, compared to operating income of \$2.8 million, or 2.2% of net sales for the quarter ended August 30, 2008.

Other Income. For the three months ended August 29, 2009, other income included interest income of \$78,000 and \$150,000 of unrealized gains on short-term investments. In the three months ended August 30, 2008, other income consisted solely of \$586,000 of interest income. The decrease in interest income resulted from lower interest rates on cash, cash-equivalents and investments in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2009.

Income Taxes. Income tax benefit in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was \$1.1 million, with an effective tax rate of 34.4%, compared to income tax expense of \$1.3 million, with an effective tax rate of 39.8%, in the second quarter of fiscal 2009. The decrease in the effective tax rate primarily resulted from the impact of permanent timing differences and state income taxes.

Income taxes for fiscal 2009 were allocated to continuing and discontinued operations based on the methodology required by Financial Accounting Interpretation No. 18 ("FIN 18"), whereby income taxes are computed with and without the impact of results from discontinued operations and the difference in taxes between these computations is allocated to discontinued operations.

Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations. As a result of the foregoing factors, the Company reported a net loss from continuing operations of \$2.1 million, or 2.1% of net sales, for the three months ended August 29, 2009, compared to income from continuing operations of \$2.0 million, or 1.6% of net sales, for the three months ended August 30, 2008.

Loss on Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax. The Company reported a pre-tax loss on discontinued operations of \$2.0 million for the three months ended August 30, 2008 related to store-level operating losses at the

Company's Acorn stores and impairment charges related to Acorn store assets. Net of tax, the loss on discontinued operations was \$1.2 million. There were no expenses related to discontinued operations recorded during the quarter ended August 29, 2009.

Net Income (Loss). As a result of the foregoing factors, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2.1 million, or 2.1% of net sales and (\$0.06) per share, for the three months ended August 29, 2009, compared to net income of \$0.8 million, or 0.7 % of net sales and \$0.02 per diluted share, for the three months ended August 30, 2008.

Six Months Ended August 29, 2009 Compared to Six Months Ended August 30, 2008

Net Sales from Continuing Operations. Net sales from continuing operations for the six months ended August 29, 2009 were \$221.5 million, a decrease of \$62.3 million, or approximately 22%, from \$283.8 million for the six months ended August 30, 2008. The Company's sales were negatively impacted in the first six months of fiscal 2010 by the challenging macro-economic environment. Continued instability in the housing market and higher levels of unemployment, combined with general economic uncertainty, impacted consumer spending patterns, particularly for discretionary retail purchases.

The Company's same store sales from continuing operations for the first half of fiscal 2010 declined 23% when compared to the corresponding period in fiscal 2009. This decrease was primarily due to fewer transactions per store and fewer units sold overall, partially offset by an increase in average unit retail. In addition, the average transaction value declined slightly in the first half of the year compared to the first six months of fiscal 2009.

The decline in same store sales was partially offset by an increase in sales at the Company's two e-commerce websites. The Company operated 811 stores at August 29, 2009, compared to 818 stores, excluding Acorn stores, as of August 30, 2008.

Merchandise, Buying and Occupancy Costs. Merchandise, buying and occupancy costs, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, were \$141.6 million, or 63.9% of net sales, during the first six months of fiscal 2010, compared to \$165.4 million, or 58.3% of net sales, during the same period in fiscal 2009, resulting in approximately 560 basis points of deleverage compared to the prior year period.

The decline in gross profit margin in the first half of fiscal 2010, compared to the first half of fiscal 2009, was attributable to erosion of merchandise margins due to elevated markdown levels and promotional activity in the first quarter and deleveraging of buying and occupancy costs in both the first and second quarters associated with the 23% decline in same store sales.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the six months ended August 29, 2009 were \$68.4 million, or 30.9% of net sales, compared to \$83.8 million, or 29.5% of net sales, for the six months ended August 30, 2008, resulting in approximately 140 basis points of deleverage.

SG&A expenses were reduced by approximately \$15.4 million in the first six months of fiscal 2010 compared to the first half of fiscal 2009 primarily as a result of the Company's cost reduction initiative. Significant savings were realized in store payroll and other store-related operating expenses, marketing expenditures, travel, benefits and IT-related costs. Approximately \$0.02 per share of the savings realized in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was non-recurring, related to lower compensation costs and a legal settlement.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization was \$12.6 million, or 5.7% of net sales, in the first six months of fiscal 2010, compared to \$13.1 million, or 4.6% of net sales, in the first six months of fiscal 2009. The decrease in the amount of depreciation and amortization resulted from a reduction of capital expenditures in fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2009 and from asset impairment charges recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. Capital expenditures in the first half of fiscal 2010 totaled \$3.4 million, compared to \$12.9 million in the first half of fiscal 2009, while approximately \$4.6 million of asset impairment charges were recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009.

Operating Income (Loss). Based on the foregoing, the Company recorded an operating loss of \$1.0 million, or 0.5% of net sales for the six months ended August 29, 2009, compared to operating income of \$21.5 million, or 7.6% of net sales for the six months ended August 30, 2008.

Other Income. For the six months ended August 29, 2009, other income included interest income of \$193,000 and \$150,000 of unrealized gains on short-term investments. In the six months ended August 30, 2008,

other income consisted solely of \$1.4 million of interest income. The decrease in interest income resulted from lower interest rates on cash, cash-equivalents and investments in the first half of fiscal 2010 compared to the first half of fiscal 2009.

Income Taxes. Income tax benefit in the first half of fiscal 2010 was \$0.2 million, with an effective tax rate of 34.2%, compared to income tax expense of \$9.1 million, with an effective tax rate of 39.8%, in the first half of fiscal 2009. The decrease in the effective tax rate primarily resulted from the impact of permanent timing differences and state income taxes.

Income taxes for fiscal 2009 were allocated to continuing and discontinued operations based on the methodology required by Financial Accounting Interpretation No. 18 ("FIN 18"), whereby income taxes are computed with and without the impact of results from discontinued operations and the difference in taxes between these computations is allocated to discontinued operations.

Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations. As a result of the foregoing factors, the Company reported net loss from continuing operations of \$0.4 million, or 0.2% of net sales, for the six months ended August 29, 2009, compared to income from continuing operations of \$13.8 million, or 4.9% of net sales, for the six months ended August 30, 2008.

Loss on Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax. The Company reported a pre-tax loss on discontinued operations of \$2.8 million for the six months ended August 30, 2008 related to store-level operating losses at the Company's Acorn stores and impairment charges related to Acorn store assets. Net of tax, the loss on discontinued operations was \$1.7 million. There were no expenses related to discontinued operations recorded during the six months ended August 29, 2009.

Net Income (Loss). As a result of the foregoing factors, the Company recorded a net loss of \$0.4 million, or 0.2% of net sales and (\$0.01) per share, for the six months ended August 29, 2009, compared to net income of \$12.1 million, or 4.3 % of net sales and \$0.34 per diluted share, for the six months ended August 30, 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's principal on-going cash requirements are to fund working capital needs such as purchasing merchandise inventory, financing the construction of new stores, remodeling of certain existing stores and making information technology-related and other capital expenditures. Merchandise purchases vary on a seasonal basis, peaking in the fall. As a result, the Company's cash requirements historically reach their peak in October or November, during the Company's third fiscal quarter. Conversely, the Company's cash balances typically peak for the year in January, during the Company's fourth fiscal quarter, after the holiday season is completed.

Net cash provided by operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$12.2 million in the first six months of fiscal 2010, a decrease of approximately \$5.4 million from \$17.6 million for the first six months of fiscal 2009. The decrease was primarily a result of a \$12.6 million decrease in net income, partially offset by a \$7.1 million decrease in prepaid income taxes.

Significant fluctuations in the Company's working capital accounts in the first half of fiscal 2010 included an \$11.0 million decrease in prepaid income taxes, a \$4.5 million decrease in accrued liabilities and a \$2.4 million decrease in accounts payable. The decrease in prepaid income taxes was due to refunds received on estimated tax payments made during the first half of fiscal 2009. The decrease in accrued liabilities primarily resulted from a \$3.7 million decline in the amount of outstanding gift cards combined with a \$0.8 million decrease in accrued payroll and severance charges. The decrease in accounts payable in the first six months of fiscal 2010 resulted from shifts in the timing of merchandise inventory payments.

The remainder of the change in cash provided by operating activities was substantially the result of a net loss recorded during the first six months of fiscal 2010, after adjusting for non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization expense, deferred income taxes, stock-based compensation expense, loss on the disposal of furniture, fixtures and equipment and various other changes in the Company's other operating assets and liabilities.

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2010 consisted of \$3.4 million of capital expenditures. The Company opened four new stores during the first half of fiscal 2010. The Company also made other investments in its stores, corporate office and distribution center facility during the six months ended August 29, 2009. The Company expects to fund approximately \$5 million to \$6 million of additional capital expenditures in the last two quarters of fiscal 2010.

Net cash used in financing activities

Net cash of \$4.2 million was used in the first six months of fiscal 2010 for the payment of two quarterly cash dividends.

The Company anticipates its cash and cash equivalents, combined with cash flows from operations, will be sufficient to meet its capital expenditure, working capital and other liquidity requirements for the remainder of fiscal 2010.

Credit facility

The Company maintains an Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Facility (the "Credit Facility") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo") which expires on June 30, 2011. The Credit Facility provides the Company with revolving credit loans and letters of credit of up to \$50 million, in the aggregate, subject to a borrowing base formula based on inventory levels.

Loans under the Credit Facility bear interest at the prime rate minus 0.25%. As of August 29, 2009, the prime rate was 3.25%. The Credit Facility also provides the Company with the ability to borrow under the Credit Facility at an interest rate tied to the London Interbank Market Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Advances under the LIBOR option would be tied to the one, three, or six month LIBOR rate based on the length of time the corresponding advance is outstanding.

Interest under the Credit Facility is payable monthly in arrears. The Credit Facility carries a facility fee of 0.25%, based on the unused portion of the facility as defined in the agreement, a collateral monitoring fee and a guarantee service charge. For the six months ended August 29, 2009, fees and charges related to the Credit Facility totaled \$27,663. Borrowings under the Credit Facility are collateralized by the Company's equipment, intangible assets, inventory, inventory letters of credit and letter of credit rights. The Company had no revolving credit loan borrowings under the Credit Facility during the first six months of fiscal 2010 or fiscal 2009. Historically, the Credit Facility has been utilized by the Company only to open letters of credit to facilitate the import of merchandise. The borrowing base at August 29, 2009 was \$26.0 million. The Company had no outstanding letters of credit as of August 29, 2009. Accordingly, the availability of revolving credit loans under the Credit Facility was \$26.0 million at August 29, 2009.

The Credit Facility contains certain restrictive covenants, including restrictions on incurring additional indebtedness and limitations on certain types of investments, as well as requiring the maintenance of certain financial covenants. As of August 29, 2009, the most recent measurement date, the Company was in compliance with all of the restrictive covenants under the Credit Facility.

Auction Rate Securities

As of August 29, 2009, the Company had approximately \$16.4 million of short-term investments, which consisted solely of \$19.3 million of auction rate securities ("ARS") at cost, less a fair value adjustment of approximately \$2.9 million. The fair value of the ARS was determined utilizing a discounted cash flow method based on market rates and an estimated period of time the ARS are expected to be held.

Substantially all of the Company's ARS are collateralized by student loans. As of August 29, 2009, a majority of its ARS had AAA (Standard & Poor's), Aaa (Moody's), or AAA (Fitch) credit ratings. As of August 29, 2009, the repayment of approximately 80% of the student loans, which serve as collateral for the ARS held by the Company, was substantially backed by the United States government. Until February 2008, the ARS market was liquid and auctions for ARS held by the Company did not fail. However, beginning in February 2008, auctions for the ARS held by the Company began to fail and have continued to fail up to and as of the date of this report.

Based on current market conditions, management believes that it is likely that auctions related to the Company's ARS will continue to be unsuccessful for the near term. Unsuccessful auctions have limited the

Company's ability to access these funds. Management anticipates the liquidity of the ARS will continue to be restricted until there is a successful auction, such time as another market for the ARS develops, the ARS are called by the issuer or they are redeemed as described below.

All of the ARS owned by the Company were purchased through UBS Financial Services, Inc., a subsidiary of UBS AG ("UBS") and are held, for the benefit of the Company, by UBS. In November 2008, the Company accepted a settlement offer from UBS to restore liquidity to its clients who hold ARS. The settlement grants the Company certain ARS rights. These ARS rights provide the Company the ability to redeem its ARS at par during a two-year time period beginning June 30, 2010. During this time, the Company may choose to continue to hold some, or all, of its ARS and earn interest or sell some, or all, of its ARS to UBS at par plus accrued interest. The ARS rights are not transferable, tradable or marginable and will not be listed or quoted on any securities or exchange or any electronic communications network. The Company reclassified its ARS to short-term during the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

Upon acceptance of the settlement offer, the Company classified its ARS as trading securities and elected, pursuant to SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS No. 159"), to record the ARS rights at fair value on a recurring basis utilizing significant unobservable inputs in accordance with SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157").

The fair value of the ARS rights was estimated utilizing the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the forward contract method. As of August 29, 2009, the fair value of the ARS rights was determined to be approximately \$2.7 million and the ARS rights were recorded within other current assets on the consolidated financial statements.

Prior to acceptance of the UBS settlement offer, the Company classified its ARS as available-for-sale securities. As of August 30, 2008, the Company had approximately \$18.5 million of long-term investments consisting solely of \$19.5 million of ARS, less a valuation allowance of \$1.0 million, which reflected management's estimate of fair value given the current lack of liquidity of these investments while taking into account the current credit quality of the underlying securities.

Merchandise Sourcing

In fiscal 2009, the Company underwent a significant shift in its sourcing structure by aligning itself with new key suppliers with expertise along all of the Company's merchandise categories. As a result of partnering with these new vendors, the Company was able to diversify country of production, improve payment terms, increase flexibility and reduce risk. Prior to fiscal 2009, the Company directly imported the majority of its goods as the declared importer of record. The Company directly imported approximately 7% of its total merchandise purchases in the six month period ended August 29, 2009, down from 70% for the six months ended August 30, 2008. Substantially all of its remaining merchandise purchases were made from U.S.-based companies who import goods from overseas. This reliance on sourcing from foreign countries may cause the Company to be exposed to certain risks as indicated below and as discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 28, 2009.

Import restrictions, including tariffs and quotas, and changes in such restrictions, could affect the import of apparel and might result in increased costs, delays in merchandise receipts and/or reduced supplies of apparel available to the Company, and could therefore have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. The Company's merchandise flow could also be adversely affected by political instability in any of the countries in which its merchandise is manufactured or by changes in the United States' governmental policies toward such foreign countries. In addition, merchandise receipts could be delayed due to interruptions in air, ocean and ground shipments.

The Company does not have long-term purchase commitments or arrangements with any of its suppliers or agents. During the three and six month periods ended August 29, 2009, two of the Company's vendors each supplied the Company with greater than 10% of its merchandise inventory purchases. For the second quarter of fiscal 2010, these two vendors supplied approximately 26% and 17% of the Company's merchandise purchases, and for the six month period ended August 29, 2009, the two vendors supplied approximately 26% and 15% of the Company's merchandise purchases.

Although the Company has positive relationships with these two vendors, there can be no assurance that these relationships can be maintained in the future or that the vendors will continue to supply merchandise to the Company. If there should be any significant disruption in the supply of merchandise from these vendors,

management believes that it will be able to shift production to other suppliers so as to continue to secure the required volume of merchandise. Nevertheless, it is possible that any significant disruption in supply could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In the six months ended August 30, 2008, the Company purchased approximately 42% of its merchandise through one buying agent (the "Agent"). The Company and the Agent terminated their sourcing arrangement effective as of the end of December 2008. As a result, the Company did not purchase any merchandise through the Agent in the first six months of fiscal 2010.

Quarterly Results and Seasonality

The Company's quarterly results may fluctuate significantly depending on a number of factors, including general economic conditions, timing of promotional events and new store openings, adverse weather conditions, shifts in the timing of certain holidays and customer response to the Company's seasonal merchandise mix.

Inflation

As the operations of the Company are influenced by general economic conditions, the Company's management believes that rising prices, resulting particularly from higher gasoline and food costs, had a negative effect on the Company's results of operations during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2009. Management does not believe that inflation had a material effect on the Company's results of operations in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2009 or the first half of fiscal 2010.

Forward-Looking Statements

The Company, through its management, may make forward-looking statements reflecting the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance. These forward-looking statements, which may be included in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), in press releases and in other documents and materials as well as in written or oral statements made by or on behalf of the Company, are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including those discussed in Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, which could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results or those anticipated.

The words or phrases "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "estimate," "project," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "forecast," "plans to," "intend," "intends" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21e of the Exchange Act and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as enacted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PSLRA"). In particular, the Company desires to take advantage of the protections of the PSLRA in connection with the forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date such statements are made. In addition, the Company wishes to advise readers that the factors listed in Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, as well as other factors, could affect the Company's performance and could cause the Company's actual results for future periods to differ materially from any opinions or statements expressed about such future performance or results. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The market risk inherent in the Company's financial instruments and in its financial position represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates. The Company's results of operations could be negatively impacted by decreases in interest rates on its investments, including its investments in ARS. Please see

Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and MD&A for further information regarding the Company's investments in ARS.

The Company is potentially exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates relating to its Credit Facility with Wells Fargo. Loans under the Credit Facility bear interest at Wells Fargo's prime rate, 3.25% as of August 29, 2009, less 0.25%, or the one, three, or six month LIBOR rate, based on the length of time the advance is outstanding. However, the Company had no revolving credit loan borrowings under the Credit Facility during the first six months of fiscal 2010 or fiscal 2009. Given its existing liquidity position, the Company does not expect to utilize the Credit Facility in the reasonably foreseeable future other than to potentially use letters of credit to support the import of merchandise.

The Company enters into certain purchase obligations outside the United States, which are denominated and settled in U.S. dollars. Therefore, the Company has only minimal exposure to foreign currency exchange risks. The Company does not hedge against foreign currency risks and believes that its foreign currency exchange risk is immaterial.

The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments and does not hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company's management has evaluated the effectiveness and design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms, and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended August 29, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is subject, from time to time, to various claims, lawsuits or actions that arise in the ordinary course of business. Although the amount of any liability that could arise with respect to any current proceedings cannot, in our opinion, be accurately predicted, any such liability is not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

**ITEM 1A.
RISK FACTORS**

The factors discussed in Part I, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 28, 2009 should be carefully considered as they could materially affect the Company’s business, financial condition or future results. There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009.

**ITEM 2.
UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY
SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**

None.

**ITEM 3.
DEFAULTS UPON
SENIOR SECURITIES**

None.

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

The Company held its annual meeting of stockholders on July 29, 2009, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Company solicited proxies and filed a definitive proxy statement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A. Holders of 33,954,525 shares of the Company’s common stock were present in person, or by proxy, representing 95.59% of the Company’s 35,519,237 shares of common stock entitled to vote on the record date. The matters voted upon and the votes cast at the meeting were as follows:

Item 1. Election of two Class III Directors (for a term of three years expiring in 2012):

<u>Director</u>	<u>Vote</u>	
	<u>For</u>	<u>Withheld</u>
Mark A. Cohn	27,200,141	6,754,384
James J. Fuld, Jr.	27,043,866	6,910,659

Other individuals whose term of office as Director continued after the Company’s annual meeting included Larry C. Barenbaum, Martin L. Bassett, Robert Ezrilov, Anne L. Jones, and Lorna E. Nagler.

Item 2. Proposal to Approve the Christopher & Banks Corporation 2009 Qualified Annual Incentive Plan:

<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstain</u>	<u>Vote</u>
			<u>Broker Non-Vote</u>
33,360,194	574,504	19,827	—

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- Item 3. Ratification of the selection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the fiscal year ending February 27, 2010:

Vote			
For	Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Vote
33,427,966	509,367	17,192	—

- Item 4. Consideration of a stockholder proposal requesting that the Board of Directors take the necessary steps to declassify the Board of Directors:

Vote			
For	Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Vote
26,327,687	5,738,471	62,403	1,825,964

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 10.1 Christopher & Banks Corporation 2009 Qualified Annual Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2009)
- 31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1* Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2* Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Filed with this report.

SIGNATURES

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

CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORPORATION

Dated: October 8, 2009

By /S/ LORNA E. NAGLER

Lorna E. Nagler
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: October 8, 2009

By /S/ RODNEY CARTER

Rodney Carter
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CHRISTOPHER & BANKS CORPORATION
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q**

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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* Filed with this report.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Lorna E. Nagler, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Christopher & Banks Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer 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: October 8, 2009

/s/ Lorna E. Nagler

Lorna E. Nagler

President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Rodney Carter, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Christopher & Banks Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer 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: October 8, 2009

/s/ Rodney Carter

Rodney Carter
*Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer*

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Lorna E. Nagler, Chief Executive Officer of Christopher & Banks Corporation (the "Company") certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The quarterly report of the Company on Form 10-Q for the period ended August 29, 2009 as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: October 8, 2009

By: /s/ Lorna E. Nagler

Lorna E. Nagler

President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Rodney Carter, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Christopher & Banks Corporation (the "Company") certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The quarterly report of the Company on Form 10-Q for the period ended August 29, 2009 as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: October 8, 2009

By: /s/ Rodney Carter
Rodney Carter
*Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer*
